

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

NUMBER 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD does not think Italy has any right to expect indemnity for the lynching of Italians at New Orleans.

THE president was recently interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Tribune. He expressed his continued faith in the policy of the republican party.

APPLICATIONS were received at the treasury department from the governors of the states of Indiana and Kansas for the refund of the amount due those states under the provisions of the direct tax act. The claim of Indiana amounts to \$769,144 and that of Kansas to \$71,743.

SENATOR ALLISON said that he believed Mr. Cleveland was the most prominent candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, and that no matter what his views might be on the silver bill, if nominated, the democrats of the north and west would vote for him.

CONTRARY to all reports published that he will remain in office Treasurer Huston writes to a friend that he expects soon to return to Indiana "for good."

THE friends of Gen. Stone, of Iowa, assistant commissioner of the land office, are urging the president to promote him to the commission. He is thoroughly equipped as to the duties of the office and has made several efforts to succeed to it.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued a general circular to all postmasters and employes, calling attention to the provisions of the act of congress of 1891, extending the franking privilege so that the members and members-elect of congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank letters to any officer of the government when addressed officially.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has sustained the objections of Capt. Henry Wessels in the court martial case against him. Objection had been made that the order had not received the president's signature and was therefore invalid. In sustaining Capt. Wessels' objection the president severely reprimands him.

THE EAST.

THE business portion of Highland, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. A boy was burned to death. Loss, \$100,000.

FOUR hundred puddlers at Pottstown, Pa., have accepted a reduction in wages without striking.

A GREAT fire at New York on the 17th destroyed Benjamin & Co.'s building, also Hammerslough, Sachs & Co.'s building and other property on Green and Bleeker streets. The loss run up to \$3,000,000.

DURING services at St. Charles church Woonsocket, R. I., Vicar-General McCabe denounced Parnell as unfit, morally, to lead Catholic Irishmen.

DURING 1890 there were 40,105 deaths in New York city; births, 39,250, and marriages 14,992.

THE body of James S. Speelman, of the New York insurance patrol, was found in the ruins of the Hammerslough building. He had perished in the late fire.

THE Elizabeth (N. J.) cordage works have been destroyed by fire. The plant was worth \$600,000.

AN explosion at the Crescent steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa., killed Frederick Bonhult, aged about 40 years, and fatally injured Hans Wittman, aged about 35 years, and John Gustavson. Six other workmen were burned and out.

THE steamer Cahia has arrived at New York with 1,155 Italian immigrants on board, the largest number of immigrants brought to this country in a single vessel in a long time. On her last trip from Italy to Rio de Janeiro she took out 2,050 immigrants.

AN unknown Frenchman jumped over Niagara falls on the 18th.

JUDGE BENEDICT, in the United States circuit court, criminal branch, New York, sentenced Peter A. Claassen to six years' imprisonment in the Erie county penitentiary. Claassen was convicted of working the Sixth national bank.

JOHN M. D. EANSWALE, of New York, was found guilty of arson in the first degree, for which offense the punishment is imprisonment for life.

A GENERAL strike of the union cap-makers took place in New York, 800 men going out.

THE reception of the Parnell delegates at New York fell rather flat.

THE large oleomargarine factory of the Providence (R. I.) Dairy Co. has been seized by internal revenue officers on charges of having sent out oleomargarine without stamps.

AT a memorial meeting in honor of the late Gen. Devens in Boston, Gov. Russell and other notables were present. Ex-President Hayes delivered the principal address.

VARIOUS officials stand accused of defrauding the soldiers' orphans' school of Pennsylvania of sums aggregating over \$1,000,000.

REV. FREDERICH UPTON, probably the oldest Methodist clergyman in America, died at his home in Fair Haven, Mass.

THE New Jersey legislature adjourned on the 20th.

THE judiciary committee of the Maine house has decided to recommend the impeachment of Judge Hamilton, of Biddeford.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the tragedian, died at the Windsor hotel, New York, on the 20th. He was born at Paterson, N. J., April 4, 1833.

THE WEST.

THE Joliet (Ill.) opera house has been destroyed by fire. The loss was \$60,000. The cause of the fire was unknown.

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and author of "A Life of Lincoln," died at his residence near Springfield, Ill., of la grippe. His youngest son, William, died six hours before from the same disease.

THE Duluth (Minn.) Herald Co., publishers of the Evening Herald, has made an assignment. The paper owes between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

A PLEASURE party of sixteen persons were precipitated down a mountain above Georgetown, Col. All were injured, some seriously.

EVERY member of the senior and junior classes of the university of South Dakota has demanded the resignation of President Grose.

THE Royal Adelphi, a mutual benefit secret society, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., is to be wound up by a receiver. There is a deficit of \$50,000.

BARNES, the alleged Tascott, at Aberdeen, S. D., was confronted by Clark, the Chicago witness, who said the resemblance was remarkable, but that Barnes was too old for Tascott, his face too long and his mustache unlike. He was positive that Barnes was not the man.

THE famous Laguna de Tach ranch of 49,000 acres in Tulare county, Cal., is reported sold for \$1,000,000.

THE Montana cattle on the ranges are reported in excellent condition, the snows having melted and put the grass forward.

CHARLES N. FELTON was elected senator for California to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hearst.

REV. HOWARD McQUEARY, an Episcopal minister of Ohio, has been suspended for heresy.

IT was stated at Detroit, Mich., recently that Joseph Perrien, a wealthy man, had been abducted and held for ransom. Later he returned home and said that his captors had released him, fearing arrest.

THE Iowa Farmers' Alliance has organized with a constitution similar to that of the Kansas alliance and with the following officers: President, J. M. Joseph; vice-president, Daniel Campbell; secretary, George B. Long, and state treasurer, T. H. Griffith.

THE Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized with 410 ladies as charter members.

THE supreme organization of Patrons of Industry, in session at Lansing, Mich., elected the following trustees for two years: Thomas Bradley, Brewster, Ont., chairman; George A. Bennett, Marengo, Ill., and Phil S. Dorland, Lewis Corners, N. Y.

THE American League of Musicians, in session in Milwaukee, voted not to join the Knights of Labor. Owen Miller, of St. Louis, was elected president of the league.

THE banana train of the Illinois Central was wrecked near Manteno, Ill. Thirteen cars of the fruit were derailed and traffic delayed for over five hours. The property loss was about \$20,000.

THE Anaconda copper mines, Butte, Mont., have shut down.

AN east-bound freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway was derailed near Ada, O. The cars were loaded with cattle, some twenty carloads being killed and maimed, involving a heavy loss. The cars were badly wrecked.

DYNAMITERS blew up Pat Kane's saloon at Washington, Ind., and robbed the safe of \$100. The building was badly wrecked.

THE SOUTH.

WHILE Officer James E. Tenn was attempting to arrest two negroes in a dance house at Houston, Tex., for carrying concealed weapons, he was shot and instantly killed, and a bystander named Frank Michaels was mortally wounded. The negroes escaped.

NEAR Barboursville, Ky., Mrs. Barbara Shelton was found burned to death in the ruins of her home. It is supposed she had been murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. Only parts of her body were found.

MRS. MARY McCABE, who recently escaped from prison in Mexico, where she was charged with the killing of Judge Max Stein, whose extradition was demanded by the Mexican authorities and whose application for habeas corpus was heard at Austin, Tex., has been released.

GEORGE SIMS, an Arkansas desperado, was killed near Pine Bluff while resisting arrest.

CHARLES HENRY COYLER, the highest Mason in West Virginia, died recently in Wheeling.

THEODORE SCHWARTZ & Co., of Louisville, Ky., a banking firm of fifty years' standing, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. STANTON died at Maysville, Ky., aged 78 years.

THE lower house of the Arkansas legislature has passed a resolution favoring the election of president, vice-president and senators by popular vote.

ANDREW MOORE, aged 31, and Miss Ollie Cox, aged 16, were drowned in the Tuquapollia river at Kennedy, Ala. The young couple were out boating when the boat capsized.

FARMER ISAAC BUFORD, his wife, three children and team and wagon were washed down stream in Valley creek, near Nashville, Tenn., and the children and horses were drowned.

LIEUT. G. W. GOBELS, U. S. A., will succeed Col. Barstow in charge of Tennessee river improvements below Chattanooga, with headquarters at Florence.

GENERAL.

COL. MAPLESON, the English impresario, was married recently to Mrs. Laura Schirmer Byron at the British embassy in Paris.

MAURICE HEALY has accepted Parnell's challenge to resign for the purpose of mutually testing the feeling of the Cork constituency.

THE embargo on American beef has been removed at Hamburg as an experiment.

WHILE the members of a committee appointed for the purpose were crossing a foot bridge to examine a site for the annual cattle show which is held at Cagliari, Italy, the structure gave way, carrying the whole party with it. Five of the committeemen were killed and several others were injured.

THERE were reports that summary measures were to be taken against Germany for the exclusion of American pork. The reports were denied.

THE board of guardians of Navan, County Meath, Ireland, have rescinded their vote of confidence in Parnell.

A DELEGATE from the Chilian revolutionary party has arrived in Paris. He states that two-thirds of the people were in favor of the insurgents' party and that the latter had already a permanent hold on the northern provinces and their valuable resources of nitrate and guano.

THE privy council of Great Britain has confirmed the right of the colonial government of Victoria, Australia, to prevent the landing of Chinese immigrants.

AT a meeting of the institute of naval architects in London, Mr. Biles, a member of the council, warmly praised the latest American naval constructions, saying that they quite equalled and sometimes surpassed the European constructions of like character.

MARION CRAWFORD, the author, has withdrawn the charge of plagiarism preferred by him against the managers of the opera in connection with the production by them of "Le Mage," the story of which Mr. Crawford asserted was taken bodily from the "Zoroaster."

IT is understood that the responsibility for the loss of the Galea is placed upon the officers of the tug who failed to respond to the orders from the Galea in the matter of directing the course when breakers were seen.

SLIGO was recently the scene of a conflict between anti-Parnellites and Parnellites. The Parnellites were holding a meeting, when they were attacked by anti-Parnellites, who succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The anti-Parnellites also stoned the police, who came to the assistance of the Parnellites, and a general scrimmage ensued.

THE Vienna correspondent of the London Times, in spite of official denials, reiterates that Princess Elizabeth, of Hesse, the wife of Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, was brutally coerced to join the Russian church.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 19 numbered 275, compared with 273 the previous week.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Frank McKoon, aged 18 years, who lived at Fontana, was run over and killed by a freight engine on the Gulf road at that place the other day.

The United States Savings bank at Topeka has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The president, W. C. Knox, is a son of John D. Knox, who also failed some time since.

The Kansas delegation to the third party conference to be held in Cincinnati May 20 will leave Topeka May 17. Two Pullman cars have been engaged for the accommodation of those who will attend from this state.

William B. Munson, agent in Kansas City, Kan., of the Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, the Northern of London and the Hamburg-Bremen of Germany, has been arrested charged with the embezzling of \$1,400 belonging to the various companies. The money was lost in gambling.

Reports received at the agricultural department from 90 of the 106 counties in the state bring encouraging news regarding the wheat outlook. In four-fifths of the counties reporting the crop is better than ever before reported in the history of the state.

A careful examination of the condition of the wheat in Clay county showed it to be unsurpassed in the history of the county. The acreage of last fall was 25 cent. more than that of any preceding year, and, coupled with the excellent condition of the plant, makes the prospect for a heavy crop most encouraging.

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City, Kan., stock yards for the week ended March 18, were 15,610 cattle, 263 calves, 47,777 hogs, 6,261 sheep and 637 horses and mules. Twenty head of choice beef cattle from Leavenworth county, weighing on an average 1,600 pounds, were sold at \$5.40, the highest for many months.

Marshall T. Frame, a prominent lawyer of Atchison, died the other night from the effects of injuries received in a runaway accident about a week previous. The accident was caused by an unknown farmer, who refused to give a part of the road and crowded Mr. Frame's buggy into a narrow place, where a collision resulted and the horse took flight.

While the session of the legislature just closed was not remarkable for the large number of general laws passed, yet a great many local measures passed that body. Of these there were more than twice as many as any previous session enacted. The number of bills introduced during the session was 1,274, of which 534 originated in the house and 430 in the senate. Less than one-fifth of the bills introduced became laws.

Ben Grant, a Topeka negro, shot and instantly killed his white wife the other afternoon. The only witness was the woman's little daughter four years of age, the child of a former marriage. The report to the police was not made until an hour after the killing occurred and by that time Grant had made his escape. Jealousy was unquestionably the cause of the murder. Grant is represented as being a desperate negro. He speaks Spanish and it is thought will attempt to reach Mexico, where he lived once.

