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.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Knox, who also failed some time since.

party conference to be held in Cincin-

nati May 20 will leave Topeka May 17.

Two Pullman cars have been engaged

for the accommodation of those who

William B. Munson, agent in Kansas City, Kan., of the Royal Insurance Co.

has been arrested charged with the em-

bezzling of \$1,400 belonging to the vari-

ous companies. The money was lost in

in the state bring encouraging news re-garding the wheat outlook. In four-

ifths of the counties reporting the crop

s better than ever before reported in

the history of the state. A careful examination of the condi-

tion 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 pre-

the prospect for a heavy crop most en-

The receipts of live stock at the Kan-

sas City, Kan., stock yards for the week

ended March 18, were 15,610 cattle, 263

calves, 47,777 hogs, 6,261 sheep and 657

horses and mules. Twenty head of

choice beef cattle from Leavenworth

pounds, were sold at \$5.40, the highest

Marshall T. Frame, a prominent law-

a runaway accident about a week pre-

vious. 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

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 ses-sion enacted. The number of bills in-

troduced during the session was 1,274,

of which 854 originated in the house and

of the bills introduced became laws.

gambling.

couraging.

for many months.

took fright.

The Kansas delegation to the third

NUMBER 26.

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

The cause of the fire was unknown.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

think Italy has any right to expect indemnity for the lynching of Italians at

tinued faith in the policy of the republican party.

APPLICATIONS were received at the treasury department from the gov-ernors 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 beheved 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 commissionership. 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 post masters 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, so Hammerslough, Sachs & Co.

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and author of "A Life of Lincoln," died at his residence EX-SECRETARY BAYARD does not near Springreld, Ill., of la grippe. His youngest son, William, died six hours

Chase County

before from the same disease. New Orleans. THE president was recently inter-viewed by a correspondent of the New He expressed his con-between \$20,000 and \$30,000. lishers of the Evening Herald, has

A PLEASURE party of sixteen persons were precipitated down a mountain above Georgetown, Col. All were in-

jured, some seriously. EVERY member of the senior and 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 Campstate treasurer, T. H. Griffith. THE Chicago chapter of the Daughters

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, Brevier, 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 nials, reiterates that Princess Elizaof the league. THE banana train of the Illinois Cenrailed and traffic delayed for over five hours. The property loss was about

GENERAL. COL. MAPLESON, the English impres

sario, 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 dent, W. C. Knox, is a son of John D. 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 will attend from this state. EVERY member of the senior and of the committeemen were killed and junior classes of the university of South several others were injured.

THERE were reports that summary of Liverpool, the Northern of London measures were to be taken against and the Hamburg-Bremen of Germany, 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 revolu-

tionary party has arrived in Paris. He states that two-thirds of the people states 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 equaled 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 county, weighing on an average 1,600 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 Galena is placed upon the officers of the tug who failed to respond to the orders from the Gabell; secretary, George B. Long, and lena in the matter of directing the course when breakers were seen. SLIGO was recently the scene of a

of the American Revolution has been 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 dejoin the Knights of Labor. Owen Mil- beth, of Hesse, the wife of Grand Duke ler, of St. Louis, was elected president Sergius, of Russia, was brutally coerced to join the Russian church.

ATROCIOUS ACTS.

Courant.

ment Houses.

The Inmates Locked in Their Dwellings and Door Handles Taken Away-Some Recent Fiendish Occurrences in New

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 incendiarism was the cause of each fire, came reports to the police yesterday of two clear and indubitable cases of attempted incend-iarism of a particularly atrocious kind, Reports received at the agricultural department from 90 of the 106 counties 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 300 per-sons, were placed in jeopardy.

At 23% 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 ceding year, and, coupled with the exin the police station. cellent condition of the plant, makes

Another fiendish plot to destroy life and property was discovered in the ten-ement 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 2 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 yer of Atchison, died the other night knobs to the front doors of this and from the effects of injuries received in three adjoining tenements had been removed so that the people would have been trapped like rats.

Another case was at 912 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.

420 in the senate. Less than one-fifth The Brooklyn incendiaries are still at work. Last night a fire was found to Ben Grant, a Topeka negro, shot and kindled under the stairway en

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Hisapprehension Existing in Certain Quarters-The Possession of a Special Tax Receipt No License to Retailers.

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

collectors throughout the country: WASHINGTON, March 1L-SIT: Letters are frequently received at the department stat-ing that in many parts of the country retail liquor dealers claim to hold a permit or li-cense 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 whole-some restrictive laws and promotes disor-der. der.

some restrictive laws and promotes disor-der. It should be unnecessary to state that the United States government does not issue a license or permit of any nature to any per-son in any state to carry on the business of retail liquor dealer, and it is difficuit to un-derstand how any intelligent efficens can be imposed upon by the opposite claim. Con-gress having levied a revenue stamp of \$35 per annum on the business of retail liquor dealers, the commissioner of internal revenue endeavors to cei-lect this tax, wherever and by whom-soever the business is carried on, but no semblance of permission, expressed or im-plied, is given by the United States govern-ment in its revenue laws or otherwise to bement in its revenue laws or otherwise to be-gin or continue such business in any place contrary to state or local legislation.

contrary to state or local legislation. It was to make clear this purpose of care-fully respecting state and local laws and police regulations prohibiting or restricting the liquor traffic that congress enacted 3245 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 liquors as evidence that they have paid such tax. The new form, which will go into use July 1 next, reads as follows:

represented by the coupon or coupons here-to attached."

And across the face of the stamp is inscribed the following statement, embracing the substance of section 3243 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 puulshmeat provided for by the law of any state for ear-rying on the said business within such state, and does not authorize the commencement nor the continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such state or in places prohibited by municipal law-see section-3243, revised statutes 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 ers-The Immediate Cause of His Death.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Gen. Joseph

Frank McKoon, aged 18 years, who lived at Fontana, was run over and killed by a freight engine on the Gulf The Incendiary Burning of Teneroad at that place the other day. The United States Savings bank a Topeka has made an assignment for DIABOLICAL PLANS TO DESTROY. the benefit of its creditors. The presi-

York and Brooklyn.

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 Mc-Cabe 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 stee works, Pittsburgh, Pa., killed Frederick Bonhunt, aged about 40 years, and fatally injured Hans Wittman, aged about 35 years, and John Gustavison. Six other workmen were burned and cut.

THE steamer Cachia 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. Claasen to six years' imprisonment in the Erie county penitentiary. Claasen was convicted of wrecking the Sixth national bank.

JOHN M. D. FANSHAW, 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 capmakers 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, 1838.

9

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

An east-bound freight train on the way was derailed near Ada, O. The cars were loaded with cattle, some twenty carloads being killed and cars were badly wrecked.

DYNAMTERS blew up Pat Kane's sawrecked.

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 Barbourville, Ky., Mrs. Barbara Shelton was found burned to death in the ruins of her home. It is supposed burned to conceal the crime. Only parts of her body were found.

MRS. MARY MCCABE, who recently Judge Max Stein, whose extradition United States. was demanded by the Mexican authorities and whose application for habeas been released.

ing arrest.

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

THEODORE SCHWARTZ & Co., of Louisstanding, has failed. The liabilities are ficiall announced. estimated at from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

ing the election of president, vice-pres- Higgs may recover. ident and senators by popular vote.

Tuquapollia river at Kennedy, Ala. The pneumonia was feared. young couple were out boatriding when the boat capsized.

creek, near Nashville, Tenn., and the conference adjourned for a week. children and horses were drowned.

tanooga, with headquartors at Florence. department.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for tral was wrecked near Manteno, Ill. the seven days ended March 19 num-Thirteen cars of the fruit were de- bered 275, compared with 273 the previous week.

THE LATEST.

ERNEST HARDENSTEIN, editor of Business, and John G. Cashman, editor of the Evening Post, of Vicksburg, Miss., Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago rail- 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 Ormaimed, involving a heavy loss. The leans in killing the Hennessy assassins. EX-SENATOR BLAIR has accepted the

Chinese mission and has arranged to loon at Washington, Ind., and robbed sail from San Francisco for the "Flowthe safe of \$100. The building was badly ery 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 Fulks, 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 she had been murdered and the house in the least with the dispatch of public busines requiring his attention.

CANADIAN farmers are uniting under the name of the "Ontario Farmers' escaped from prison in Mexico, where Union." The movement is similar to she was charged with the killing of that of the Farmers' Alliance in the

THE grand jury at New Orleans has returned two indictments in blank. corpus was heard at Austin, Tex., has They are for attempting to bribe jurors and are supposed to be against McChrys-GEORGE SIMS, an Arkansas desperado, tal and Cooney, the two men previously was killed near Pine Bluff while resist- 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 ville, Ky., a banking firm of fifty years' agree to abolish slavery at Witu is of-

HENRY CONRAD, Nicholas Miller and Ex-CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. STAN- David Higgs, three young men of Tox died at Maysville, Ky., aged 78 Wilkesbarre, Pa., were poisoned by years. THE lower house of the Arkansas leg- found while hunting. Conrad and Milislature has passed a resolution favor- ler both died within a short time and

DR. HONARD CROSBY was reported ANDREW MOORE, aged 21, and Miss dangerously ill at his home in New Ollie Cox, aged 16, were drowned in the York. He fell a victim to the grip and

THE Pan-American monetary conference met at Washington on the 23d with FARMER ISAAC BUFORD, his wife, closed doors. There was a full attendthree children and team and wagon ance, and after the submission of and were washed down stream in Valley discussion of several propositions the

THE application of the governor of LIEUT. G. W. GOTHELS, U. S. A., will Missouri for refund of the direct tax succeed Col. Barstow in charge of Ten- contributed by that state amounting to nessee river improvements below Chat- \$648,978 has been filed at the treasury Blakeley.

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 though will attempt to reach Mexico, where he lived once.