The two-year-old daughter of Samuel Sells, of Lawrence, was fatally burned the other day. The father had made a bonfire of rubbish and leaves in the yard and had gone to the barn, when the little child wandered out of the house and fell into the fire. Its cries called the mother to the rescue, but the little one was one sheet of flame. The mother tore the burning garments from the child and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until it had been horribly burned. The mother was terribly burned also.

MURDER in the second degree was the verdict recently returned by the jury at Wichita, after being out all night, in the case of the Mexican female man, Camello Lopes. The murder was committed in January. A colored woman, into whose room Lopes had broken and whom he attempted to assault, escaped and sought protection with a neighbor named Dobbs and his wife. Lopes followed and with a butcher knife attacked all three indiscriminately, killing Dobbs on the spot and horribly mutilating the two women. Much indignation was expressed at the verdict.

Pensions were granted the following Kansans on the 17th: Elias Reever, William H. Low, Barney Mills, Leander Porter, Seneca Tyler, Daniel McKinley, John M. Wolf, George Daum, Hiram Wing, John C. Milton, Jonathan E. Jones, David J. Kelley, Clark Randall, John Larney, John C. Cooper, John B. Hess, Law Hellawell, Louis G. Compare, Frank L. Pound, George W. Cory, Robert Reynolds, Silas Cooper, Adam Fries, Samuel A. Dillman, Christian Raff, William J. Davis, Daniel B. Wright, John Brown, William Hogan, Spencer John Dyer, Joseph Berry, Elijah Hale, William F. Benson, William Denimble, Richard Shivers, George W. Kiser, Barney J. Robinson, Charles D. Cowan, William B. Hutchinson, John H. Johnston, Charles N. Ela, Theodore Cessna, William Ross, Benjamin F. Pottorff, William L. Millen, William Martin, Ransom H. Gile, Samuel McClung, Emanuel Linea, James Shearn, Anos C. D. Briggs, Thomas Bettes, Stephen Jex, Sampson P. Hargett, Joseph Beavers, Kenben S. Rogers, William J. Alford, Andrew J. Lewis, James H. Hiatt, John Dickson, James Holt, John L. Brady, William C. Crain, Elizabeth Allen, Mary Kable and Joel Blakeley.

ERNEST HARDENSTEIN, editor of Business, and John G. Cashman, editor of the Evening Post, of Vicksburg, Miss., met in mortal combat on the streets with the result of HardeNSTEIN being killed. The difficulty was in regard to the action of the citizens of New Orleans in killing the Hennessy assassins.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR has accepted the Chinese mission and has arranged to sail from San Francisco for the "Flower Kingdom" on May 1. He has already received instructions from the secretary of state.

SIX white convicts, under sentence of from five years to life, escaped from a working gang at Jackson, Miss., as follows: G. Talbert, Cad Brown, Joe Fulk, J. H. Marshall, Leroy Hodges and Lee Hinson.

SECRETARY BLAINE is in good health with the exception of a slight touch of the gout. This necessarily confines him to his house, but does not interfere in the least with the dispatch of public business requiring his attention.

CANADIAN farmers are uniting under the name of the "Ontario Farmers' Union." The movement is similar to that of the Farmers' Alliance in the United States.

The grand jury at New Orleans has returned two indictments in blank. They are for attempting to bribe jurors and are supposed to be against McChrystal and Cooney, the two men previously indicted. The only new feature is the indictment of D. C. O'Malley as an accessory before the fact.

A DISPATCH from Zanzibar says that the conclusion of a treaty with the prominent chiefs by which the latter agree to abolish slavery at Witu is official announced.

HENRY CONRAD, Nicholas Miller and David Higgs, three young men of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were poisoned by eating a kind of parsnip which they found while hunting. Conrad and Miller both died within a short time and Higgs may recover.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY was reported dangerously ill at his home in New York. He fell a victim to the grip and pneumonia was feared.

THE Pan-American monetary conference met at Washington on the 23d with closed doors. There was a full attendance, and after the submission of and discussion of several propositions the conference adjourned for a week.

THE application of the governor of Missouri for refund of the direct tax contributed by that state amounting to \$648,978 has been filed at the treasury department.

ATROCIOUS ACTS.

The Incendiary Burning of Tenement Houses.

DIABOLICAL PLANS TO DESTROY.

The Inmates Locked in Their Dwellings and Door Handles Taken Away—Some Recent Fiendish Occurrences in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Following close upon the tenement house horror at Hester and Allen street, in which four persons perished, and the East Twenty-ninth street tenement fire, which cost two more lives, with a strong suspicion that incendiarianism was the cause of each fire, came reports to the police yesterday of two clear and indubitable cases of attempted incendiarianism of a particularly atrocious kind, a third case almost as clear as a fourth, in which there is good reason to believe that such scoundrelly work was planned. In all the lives of fifty-eight families, comprising nearly 500 persons, were placed in jeopardy.

At 2 1/2 Catherine street a policeman caught a man in the act of setting fire to a tenement house in which a dozen families reside. The fire was quickly smothered and the firebug was landed in the police station.

Another fiendish plot to destroy life and property was discovered in the tenement East 243 One Hundred and Twenty-first street, which is occupied by over a hundred people. Charles Balz, a barkeeper, smelled smoke when he went home at 3 a. m. He roused the inmates, and a search revealed the fact that a heap of rubbish under the stairs was burning. The plot was evidently to cut off escape by the stairs. The fire escapes are somewhat deficient. The inmates were horrified to find that the knobs to the front doors of this and three adjoining tenements had been removed so that the people would have been trapped like rats.

Another case was at 312 East Sixty-first street. A policeman saw smoke coming out of the cellar at 2 a. m., and several colored families in the house were aroused. It was found that the fire had been kindled in a coal bin and also in a pile of wood in another part of the cellar.

A fire was discovered Saturday afternoon in the cellar of a tenement, 846 Second avenue. It was near some oil barrels and doubtless incendiary. A tenant located the fire in time to save the building and its occupants.

The Brooklyn incendiaries are still at work. Last night a fire was found to have been kindled under the stairway in the basement of the tenement, 299 Myrtle avenue, occupied by several families. It was in a store room, which is generally kept locked. The lock had been broken. The people in the house were panic-stricken, but all got out safely and the fire was extinguished without doing much damage.

Newark also has its fire bugs. Late last night fire was discovered on the second floor of a tenement, 21 Boyd street, and the flames rapidly communicated to the two adjoining tenements. There were about a dozen Polish families in the three tenements. There were many narrow escapes and two persons who are missing are supposed to have perished in the flames. The buildings were burned out. The floor in which the fire was discovered was occupied by Solomon Epstein. His apartments, it is said, had been saturated with oil. The police are making an investigation.

AN APPEAL TO CORK.

PARNELL Ready to Resign as Soon as Maurice Healy Does.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the leaders of his Cork committee stating that the tone of studied insult and the untruthful character of the statements comprised in Mr. Maurice Healy's letter with regard to the matter of contesting that constituency are such as to deprive him from communicating directly with Mr. Healy or the friends of that gentleman. Mr. Parnell declares it impossible to expect that any agreement looking to a mutual resignation from parliament and the subsequent contest of the constituency by Mr. Healy and himself would be respected by the former gentleman for a moment longer than he deemed it expedient.

Mr. Parnell then informs the committee that he has placed his application for the Chiltern Hundreds in the hands of Mr. Nolan, with the request that it be proffered the moment Mr. Healy presents himself before his Cork constituents for re-election.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

A Misapprehension Existing in Certain Quarters—The Possession of a Special Tax Receipt No License Retains.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Acting Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury department, makes public the following circular letter to the internal revenue collectors throughout the country:

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Sir: Letters are frequently received at the department stating that in many parts of the country retail liquor dealers claim to hold a permit or license from the United States for carrying on their business; that in many cases where local law prohibits public drinking places the law is openly violated by persons who claim to do business under at least the moral sanction of a "federal license," and that this fact, together with the belief common among many good citizens that the United States government does in fact issue such licenses, greatly retards the enforcement of wholesome restrictive laws and promotes disorder.

It should be unnecessary to state that the United States government does not issue a license or permit of any nature to any person in any state to carry on the business of retail liquor dealer, and it is difficult to understand how any intelligent citizens can be imposed upon by the opposite claim. Congress having levied a revenue stamp of \$25 per annum on the business of retail liquor dealers, the commissioner of internal revenue endeavors to collect this tax, wherever and by whomsoever the business is carried on, but no semblance of permission, expressed or implied, is given by the United States government in its revenue laws or otherwise to begin or continue such business in any place contrary to state or local legislation.

It was to make clear this purpose of carefully respecting state and local laws and police regulations prohibiting or restricting the liquor traffic that congress enacted §248 of the revised statutes.

In order that this purpose as thus embodied in the law may be authoritatively announced wherever the tax is collected a change has been made in the form of the United States stamp issued to retail liquor dealers, which they have paid such tax. The new form, which will go into use July 1 next, reads as follows:

"United States stamp for special tax, internal revenue—Received from—the sum of—dollars for special tax on the business of retail liquor dealer at—for the period represented by the coupon or coupons hereto attached."

And across the face of the stamp is inscribed the following statement, embracing the substance of section 2448 of the revised statutes:

"This stamp is simply a receipt for a tax due the government and does not exempt the holder from any penalty or punishment provided for by the law of any state for carrying on the said business without license, and does not authorize the commencement or the continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such state or in places prohibited by municipal law—see section 2448, revised statutes of the United States."

It is believed that this action will leave no ground for further misapprehension. Respectfully,

A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

GEN. JOHNSTON DEAD.

Death of One of the Noted Confederate Leaders—The Immediate Cause of His Death.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the famous southern officer, died shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night at his residence on Connecticut avenue.

The general did not seem to suffer in the least and was conscious to the last. At his bedside were ex-Gov. McLane, of Maryland, the general's brother-in-law, and the nurse.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure, the result of degeneration of the heart, due in a measure to a cold contracted some weeks ago, but more particularly to extreme old age.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was born in Cherry Grove, near Farmville, Va., February 8, 1807, was graduated at the United States military academy in 1829 in the same class with Robert E. Lee, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery and served mainly in garrison duty until 1834. He was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in the Seminole war. He resigned May 31, 1837, and became a civil engineer. He re-entered the army as first lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers in July, 1838, and was brevetted captain for gallantry in the war with the Florida Indians. He served in the topographical bureau and in 1848 on the survey of boundaries between the United States and British provinces. From 1844 to 1846 he was engaged in coast survey.

During the Mexican war the officer served as captain of topographical engineers under Gen. Scott in all the important actions, was twice wounded and was successfully brevetted as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in 1848, but was reinstated as captain of topographical engineers. From 1850-55 he was in charge of western river improvements, and was acting inspector-general in the Utah expedition of 1848. June 28, 1850, he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army.

Gen. Johnston resigned April 22, 1861, to enter the confederate service. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers of the army of Virginia, and with Gen. Lee organized the volunteers of that state. For meritorious conduct in the field he was promoted to be one of the five generals of the Confederate army, and upon the surrender of Gen. Lee advised the making of terms with Gen. Sherman. Accordingly on April 26, 1865, he surrendered his army to Gen. Sherman, which closed the war.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Preparations for the Notable Gathering at Kansas City April 14 to 18.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Preparations for holding the western states commercial congress, April 14 to April 18, in this city, have been about completed. The railways will give reduced rates, and arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of about 1,000.

The idea of holding such a congress originated in the Kansas legislature, and invitations to other states were authorized by a concurrent resolution. The original idea was to have the congress composed of delegates from the eighteen great agricultural states of the Mississippi valley, but at the solicitation of Mississippi and Alabama those two states were authorized to send delegates. The legislatures of nine states have appointed delegates, and the governors of the others are expected to send representatives.

Came to an Understanding.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The conference of committees representing the carpenters and the Carpenters' and Builders' association, came to an understanding after being in session for four days. The agreements signed say that the joint committee on arbitration shall act as a board of arbitration and shall finally decide all questions submitted. Each association is to elect a standing committee to serve for two years to establish a minimum rate of wages, and adjust all questions of interest. The work will be eight hours and the pay will be by the hour, the minimum rate of wages being 35 cents per hour for the next two years.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

MARRIAGE FORECAST.

Quaint and Curious Customs Among Slavonic Maidens.

Whether the cause is to be found in the peculiar tenacity of the Slavonic nations for the traditions of their forefathers...

Many of the marriage forecastings center around the time-honored Christmas eve. In Poland, Bulgaria and Servia it is usual for curious maidens to throw rings or melted lead and wax into a vessel filled with water...

In some districts of Poland, bread and money are mixed with the hay which on Christmas eve underlies the table-cloth; the girl that—in the dark—draws out money is promised a wealthy spouse...

Peasant maidens at nightfall on Christmas eve go solitary and in silence to the woodhouse, there gather an armful of chips, which they carry, yet alone and silently, into the kitchen and carefully count. If the number be even, they will marry; but if the number be odd, single-blessedness threatens them.

It is customary in Polish villages to strew straw over the Christmas eve supper-table, and for the young people blindfolded, or in the dark, to pick out each a straw therefrom. Should the straw be green, the lucky maiden expects to wear a bridal wreath...

In other rural Polish districts, on the "Christ's eve," wine, beer and water are placed by a girl between two candles on a table. She then retires into a corner or an adjoining room to watch the result reflected in a mirror hung for this purpose.

If, as the clock strikes midnight, a man enters and drinks the wine, she is happy, for her wooer will be rich. Should he drink the beer, she may be content, for the wooer will be "well-to-do." If the water be chosen, her husband will be very poor.

Poland is peculiarly rich in these observances, spreading themselves throughout the year, both sexes being equally superstitious in this respect. On New Year's eve the young unmarried men place themselves before a fire, and bending down, look beneath their legs. Should a woman appear in the background, it is the one they will marry...

Midsummer eve is also a favorite epoch for looking into the future. Polish maidens at this time throw wreaths of flowers and bouquets into rivers and brooks. If the flowers float unharmed out of sight the omen is good; but should the wreaths break or flowers sink before their eyes, they go home with dark visions of the future.

Slavonic maidens will also go into the gardens in the midsummer eve twilight and shake the fences heartily. Should a dog bark westward, they look to the west for a lover. If the dog barks in the east, they look expectantly eastward for a spouse. If no dog barks, the silence is anything but good, and the poor girl returns heavy-hearted to rejoin the merry groups gathered to celebrate the midsummer festival...

In some Prussia villages it is customary for the maiden to drop flowers into a glass of water, chanting somewhat thus:

I am a girl; Give me to drink, my beloved! With the hope that the water will reflect the image of a favorite swain. Another custom is to throw wreaths of flowers over their heads backward against a tree.

If the wreath catches and hangs upon a branch at the first throw the girl throwing it will become a bride within the first succeeding year. If it catches at the second throw, then her bridal will be the second year. And so on. They also, singing softly appropriate and old-time love-songs, lay flowers beneath their pillows to dream a midsummer night's dream of their destined husbands.

In other districts the girls sow hempseeds in a garden, or flower-pot, on St. Anthony's eve, and confidently expect to dream that night of their true lovers. Should the sowing be hallowed by as many Paternosters as she has years, the sower implicitly believes in the result; and if then she dreams not, it is to her credulous mind certain that no bridal wreath will deck her head or any true-hearted lover lead her home.—N. Y. Journal.

A King's View of Journalism.

The uncomplimentary terms applied to journalists recently by Emperor William recall by contrast the words used by King Humbert of Italy in speaking of the members of that profession. At one of the court balls in the palace at Rome, the king summoned a number of editors to his side. After referring with expressions of admiration to the important work done by the press and to the difficult and powerful work of the editors, he added: "Gentlemen, I have often said that I should wish to be a journalist were I not a king."—Chicago News.

A VISION OF EASTER MORNING.



HE soft red tints of Easter skies Had blossomed in the East, Their mantles all the golden birds Upon the beech-sprays ceased; An instant's silence fell—then rose A mystic glory wide— And lo, upon the threshold stood The Lord of Easter-tide!

He smiled with tender sweetness down— He gazed with loving look— And said: "My child, thou sorrowest; No Easter joy canst brook; Lo, I have seen thy grief, and come To grant thee with the dawn, A vision—rare—of paradise, And thy beloved ones, gone."

Then shone the fairest, sweetest land, That ever thought conceived— A bloom with flowers and rich with song, With sweet harp-chorus, relieved; And there they walked, my best beloved, And smiling, stretched to me, Dear hands of welcome, from across A misty wall of sea.

The vision lifted—once again I saw the earth's soft skies, The ivied minster—and within Its portals with glad eyes, I passed, to sing my Easter song— And the way I bent To kiss twin graves—all starred with flowers And then, rejoicing—went! —Helen Chase, in Good Housekeeping.

AN EASTER DAWN.

It Came to a Motherless Child and a Childless Mother.

IT WAS eight o'clock Saturday evening, and cultured Boston in full force was assembled in Music hall listening with more or less attention to the twelfth symphony concert of the season.

Outside the door, on the first landing, Anthony Kramer was listening also, and, though in his case the listening was of necessity somewhat interrupted, the crumbs which he did manage to pick up were more to him perhaps than the full banquet to many of those inside. He was only a small boy and a somewhat shabby one, but the heart of a musician was beating under his threadbare little coat, and the mere suggestion of the harmony which was flooding those halls within made his pulses thrill so rapturously that he lost even his sense of caution, and had almost flattened his ear against the door, when it was half opened by a big man who paused for a moment beside him.

"Hullo, little chap," he said, "is this the way you take your symphony?" "It's all the way I can get it, sir," Anthony answered, apologetically, and was moving meekly aside when a pleasant-looking guardian of the peace came forward to supplement the apology.

"He ain't an ordinary loafer, sir. His mother works in a shop on Winter street and he waits for her every Saturday evening. He seems to like the music."

"Well," said the big man, who, having opened his fur-lined greatcoat by this time, had taken from an inside pocket a couple of cards and was now looking kindly from the boy to his friend, "since you can answer for him, Johnson, suppose we let him listen inside this evening. I'll let him have my ticket, and see, here, little fellow, this is my address. Bring the ticket back to my room on Monday morning."

Now, our big tenor was always doing just such things as this, and sometimes—in fact, very often—he got badly taken in; but he had no expectations of it in this case, and was therefore not in the least surprised when on the Monday morning appointed he found that boy and that ticket outside his door awaiting his coming.

"Ah! here you are, little fellow! Well, how did you like the concert? What's your name, by the way?" "Anthony, sir. Oh, it was so grand!" Poor little Anthony, shivering with nervous delight over the mere recollection, found his vocabulary very insufficient just then; but this new and wonderful benefactor seemed entirely satisfied, and, looking down on him, said:

"For a long while after his father had been taken from them, the world had seemed to the poor little fellow very full of death and sorrow, but now, rejoicing as he did in the new conditions of his life, almost the only time the old

sadness took possession of him was when, sitting through an especially long service in Johnnie Scott-Payne's place, it occurred to him to wonder about Johnnie and Johnnie's mother.

Of her his thoughts were especially wistful after he heard one of the other choir boys saying: "Oh, she never comes here now, she's so cut up about Johnnie. I guess, anyway, she couldn't bear to see Kramer in his place, for Mr. Whiting and everybody else thinks Kramer like enough to Johnnie to be his brother. Mr. Whiting says he didn't notice it until he got into his surprise, and then he could almost think it was Johnnie back again."

She had heard of this little boy who was described as being so like her dead son, and had even had a half-fearful wish to see him; but above all the other associations of her life she most dreaded coming back to the church which had been partaken—from the time she had been brought as a baby to baptism down to that last dreadful day when her strong, tearless eyes beheld therein the flower-straw coffin of her boy. All through the winter, each successive Sunday found her going any-

where and everywhere else; but on Good Friday some impulse which she could neither control nor explain conquered her former reluctance, and, to the surprise of the many who knew her, the shrinking figure in its heavy black draperies dropped once more into the seat which memory made at once so dear and dreadful.

For several minutes she refrained from looking toward the choir, then, nerving herself as for some terrible ordeal, she looked suddenly and directly at the place which was to know her brave, sunshiny little son no more, and looking, she met the direct, sympathetic gaze of eyes so like his that a strange, sweet comfort stole into her bereaved heart.

A smaller natured woman might have resented poor little Anthony altogether; but in the gamut of Mrs. Scott-Payne's being there were few, if any, insignificant notes, and certainly not one of that problematical few happened to be struck on this solemn fast day which was to mark a new era in her life. Perhaps, indeed, leaving Anthony out of the question altogether, there is no service which does so wholly subdue egotism and littleness as that of Good Friday, and, as each one of our Saviour's last words was successively dwelt upon, this poor mourner felt herself creeping a little closer to the cross.

She had never been either a hard or a rebellious mourner at any time; but Johnnie had had the last great joy left to a life which had known much sorrow, and she had found it impossible to realize a greater anguish than that of parting with him, until, in that solemn noonday quiet she looked on Calvary, and realized, as never before, what that other mother must have felt to see her stainless Firstborn stretched before her on the cross—realized as never before the infinite compassion of the Firstborn's entreaty: "Woman, behold thy son!"

"Oh, if he would only say that to me," the sore heart murmured, "how thankfully I would obey him!"

And then again she looked at Anthony and wondered inconsequently whether the beloved disciple had borne any outward resemblance to his master. After the service she still knelt on until one by one the congregation became dispersed, and there were left in the church only herself, the organist and two of the choir boys. One of the two she saw was her boy's successor, and with hungry intensity she watched the little casketed figure flitting noiselessly about the chancel, then coming down the nave, past the pew in which she sat, until with unwitting steps he reached the one great tragedy of his life—a tragedy which had for its herald a small boy, who, eager with importance, whispered hoarsely, yet distinctly enough to reach even Mrs. Scott-Payne's ears:

"Tony, your mother's burst a blood vessel, or something. Anyway, the blood's pouring out of her mouth, and the doctor says she may die any minute."

The path by which divine love leads us is often a misty one to our mortal eyes, but from that moment a wounded hand seemed to point the way from that childless mother to that almost motherless child, and by and by, when joy and peace had come as the fruition of obedience, it gave Helen Scott-Payne unspeakable comfort to remember how unflinchingly she had followed it from the first.

"I will take him," she said, as the organist, the other choir boy and the messenger bent over the limp little figure which had fallen as though slain before that cruel message. "My carriage is waiting and I will take him home. Mr. Whiting has told me all about him. I know where he lives."

Thus, as one chapter of Anthony Kramer's life was finished, another one began, and the poor young mother, waiting to feast her dying eyes for the last time on her only child, saw at the

same time the illumined face of her child's new mother, and, perhaps, because the eyes of the dying are so much sharper than ours, which still look earthward, she seemed to read, as if by intuition, the thought and purpose which illumined it.

"Oh, mother, mother, you cannot leave me! I cannot let you go!" wailed poor little Anthony, throwing himself down beside her; but though the nerveless arm instantly encircled him, it was to this embodiment of a new hope the mother's failing voice first addressed itself.

"Will you care for him?" she said. "Will you watch over him when I am gone? He is a good boy now—he has brought nothing but gladness to my heart. Will you help him to become a good man? I know who you are, but death makes me bold, and I do not believe you would come to me as you have if you meant to refuse me."

The doctor standing at the foot of the bed shook his head fearfully. Her request seemed so wild, and he was afraid of the issue; but down on her knees at the poor bedside, in the shabbiest room of the shabby west end boarding-house, fell Helen Scott-Payne, and without either fear or faltering made reply:

"I did not come here of myself—I think our dear Lord has been leading me all through this day, and now He is saying to me, as He said to His own mother: 'Woman, behold thy son!'"

"Do you think I would ever dare to disobey Him? I will do for your boy exactly what I would do for my own, and oh, when you meet my boy in Paradise, I know he will be glad to hear that his mother is no longer desolate."

"I will surely tell him," the poor weak voice whispered, and then, softly pressing the little tear-stained cheek beside her, the mother said: "And Anthony, you will be her all that you would have been to me—more if possible. Death has lost its terror since I leave you in her care."

All that day and throughout the next, Mrs. Scott-Payne watched that feeble spark of life with unremitting tenderness, and when, early on Easter morning, it went finally out, with hands as gentle and reverent as a sister's, she composed the tired body to "Lie with feet toward the dawn Till there breaks the last and brightest Easter morn."

Then taking her boy—really hers now—into her loving, yearning arms, she hushed his sobbing with her kisses, and whispered over and over the blessed promises which were being said and sung in the little church from which they were both that day absent. I fear that just at first, in the terrible sharpness of a child's overwhelming grief, poor Anthony paid but small heed to any of them, but by and by some of their peace and comfort stole into the sore young heart, and underlying the greater truths, which he could grasp but dimly, was the assurance that where Johnny had gone his mother had followed, and a lively hope that, wherever Johnny's mother might go in the future, he would always be with her.