The two-year-old daughter of Samue 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 tomala 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 at-tacked 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 Helfawell, Louis G. Comparet, 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 Dennible, Richard Shivers, George W. Kiser, Barney J. Robison, 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 Mc-Clung, Emanuel Linsea, James Shearn, Amos C. D. Briggs, Thomas Bettes, Stephen Jex, Sampson P. Hargett, Joseph Beavers, Reuben 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

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 panicstricken, 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 debar 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.

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 mininum rate of wages being 35 cents per hour for the next two years.

cer, 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.

BIOGRAPHICAL. Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born in Cherry Grove, near Farmville, Va., Febru-ary 3, 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 breveted captain for gallantry in the war with the Florida Indians. He served in the topographical bureau and in 1843 on the survey of boundaries between the United States and British provinces. From

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 brev-eted as major, lieutenant-colonel and col-onel. He was mustered out as lieutenant. onel. He was mustered out as lieutenantcolonel of volunteers in 1848, but was rein-stated as captain of topographical engineers. From 1858-55 he was in charge of western river improvements, and was acting inspect-or-general in the Utah expedition of 1848. June 28, 1860, he was commissioned quarter-

master-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 V.rginia, and with Gen. Lee organized the volunteers of that state. For meritorous conduct in the field he was pro-moted 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 22 .- 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.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

MARRIAGE FORECAST.

Quaint and Curious Customs Among Sla vonic Maidens.

Whether the cause is to be found in the peculiar tenacity of the Slavonic nations for the traditions of their forefathers, or from their hitherto greater isolation in the quicker current of western life, it is certain that to-day survive among the unlettered and imaginative Slavonian peasantry more numerous and more ancient ceremonials and observances than in any other Eu-

ropean country. Many of the marriage forecastings center around the time-honored Christ mas 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, and while fishing these out to sing old songs, the verses of which foretell as they catch each object the peculiarities of their future husbands.

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 darkdraws out money is promised a wealthy spouse; but she who draws bread only must expect poverty as her life-dowry.

Peasant maidens at nightfall on Christmas eves 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-tables, 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, or the youth to lead a blushing bride to the altar during the approaching year: but a dried straw foretells to either long waiting, possibly even until death.

In other rural Polish districts, on the "Christ's eve," wine, beer and water are placed by a girl between two can-dles 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-todo." If the water be chosen, her husband will be very poor. But if, as the clock strikes, no man comes to her table, the anxious maiden shivers with more than midnight terror, believing that she is doomed to be early the bride of death.

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; but if they see a shape as of a coffin, it in spite of his size, and, still more, deforebodes for them death during the year close at hand.

mer eve



A VISION OF EASTER MORNING.

Dr. 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-Abloom with flowers and rich with song, With sweet harp-chords, 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 on the way I bent To kiss twin grave-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.

T WAS eight o'clock Saturday evening, and cultured Boston in full EP force was as-sembled 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 Kra-

mer 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

6

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 be-

side him. This man was in reality big in more senses of the word than one, since he was the soloist of the evening, and the mere expectation of listening to his wonderful voice was pleasantly exciting the vast audience within; but. spite the fact that he was already a little late, the furtive rapture in Antho-

"And what did you like best?" The moment he had said it the tenor saw absurdity in the question, but the

boy's face kindled with appreciation as he answered, promptly: "Oh, I liked it best where you sang that-" and then, not using the words, but simply the melody, he sang with utter unconsciousness of effect a couple of bars from one of the songs which had thrilled the music hall through and through the Saturday night before. "Oh, that was so fine!"

In speechless amaze the tenor stared for a moment, then, drawing himself, as it were, together, he said, shortly: "Sit down there, Anthony, and wait

till I come back." Then, opening the door, he disap

peared in the passage, bringing with him when he returned another gentleman somewhat older than himself. "Whiting, I want you to hear this

boy sing. What do you sing, Anthony?" Abashed, and yet wholly anxious to please this demigod who had burst so suddenly upon his life, Anthony stood other associations of her life she most

up. "I can sing a good many hymns and a few other things. Shall I sing 'Hark, what mean?'

"Rossini? Yes, give us that."

The men sat down. The boy stood with his back against the door, twirling a shabby Tam O'Shanter in a pair of nervous hands, and out of the little room floated a voice, pure, silvery, unfaltering-such a voice as neither of those two men had ever heard in that room before. Through all the delicious measures of that incomparable melody it rose and fell, and when at last it died out in wavy cadences, the tenor glanced toward his friend with something like very tears shining in his eyes, and the friend, jumping to his feet, exclaimed in nervous haste: "I know he's your friend, Billy, but

I must share him. I want him for my choir. Wouldn't you like to sing in a choir, boy?" "Yes, sir."

Anthony's face became crimson with delight, and the poor old Tam O'Shanter suffered more than ever at his hands.

"I go to the Advent every Sunday-I've picked up lots of things they sing there.'

"Only there? Have you had no other training?"

"Oh, yes, a good deal from my father, but he died more than a year ago, just after we came to this country. There are only mother and me left and I've been out of a job for over a week.'

Well, Mr. Whiting here will soon give you a new one," the tenor said. "Will you put him among the re-

erves, Whiting?" "With that voice? No. He can go in almost at once. I have two vacancies anyway. The last was that little Scott-Payne boy. He died on Saturday.

"What! Mrs. John Scott-Payne's boy! Why, he's all she had."

"Yes; like this little chap. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow-but under mightily different circumstances."

"Ah, well, well! All her ducats can't mend a broken heart, and she will have that, I know. He was such a noble, gentlemanly lad."

"Yes, and a fine voice. I have misse him badly, but I think with very little training this boy can take his place."

And so it came to pass that before Johnnie Scott-Payne had been a month in his little grave at Mt. Auturn, Anthony Kramer was singing in his stead at the Church of the Nativity; and while Johnnie's mother wandered through the desolate rooms of the costly house which she no longer called a home, finding comfort nowhere, Anthony's mother, selling small wares behind the counter of a little shop on Winter street, rejoiced unspeakably that her boy had so providentially found his vocation. She had no doubt whatever as to its being his rightful vocation, for, though she herself was quite as gently born as Mrs. Scott-Payne, and had lived in the purple till she had lost her heart to her young music master and fled with him from all the associations of her youth, the music master had come of a family who were all musicians, and, unprofitable as the profession had proved to her throughout her married life, she had never lost faith in it. Anthony had been named for the father whom she had deserted, but her father died without forgiving her and leaving all his wealth to distant relatives; so, having only his name as an heritage from his mother's side of the house, it seemed but fitting that the boy's living should come to him by means of the gift which had descended to him in such liberal proportions from his father and his father's people. As the winter wore on it became more and more apparent to the poor young thing that this gift would soon be the sole possession of a doubly orphaned life, for she had never been robust, and a New England climate made rapid inroads upon her feeble remnant of strength, and the coming of the foe who robs and desolates and rever restores seemed to be a mere question of time. For herself she had no dread of his coming, but her heart was sore at the thought of parting with her boy, and, however hard she tried to nerve herself for the effort, she lacked courage to warn him of the trial in store for him. In the old days he might have guessed it for himself; but he was so happy and busy now, basking in the sunshine of his benefactor's increasing approval, earning a steady income among the fraternity of which the kindly tenor was but one, and throwing himself with boyish fervor into his choir work, that he never noticed how the pretty, pale face of his mother was growing daily paler and thinner, or if he did notice it, bo quited himself by thinking: "Even if ure which had fallen as though slain she isn't quite as strong as she used to be, I'm growing stronger all the time,

sadness took possession of him was same time the illumined face of her when, sitting through an especially child's new mother, and, perhaps, be-long service in Johnnie Scott-Payne's cause the eyes of the dying are so much sharper than ours, which still look earthward, she seemed to read, as if by place, it occurred to him to wonder about Johnnie and Johnnie's mother. Of her his thoughts were especially intuition, the thought and purpose wistful after he heard one of the other which illumined it.

"Oh, mother, mother, you cannot choir boys saying: "Oh, she never "Oh, mother, mother, you cannot comes here now, she's so cut up about leave me! I cannot let you go!" wailed poor little Anthony, throwing himself Johnnie. I guess, anyway, she couldn't bear to see Kramer in his place, for Mr. down beside her; but though the nerve-Whiting and everybody else thinks less arm instantly encircled him, it was Kramer like enough to Johnnie to be to this embodiment of a new hope the his brother. Mr. Whiting says he didn't mother's failing voice first addressed motice it until he got into his surplice, itself.

"Will you care for him?" she said. and then he could almost think it was "Will you watch over him when I am "I'm afraid if she saw me she would gone? He is a good boy now-he has hate me," Anthony said when telling his mother about it that night; but brought nothing but gladness to my heart. Will you help him to become a when at last Mrs. Scott-Payne did see good man? I know who you are, but death makes me bold, and I do not behim she was very far from hating him. She had heard of this little boy who lieve you would come to me as you have if you meant to refuse me.' was described as being so like her dead

The doctor standing at the foot of the son, and had even had a half-fearful bed shook his head fearfully. Her rewish to see him; but above all the quest seemed so wild, and he was afraid of the issue; but down on her knees at dreaded coming back to the church the poor bedside, in the shabbiest room which had been so dear and familiarof the shabby west end boarding-house, fell Helen Scott-Payne, and without the church where all the sacraments of her life had been partaken-from the either fear or faltering made reply: time she had been brought as a baby to

"I did not come here of myself-I baptism down to that last dreadful day think our dear Lord has been leading when her strong, tearless eyes beheld me all through this day, and now He is therein the flower-strewn coffin of her saying to me, as He said to His own boy. All through the winter, each mother: 'Woman, behold thy son!' successive Sunday found her going any-

"Do you think I would even 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 Par-adise, 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 to 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

Then taking her boy-really hers now into her loving, yearning arms, she hushed his sobs 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 black draperies dropped once more into 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 For several minutes she refrained from looking toward the choir, then their peace and comfort stole into the nerving herself as for some terrible sore young heart, and underlying the ordeal, she looked suddenly and directgreater truths, which he could grasp ly at the place which was to know her but dimly, was the assurance that brave, sunshiny little son no more, and where Johnny had gone his mother had looking, she met the direct, sympathetic followed, and a lively hope that, whergaze of eyes so like his that a strange, ever Johnny's mother might go in the sweet comfort stole into her bereaved future, he would always be with her. It is generally a child's way-often,

alas! the way of those who are no long-A smaller natured woman might er children-to take comfort in the less, have resented poor little Anthony alrather than the greater, but to the together; but in the gamut of Mrs. Scottcredit of this particular child's belief it Payne's being there were few, if any, must be said that, in the years which insignificant notes, and certainly not have gone by since that Easter mornone of that problematical few happened ing, his loving faith in his adopted to be struck on this solemn fast day mother has never in the slightest dewhich was to mark a new era in her life. Perhaps, indeed, leaving Antho- gree been violated. Those who were ny 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 ny out of the question altogether, there the earliest friends of whom I have told subdue egotism and littleness as that are given to stoutly asserting that beliberally 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.