It is generally a child's way—often, alas! the way of those who are no longer children—to take comfort in the less, rather than the greater, but to the credit of this particular child's belief it must be said that, in the years which have gone by since that Easter morning, his loving faith in his adopted mother has never in the slightest degree been violated. Those who were the earliest friends of whom I have told you are still devotedly his friends, and are given to stoutly asserting that before many years Anthony Kramer will liberally reward all those who have befriended him; but when Mrs. Scott-Payne overhears any such predictions, she only says: "Love has been its own reward to me—I want no other."—Hester V. Brown, in Boston Sunday Herald.

THE WORLD'S JUDGMENT. One Instance in Which It Was Sadly at Fault.

The sweet, motherly face of Mrs. B., who always wore decorous black, appeared on the promenade lately in a Rubens hat—black, to be sure—but, oh—

"Twenty years too young for her," ejaculated one friend behind her back. To her face she said:

"You dear thing! How becoming that hat is to you. Never wear a bonnet again!"

"Did you see Mrs. B. at church today?" asked another lady of her husband.

"Yes, she never misses morning service," he replied.

"And did you notice her hat?"

"Why, no. I suppose it was the same one she always wears."

"It was a round hat," announced the lady, in much the same tone she might have used if the headgear in question had been a washtub.

"That woman will wear a crown some day," answered her husband. "I do not know her equal in good works."

"I am talking about earthly millinery now," answered his wife, as she picked up the discussion again.

Meanwhile Mrs. B. had returned home and taken off the offending hat, which she handed to her daughter.

"Thank you, Ruby," she said. "I suppose my bonnet has come back."

"Yes, dear," answered her daughter; "and Mrs. — was so grateful because you lent it to her. She said she could not afford to buy mourning for her boy."

"It was a small favor to do for one in trouble," answered the mother, gently. And the wagging tongues never reached her.—Detroit Free Press.

AFTER DINNER. When Bridget strikes for wages, And the waitress is about; When the baby has a tumble, And the heater fire goes out; Oh, never tell your husband Of your troubles manifold, Until he's had his dinner— Then—he's not as apt to scold.

When you see an Easter bonnet, That quite drives you to despair, With just the trimming on it; That'll set off your eyes and hair; Don't say one word to husband Till his porter-house is down, Then I know you'll gain the treasure And be the happiest wife in town. —Joel L. Jones, in Good Housekeeping.

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LUCRETIA BORGIA.

That Celebrity Was Probably a Very Good Sort of Woman.

The distinguished art critic and historian of renaissance, M. Charles Yriarte, has attempted in the Figaro what may be called the rehabilitation of Lucretia Borgia. Thanks to Victor Hugo and Donizetti, the public in general has not a very high opinion of the daughter of Pope Alexander VI. and the sister of Cesar Borgia. But all through so-called history runs a strong current of legend, which is apt to sweep away the facts and leave a substratum of fancy. "Was Lucretia Borgia really a Messalina and a Julia?" asks M. Yriarte, "holding the cup of poison with one hand and the poniard with the other?" If we study the annals of the period—Gregorovius, for instance—we find no trace of poison or poniard; no more than of improper love—at most seven love letters, written to Borgia, poet and cardinal, which English misses may read without the use of a fan, in the glass case of the Ambrosiana of Milan, where also is preserved piously the lock of hair before which Byron went into ecstasies. Lucretia Borgia was married at 13 to a nephew of the Sforza, Giovanni, lord of Pesaro, who was 26. Owing to the irruption of the French into Italy, soon after their union in 1493, the course of politics caused an annulment of the marriage, to which the vatican lent itself with the cynical morality of the epoch.

To revenge himself the outraged husband launched against Lucretia's father a frightful accusation, which may be regarded as the foundation of subsequent legends. The young beauty became henceforth the shuttlecock of politics. Being in need of the alliance of Aragon, who was reigning at Naples, the pope made a union between his daughter and a natural son of Alphonse II, king of Naples. He was reputed to be the handsomest prince of his day in Italy, being at that time 17 and his wife 18 years of age. Owing to the jealousy of Lucretia's brother Cesar Borgia, the handsome Alphonse was strangled in the apartments of his father-in-law, Alexander VI. In 1500 Lucretia wedded for the third time another Alphonse, son of Hercules, duke of Ferrara. At that time she was 20, and remained to her death, seventeen years later, the "pearl of spouses." Apart from the fleeting breath of scandal, which attributed to the princess two lovers at the court of Ferrara, the chroniclers find nothing whereof to accuse the golden-haired beauty. So (says M. Yriarte) that we are forced to the conclusion that all her manifold wickedness must have been committed between the ages of 13 and 20, a supposition not easily credible even in that precocious epoch.—Chicago Times.

A Fluent Conversationalist. Mr. Murray Hill, Jr.—But, father, this young lady you want me to marry stutters dreadfully.

Mr. Murray Hill, Sr.—That makes no difference. She is rich, and after you are married a little you will find that she will talk fast enough to suit you.—Texas Siftings.

Editor—"Mr. Scribber, I wish you would get up a little department headed 'Children's Sayings,' and fill it full of the brightest little mots you can pick up." Mr. Scribber—"Very sorry, sir, but my children are all away on a visit and—" Editor—"Then collect the bright things you hear said by other people's children." Mr. Scribber—"I never hear other people's children say anything worth printing."—Evening Wisconsin.

Purify Your Blood

At the coming of spring the blood should be purified, as impurities which have been accumulating for months or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint of impurity, drives out serious humors and germs of disease, and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good health.

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities." W. H. LA WATSON, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BILE BEANS

STAND ALONE AS BILE MOVERS.

They dispel poisonous bile from the system, thereby curing bilious attacks, constipation, headache, malaria, dysentery, and all stomach and liver disorders.

Two sizes, one price. BILE BEANS, 25 in each bottle, One a dose. BILE BEANS SMALL, 40 in each bottle, 2 to 4 a dose.

Sugar Coated. Pleasant as candy. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

J. F. SMITH & CO., 235 & 237 Greenwich Street, New York City.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ACT LIKE MAGIC ON A WEAK STOMACH. 25 Cents a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Fondly do I now remember,
Words she spoke in accents low,
As I watched life's flick'ring ember
Fainter and still fainter grow;
Grown on my heart forever,
Sweet to memory now and age,
Are those words she softly whisper'd
As she gently pass'd away:
"Darling, when I shall have left thee,
Trust thyself to Heaven's care,
One thro' life will then direct thee,
One who hears thy mother's pray'r!"
Many sweet and loving faces
Through life's journey I have known,
Yet in thought my vision traces
Her dear face, and hers alone;
Always in the hour of trouble,
Those lov'd features life display,
And I hear the words she whisper'd
As she gently pass'd away:
"Darling, when I shall have left thee,
Trust thyself to Heaven's care,
One thro' life will then direct thee,
One who hears thy mother's pray'r!"
—Edward Oxenford, in Golden Days.

AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

Finding that he could not induce Eugene to help him through in his scheme by holding out prospects of wealth to him Mr. Emerick thought he would resort to another plan. His active mind had soon invented one, but as he proceeded to unfold it he little knew how true his supposition was. "Supposing," said he, "that this Englishman should not be dead after all and that he should turn up to claim the money? Then, as a natural consequence, he would marry Armiida Delaro, and how would you feel about that?" "I would feel like killing the pair of them," responded Eugene. The prospective possession of an immense sum of money had failed to rouse Eugene's inward nature, but when that insidious worker of evil, jealousy, assumed the reins of his mind, he took a different course. Besides, he was getting warm with wine and his words flew thick and fast. "Never," he said, "shall any man marry Armiida Delaro but Eugene Bregy. If she refuses me she shall never live to refuse another."

Emerick could hardly have believed that so slight a hint would have caused such a change of front, but he inwardly chuckled at the result of his apparently accidental suggestion.

"Such a thing is more than possible," he said. "There are many gentlemen traveling through that country who might resemble Percy Lovel in dress and appearance and become the victims of an accident. Besides, the body found in the river was badly decomposed, and the identity was only presumptuous at the best."

These words only increased Eugene's eagerness and in an impetuous manner he exclaimed: "I will start for London to-night and survey the field. If Armiida refuses me as a poor man I will stop at nothing to make myself rich enough by some means to have a fitting revenge."

Thus did the polished old villain, steeped in sin, commence to drag this splendid specimen of manhood down to his own level. The first step was being taken and Eugene was to taste some of that strange sweetness in crime which leads the taster from one deep water to another until finally he gets beyond his depth and sinks forever.

Eugene was as good as his word. The next day he started to Calais, his debts all paid and a letter of credit for a considerable sum in his pocket to defray his expenses in the somber metropolis of the world.

Mr. Emerick took another route. Amiens was to be the scene of the next efforts in behalf of this Prince of Sin.

When he related the result of his visit to Paris to Mrs. Bregy he did not adhere strictly to the truth. He told her that Eugene was progressing favorably with his studies and that he had gone over to London for a few days by way of a little recreation.

Mrs. Bregy asked him if he had told Eugene that he was none other than Alphonse Bregy and, upon receiving an

affirmative response, she said: "Then dear husband, we can again be as we once were to each other—husband and wife in truth."

"Yes, there is now no obstacle in the way," he replied.

"My happiness is complete," exclaimed the delighted woman, throwing her arms around his neck. Having succeeded in working his too confident wife up to this pitch, the unprincipled schemer continued in his deceptive manner to still further delude the trusting creature.

"Do you prefer to remain in your native land, my dear," he asked, "or shall we return to the country of our adoption?"

"That is something of which I have been thinking ever since you left me a week ago, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it will be better for us to take up our permanent home in America," she replied. To hear this from her lips delighted Mr. Emerick,

for it meant the sale of the Amiens property, and there was no desire nearer his heart than that.

"Still, we need not hurry," he said. "We will spend a short time in London this season. It is going to be a very brilliant one and should not be missed since we are so near."

"That will be a very pleasant way to spend a few weeks. Still, I should like to sever my connection with this old city. For, delightful as it is, and full of so many reminiscences of pleasant days and hours, there is now no more pleasure in it for me. Why, sometimes I am afraid to walk about for fear some of my angry relatives should leap from concealment and slay me in broad daylight, so great is their disappointment at not being able to wrest the property from me," said Mrs. Bregy, in an alarmed tone.

"Then the best thing to do is to dispose of your bricks and mortar and have nothing but the hard cash to take care of. In that way it will be much more easily handled."

"That is exactly what I have made up my mind to do, so you had better commence negotiations to-morrow. As soon as every thing is settled we will leave here." These words, as they fell from Mrs. Bregy's lips, filled the old deceiver's heart with fiendish glee, and he readily answered: "I will push matters as fast as possible, and even if we have to make a sacrifice we will let the property go."

"Any thing to be rid of these surroundings," she said.

Mr. Emerick was true to his word, and in less than ten days every thing was settled, and he, as Mr. Bregy, was in sole control of the confiding woman's wealth. Their first steps were directed to Paris, where a few days were spent in a whirl of pleasure. Mr. Bregy, as the ex-merchant was now known, seemed as though he could not do too much to give his newly-recovered wife pleasure, and all the days were days of happiness to her. Yet what a cruel awakening was in store for her!

They had not been in Paris a week when a letter reached them from Eugene, saying that he had not found the Delaros, as they had left London and would not return for a few weeks, but he was very much delighted with the great city, and having met Mr. Blodger, was having a very pleasant time of it.

Upon receipt of this a discussion took place as to their next movements, and it was decided to spend a few weeks in the south of France. They went to Nice, and every thing seemed to progress satisfactorily with them until about two weeks after their arrival there, when the newly found husband grew moody and sullen, and one day, when Mrs. Bregy fondly asked the cause, he told her that his affairs in New York were not quite all settled when he left that city and he feared he should have to return immediately to make an adjustment.

"Not without me?" faltered the faithful woman.

"Yes. You can remain here a few weeks, then go to London, and I will return from New York to meet you there," he said.

In a moment Mrs. Bregy burst into tears, and seemed as troubled as a bride of twenty might have been under similar circumstances; but after a time she was consoled and consented to do as Emerick asked.

The slippery villain had once more gained his ends, and ere the sun set on the following day he was speeding northward, carrying with him an assignment of the proceeds of the whole of Mrs. Bregy's recently acquired wealth to himself.

He did not go to Havre, however, for three days later he was seeking for Eugene in the modern Babylon.

That young man was flitting around the great city in a strangely eccentric manner and it was several days before his father found him. When he did at length discover him he heard with pleasure that Mr. Blodger had just received a letter from Bournemouth, stating that Mrs. Delaro and Armiida would be in London on the day following.

"Truly, things are working into my hands in a lucky manner," he thought, "but I must not let this girl and her mother see me. Eugene can work better without my presence being made known."

On the journey to London he had stopped over at Paris for a few hours and in that short space of time the whole of Mrs. Bregy's fortune was transferred to the name Julius Emerick. This part of his scheme accomplished, he was eager to perfect his plans.

He only needed to keep the simple woman at Nice from suspecting his movements for a few weeks longer, and once more he would be in possession of sufficient wealth to keep him in luxury during the remainder of his natural life, to enjoy which he would retire to some comfortable place on the Continent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Had the designing Emerick known what had transpired in the Argentine Republic during the time since he left there his easy, happy feeling would have been changed to one of bitter chagrin. The plucky Englishman whom he left lying in the bottom of a bullock cart, a few months before, had not yet become food for the fishes.

During the whole of the day on which the meeting for the duel took place he lay in the bottom of the cart covered with sacks. Twice he was permitted a little fresh air and twice the gags were taken from his mouth in order that he might drink a little filthy water which was given to him by the peons who had charge of him. On these occasions he was too weak to shout and had he shouted his voice would have spent itself unheard, for he was too far from any living soul (except his captors) to secure help.

When the shades of night fell he was conscious that the stopping place for rest had been reached. He knew that the bullocks were being taken from the cart, for he recognized the cries of the peons as they urged the tired beasts to move. Then they took the gags from his mouth and spoke to him in their jargon which he did not understand, and

as they could not speak English they had to resort to dumb motions to make each other understand. Percy made a motion to the effect that he wanted drink and they passed a black bottle to him. It contained a vile, cheap liquor which the natives distill themselves, and as it touched his lips he made such a wry face that the two peons could hardly control themselves for laughter. After enjoying his discomfiture for a few moments they mercifully relented and gave him some water to drink, after which they dragged him, still bound, from the cart and laid him on the ground.

They then proceeded to prepare their camp for the night. Lighting a fire, they spread out some coarse blankets to lie upon. As soon as the fire had burnt up they took a long strip of beef from their supplies and cut off pieces in the manner common in that country (where a piece of beef is cut up when required in much the same way that Europeans or Americans might cut up a loaf of bread) and toasted it over the fire. This, together with some coarse bread washed down with the vile liquor which they carried, constituted supper. A supper which Percy's delicate stomach was not in a very fit state to receive. Still he felt compelled to eat to keep

up his strength, so did his best to swallow the food they gave him, moistening it with some very brackish water, which was the best that could be found.

Soon after eating Percy fell into a sleep, and so sound was it that his keepers, who had intended to watch him in turn during the night, resolved to sleep also, trusting that their captive would be perfectly safe as he was still tightly bound about the legs.

After taking their fill of food and liquor they made fast Percy's hands without awakening him, and laid down to rest themselves.

The next three days were only a repetition of the first, and Percy never had a sight of the country which they were passing through until nightfall.

On the fourth day they came to their destination. The cart had stopped, and as Percy still lay in the bottom bound hand and foot, his nostrils were offended with the vilest of stenches.

From this he at once thought he must be near to a corral, and when the bellowing of the angry beasts confined therein reached his ears he knew that his surmises were correct.

Percy soon heard a medley of voices, and he was immediately taken from the cart and carried into one of the three mud huts, which appeared to be the abiding place that his captors had designated for him. Now, for the first time in five days, his bonds were removed, though his captors still kept a careful watch over him. This, however, was quite unnecessary, for had they left him with the door wide open he could not have escaped. He was too badly cramped after his long, rough ride in the cart to make a move, and it would take many hours of rest to loosen his limbs.

Never was a rest more welcome to him, and notwithstanding that he lay in a dirty, miserable hovel, surrounded with filth and squalor in its worst form, he enjoyed his sleep as well as though he had been in his comfortable room in New York.

He was carefully watched through the night and no chance was given for him to escape in the event of his awakening. His watchers were the vilest-looking men it would be possible to meet even in South America, and a look at them would have been sufficient to drive sleep from most people. Still Percy had not heeded them, but slept as soundly as a man dog-tired could sleep. It was a rude awakening for him, however, for the early morning brought all the hands on the farm who could spare the time to take a peep at him. But he heeded them not and longed for but one thing, and that was some one to speak to in English. Yet no one came. At last a burly Hollander, who had charge of the farm (or estancia as it is called in the language of that country), came in.

He understood English tolerably well, and asked Percy in the tongue which he so longed to hear if he wanted any thing to eat. Percy told him he was nearly famished, and the Dutchman ordered his wants attended to. These few words were all that Percy heard spoken in English that day, and when the next came he was too sick to listen to any. His head ached and his senses swam. He felt as though some great and severe illness was coming upon him, as, indeed, it was. The privation had been too much for him, and to that, along with his unnatural surroundings of accumulated filth, he finally succumbed. Before another day dawned he was in a delirious fever, and all cry that his captors could hear him cry was: "Armiida! Armiida!"

For days he lay in this terrible state, attended only by a Gaucho, who professed a knowledge of medicine, and who was the person always called upon to administer to the sick whenever such were found about the place.

Percy possessed a strong constitution, and, fortunately, pulled through, with the assistance of the Gaucho doctor. But he was a sad wreck of his former self—haggard in appearance and about half his normal weight. Certainly, none of his friends would have known him. It was several weeks after he passed the critical stage of his fever

before he was able to walk about, and then his guardians would not permit him to stroll far beyond the door.

A rude bench had been constructed just outside the hut, upon which he would sit for hours at a stretch, pondering over the exciting adventures he was passing through and wondering how it was all going to end. He did not know where he was and could not form the slightest idea. From the number of little islands which lay in the river he saw running through the valley about a mile away he judged it must be Rio de la Plata, or River Plate as it is better known to English speaking people. Still, he could form no definite opinion, but thought that in case he was fortunate enough to make his escape it would probably provide the means of carrying him back to Buenos Ayres. There was not an hour during which a little steamer or craft of some kind did not pass.

Thus did he spend many a weary hour until his strength began to return, and he commenced to display more energy in looking for a means of escape. But before he could find one a cloud was thrown over his prospects by the appearance of the tall Spaniard who had acted as Emerick's second at the duel.

It was early in the afternoon when that unwelcome visitor arrived and he at once came to Percy. In a mocking tone he asked after the health of Mr. Huntley, and said that he regretted to hear that he had been ill. To all his inquiries and remarks Percy paid but little attention and made but brief replies.

After a while the Spaniard asked Percy what had become of the suit of clothes he wore when he came north, and to this question Percy replied:

"These beasts whom you placed in charge of me took them and with them they took all the money and valuables I possess."

"Ah, yes, that is so," said the Spaniard. "We needed that suit to put on another dead Englishman who died a few miles below San Pedro a short time since. According to my contract with your estimable friend, Mr. Emerick, you were to have floated down that river, but I humanely decided to spare your life, and have resolved to make use of you on this farm. You will, no doubt, make yourself handy when you recover, and these handsome gentlemen by whom you are surrounded will take care that you do not escape."

"I would almost rather have floated out to sea, down that river, than be compelled to make my home among such a set of evil-looking villains as there are here. Even my life will never be safe in their hands," said Percy.

"Never fear, they will not hurt you as long as you behave yourself," responded the Spaniard.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ART OF LOOKING.

Intellectual Perception as Important as Sense Perception.

There is a science as well as an art in looking. It is already trite to say that not every one knows a good thing when he sees it. Of one who was seeking a position on a daily newspaper, the editor asked: "Does he know news when he sees it?" Not every one knows how to look and where to look, even if he knows what to look for. Thousands of such tourists, who imagine themselves "sight-seers," miss the best sights because they don't know a sight when they see it. Not every one who enters an Arab tent or an Indian wigwam, sees the Arab or the Indian, though he break bread with him. Usually, that which is characteristic of a place is that which is best worth seeing in it. No one sees a New England village, or town, or city, who merely looks for the biggest buildings and the most costly residences. The characteristic is neither in the bovel nor in the palace. The neat, painted frame house, the elm-arched street, the quiet thrift—these may not wholly gratify the aesthetic sense so much as they gratify the historic sense. But the "sights" are in them. It is the flavor of a strawberry that makes it a strawberry for the palate. There is "not much to see" in an artificial flower—to a bee. But the bee knows the flavor of the flower when he tastes it. That which is characteristic and typical is that which best merits seeing. There is "not much to see" in any place, to him who does not know what there is in it when he sees it. And what is true of external nature and of things in general is true of man. There is more general value in the study of an ordinary child than of an extraordinary one. The sayings of an average child have a value to the student of child-life—and human life—not found in the wit and wisdom of a precocious child. The working of the human mind in the abstract may be better demonstrated by the simple logic of an infant than by the elaborate argument of a venerable lawyer. It is worth while to know what things are worth while to look at. Sense perceptions are of small account without intellectual perceptions. There is such a thing as a trained eye, and the art of using it; and there is such a thing as a trained mind, and a science of using it. He who knows what a good thing is, has done half his looking before the thing is in sight.—S. S. Times.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

ONION tops cut fine make a good green food for poultry at this time.

SET the hens now as soon as they are ready, providing them a warm place.

ON small farms poultry and small fruit growing can be combined to good advantage.

IF the poultry must be confined sow a good bed of lettuce to provide them with green food.

IF feed for the young poultry must be purchased millet seed can be used to a good advantage.

AS a general rule it will not be found best to attempt to keep more than fifty hens in one house.

A NEX that is scoured off her nest every time anyone approaches should not be used for hatching.

HENS are often obliged to leave their nests on account of lice; it is important to keep a lookout for them.

LIMEWATER will not only cure indigestion, but also often cure the hens of laying soft-shelled eggs.

OLD plaster kept where the hens can help themselves will furnish the materials to manufacture shells.

AT this season hot ashes from the coal stove will aid to maintain health if sprinkled under the roosts.

Eggs, whether used for hatching or sent to market, should always be clean. The shells are porous and readily absorb filth.

THE mangers can often be cleaned out with the refuse thrown where the poultry can pick it over; they will find many seeds.

NEGLECTING to give the young poultry a good start is in many cases the cause of failure to make them profitable.

A Cheese Press Not Essential.

WHERE but few cheeses are made, it is not absolutely necessary to buy a cheese press. A very good long lever press may be constructed by simply using a twelve-foot scantling as a lever, one end passing beneath a cleat upon the wall of the room. A good, firm platform should be used for the hoop, and blocks of different thicknesses provided to make proper adjustment of the lever during the process of pressing. As the follower settles, the lever will pitch or incline, then a block should be placed beneath the cleat to bring the lever to a horizontal position again. Add weights gradually as the pressing proceeds.—Western Rural.

TEXAS has a double-headed cat. It is perfect in form except the two heads. It has four eyes, four ears and two mouths.

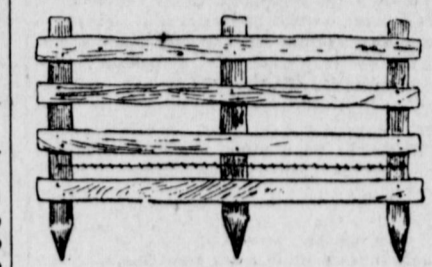
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HURDLE FOR SWINE.

An Excellent Plan for the Pasturing of Sheep and Pigs.

I beg to suggest a plan which I have used for pasturing both sheep and pigs. If the pigs have been used to control, or are well ringed, as they should be when pastured, a hurdle light enough for sheep will answer equally well for them. The hurdle may be made of 2 by 4 chestnut uprights and 1 by 6 bars. They may be 10 feet long and made in this shape:

The three lower boards are 8 inches apart, and a barbed wire is stretched between the lowest two. No pig over a month old will get through this fence.



The hurdle is solid and durable and will last many years. A lot of them may be carried on a low-wheeled wagon or a sled, and set up and fixed in the ground very quickly. I have set up with the help of one man 300 of them in a short day, which will give a double line across a 20-acre field.

I say a double line, because this is necessary for the economical feeding off of a crop of clover. The field being laid out in this way, in narrow strips, with two lines of hurdles, lot 1 is first fed off, and then lot 2; the line 1 is then moved so as to inclose lot 3, and so on to the end. This is necessary to let lot 1 grow up again. The ten lots will give two acres or more in each, which should feed a good many hogs for a week, more or less as the pasture is heavy or light, giving ample time for the herbage to be renewed before the end is reached, and the feeding is begun again on lot 1; or the field may be divided up and down in the center by one fence, and smaller lots laid off by double lines as before; then, when one-half the field is fed off, the other half is fed, beginning next to the last one—thus returning to the head of the field and beginning again. I have found that by this method three times as much feeding may be had from a field as by pasturing the whole at once, as the waste is scarcely observable, while if 30 hogs were turned into a 20-acre field at once, in a week the whole field would be trampled over and half the herbage spoiled.