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

That Celebrity Was Probably a Very Good) Sort of Woman. The distinguished art critic and his-

torian 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 Cæsar 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 asks M. a Messalina and a Julia?" Yriarte, "holding the cup of poison with one hand and the poniard with the other?" If we study the annalists of the period-Gregorovious, 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 beregarded 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 Cæsar 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. Vriarte) 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. Scribbler, 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. Scribbler-"Very sorry, sir, but my children are all away on a visit and—" Editor—"Then collect the anything worth printing."-Evening Wisconsin.



GONE?' where and everywhere else; but on

dear and dreadful.

heart.

Ges is low

Johnnie back again."

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 the seat which memory made at once so

WILL YOU WATCH OVER HIM WHEN I AM

brooks. If the flowers float undamaged out of sight the omen is good; but should investigate. 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 | was moving meekly aside when a pleasand 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 street and he waits for her every Satsilence is anything but good, and the poor girl returns heavy-hearted to rejoin the merry groups gathered to celebrate the midsummer festival, in ancient | ing opened his fur-lined greatcoat by times considered the most important of this time, had taken from an inside the year.

In some Prussia villages it is customary for the maiden to drop flowers into friend, "since you can answer for him, a glass of water, chanting somewhat thus:

I am athirst:

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 truehearted 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.



epoch for looking into the future. Pol- fellow-feeling of the artist together ish maidens at this time throw wreaths with the sensibilities of the kindliest of flowers and boquets into rivers and heart which ever beat in artist's breast being alike aroused, he determined to "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 ant-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 urday evening. He seems to like the music.

"Well, " said the big man, who, havpocket a couple of cards and was now

looking kindly from the boy to his 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 Mon-



THE BOY STOOD WITH HIS BACK AGAINST THE DOOR.

day 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,

and by and by she needn't work at all." For a long while after his father had about him. I know where he lives." 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 waiting to feast her dying eyes for the of his life, almost the only time the old last time on her only child, saw at the

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 rebellious mourner at any time; but Johnnie had been 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 cassocked 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 unfalteringly 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 figbefore that cruel message. "My carriage is waiting and I will take him home. Mr. Whiting has told me all Thus, as one chapter of Anthony Kramer's life was finished, another one began, and the poor young mother,

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

"Twenty years too young for her," jaculated 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 voa 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 ady, 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

"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 Then I know you'll gain the treasure And be the happiest wife in town. —Ione L. Jones, in Good Housekeeping.

Purify Your Blood

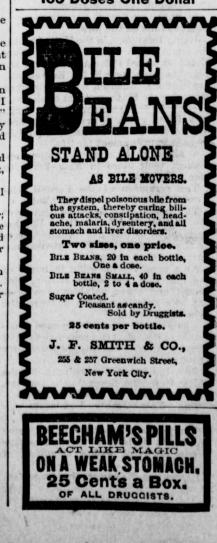
At the coming of spring the blood should be purified, as impurities which have been accumulat-ing for months or even years, are liable to mani-fest themselves and seriously affect the health Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood Rubens hat-black, to be sure-but, oh-

grees 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 Sarsa-parilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Fondly do I now remember, Words she spake in accents low, As I watched life's flick'ring ember Fainter and still fainter grow; Graven on my heart forever, Sweet to mem'ry now and aye, 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 *Br* 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." [COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

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 En-glishman should not be dead after all and that he should turn up to claim the money? Then, as a natural consequence, he would marry Armida Delaro, and how would you feel about that?" "I would feel like killing the pair of

them," responded Eugene. The prospoctive possession of an immense sum of money had failed to rouse Eugene's inward nature, but when that insiduous 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 A=mida 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 Armida refuses me as a poor man I will stop at nothing to make myself rich enough by some means to have a fitting re-

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 o

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 alase 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 faith-

ful 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

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



IN A MOCKING TONE HE ASKED AFTER THE HEALTH OF MB. HUNTLY.

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 corrall, and when the bellowing of the angry beasts confined therein reached his ears he knew that his surmises were correct.

Pretty soon he 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 because they don't know a sight when the abiding place that his captors had they see it. Not every one who enters an gnated 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 a New England village, or town, or city, 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 day, and when the next came he was was coming upon him, as, indeed, it was. The privation had been too much the meeting for the duel took place he for him, and to that, along with his could hear him cry was: "Armida!

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 lit-tle attention and made but brief replies. After awhile 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 Span-"We needed that suit to put on iard. 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

care that you do not escape."

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

"Never fear, they will not hurt you as long as you behave yourself," re-sponded 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 summer tourists, who imagine them-

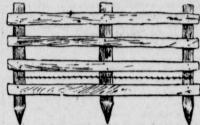
selves "sight-seers," miss the best sights

before he was able to walk about, and 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 200 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 basture is hour 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 at once, as the waste is scarcely observable, while if 20 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 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.

TREATMENT OF ROUP. Sometimes the Hatchet Is the Best Means

of Eradicating the Disease

When the roup appears our advice is to kill the affected one and turn your attention at once to the flock, giving sulphur in the ratio of a tablespoonful to fifteen fowls every other day for a week, feeding tincture of iron, eight drops to a hen every day in their soft food, which will pay to be boiled rice, until treatment is over. With this be sure that the ventilation is complete and free from direct drafts upon the fowls. For the benefit of those who wish to cure the disease we give the following symptoms and our method of treatment:

Symptoms-Swelling of the head, watery discharges from the eyes and nostrils, which are very fetid and offensive to the smell, following which these discharges become acrid and result in a congealed yellow coating to the mouth and tongue, called canker-which we term a poisonous fungus growth in the blood.

Wash and steam the head and throat with hot water in which a dash of carbolic acid is added. Clear the nasal passage to throat by an injection of carbolic water, one part carbolic acid to ten parts of water, or by the use of kerosene oil and the crooked syringe, as spoken of in distemper. Gargle the throat with kerosene oil three mornings running, when all the canker of throat and mouth will generally cleave off, leaving the mouth and throat red but clean.

We have seen cruel though ignorant people remove this canker with a stick or nail. All this kind of treatment but aggravates the disease. Give a dessertspoonful of castor oil, and follow with a gill of milk in which two grains of bromide of potassium has been dis-solved, night and morning. The milk can be easily administered by taking the bird by the under beak and drawing the neck upward till straight, when the milk poured from a teapot will run into the crop without the effort of swallowing. At the end of about four or five days the effect of the bromide in the blood, and the solution of carbolic acid as a bath, and the kerosene as a gargle, may be seen in the sloughing off of the cankerous substance from the tongue and mouth, when the fowl will commence to mend. The treatment at this stage should be nourishing food, with occasional doses of sulphur, and the fowls will regain their health and sprightliness. In some cases the bromide seems to fail in overcomin the poison in the blood. We have used Fowler's solution, one drop a day, and in a week seen the birds commence to mend, but when the disease hangs on for a long time wethink it poor policy to breed from such, for we find such birds susceptible to colds. They have become so debilitated that their recuperation, and the watching for a long time before they will lay, makes the hatchet a better means of eradicating the disease in those isolated cases .-Western Rural.

RIDDLING THE SOIL.

In Easy Job When You Know Just How to Do It.

The method referred to is the one shown in our engraving. It consists in having a handbarrow or other receptacle to receive the prepared soil. On this a sieve that is an inch or so wider than the barrow should be placed to in two places, and to a stout stake slide upon it. After the sieve is about two-thirds filled with unsifted soil, it is worked quickly back and forth by r person at one end of the barrow, unti its contents are properly riddled. The task is a quick and easy one. If two persons engage in it, one to vibrate the sieve, the other to shovel in the

by whom you are surrounded will take

"I would almost rather have floated out to sea, down that river, than be

Percy.

that strange sweetness in crime which leads the taster from one deep water to another until finally he gets beyond his denth 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 Engene 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



"I WILL PUSH MATTERS AS FAST AS POS-SIBLE."

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 unprincipledschemer 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 conclusion that it will be better for us

9

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 Armida would e 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 Contie nent.

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 | Percy heard spoken in English that have been changed to one of bitter chagrin. The plucky Englishman whom we too sick to listen to any. His head left lying in the bottom of a bullock ached and his senses swam. He felt cart, a few months before, had not yet as though some great and severe illness become food for the fishes. During the whole of the day on which

lay in the bottom of the cart covered unnatural surroundings of accumulated with sacks. Twice he was permitted a filth, he finally succumbed. Before little fresh air and twice the gags were another day dawned he was in a detaken from his mouth in order that he lirious fever, and all that his captors might drink a little filthy water which was given to him by the peons who had Armida!" charge of him. On these occasions he was too weak to shout and had he state, attended only by a Gaucho, who shouted his voice would have spent professed a knowledge of medicine, and itself unheard, for he was too far from who was the person always called upon any living soul (except his captors) to to administer to the sick whenever secure help.

When the shades of night fell he was

the bullocks were being taken from the But he was a sad wreck of his former week ago, and I have arrived at the cart, for he recognized the cries of the self-haggard in appearance and about peons as they urged the tired beasts to half his normal weight. Certainly, to take up our permanent home in move. Then they took the gags from none of his friends would have known America," she replied. To hear this his mouth and spoke to him in their him. It was several weeks after he

For days did he lie in this terrible such were found about the place.

Percy possessed a strong constitution. conscious that the stopping place for rest had been reached. He knew that the assistance of the Gaucho doctor.

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 who merely looks for the biggest buildings and the most costly residences. The characteristic is neither in the hov el nor in the palace. The neat, painted frame house, the elm-arched street, the quiet thrift-these may not wholly gratify the æsthetic 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 straw

berry 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 exter nal 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 in tellectual 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

Criminals in China.

is in sight.-S. S. Times.

The Chinese have a very summary method of dealing with violators of the law and rogues generally. Pun-ishment of offenses with them is pretty certain and fearfully severe, whether just or not. During the progress of a large fire some thieves entered a building for the purpose of plundering amid the general confusion. They were observed by the police, who, instead of following and arresting them, very quietly fastened the door upon them. so that they could not escape, and left them to perish in the burning ruins. There was no trial, no conviction, but being caught in the perpetration of a crime they were left to suffer the pun-

ishment they had dared to brave. Such a disposition of criminals would prove a strong incentive to honesty, or at least a check against improper conduct .- N. Y. World.

TEXAS has a double-headed cat. It is from her lips delighted Mr. Emerick, Jargon which he did not understand, and passed the critical stage of his fever has four eyes, four ears and two mouths. perfect in form except the two heads. It

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 HEN that is scared 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 often cure indigestion, but also often cure the hens of laving 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 himself: "I guess these trees, or most 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.

is not absolutely necessary to buy a for the churn, as follows: At milking 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 milk given by each cow, that drawn 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 thirds to three-fourths of the cream. or incline, then a block should be placed beneath the cleat to bring the lever to fed with milk warm from the cow; at a horizontal position again. Add the same time they are reared at a modweights gradually as the pressing pro- erate cost, as their allowance of milk ceeds.-Western Rural.



SIMPLE DEVICE FOR RIDDLING SOIL.

compost from the heap and to assist in emptying the barrow when full on the potting bench or elsewhere, it takes but a short time to riddle a large amount of soil; provided it is in a suitable condition for the operation. Te sift well, soil should be moderately dry, the presence of some sand in it will help much.-Popular Gardening.

Transplanting Trees.

It is a common opinion that when one hundred trees are set out, a loss of a portion is inevitable. This is a great mistake. Not one need be lost. Some years ago we witnessed the setting out of 1,700 pear trees. Two years afterward the planter called on the nurseryman to inform him that all lived but three. He ordered 1,000 more, and subsequently informed the nurseryman that every one was not only living but growing with v gor. They were all standard trees, or on pear roots. The common trouble is hurried and superficial work, and the planter says to of them, will grow." If the work is done as it should be, he will feel confident that every one will grow .-- Country Gentleman.

Milk for Calves and the Churn.

A Canadian exchange tells how one of its readers manages to get feed for Where but few cheeses are made, it calves and at the same time milk rich time two large vessels are put outside the barn door, one marked "dairy" and the other "calves." One-half of the first, is put into the vessel marked "calves," and the other half, that last drawn, is put into the vessel marked "dairy." This latter half is found, on being tested, to contain from two-The calves have the advantage of being does not contain much cream.

The Chase County Courant, LIFE OF GENERAL SHERMAN **NEW SPRING GOODS** SPRING! SPRING! THE NEW STORE AT CEDAR POINT No literary announcement of the year i W E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher of greater interest to the general public than hat of a comperhensive Life of General Issued every Thursday. Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Sherman, which is about to be published and **Official Paper of Chase County.**

The 51st Congress which adjourned on the 4th of March, appropriated \$1,-009,000,000. This is an average of \$16 for every man, woman and child in the United States. The population of Chase county is 8,233 at \$16 per capita the people of Chase county in two years pay \$131,828 of this vast sum. than twenty years of social activity and fra Is it any cause for wonder that the

people are poor.

The following from Hon. Roger Q. Mills is full of common sense: "The splendid fight we have made against the high tariff has beaten, disorganized and scattered our foes, and it would be folly for us now to go to wrangling over silver and divide our own forces over silver and divide our own forces and restore the Republicans with their force bills. bounties, increased tariffs and the increased distresses and spoliations of the people." The Democratic party will not wrangle over free coinage. When it gets the opportunity to make it a leading issue, it will force it. But until Federal taxes are reduced to the revenue only basis, there can be only one leading basis, there can be only one leading issue-the reform of taxation and the overthrown of tax-supported monopo-ly.-St. Louis Republic.

COUNTY S.-S. CONVENTION.

According to the call of president Patten, the Executive Committee of Chase County Sunday School Associa-tion met at Cottonwood Falls, Satur-day, March 14th, when the following resolutions were adopted and program proposed.

proposed. 1st. Resolved, that our county con-vention be held at the Congregational church, Strong City, on Friday, Satur-day and Sunday, April 3d, 4th and 5.

2nd. That our secretary correspond with the State secretary, Rev. A. J. Bright, and, if possible, secure his ser-vices on Saturday and Sunday. (He is to be present on Sunday sure.) PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3D-MORNING.

- 10:00-Devotional exercises. 10:30-Address of County President W. G. Patten. 10:45-Musie.
- 11:00-Report of Township presidents 11:30-Appointment of Committees,
- Miscellaneous business. 11:45-Music.-Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

- AFTERNOON. 1:30-Opening exercise, music, etc. 1:45-What benefit is derived from County and Township conventions? Paper by Mr. Buser, discussed by Mrs. Coe and Mrs. J. A. Allen. 2:15-What meetings are neccssary for a successful Sunday school and how conducted? by Rev. Blenkharn followed by Mr. Coon. 2:35-(a) The Sunday-school Teacher, where shell we get them? Mrs. Mathews.

Mathews. 2:45-(b) Howshall we improve them? Mrs. W. G. Patten and Miss Shaft. 3:00-Music. 3:10-Report of nominating commit-

tee and election of officers. 8:30-Corresponding secretary's re

port. 3:40-Report of Treasurer. 4:00-Music. Benediction,

EVENING. Praise service, conducted by W

old through agents by the noted house of Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia Admirable biographies of Grant and Sheridan, complete to the time of their death are al

ready familiar to the public, but a life of the third great commander, to finish the ser-ies, has been lacking. The various biographies of Sherman, hitherto published, have necessarily been incomplete; and even his own memoirs, written in 1875, said almost nothing of his intensely interesting early life, and not a word, of course, of the more ternity with old comrades since the war. The work which is now to be issued will

splendidly supply the widely telt demand for a history of the great strategic commander. It is being written by General O. C. How ard, a man of fine literary atthinments, who knew Sherman better than any other of bis comrades now living, and ranked next but one to him in the army, and by Will is Fletcher Johnson, whose ability as a historian is familiar to the reading public of America.

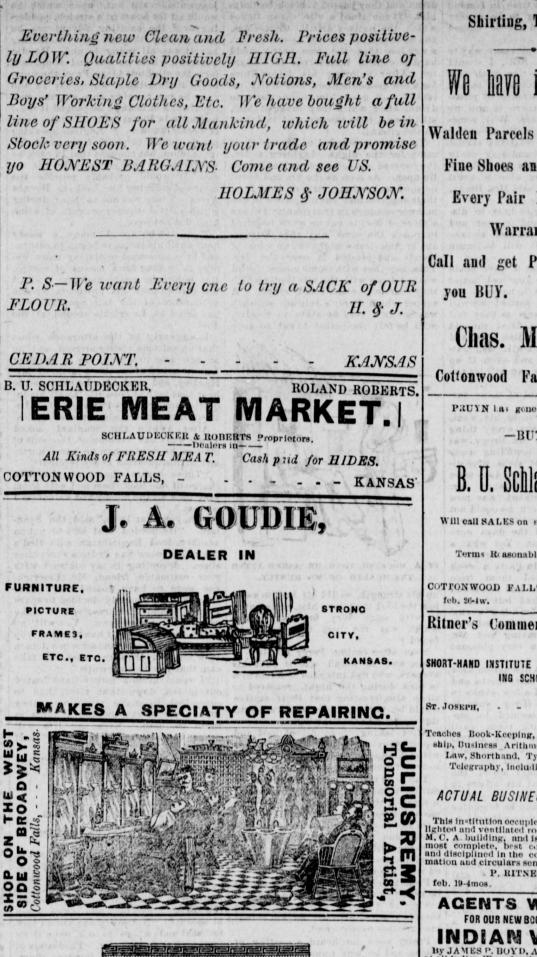
through his former unusually popular works which have had millions of readers, and the sales of their vast editions enriched an army of book agents. That this history of Sher-man, the last of the great Generals, will surpass all others in popularity is not to be doubted.

doubted. The story of this great General's career is of a marvellous march from the mountains af time to sea of cternity. Of the three great war heroes, Sherman was by far the most in-teresting personality. He was the best known to the public and the best loved for his genial disposition and warm sympathy with the popular heart. He has joined his illustrious compeers in the cternal bivouac of the dead. His is a life to study—to emu-iate—and is a profound inspiration. The forthcoming volume will tell the whole story of his marvellous career, and from the authorship engaged upon it, we are as-sured it will be told in a way that will en-thrait the attention and inferest of every reader from first to last. It is a book every American will want and ene every American youth should read. It will doubtiess be the best life of the great chieftain published, and we predict for it wonderful popularity.