By painting the hurdles with tar and using them carefully, they will last twenty years.

To set them, I have used a square-pointed bar, with which holes are made in the ground in the right spots, as the hurdle is held half-upright by an assistant. The holes are made small, and when the hurdle is set up, the points enter and are driven down by a few blows of a maul on the ends of the posts, but not on the boards. The ends of the hurdles are wired together in two places, and to a stout stake driven in the ground, by which they are supported. Quiet sheep will not attempt to jump over a fence of this kind, which will be fifty or fifty-two inches high, and it will restrain any sized pigs over thirty days old.—H. Stewart, in Country Gentleman.

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THE FARMER'S MARKET.

What the Farmer Sells Abroad—Treasury Figures of Agricultural Exports For 1890

England Takes Most of the Farm Exports—An Important Lesson in Reciprocity

The American farmer has never been so deeply interested as just now in his foreign market. Agricultural depression has made the farmers look to the foreign market as never before.

As the foreign market is thus attracting attention from all sides it is well that the farmer should know its dimensions, and that he should know, too, where his best foreign market is.

The details of farm products exported are interesting. The largest item is cotton, \$254,275,000; then follow provisions, \$143,842,000; breadstuffs, \$141,602,000; animals, \$85,065,000; and miscellaneous agricultural products, about \$33,000,000.

The principal provisions exported were as follows: Beef products—Canned beef, \$8,610,000; fresh, \$13,837,000; salted or pickled, \$6,039,000; tallow, \$5,738,000. Hog products—Bacon, \$37,855,000; hams, \$8,495,000; pork, fresh and pickled, \$4,704,000.

The above articles are all strictly farm products. Besides these there were exports of manufactured products, amounting to some \$40,000,000, for which our farmers produced nearly all the raw materials.

The figures here set forth will furnish the farmer with an adequate answer to ex-Gov. Foraker's famous sneer, "what have we to do with abroad?"

Here are the figures showing the value of the British market: Total exports of cattle, \$33,297,000; of which England took \$31,264,000; canned beef, \$8,610,000; to England, \$6,356,000; fresh beef, \$13,837,000; to England, \$12,654,000; salted beef, \$6,135,000; to England, \$3,952,000; tallow, \$5,738,000; to England, \$2,643,000; bacon, \$37,855,000; to England, \$30,960,000; hams, \$8,495,000; to England, \$6,857,000; lard, \$36,062,000; to England, \$11,150,000; butter, \$3,288,000; to England, \$1,855,000; cheese, \$8,130,000; to England, \$7,080,000.

ports of raw cotton amounted to \$254,000,000, of which England took \$148,000,000. Hops to the value of \$3,173,000 were exported, of which all except about \$35,000 went to England.

England has been offering us reciprocity for forty years, has absolutely thrown her markets open to us and invited us in. Our protection lawmakers have always declined this English reciprocity, since the advantage of it would go mainly to our farmers, and the harm, if there should be any, would be felt by our manufacturers.

Farmers who believe that the wool duty has been of any advantage to them in raising the price of their wool or in increasing the number of their sheep should examine the following table showing the number of sheep in Michigan from 1866 to 1889; the average value of sheep per head in each state from year to year; the tariff duty on wool each year, and the average market price of wool each year.

Table with columns: Year, Sheep, Value, Tariff, Price. Rows for Michigan and other states from 1866 to 1889.

It is true, the number of sheep in the far west and southwest has greatly increased since 1866, but this is to be considered, not as the effect of the tariff on wool, but as the natural result of the settlement of these parts of the country.

The figures above given amply justify the wool growers of Livingston and Ontario counties, in New York state, in denouncing the wool tariff as a "delusion and a snare" and in demanding that wool be placed on the free list.

The tariff sometimes puts nations into strange company. Protectionists constantly express their satisfaction that all the continental nations of Europe have high tariffs, while England stands practically alone in maintaining free trade.

In the matter of the wool tariff it is curious to note in what company our high McKinley duty on wool puts us. Here is the list of the countries which admit wool free of duty, and the United States "is not in it."

Table listing countries with free wool trade: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

HARRISON'S RECORD.

Damage Done the Country by Two Years of Mismanagement. President Harrison has completed one-half of his administration. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to match it in the history of our country in turpitude and corruption.

The sacred trust which Grover Cleveland surrendered into the hands of Benjamin Harrison, two years ago, unsullied and unstained, has been dragged in the mire of corruption, and is now the scoff and scorn of the world.

The ordinary expenses of government have vastly increased, until each department has become a reservoir of corruption, extravagance, favoritism and abuse of power.

The pension office is rotten to the core. One wretched, discredited commissioner has been kicked out, and a worse one put in his place.

The navy department has gone into the expensive and wholly unauthorized business of arming the extrajurisdiction of European nations by the building of battle ships which this country does not need.

The treasury department has been managed with a view toward covering up the frightful drains made upon it, falsifying the real situation and concealing from the country the true state of things.

The democratic issue in 1892 is the reform of the tariff. Other issues of importance to the country will be considered and treated in the democratic national platform in the measure of their importance, when compared with the tariff issue.

It is true that there is a democrat here and there in the northeast who believes that "conservatism" the democratic congress is expected to show in contrast to the radicalism of the Reed congress is to mean the acceptance of the McKinley bill with nothing more than a show of protest.

The democratic party will abandon none of its principles, whether they apply against monopoly control of the necessities of life, monopoly control of money or of the public land.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The full extravagance of the congress which has just expired cannot be accurately determined until many years have elapsed. Bills have been passed that will call eventually for the expenditure of millions of money, but the extent of the burden with which the treasury has been loaded cannot yet be determined.

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The result of it all is that in two years of absolute power the republican party has brought the government face to face with the necessity of creating a new bonded debt or of pinching itself to the point of starvation to meet its obligations.

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INGALLS GIVES ADVICE.

Warning the East Concerning Conditions—The West is Concentrating Its Strength and Will Make Vigorous Use of It if Eastern Greediness Continues Unabated.

The republicans of New England," he said, "may paste this in their hats: 'If the next republican convention nominates a monopolist and the platform contains a declaration against free coinage, unless some remarkable change occurs in public opinion, I doubt if they will carry two states west of the Allegheny mountains.'

"The very pressure of economic questions has forced a combination between the western states and those of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, those of the Gulf and the southeastern Atlantic states; between the great grain and cotton producers, as against the manufacturing and commercial interests of the east.

"A crisis is threatened and it will take the combined wisdom of the country to avert it. By this crisis a line of separation between the east and the west will be drawn, and it will be precipitated unless there is a modification of the proscription and intolerant criticism which prevails against western men and measures.

"The west and south know their power. They know by the adjustment of the political forces of the country according to the eleventh census, that the seat of power has been transferred to them.

"This new political movement in the west is misunderstood by the east—purposely misunderstood, it would seem. There are not few of the western states that are not within the grasp of the secret lodges of the Farmers' Alliance.

"How the tide is running in the west Kansas tells. In my state Harrison received 82,000 majority—the largest relative majority given by any state in the country. This majority has disappeared.

"But the state of Kansas did not stand alone overwhelmed by the earthquake. Our New England brethren had their chance success in New Hampshire, their democratic governors in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and their minority in Connecticut.

"That is what New England is doing. New England is dependent for the means to maintain her manufacturing and commercial supremacy upon the producing regions of the country, for your farmers do not raise enough to furnish our population with a breakfast three months in the year. There are

innumerable reasons why the relations between the two sections should be friendly and harmonious. With reasonable concessions, the present differences could be so adjusted as to secure harmonious co-operation.

"The great prairies do not furnish us with lumber to build our corrals, and we want free sugar, but the Maine woods are not yet quite exhausted and the wire works at Worcester and the maple trees in Vermont all had their champions; so our demands were refused by the representatives of New England sentiment.

"Men of the agricultural regions see that yearly they labor but to grow poorer, while in the large manufacturing and commercial regions there is an inordinate and inexplicable accumulation of wealth.

"As again showing the change of feeling in the west, I spoke twenty-five times in the last campaign, and during the month of October addressed 100,000 people. They manifested interest exclusively in economic and political topics.

"But, after all, the New Englanders are true to their traditional character, for the genius of New England has been sharpened by its environments, and for two centuries they have laid in wait for the human race.

"As a New Englander I do not desire to see the line of separation drawn. If it is drawn it will be New England greed and ignorance of the needs of the western people that will do it. The west will play tail to the eastern kite no longer."

TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.—The board of railroad commissioners has left for Lincoln and Omaha to purchase seed for distribution to the needy farmers of the western part of the state.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 20.—When the fact became known here that the Osage, Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe reservations were to be leased to the cattlemen, the homeseekers and everybody else became very much excited.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.—Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, was in the city last night. His paper will hereafter espouse the cause of the people's party and will take up the fight of Frank McGrath, president of the Farmers' Alliance.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

“German Syrup”

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Ed. I. WILLIAMS, of Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Alma, Neb. I give it Daughters' College, to my children Harrodsburg, Ky. I troubled with Croup have depended upon and never saw any it in attacks of Croup preparation act like with my little daughter. It is simply invaluable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boscchee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. THE BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in Prickly Ash Bitters!

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO.,
Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIS IS THE ROLL



on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

WHY I LAUGH! Mamma Sent Direct to the K. C. Baby Carriage Co.'s factory for my cab. It's a daisy! She saved enough in price to buy me a chair and baby's trumper too. Write for their new 64-page Catalogue of Baby Cabs, Trunks, Bicycles, Tricycles, Wagons, Children's Chairs, swings, etc. They sell direct to families at factory prices and deliver freight free. K. C. BABY CARRIAGE CO., 1305 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

100,000 PRIZE ONION

This universal favor accepted TULLOHAN'S PRIZE SOFTENING ONION leads me to offer a P. R. Gibson Onion, the best Yellow Globe instance. To introduce it and show its capabilities I will pay \$100 for the best yield obtained from 100 lbs of seed which will mail for \$5.00. Catalogue free. TULLOHAN, La Plume, Pa.

GOLDEN MEMORIES, with Bishop NEWMAN'S Introduction, is a BONANZA book for Agents everywhere. Send for terms—don't delay. Address HUNT & EATON, 100 N. 4th St., N. Y. City.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a cupful of salt will remove all possibility of dampness in the shaker.

—White lilies, white lilacs, white violets and other spotless blossoms are most effective in a white bowl or jar.

—A Marylander says of oysters: "Fry them singly and dry. Don't make fritters with corn meal or cracker dust, but simply roll each one in cracker dust, and enough of it will stick for proper browning, then throw your oysters into a skillet full of boiling lard and as quickly as possible remove them, allowing to drain through a colander before serving."

—Provisions should always be emptied out of a tin as soon as opened. The chemical action of the air on the soldering of the tins, it is said, produces a most dangerous acid, which acid is the origin of the prejudice against tinned foods. Most of the accidents are due to ignorance or carelessness in leaving fish and meats in the tins after the portion required for immediate use has been removed.

—Hard Ginger Snaps.—A recipe is called for by "Com." in the December Household. Out of the many sent, and they are all good, we select three. Number One.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup lard, one teaspoonful ginger and one of soda. Put all but the soda in tin pan, and set on stove to heat. When nearly boiling put in soda and stir in flour, being careful not to use too much, as the dough will stiffen when cold enough to handle. If wanted very brittle add a teaspoonful of vinegar.—Household.

—Lemon Bread Pudding.—Take about a pint of bread crumbs and soak in milk enough to cover for two hours, then beat into it the yolks of two eggs, one cup of white sugar, the juice and grated peel of one lemon, and, if you like, add one-half cup of desiccated coconut. Add enough more milk to make one pint in all, bake in a slow oven one hour, then beat the whites of the two eggs to froth, sweeten and spread on top of the pudding. Place it in the oven a few moments to slightly brown.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—Recipe for tapioca cream: "Soak three heaping tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in just milk enough to cover. In the morning add it to one scant quart of new milk and boil about ten minutes, being careful not to burn. Beat the yolks of three eggs and one-half cup of sugar well together, and add to the boiling milk, let it boil up, then take from the fire, flavor as desired (I use one teaspoonful of vanilla), pour in a pudding dish, spread over it the beaten whites, and set away to cool. Serve as cold as possible."

—Chocolate Caramels.—Put into a granite saucepan a quarter-pound of grated, unsweetened chocolate, four ounces of butter, one pound of brown sugar, a gill of molasses, a gill of cream, and a teaspoonful of vanilla powder. Stir the whole over a slow fire until thoroughly mixed, and then boil slowly until it cracks when dropped into icewater. Turn into greased, shallow pans to the depth of half an inch, and stand aside to cool. When nearly cold grease a sharp knife with olive oil, and mark the caramels into squares, cutting part way through. When cold and hard, break the caramels apart and wrap each in waxed paper.—Boston Budget.

A USEFUL PASSENGER.

The Great Eastern Saved by the Ingenuity of an American Engineer.

The Great Eastern, the largest steamer ever built, was launched January 31, 1859. Almost from the first the experience of this ocean leviathan was unfortunate. Not long after being placed in commission the vessel started on a trip from Liverpool to New York. When but two days out she was met by a brisk gale, which speedily developed into a hurricane of destructive violence. The side paddles were bent out of position and made useless, the top of the rudder post was smashed and the helpless ship was soon tossing and rolling about in the most alarming manner. The waves were constantly washing over the decks and six of the boats were swept away, while the others stove in. The interior of the ship presented a scene of the utmost confusion. Crockery and culinary utensils went crashing about in all directions, chairs and tables were broken, and mirrors and chandeliers were shattered into fragments. The officers of the ship were at a loss what to do, and probably the Great Eastern would have gone to the bottom had not a passenger, H. E. Towle, of Boston, who was a civil engineer, suggested and carried out a plan for controlling the rudder by means of a large chain cable. After an immense amount of labor every difficulty was overcome and on the second day after the hurricane began the vessel again answered her helm and proceeded on her course. The passengers held a meeting, passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Towle and made him a present of a gold watch.—Chicago News.

An Isolated Family.

There is a family at Liberty, Me., who live on a farm, with mountains on three sides, and with no highway leading to it. There was a rough road up a very bad hill, but it accommodated only them, and that was not very much, as the man comes out but two or three times a year to obtain supplies. So he asked to have this road discontinued, and his taxes abated by reason thereof, and as this was a good trade for the town it accepted his proposition, and now when he wishes to come out with his cart and oxen he comes across a pasture. If you wish to find perfect content pay a visit to this family. The man disposes of a pair of big oxen every year or two, and sells a few lambs every year. This is more than enough to supply all their needs. He has a pension, but apparently has no use for it, as he makes no investments, and is known to have quite a large sum of money, which is kept between the leaves of a book. They use an old-fashioned fireplace made of stones and are surrounded with plenty of wood, and appear to take solid comfort in life.—Belfast (Me.) Journal.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake

Will be rendered more beneficial, and the rigors of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly. Impurities in air and water is neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments.

BERLIN ought to be a good place for toppers, for it is a city always on the spree.—Boston Gazette.

MANY people think that the word "Bitters" can be used only in connection with an intoxicating beverage. This is a mistake, as the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, etc., is Prickly Ash Bitters. It is purely a medicine and every article used in its manufacture is of vegetable origin of known curative qualities.

The opera singer who reaches the high notes must have a sour throat.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WHEN Dobbins' Electric Soap was first made in 1854 it cost 25 cents a bar. It is precisely the same ingredients and quality now and doesn't cost half. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

ARMOR plates are probably the best on which to serve hot cannon balls.—Boston Herald.

HOLLOW eyed little children, worms are making them miserable. Mothers get them a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Children like them.

The world never sits down twice on a man who has any point about him.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Fife's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

To be a success a soda water fountain must be a first class fizzle.—Binghamton Republican.

Do NOT purge nor weaken the bowels, but act especially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The locomotive fireman, no matter how high he rises, always has tender recollections.—Pittsburgh Post.

The best cough medicine is Fife's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	2.25 @ 5.25
Butchers' steers...	2.40 @ 3.95
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	2.40 @ 4.00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy...	3.25 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	53 @ 14
Do. No. 2 hard...	58 @ 83
CORN—No. 2...	57 @ 57 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	47 1/2 @ 49 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	57 @ 58
FLOUR—Patents, per sack...	2.30 @ 2.50
Do. No. 2...	2.10 @ 2.15
HAY—No. 1...	7.00 @ 10.00
BUTTER—Choice cream...	25 @ 27
CHEESE—Choice...	14 1/2 @ 10
EGGS—Choice...	14 1/2 @ 14
BACON—Hams...	10 @ 11
Do. Sides...	8 @ 10 1/2
Do. Shoulders...	7 @ 8 1/2
LARD...	6 1/2 @ 6
POTATOES...	1.00 @ 1.25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	4.00 @ 5.00
Butchers' steers...	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Packing...	3.25 @ 4.10
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4.00 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Choice...	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1.00 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 2...	59 1/2 @ 59 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	51 @ 51 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	55 @ 55 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery...	21 @ 23
PORK...	11.25 @ 11.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers...	3.50 @ 5.55
HOGS—Packing and shipping...	3.50 @ 4.15
SHEEP—Fair to choice...	4.00 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Winter wheat...	4.40 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2...	64 1/2 @ 64 1/2
OATS—No. 2...	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
RYE—No. 2...	55 @ 55 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery...	20 @ 24
PORK...	11.40 @ 11.50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime...	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS—Good to choice...	3.50 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Good to choice...	4.10 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red...	1.15 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2...	74 @ 76
OATS—Western mixed...	56 @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery...	21 @ 23
PORK...	10.50 @ 12.50

SPECIAL attention is called to the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana. They are well and favorably known all over the country, and purchasers can confidently rely upon fair dealing in all their transactions. They sell to consumers at wholesale prices, and ship anywhere for examination before paying.

First Broker.—"What has become of that messenger boy of yours? He was slower than death." Second Broker.—"Yes, that's just the trouble. It overtook him."—Yale Record.

A NEW book for practical tree planters is thus endorsed by Orange Judd: "The entire book is ably written, and gives trustworthy information for all who grow fruit of any sort or kind. Stark Bros., nurserymen, Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all interested."—Orange Judd Farmer.

No, AMARYLLIS, unfortunately the inspector of customs will be of no use to you in looking into your husband's shady habits.

It seems strange that anyone will continue to suffer from the many ills arising from a state of blood impurity when Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will restore perfect health and strength. It is a wonderful reviver. It makes the old feel young, and the young feel buoyant.

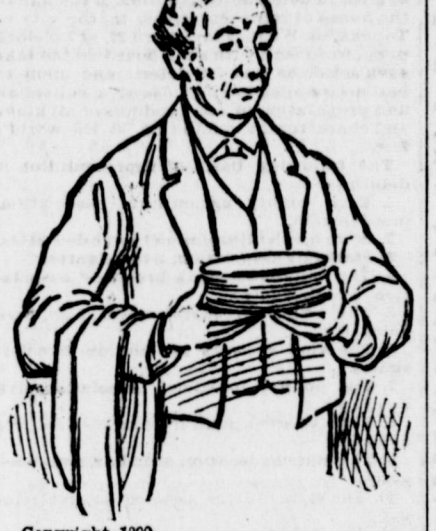
It would be a most unreasonable woman who should demand of her policeman lover that he should give up his club.—Boston Transcript.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—Rev. G. M. P. Hampton, Picketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

ACCORDING to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the last man will undoubtedly be a tailor.—Rochester Tallman.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

BLOWS are not always exchanged when you strike an acquaintance.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.



He who waits for an inactive liver to do its work, exposes himself to all the diseases that come from tainted blood. Don't wait! Languor and loss of appetite warn you that graver ills are close behind. You can keep them from coming; you can cure them if they've come—with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the only blood and liver medicine that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure. Your money back if it doesn't. Thus, you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? It cleanses the system and cures pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases. Scrofulous affections, as fever-sores, hip-joint disease, swellings and tumors yield to its superior alterative properties.

If You Have

No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach, and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLEASE READ—IT MAY INTEREST YOU! DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Diseases Without Medicines. OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR. Dr. Owen's Electric Belt is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

WALL PAPER.

We have a complete line of fine goods and will decorate your home at the lowest price for artistic work by contract. Will ship you papers and save you money. Send for samples. Retail prices wanted.—5c, 10c, and 25c lowest prices. 10c, 25c and 50c are leading prices of gold papers. Printed and colored. W. J. LONG, 1411 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

BORE WELLS!

Our Well Machines are the most BELLIE'S PATENT. They do MORE WORK and cost LESS MONEY. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL. Any size. 20 to 60 feet diameter. Catalogue FREE! LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Downe, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

BE UP TO THE MARK THAT CAN BE RELIED ON Not to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness \$24.50. For 15 Years have dealt direct with consumers, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. No 15 Cart. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 3 years. Any one who can write can order a Bugge or Horseless Carriage, as well as any other middleman to order for them. We give no credit, and have ONE PRICE ONLY. Platform, Three-Wheel or Combination Wagon, \$60; same as others sell at \$80. Top Buggies, \$45; good as sold at \$60. Our 2 1/2 HAY and 3 1/2 HAY. Phaetons, \$110; same as sold at \$150. Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$110. Basing Free. We take all risk of damage in shipping. OUR HARNESS Are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$20 to \$30. Light Double, \$30 to \$40. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address G. B. PRATT, Soc'y, ELKHART, IND.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,

RACINE, - - WIS., MANUFACTURERS OF IRONSIDES AGITATORS

HORSE POWERS, SWINGING STACKERS, TREAD POWERS and SAW FRAMES, SAW MILLS and ENGINES.

They are Far Ahead of All Others in Good Work and Durability. Catalogue FREE.

DR. OWEN'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTON, Warren, Pa.

What The Library of American Literature is

It will pay you to find out by writing to C. L. WEBSTER & CO., 3 East 14th ST., NEW YORK. It is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It is a BELT, covering all forms of Diseases POSITIVELY CURED by the OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

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NEW LAWS.

A List of the Laws of a General Nature Passed by the State Legislature and Approved by the Governor.

Following is a list of the laws of a general nature passed by the legislature at its recent session:

H. B. No. 212, making appropriation to pay the bounty on certain sugar manufactured in 1889 and 1890.

H. B. No. 753, relating to the practice of dentistry.

H. B. No. 135, an act making appropriations for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1890, June 30, 1891, June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 38, amend chapter 50 of the laws of 1875, entitled "An act to enable counties, municipalities, corporations, the board of education of any city, and school district to refund their indebtedness."

H. B. No. 448, relating to macadamizing the Kansas City road at the state penitentiary.

H. B. No. 184, amending section 5725, general statutes of 1889, and to provide for the attaching of adjacent territory to cities of the second class for school purposes only.

H. B. No. 349, amending chapter 29, general statutes of 1889, respecting probate court.

H. B. No. 83, to regulate the printing of legal notices and advertisements.

H. B. No. 322, making appropriation for the Kansas state soldiers' home at Dodge City.

H. B. No. 532, to enable certain persons therein named to make proof of losses sustained in the years 1881 to 1883 by bonds of guerrillas invading the state.

H. B. No. 322, making appropriation for the state normal school.

H. B. No. 127, supplemental and amendatory of chapter 84, laws of 1876, to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes.

H. B. No. 28, to amend section 1, chapter 166, laws of 1889, to provide for and regulate the enforcement of liens for labor and materials.

H. B. No. 128, to amend section 67, chapter 69, statutes of 1888, relating to civil procedure.

H. B. No. 14, relating to the delegation to the commercial congress to be held in Missouri.

H. B. No. 50, to authorize the sale of alcohol by wholesale druggists and dealers in photographers' supplies.

H. B. No. 83, creating circuit court of Shawnee county.

H. B. No. 798, apportioning the state of Kansas into senatorial and representative districts.

H. B. No. 214, concerning the duties of county surveyors.

H. B. No. 448, relating to cities of the first class, and repealing certain sections of former laws relating to such cities.

H. B. No. 322, making appropriations for the Topeka orphans' home, St. Vincent's orphan asylum, the Kansas orphan's home, St. Francis' hospital of Wichita, Kan., St. Margaret's hospital, Kansas City, Kan., and Mercy hospital of Fort Scott, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892 and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 15, an act to abolish survivorship in joint tenancy.

H. B. No. 349, an act to amend an act respecting probate courts, being chapter 29 of general statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 692, an act providing for and regulating the diversion, appropriation, storage and distribution of water for industrial purposes within prescribed limits, and of the construction and maintenance and operation of works therefor; providing for the location of irrigation districts having certain powers; fixing penalties for willful neglect of officers and directors of certain public officers and for other purposes.

H. B. No. 705, providing for the organization and regulation of banks.

H. B. No. 828, an act to establish an experimental station at the state university of Kansas to promote and conduct experiments for the destruction of chinch bugs by contagion or infection, and making an appropriation therefor.

H. B. 849, an act making appropriations to pay per diem and mileage of regents and trustees of state institutions, commissioners of state reformatories and directors of the penitentiary for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893; and for deficiencies for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1889, June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1891.