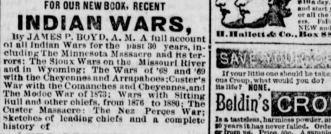
WON BY AMERICANS. THE LEADING PRIZES COME TO TH UNITED STATES.

In the Queen's last word contest, Dr. T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe and \$200 in cash, and Annie B. Turner, of Deposit, N. Y., secured the special prize of a handsome, Shetland pony. The publishers of this well-known Magazine have decided to offer one more Competition, and to the persons sending them the largest lists of English words (of not less than four letters constructed from letters contained in the three words, "Dominion of Canada" they offer many useful prizes, Canada they offer many useral prizes, including \$750 in cash, Shetland ponies, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, Erench Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Man-tle Clocks, etc., all to be awarded strictly in order of merit. An elegant Silver Tea Service (valued at \$30) will be given each day to the persons IO from whom the largest list is received Fa that day from the State in which they reside. The object of this Special Daily Prize for each State is to in-crease the interest in *The Queen's* Competitions in every locality in the United States. Those desiring to OG contest for one of these valuable prizes may start on their list at once, but send six U. S. 2c. stamps, and receive last number of *The Queen* with full particulars before forwarding your list. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Canada.

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION The Western Rural and American



BEAUTIFUL SPRINC! Now is the joyous beautiful Shirting, Ticking. springtime in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. We have in Stock. Farmers and gardners have already plantd the ground for early potatoes. Two crops of Irish potatoes are grown on the same ground; one maturing in June, the Walden Parcels and Jordan's other in October. This is but one of the many advantages this favored country possesses. Fine Shoes and Slippers, over a million acres of fine timber land Every Pair NEW and tributary to Lawrenceburg, makes it a very desirable point for manufacturing wood articles. Warranted. Inexhaustible beds of iron ore of the very Call and get PRICES before highest quality, renders it a desirable point for iron working establishments. All who visit Lawrenceburg, appreciate these advantages A new roller process Flour Mill has just beeu secured Chas. M. Frye, A wood working Establishment Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Will be started inside of ixty days. A Large one too. PRUYN Las gone to CHICAGO, A Male and Female College -BUT-Has been secured, and the contract B. U. Schlaudecker is signed to move it from Kansas to begin next fall. Will call SALES on salary or per cent. Although times are Terms Reasonable. Address, hard, all industries COTFONWOOD FALLS, . . . KAS are thriving. Ritner's Commercial Cellege, me splendid investments can now be made in Lawrence County timber and Mineral Lands, in tracts of from 500 to 10,000 acres. SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAIN-ING SCHOOL An elegant Sammer and winter resort will be built at Lawrenceburg Heights, MISSOURI by the Lawrenceburg Heights Co. It is the healthiest and by nature the most de-Ceaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penmanlightful place in America. ship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of The Lawrenceburg Land and ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. Mineral Company. This institution occupies seven large, well lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y M.C. A. building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arrange and disciplined in the country. Full infor mation and circulars sent free. Address, DUINED A M Pros Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn. P. RITNER, A. M., Pres., St. Joseph, Mo AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, RECENT INDIAN WARS.



JJUU

SAMAD, Molth Tentors In A Distant B would be taken TO-NIGHT with Men would you do? What physician could

Beldin's CERCIUP Kemedy

THE DE BELDIS PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, L.S.

7:00 G. Patten.

G. Patten.
7:30-Address, by Rev. D. Gidley.
8:00-Need of spiritual power in Sunday Schools, how secure it? Pastor of M. E. Church of Cottonwood Falls. Music.

or M. E. Church of Cottonwood Falls. Music. SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH. Beginning at 9 a. m., the entire day will be devoted to Normal work, con-ducted by R. Cowden of Galion, Ohio, assisted by State Secretary, if present. Mr. Cowden is a man of great spirit-ual power and a life experience in Sabbath-school work. Afternoon ses-sion will begin at 1:30 p. m. Suppay Appu 5 mu

in the county is earnestly requested to be present. By order of President. M. E. MOORE, Rec. Sec'y.

THE COLUMBIAN CYCLOPEDIA.

The Columbian Cyclopedia is the new name and new form of what has new name and new form of what has heretofore been known as Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia, and which has won great popularity by its high merit combined with its amazingly low price. The Columbian Cyclopedia will com-prise 32 volumes, of about 800 pages each (the Manifold was 40 vols., of 640 pages each), being about equal in pize to Appleton's Cyclopedia, and about 50 per cent larger than John-son's. The entire set will contain about 7,000 illustrations; it is very handsomely printed and bound, and, like the Manifold, is almost fabulous-ly cheap, the entire set being furnish-ed in cloth binding for \$25.00, with easy installment terms to those who want them. Of course, subscriptions want them. Of course, subscriptions to the Manifold will be completed in uniform style with the early volumes

delivered. Whoever is interested in cycloped-ias will do well to secure (free) speci-men pages of the Columbian, which may be had by addressing THE COLUM-BIAM PUBLISHING Co., 393 Pearl St., New York, or 242 Wabash Ave., Chi-cago, Ill.

HE WORKED HARD.

Stotkman is one of the oldest and ablest farm journals published in this country, and none is more fully iden-tified with the best intrests of the ag-ricultural classes. It deals not only with the farm but more especialy with

sion will begin at 1:30 p. In. SUNDAY, APRIL 5TH. At 10 a. m., Rev. A. J. Bright will address the children at the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, and at 2 p. m., at the Congregational church at Strong City, every Sabbath school in the county is earnestly requested to be present. By order of President. Shall fit him for a self-reliant citizen-should be enlarged along the practical lines. In short, The Rural is a Fire-side Companion as well as a helper in the affairs of farm life. Subscription price \$1.50 per year. For free sample copies address MILTON GEORGE, 158 Clark St. Chicago. Clark St., Chicago.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.

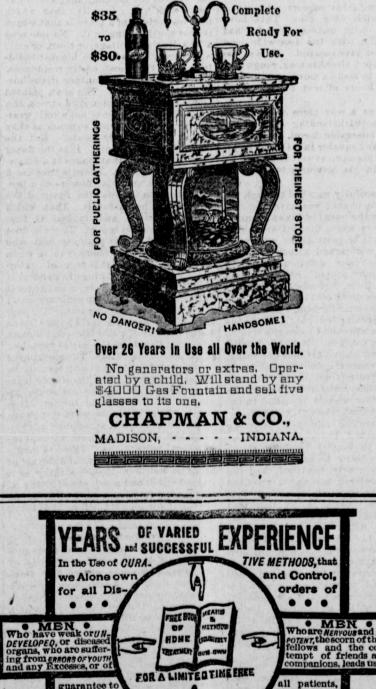
Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this mon-ey must go. J. W. McWilliams.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions care-fully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

For SALE:-My residence in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.



HE WORKED HARD. Old gentleman—"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your money like other people?" Druggist—"I've worked hard for all the money I ever made, sir." Old gentleman—"I thought you made your money on soda water." Druggist—"So I did. I made \$2 000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co.'s Fountains, made at Madison, Ind., and my customers like my soda so well they just keep me hard at work drawing it all day for them. Didn't work for my money? Ah! Well I guess I did. You will find the ad-vertisement of that Fountain in the COUBANT. Its a good one." NG MAC WODDWORK OG ATTACHMENTS NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CORANGE MASS CHIEAGO, 28 UNION SQUARE,NY SAMPRANDISCO ST.LOUIS MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS.TEX



2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

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REAI

PORTABLE SODA

FOUNTAINS



THE PRESENT WAR.

adies, h





PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD N. J. Send for Catalogue or Price List.

feb. 5-5mos.

The Sause County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, MAR. 26, 1891.

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

'Ne fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let! he chips fail where they

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ber three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$3.90 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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 10.00 a son. night, for Tennessee, where her husband is. Mrs. John Davidson, of Strong City, has just recovered from a spell of sickness.

ARRIVED, THEY HAVE

Our new goods have been coming in for the past two weeks, and we are now able to show the Nicest line of Spring Goods we have ever had.

Our BUYER has just returned from the Eastern markets, where he found Goodsvery CHEAP

We know that we must have the Best Goods at the

LOWEST PRICES

and we have taken advantage of every opportunity to Buy Goods at the small hail, yesterday morning. VERY BOTTOM PRICES, and the Result is that we have a very large Stock for YOU to select from, and at prices lower than ever before.

Come and see the new goods. We will take pleasure in showing them to you.



health. Mr. R. B. Evans, of the Emporia idea now and then, or who have not Republican, was in town, over Sunday, always the time or inclination to previsiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. pare their advertisements, will find a Carson valuble assistant in the novel book of Mr. Zac Tynar, of Guthrle, Okla-"Ideas for Advertisers," just pub-lished by D. T. Mallett, New Haven. homa, was in town, last week, under-Hon J. S. Doolittle and others will ddress an open Alliance meeting at a treasure of good advice to business going a medical examination, for a address an open Alliance meeting at Bazaar, next Monday evening, March men. Descriptive circulars of both these new books can be obtained upon 30, 1891. request to the publisher. Mr. J. S. Wierman and son, James returned, Saturday, from a three weeks hunt in the Indian Nation and Chero DEATH OF ADAM COTTBEHUET. kee Strip. At 9:42 o'clock, Thursday morning, March 19th, 1891, the soul of Adam Gottbehuet, a highly respected and much loved citizen, took its flight from Mr. Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar, who was at Wichita, as a juror in the United States Court, returned home, last week. its earthly tabernacle, at the home of

Buy groceries at the new store at Cedar Point. Goods are all fresh. Those desiring dental work done A. B. Moore, Mrs. Britton's father, and should call at the Corner Drug Store to remain there during the coming Mr. T. H. Grisham returned, Mon-day, from La Junta and Trinidad.Col. summer.