H. B. No. 10, an act to provide for the furnishing of seed grain to the needy farmers of Kansas, and making an appropriation therefor.

H. B. No. 709, an act to provide for the compensation of sheriffs and guards for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary, and repealing section 36, chapter 39 of the general statutes of 1889, as amended by section 3, chapter 22 of the laws of 1889, being section 37, chapter 35, designated as paragraph 8054 of the general statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 710, an act making appropriation for the legislative department of expenses incident to the impeachment by the house of representatives of Judge Theodosius Botkin and his trial.

H. B. No. 27, an act for the regulation, support and maintenance of the common schools in cities of the first class, and repealing certain other acts.

H. B. No. 12, an act to abolish the office of commissioners of elections in cities having less than 50,000 people, and to impose the duties of said office upon the city clerk.

H. B. No. 577, relating to time of settlement of taxes due the state levied prior to the year 1884.

H. B. No. 853, to protect associations and unions of workmen in their labors.

H. B. No. 102, making appropriations to maintain the construction of the state house.

H. B. No. 9, relating to the state penitentiary.

H. B. No. 415, repealing section 1077, statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 220, in relation to general statutes of 1889, and providing how subdivisions or sections thereof shall be designated.

H. B. No. 109, to amend section 554, general statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 107, fixing the liability of sureties on official bonds.

H. B. No. 139, defining and extending duties of county superintendents.

H. B. No. 212, amend and repeal section 2840, general statutes of 1889, relating to county auditor.

H. B. No. 208, to govern the issuing, registration and order of payment of warrants of counties, cities, townships, school districts and boards of education.

H. B. No. 203, providing for holding primary elections and the manner and method by which the same shall be conducted.

H. B. No. 32, to amend section 584 of the code of civil procedure relating to costs, general statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 190, relating to the descents and distributions and codicillary of section 2609 of the general statutes of 1889, and repealing section 2609.

H. B. No. 218, requiring moneys coming into the hands of county treasurers in certain counties to be deposited in banks.

H. B. No. 50, to amend section 4098, statutes of Kansas 1889, to provide for a commissioner of the poor in counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants.

H. B. No. 320, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to inmates of national or state soldiers' homes.

H. B. No. 47, to amend section 1287, general statutes of 1889, relating to county officers.

H. B. No. 40, amending section 4150, statutes of 1889, relating to code of civil procedure.

H. B. No. 228, amendatory of section 2851, general statutes of 1889, relating to mines.

H. B. No. 27, to prevent adulteration of wine.

H. B. No. 98, for the continuance and maintenance of forestry stations.

H. B. No. 15, constituting eight hours a day's work for all workmen employed by the state, county, city or township.

H. B. No. 79, to amend section 671 to 678 of general statutes of 1889, relating to a day's work for all workmen employed by the state, county, city or township.

H. B. No. 278, making appropriation for state printing for year ending June 30, 1891.

H. B. No. 229, making appropriation for the blind asylum.

H. B. No. 347, relating to the taxation of corporations.

H. B. No. 672, relating to irrigation.

H. B. No. 491, making appropriation for the soldiers' home at Fort Dodge.

H. B. No. 415, to provide revenue for the state.

H. B. No. 238, an act making appropriation for the current expenses of the Osawatimie insane asylum for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 232, an act making appropriation for the current expenses for the institution for the idiotic and imbecile youth for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 3, an act providing for a board of public works, defining its duties, providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and repealing certain acts.

H. B. No. 237, an act making appropriation for the current expenses of the Topeka insane asylum for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 29, an act regulating the casing of oil and gas wells, and the mode of plugging the same when abandoned.

H. B. No. 203, an act to regulate warehouses, the inspection, grading, weighing and handling of grain.

H. B. No. 273, an act making appropriation for family machinery, kitchen, smoke and ventilating stack, additional bathing facilities, engineer's and farmer's cottage for the industrial school for girls, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 277, an act making appropriations for the erection and equipment of buildings, the improvement of water supply and the completion of a system of heating, lighting, plumbing and sewerage at the soldiers' orphan's home at Atchison for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 272, an act making appropriation for the erection and equipment of an industrial building at the institution for the education of the blind, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

Substitute for S. B. No. 44, an act making appropriations for the Kansas state agricultural college for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

H. B. No. 128, to amend section 67, chapter 69, statutes of 1888, relating to civil procedure.

H. B. No. 14, relating to the delegation to the commercial congress to be held in Missouri.

H. B. No. 50, to authorize the sale of alcohol by wholesale druggists and dealers in photographers' supplies.

H. B. No. 83, creating circuit court of Shawnee county.

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CALL TO KANSAS.

An Appeal for a Convention of Delegates to Aid in the Kansas Exhibition at the World's Fair.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19.—The following is the call adopted at the meeting Tuesday to consider the proper representation of the state at the world's fair, the legislature having failed to make an appropriation and taking no action in the matter:

To the People of the State of Kansas: STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Topeka, Kan., March 17.—The legislature of the state has adjourned without making any appropriation for a display of the products and resources of the state at the great Columbian exposition that is to be held at Chicago, commencing in October, 1892.

This lack of patriotism must be supplied by the individual efforts of those who, regardless of party affiliations, love the young commonwealth and have pride in its resplendent past and faith in its glorious future. We have no doubt but that in the future an appropriation will be made sufficient for the purpose of making an exhibit of all our natural resources and material production so as to place them in comparison and competition with those of our sister states. Two years intervene before this can be done. In the meantime it becomes the loving duty of the sons of Kansas to take upon themselves in an unofficial way the discharge of an imperative obligation that we cannot neglect.

A young man entered a jewelry store on Pennsylvania avenue, and in a very excited manner demanded to see the proprietor. His countenance indicated a storm, and it was not slow in making its appearance.

"I thought you sold me this necklace for solid gold. It's nothing of the kind. It's a fraud, a perfect fraud," stormed the young man. "I paid you a solidly large price to have it of solid gold of the purest grade, but it is nothing but brass, and if you don't refund my money there will be trouble."

"Young man, just calm yourself," said the jeweler, "and if you can prove that the necklace is not 15-karat gold, I will gladly give you double the price. Now, tell me, what is the trouble?"

"It is simply this. I gave that necklace to my fiancée, and it has resulted in nearly breaking off the engagement. The first time she wore it the miserable thing blackened her neck before it had been on two hours. The young lady was attending a cotillion at the time, and she is fearfully mortified over it, for she declares that every girl in the room must have noticed the black marks made on her throat by my latest present. She naturally concluded that I, like my gift, was a fraud. The only way I could make peace was to show her by the amount of your bill that I had paid sufficient to insure it being solid gold."

"That is what I thought," replied the jeweler. "The fault is not with the necklace, but with the young lady herself. You will find that during the course of her life she has taken a great deal of strong medicine containing certain minerals, the effects of which remain in the system for years. Such a person cannot wear gold next to the skin, for the minerals in the system will find their way through the pores of this minute quantity, will attack and tarnish; of course, comes off, and soon there will be a sufficient quantity to leave a dark-colored mark on the skin of the fairest woman if she is so unfortunate as to have much of these metallic medicines in her system."

The dealer then convinced the customer that the necklace was pure gold, as represented, but refunded his money as he said it would be useless for the young lady to attempt to wear the ornament without having a repetition of her former experience.

To a reporter the jeweler explained that such cases were quite frequent, but not so much as formerly, because physicians are in a great measure discontinuing in their practice the use of calomel and other like drugs in which chloride of mercury enters as a factor. This mineral, he said, acts more powerfully than all others in its attacks upon gold. Its affinity for the latter metal is what results in the skin being blackened when gold is worn next the person. Silver is also acted upon in the same manner.—Washington Post.

A BAD DREAM.

In Which Was Depleted the Very Acme of Human Misery.

A negro had gone to sleep in the sun on the platform of a railroad station in South Carolina, and some of the boys put up a job to have some fun with him. A bag of shelled corn was laid across his knees, a second on his stomach and a third on his head. As the weight didn't waken him another bag was placed on his stomach, making about 370 pounds resting there. He snored away for three minutes, grew uneasy, began to mutter and at the end of five threw the sacks off, sat up and looked around in a dazed way.

"Anything wrong, Rube?" asked one of the jokers.

"Fo' de Lawd, sah, but I'ze had de worstest dream dat I eber dremp't! I'ze all in cold blood!"

"What was it?"

"Dremp't dat I had sich a sore froat I couldn't swaller, and de ole woman brought home two chickens, some yams an' a 'possum, an' du cooked an' eat de hull outfit wid me sittin' right dar an' not able to open my mouf! Lawd save me, but did I suffer when I saw de las' of dem chickens gwine down her old froat!"—Detroit Free Press.

Courting His Wife.

Wagleigh—I hear that the domestic imbroglio in the Jones family has ended up with Jones courting his wife.

Mrs. Wagleigh—You don't tell me. Fell in love with his wife, did he?

Wagleigh—No. Brought suit for divorce against her.—Life.

Collins—"What do you intend to take for your gold?" Bollins—"Oh, I'll sell it cheap. Any thing you'll give."

N. Y. Ledger.

ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

The Farmer Members of the Late Kansas Legislature Express Their Views.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23.—The following is the manifesto, mainly, of the alliance legislators:

Address of the people's representatives of the legislature of the state of Kansas to the people of the state of Kansas: We, the undersigned members of the legislature, were elected by law. Hon. P. J. Elder was unanimously elected speaker. The committees were at once appointed and the house proceeded to business on the second day thereafter, with a celebrity hitherto unknown in the history of this state, and were at work two days earlier than any prior legislature.

The senate elected two years ago last fall, with a few exceptions, was opposed to our party and the platform upon which we were elected. The governor and executive departments of the state, with the exception of the attorney general, were also in opposition to us. No effort was made by our opponents to divide and disorganize our party.

The first matter of importance was the election of state printer. The people's candidate, H. H. Snow, was elected on joint ballot receiving 101 votes. For years Mr. Snow has been advocating our principles and was in full sympathy with our demands. The people's party, after hearing the claims of all candidates, presented, decided on W. A. Peffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a man who largely contributed to the success of our party, and he was elected to the high office of United States senator, to succeed John J. Ingalls, without a break in our ranks. The result itself was worth all the effort of our party last fall. It marks a new era in the history of this state and indicates the great success of the party in the nation in 1892.

The schooled republican politicians of the nation were gathered in Topeka and our fight was dogged by the Democrats at every turn, with offers of pelf and political honors, but without effect. We point to this with pride, as demonstrating that the chosen representative of the people of a party have proven the falsehood of the lying politician that every man has his price.

We found upon our statute books a large number of laws creating boards of commissioners, state and county, and many of these have been placed there for the express purpose of providing places for favorites rather than for any benefit to the state; but we deem it impossible to compile a list of laws, with the senate and executive department making a bitter fight against abolishing these sinecures. An attempt was made to amend the law in good faith and without any attempt to curtail the salary, to reduce the expenses to something like an equality with the earnings of the average citizen. This attempt was defeated by the senate with an absolute refusal to consider any proposition which reduced the wages or salaries of employes of state institutions which were under republican management.

We present herewith a comparison of appropriations made two years ago and the appropriations made this season. The senate has higher appropriations for the relief of the people in the western part of the state, who were suffering from the severe drought of last year, and an appropriation of \$100,000 to provide for the insane who have been for years past confined in the county jails in this state. The people's party of the house originated and passed the bill to provide for the relief of the western farmers of this state, which was defeated by the senate. We have not forgotten that in the drought in eastern Kansas in 1892 several northwestern state legislatures appropriated sums of money for the relief of the people, but when the people's party passed the bill in the house for the purpose of relieving the western farmer from a similar infliction the senate discovered that all such legislation was unconstitutional. By amendment insisted upon by the senate, the different counties of the western part of the state were made responsible for the distribution of seed grain sent to them and the price thereof must be returned to the state treasury, while the recipients in the eastern part of the state were to be relieved of the same. The legislature of this session has not only refused, through the republican representatives and senators, to assist one dollar in the relief of sufferers in western Kansas.

The legislation of this session has not only refused to provide for the relief of the western farmer, but has also refused to assist one dollar in the relief of sufferers in western Kansas.

The remainder of the address is devoted to an enumeration of the important bills passed by the house and defeated in the senate. It explains the failure to appropriate for the world's fair from the people's party standpoint, and continues:

Not an important measure reported by this committee ever became a law, except one, which was so badly mangled that its authors could not recognize it.

The manifesto concludes as follows: As a comparison of economy between the two houses, we submit the fact that the senate with forty members had 138 employes on its payroll, while the house with a membership of