Mr. H. S. F. Dayis and wife, of Pey-Hon. J. W. McWilliams went to Cansas City. Sunday, returned. Tues-their old home, in New York City, ex-Kansas City, Sunday, returned, Tuespect to start back here, next Monday. March 30

Holmes & Johnson are at Cedar Point, with a stock of new merchan-The Rev.W. F. Mathews will preach The Rev.W. F. Matnews will preach his farewell sermon, next Sunday, March 29. He will move to Burlin-game, with his family, the fore part of next month. Was formed, and the line of matter taken up, for Prairie Grove Cemetery. west of this city, where the remains of the subject of this chronicle were placed to rest, with Odd Fellows' hon-Mrs. E. N. Evans, of Emporia, was visiting at Mr. S. A. Breese's, last month.

Miss Lola Bonewell returned to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Campbell, of Plymouth, were in town. one day last her aunt, Mrs. David Harris, who will ment. The following are Born, Monday morning, March 23, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hinckley, a son. Shorthand, and Type-writing, and re-ceive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full infor-Mrs. Geo. Thompson left, Tuesday mation.

Our favorite coach dog was lost driveling. Mr. Bart Shipman, of Strong City, mountains, and found lodgements in has rented part of Dr. W. H. Cartter's the hearts and homes of the people of

farm, north of the river, and will oc- Saxony. cupy the house recently vacated by 'Squire D. C. Ellsworth, who moved to Montana.

Mr. Tom Hendley, of Strong City, leaves, this week, for Magdalena, N. M., to work there for Mr. W. B. yard has been sown with clover by Sheriff E. A. Kinne. M., to work there for Mr. W. B. God of truth, for that reward which Slaughter, the cattleman whe, with his family, spends a good portion of his time at Strong City. Mr. Ed. R. Ferlet came up, Satur-day night, from his father's farm, in Greenwood county, and returned, Mon-Mrs. C. M. Frye and sen, Neale, re-turned home, Tuesday evening, from

Mr. S. C. Palmer, whose serious illness was reported in the COURANT, is Greenwood county, and returned, Monday, taking with him some chickens, cattle, household goods and some fine pigs. Mr. Joe Weirman went with him to drive the cattle.

down in front of Messrs. Brown & Mr. Wm. Hillert has torn out the cross partition of his store building and put one in from the front to the back part of the house, making two large rooms, the north one of which he has papered and repainted for the use of Mrs. C. R. Winters who will soon occupy the same as a millinery store

Mr. Noah B, Berry, of Strong City has gone to New York City, perhaps Tuesday, from Missouri, and she and her husband will remain here. to remain there, but he may return to Italic weather, Monday afternoon the west. Mr. Berry is a good citizen and Tuesday, and yesterday, with and an enterprising business man, and his departure from Strong City, for Miss L. M. Ridgeway, of Cedar Point, has been engaged as a teacher his old home, is greatly regretted by a very large circle of friends whose best wishes follow him wherever he may go. Hon M. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. S. A. Breese was down to Butler county, last week, on business conhas our thanks for a copy of the Sev-enth Biennial Report of said Board, a Four boys and four girls were con-firmed at the German Lutheran church book of 542 pages, giving valuable in-formation in regard to all the material interests of the State; also containing Mrs. Nellie Bently and children were a postal guide of thz State, a roster of in town, visiting at Mrs. Bentley's father's, Mr. John Shofe, this week. the Representatives in Congress, of the State officers and of the Legisla-See advertisement in another colture.

umn, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full partic-There will be a meeting of the subscribers to stock in the new Building & Loan Association, held in the Building & Loan room, under the Chase County National Bank, on Friday evening, March 27, 1891, at 7:30, for the adoption of a Constitution and By-Mr. Chas. M. Sanders, who was confined to the house. last week, with pneumonia, is again able to be at the Laws, and for the election of officers Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker was down to for the first year, and for the transac-Emporia, Saturday and Sunday, visit tion of any and all such other business ing his wife, who is improving in as may come before it.

Men who advertise and need a new

Mrs. C. A. Britton and children Mr. John Madden, Chaplain of Angola went to Emporia, Monday, to visit Mr. A. B. Moore, Mrs. Britton's father, and the memorial address, which he did with most tender feelings and touch ing eloquence, the full text of whose remarks will be found below. After the ceremonies in the hall and a last

farewell look at the departed dead, the procession, about one-fourth of a mile n length, headed by the Odd Fellows of this city, Strong City and Clements,

ors, until the Angel Gabriel shall blow

JOHN MADDEN'S REMARKS.

DEAR FRIENDS :- The subject of my memorial address, our deceased brother, Adam Gottbehuet, was born on April 25th, 1826, in the historic kingdom of Saxony, in Germany. and died on March 19th, 1891. Through the beautiful land of his birth flows the Elbe river of song and beauty. Words cannot fittingly describe the natural enchantments of this stretch of counabout two years ago, and our eyes have never troubled us seriously for any length of time; hence, that drive at the drove of our afflictions is very like wandering birds, crossed these mountains, and found lodgements in

Is it any wonder that our friend, born

amidst such surroundings as I have described, should be a man of infinite tenderness of heart? He loved his neighbor as himself, and trusted in the

God of truth, for that reward which

of gilded spire, but in the open fields

or under the silent stars, where he could commune, face to face, with that uncreated spirit that fashioned the shining orb of night. Our friend, at an early age, emigrated to this country, and settled in the city of Baltimore, where, at the age of twenty-six years, he married the mother of his children, Amelia Gottbehuet, who was, also, a native of Saxony, and whe preceded him, some years ago, to "The undiscovered country from whose

bourne no traveler returns." From this union nine children were

born-five daughters and four sonswho survive him. Nearly forty years ago he joined the Independent Order Odd Fellows, and during all that time. up to the day of his death, he was a loyal, consistent and faithful member of our beloved order. He moved from Baltimore to Wisconsin; from there to Illinois, where he served for three years in the capacity of a magistrate. He then moved back to Wisconsin, and then to Kansas, where he has resided, in this community, for thirteen years. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase. Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf. He was a remarkable man in many

both in German, his native tongue, and in English, his acquired tongue. made him a ready debater and an accom-plished public speaker. The main-

purpose. He thought for himself, and wanted other men to do the same.

He drew up his will with his own hand, and signed it with his own name. He bequeathed \$2,000 of Life insurance, together with his farm, in equal portions to his children. He made, by the terms of the will, the Noble Grand, Vice Grand, and Secretary of Angola

Lodge, of this city, the executors of his last will and

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR. We have traveled a few miles in our life me, and know what it is to be uncomfortatime, and know what it is to be uncomforta-bly housed in a poorly upholstered car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have been there; but it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-ballasted; and the through "Cannon-ball" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant readway is as pretty a bit of workmanehip as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibale sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

> PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. 1y11-t R. C. HUTCHESON, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Cflice in Lee & Hilton's Corner Drug Store. All cal is promptly answered.

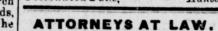
J. M. HAMME

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Corner Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city. Cottonwood Falls. - - Kansas



JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postofics box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

fe23-ti S. N. WOOD. THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courte. Office over the (hase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

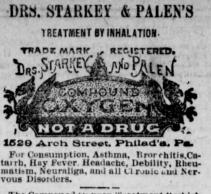
EMPORIA, KANSAS,

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Practices in all State and Feder, al courts ELECTRICITY

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly rega-lated and applicable for all chronic aliments. Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W.C.FULLER, feb19-5mos. Kirwin, Kan.

FINAL NOTICE.



The Compound Oxygen Treatment," which Drs Starkey & Palen nave dispensed during the last twenty years, is a scientific adjust-ment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitro-gen møgnetised, and so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. It cures as nature cures; Gives strength, re-vives circulation, provides something fit to circulate. The late T. S. Arthur, well known through his powerful works of fletion, and late "rather of the House." Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, were strong friends of the Compound "ovegen Treatment, and always recommend-ed it.

ed it. In addition to them Drs. Starkey & Palen are i ermitted to refer to: Rev. Victor L. Conrad, editor Lutheran Observer. Philadelphia. Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, V

Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean W. H. Worthington, editor New South,

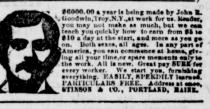
W. H. Wordnington, ealtor New South, Sirmingham, Alabama. Judge H. P. Vrooman, Kansas City, Kan. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass. Judge R. S. Voorbees, New York City. Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia Hon, W. W. Schuyler, Łaston, Pa. Edward L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y, ditor Philadelphia Photo Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawali, Sand-rich Islands.

Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawali, Sand-wich Islands. Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scovland. Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fiesnillo, Zacate-cas, Mexico. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Hon-duras, Cetral America J Cobb, ex-Vice Consul, Casabianco, Mo-roceo.

J Cobb, ex-Vice Consul, Casabianeo, Mo-rocco. M. V. Athbrook, Red Bluff, Cal. J. Moore, superin'endent police, Blanferd, Dorsetshire. England. Jacob Ward, Bowul, New South Wales. And thousands of others in every part of the United States. Drs, Starkey & Palen will send, entirely free of charge, a book of 200 pages, contain-ing the history of the "Compound Oxygen Treatment." This book also contains the names and addresses of men and women who have been restored to health by the use of the treatment. It is good reading for the sick-revitalized men and women do the talking-facts! Witnesses! Evidence. If you want the beck address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. No, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order





EMPORIA PRICES.

\$\$2.00 Per Dozzen,

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at



respects. His fluency of language

spring of his life was individual action and out of this grew his singleness of

again able to be about. The G. A. R. Post of this city have turned over to the S. of V. the observance of Memorial Day. A new board sidewalk has been put Hillert's furniture store.

ulars

dise.

week.

dar Point.

New York

their visit at Chetopa.

Mr. A. D. Lyons moved, Monday, te the farm of Mr. A. Ferlet, on Buck creek, south of this city.

in the M. E. College, at Winfield.

nected with his real estate office.

Strong City, last Sunday morning.

The Fall River charge has been as

signed to the Rev. Wm. Fenn, of Ce

Mrs. E. Cooley received word, a few

days ago, of the death of her sister, in

The Board of County Commission

The back part of the Court-house

ers will meet in regular session, Mon-day, April 13th.

In the case of the Erie Cattle Ce. vs. Guthrie & Byram a new trial has been granted by Judge Doster. Mrs. Joshua Burkhead arrived hore.



Cottonwood Falls. Kan

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a lime, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mud! mud!! mud!!!

nights.

quite ill.

with la grippe.

town, Tuesday.

river on a high.

be at the store.

Mrs. Gusta Vincent was down to Emporia, Sunday.

Snow two inches deep, this morning, and still snowing.

Mr. E. F. Bauerle and family are

sick, with la grippe. Mr. J. E. McNair, of Strong City,

was down to Emporia.

The weather was quite pleasant Sun-

day, with doors open.

You can get honest bargains at the Cedar Point New Store.

Mr. R. L. Strond. of Kansas City, was in town, last Friday.

The Rev. W. C. Somers has been quite sick for the past week.

The city election will be one week from next Monday-April 6.

Mr. W. S. Romigh was out to Hutchinson, last week, on business. M., was at Strong City, last week.

lene, are visiting Miss Tillie Giese.

IS.

Mr. Tom C. Strickland left, Monday, for Bruneau Valley, Idaho. He will visit his sister, in Iowa, while en route for Idaho.

Messrs. T. H. Grisham and F. P. rounded his death bed, to meet its re-

Cochran were out to Marion, Wednes- ward, the goal of its ambition, in the day of last week, attending a G. A. R. mystic future, that land to which the elebration.

Mrs. J. S. Shipman has returned breast is ever looking for consolation. Mrs. J. S. Shipman has returned from Chicago, and will keep house for her brother, Mr. Sanford Seamans, at Cedar Point.

Cedar Point.

Mo. Send for circulars.

Mr. James Robertson has bought Feedericde Cook, of Milwaukee, Wisthe farm of Mr. S. P. Watson, on Fox creek, and Mr. and Mrs. Watson will the sons being unmarried, and the the sons being unmarried, and the daughters having eight children, as soon move to Strong City.

follows: Mrs. Hann, two; Mrs. Heck, two, and Mrs. Leiderbach, four. All Mrs. Adam Haun and Mrs. Frances Leiderbach,of Milwaukee,arrived here of his children, except Mrs. Reynolds in time to attend the funeral of their and Mrs. Cook, who were sick, and

father, Mr. Adam Gottbenuet. Mr. James George. who went home from his work, Wednesday of last week, sick, recovered in a few days, and is again at his post of duty. Mr. James George. who went home from his work, Wednesday of last week, sick, recovered in a few days, and is again at his post of duty. Mr. James George. who went home from his work, Wednesday of last week, sick, recovered in a few days, and is again at his post of duty. Mr. James George. Who went home from his work, Wednesday of last week, sick, recovered in a few days, and is again at his post of duty. Mr. James George. Who went home a railroad, were at his funeral, which took place at one o'clock, Sunday af-ternoon, March 22, from the Odd Fel-lows' Lodge room, in this city, and which was largely attended by people from all parts of the county, only

Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, has which was largely attended by people gone to Ponca, Indian Territory, on a visit at her brother-in-law's, Mr. John about one-half of whom could gain ad-Wood, Indian Agent at that place.

Frogs were creaking, Saturday night, Frogs were creaking, Saturday in the and martins and kildees made their appearance, Sunnay morning, which are all good sigds that spring is here.

Mr. Henry Sinclair, of Watrous, N. A., was at Strong City, last week. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ene, are visiting Miss Tillie Guese. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ene, are visiting Miss Tillie Guese. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ene, are visiting Miss Tillie Guese. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ene, are visiting Miss Tillie Guese. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ing, to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ing, to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ing, to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-ing, to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Emma Miller and son, of Abi-

testimer not name them, knowing that changes

not name them, known, but such was take place in elections; but such was his confidence in the order that he knew all would be well. State of KANSAS, iss County of Chase. is Office of the County Treasurer of Chase Office of the County Treasurer of Chase Office of the County Treasurer of Chase Narch 21st, 1691.

He provided for his children with that degree of care and prudence which can admit of no doubt, and they are to submit, in accordance with the text of his will, all disputes, if any, and abide by the decision of the men who, with him, explored the hidden mysteries and splendid revelations and abide by the decision of the men who, with him. explored the hidden mysteries and splendid revelations mysteries and splendid revelations embraced within the second link of Love. For forty years he remained unchanged in his great love for the order. He learned to know that God kept his covenants with men. The symbols had become to him living realities. The rainbow, spanning the mountains and kissing the waves, Carpenter, L H. w% nw%. 6 22 9 80 37 76 Cortonwood Townsurp. Carpenter, L H. w% nw%. 6 20 6 80 42 95 Hungerford, F. se% ... 4 217 160 111 32 Cox, J. W. Commencing at a point26 rods and 20 feet w of the ne cor of sec 22-20-6. thence s 13 rods. thence w 14 rods and 8 links, thence n 14 rods and 8 links, thence a 14 rods and 8 links thence a 14 rods Love. For forty years he remained unchanged in his great love for the order. He learned to know that God kept his covenants with men. The symbols had become to him living realities. The rainbow, spanning the mountains and kissing the waves, touched his soul, and, in death, his eye turned to the unfailing Source of Truth-the last and best link that binds man to his God. You who mourn Mud! mud!! mud!!! Can you remember dates? See ad Mr. Jerre Brown is sick, with la grippe. The days are now longer than the nights. Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, is quite ill. Mr. Ed. Small and family are sick, with la grippe. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, Tuesday. Mr. E. D. Replogle is again able to the at the store. Mr. E. D. Replogle is again able to be at the store. Mr. E. D. Replogle is again able to be at the store. Mr. Gusta Vincent, was down to Mr. Gusta Vincent, was down to Mr. Gusta Vincent, was down to Mr. S. Send fer circulars. Mr. Mer of the change of the store. Mr. Mer of the change of the store. Mr. Mer of the change of the store. Mr. Gusta Vincent, Wr. Santou Scalland, at Mr. Berlow: Robert F. Ru-Mr. Mer of the change of the store. Mr. Mer o and death upon the Cross of Calvary, is there and lifts the white wings of peace, and the hand of Love, and we Mrs. Minnie Reynolds and Mrs. Louise stand ransomed on the plains of Heav-

en. The future is not uncertain; God

We, the undersigned, beg to extend our heartfelt thanks, to the friends and neighbors, and Order of Odd Fellows, who so kindly administered to our father, Adam Gottbehuet, in his mittance to the hall. The funeral services were conducten at the Lodge last illness, and assure them of our lasting gratitude

FRANCES LIEBERBACH, PAULINE HANN, R. F. GOTTBEHUET, ED. GOTTBEHUET, CHAS. GOTTBEHUET.

ering around him, and the solemn swish of the waters of the river of death was breaking on his ears, he ex-emplified in his last will the grand lessons of Friendship contained with-in the mystic circle of the first link of the order, and entrusted to his broth-ers the performance of his wishes. He provided for his children with that degree of care and prudence

Jackson, W. T., nw 3.... 4 22 1 40 52 34 DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Webster, Harry, w34 80%... 4 19 6 80 57 92 Logan, W. C. e4, nw 4... 34 19 6 80 57 70 Mc Manns, Nancy, s4 80%... 18 18 7 80 96 14 Mc Manus, Nancy, ne% ne%. 19 18 7 40 18 34 Wood, S. N., nw 5 ne% ne%. 19 18 7 40 18 34 Wood, S. N., nw 5 ne% 28 19 7 80 108 90 " " " n5 nw 5 28 19 7 80 23 14 Wood, S. N., commencing at ne corof nw 4 26, thence s 15 rods, thence w to center of Cottonwood river, thence down center of said river to n line of sec 27, thence e to place of beginning, S 27, T. 19, R. 7, A. 12, Amt, \$11.29 FALLS TOWNSHIP.

stand ransomed on the plains of Heav-en. The future is not uncertain; God keeps his promise to these souls of ours. Death is but the gloomy en-trance to the sunlighted halls of God; "And if in our unworthyness, Thy sacrificial wine we press, If from Thy ordeals heated bars our feet are seamed with crimson scars. Thy will be done" CARD OF THANKS. COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN, { Mareh 24th, 1891. { We, the undersigned, beg to extend



ald in every State and County in the a to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So in this fact recommends A RIVAL.

Just as Good as the Frazer" Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because the THE FRAZER.

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It rece first medial at the Centennial and Paris Em tions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the

FRAZER LABEL.

to the web.

L. W. HECK AND WIFE,

Jones, M. L.....lots 6 & 7 4 11 81

A. M. BREESE, County Treasurer.

S. SKEWSWALL MARTIN

Conaway, C. L., nw3...... 17 8 61 CEDAR POINT. Drinkwater, Cynthia A.... 4 8 26 86

THE FARMER'S MARKET.

What the Farmer Sells Abroad—Treasury Figures of Agricultural Export. For 1890 —England Takes Most of the Farm Ex-ports—An Important Lesson in Reci-procity.

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. Even farmers who have heretofore been de-Inded by the protectionists into the belief that their home market is allsufficient, have been shaken from that delusion by no less a protectionist than Blaine himself. This arch protectionist has himself dealt the home market heresy a deadly blow with his famous remark about the market for "another barrel of pork and another bushel of wheat;" and his present agitation of the reciprocity question is further calculated to impress upon protectionist farmers the fact that foreign markets are the hope of American agriculture.

As the foreign market is thus attract ing 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 figures recently published by the treasury department for the year ended December 31, 1890, give accurate information on both these points.

The most striking fact brought out in this report is that the foreign market is at times more valuable to the farmer than to the manufacturer. This is seen from the figures of agricultural exports, \$628,772,000; and those of manufacturers, \$156,983.000. Total exports amounted to \$845,987,000. Agricultural exports were thus 74.33 per cent. of the total, and the manufacturers only 18.56 per cent. Wherever, therefore, our wild McKinleyism arouses a spirit of retaliation against us in foreign countries, or forces those countries to seek trade elsewhere, our farmers have four times more to lose than our manufacturers.

The details of farm products exported are interesting. The largest item is cotton, \$254,275,000; then follow provisions, \$142,842,000; breadstuffs, \$141,602,-000; animals, \$85,665,000, and miscellaneous agricultural products, about \$35,. 000,000.

The principal provisions exported wer 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. Dairy products-Butter, \$3,228,000; cheese, \$8,130,000. Exports of provisions have increased very largely in three years. These are the figures: 1888.....\$ 91, 249,000

1840

. 142.842.000 Besides these exports of meat products live animals were exported to the extent of \$35,665,000, of which cattle were the principal item, reaching \$83,-297,000, against \$25,673,000 in 1889. Exports of hogs were \$970,000; horses. \$808,000; mules, \$358,000; sheep, \$199,000

The different classes of breadstuffs exported were: Corn, \$37,603,000; wheat, \$42,348,000; wheat flower, \$52,-709,000; oats, \$4,141,000; rye, \$1,025,000 cornmeal, \$917,000; oatmeal, \$579,000; barley, \$463,000.

Many articles of a miscellaneous character were sent abroad by our farmers. The most important of these were as follows: Bones, hoof, horns, etc., \$400,000; fruits, \$2,845,000; hay, \$577,000; hides and skins, \$1,488,000; hops, \$2,172,000; seeds, \$2,945,000; leaf bles \$1 970 \$91 155 000 vec

ports of raw cotton amounted to \$254,-000,000, of which England took \$148,000, 000. Hops to the value of \$3,172,000 were exported, of which all except about \$65,000 went to England. Of \$21,-155,000 of leaf tobacco England took \$6,-191,000.

England has been offering us reciproc ity 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.

EXPERIENCE WITH WOOL TARIFF

Figures Showing Decline of Wool Growing in Pennsylvania and Michigan—The Wool Duty "a Delusion and a Snare."

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.

This table begins with 1866, that ing the year before the high wool duty was enacted. The figures here given are taken from the annual reports of the department of agriculture. The table is as follows:

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It is true, the number of sheep in the far west and southwest has greatly increased since 1886, 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. How the tariff could increase the number of sheep at the same time that the price of wool was steadily declining is one of those contradictions which only the protection mind can be-

lieve. 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 share" and in demanding that wool be placed on the free list.

Our Tariff Company.

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. This fact gives them much pleasure, since it places us in a different class from England and puts us along with Germany, France, Italy, etc.

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. Its record is such as no American, with a feeling of respect and love for his country, can contemplate with indifference. It is a record of evil administration, of foul deeds, of betraval of the people.

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. Every department of the government, which was then a model of honest, economical administration, has since become an unclean thing, permeated with the poison of the spoils system, rank partisan ship and private aggrandizement.

The ordinary expenses of government have vastly increased, until each department has become a reservoir of corruption, extravagance, favoritism and abuse of power. The treasury has been made the common prey of every one who helped materially to put Harrison in the white house.

The third or fourth rate Indiana lawyer, the law partner of the president, who was foisted into the position of attorney general, has brought his important department down to the level of pettifoggers and legal sharks. The ecretary of state has bungled some of the most important international questions, which his predecessor so ably handled, and has evolved a queer scheme of jug handled reciprocity, which he calls statesmanship. The secretary of the interior has so mismanaged his department as to make his administration the shame of the country. 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 Indian bureau has been conducted in such a manner that an expensive war has been precipitated on the country, and religious bigotry has been permitted to injure the conduct of the Indian schools. The land grabbers have again swooped down upon the public domain, and the census has evoked the heartiest condemnation of the entire country. There is not one redeeming feature about the entire administration of the various bureaus of the department of the interior. The navy department has gone into

the expensive and wholly unauthorized business of aping the extravagance of European nations by the building of battle ships which this country does not need. The war department has exhibited a proneness toward the demoralization of discipline in the army, as the recent Indian outbreak sufficiently showed.

The Sunday-school Chadband, who ruption fund, has increased the exsynonym of maladministration.

cealing from the country the true gun behind the breastworks of the Pastate of things. In every sense of the cific railroad ring that Mr. Edmunds deserihed

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Prodigal Appropriations of the Fifty-First Congress. 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 vet be determined. Nevertheless, we know that the World's prediction of a deficiency at the end of the present fiscal year has been justified, and that the further prediction that the government would be bankrupted by the expiration of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892, is amply

borne out. On the face of the annual appropria tions the Fifty-first congress has pro vided for an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000,000 for the two years ending a year from next July. The receipts of the government for these two years cannot reach \$900,000,000. There will be a deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year of at least \$85,000,000 which must be met by the embezzlement of a trust fund belonging to the national banks, by the neglect to pay over the annual contributions to the sinking fund, and by the appropriation of every dollar, thereby leaving the

treasury without a working balance. This year the government. in obe dience to the legislation of the republican party, will have exhausted all its available funds and will begin the new year with the certainty that its expenditures will exceed its receipts. In these early days since adjournment it is possible, from the amounts known to have been appropriated, to figure out a deficiency of \$70,000,000, and when the accounts have been finally stated the excess of expenditures over receipts will undoubtedly be found to be more than \$100,000,000.

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, while at the same time extravagances have been made part of the current annual budget, so that the emergency must be felt for years to come.-N. Y. World.

BLAINE AS HE IS.

Marks That Cannot Be Covered by His New Mantle.

An Ohio Blaine organ bursts forth into adulation of the tattooed idol of its party as follows: "Blaine is so great that the mind instinctively refuses to class him with the average run of cabinet ministers. He is more than a mere minister-he is a statesman, and the greatest living one in this country. He stands in a class by himself." It does not seem to realize that Blaine is great by comparison only. Standing among the pigmies of the republican party as he does he certainly towers: but placed was taken from his bargain counter in by the side of the men who made the re-Philadelphia and made postmaster publican party great, to what insignifi-general as a reward for his contribu- cant proportions he shrinks! Mr. Blaine tion to the republican national cor- is a man of craft, a man of political resources, an astute leader, but he is not penses and diminished the efficiency of statesman. In all his political life his his department until it has become the name is linked with nothing that is not a political device or a personal scheme. The treasury department has been To every lip his connection with managed with a view toward covering schemes of public robbery arise when up the frightful drains made upon it. the demand for the recital of his public falsifying the real situation and con- services is made. He is the man with a

INGALLS GIVES ADVICE.

Warning the East Concerning Conditions-The West Is Concentrating Its Strength and Will Make Vigorous Use of It If East-ern Greediness Continues Unabated. In a recent interview at Boston with correspondent of the New York

World ex-Senator Ingalls spoke freely concerning New England's policy to-wards the west and south in the most caustic terms. "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. This combination has been forced by the greed and grasping characteristics of the eastern capitalists.

"The New England people do not understand either the disposition or the temper of the western people, and have not understood them from the beginning. The Yankee idea seems to be to treat the demands of the west with derision and contempt. The people there have become tired of being ridiculed and of having their favorite measures of legislation overridden, and are determed to secure for themselves the privileges which it has been the custom of the east to set aside for itself. This is the backbone of the alliance movement, and among the last things its leaders would be likely to hearken to would be the warnings from the moneyed interests of the New England states.

"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 proscriptive and intolerant criticism which prevails against western men and measures. The consequences of such a crisis cannot be predicted, but they will be momentous. The west and south want a revision and readjustment of the tariff; they want the free coinage of silver; they want a series of economical measures to protect their agricultural interests, and every word of derision sent forth from New England does not tend to increase their confidence in their Yankee fellow-countrymen.

"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. They know that if they unite, as they are likely to do, that they can elect a majority of the senate, a majority of the house of representatives and majority of the electoral college. Where would New England then be? west, when existing causes of political There would be no need of revolution. New England could then be legislated to the place it desires the west to occupy. New England wants a gold basis. The west and south are unanimous for free coinage; they want a large increase in the circulating medium, and all that New England may do to the contrary cannot change this determination. They have long submitted, for the sake of party, to New England's tariff demands, but they will submit no longer. "This new political movement in the west is misunderstood by the east-purposely misunderstood, it would seem. There are but few of the western states that are not within the grasp of the secret lodges of the Farmers' Alliance. Its surprising growth in Ohio, which started with 50,000 members and promises to have 350,000 by the next election. is equaled in several other states, and for President Eliot, of Harvard college, to tell these people that they are ignorant and do not know what they are doing is not likely to modify their opinion of eastern instruction. As a matter of fact, such know-it-all instruction but exasperates them and arouses their resentment. Because the voters of the west may lack the culture and scientific knowledge and technical instruction of the president and graduates of Harvard college, it does not follow that they are not equally as good scholars in a wider school and are not engaged in an honest effort to solve the great problem that confronts us in accordance with the principles of a sound financial basis and in keeping with good government. "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. As in a night the republican sentiment of Kansas underwent a change, and the party of Senator-elect Peffer and Jerry Simpson took its place. "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. We from the west foresaw the catastrophe and appealed to the representatives from New England to be more moderate, but our appeal went with the soup reserved for western digestion. Your leaders exhibited a disinclination to make even the slightest concessions upon national questions. The western judgment on such an exhibition was that future co-operation for their benefit with the east would be barren in results, and so they looked to the south. Business interests and a desire for mutual protection drove all the sectional issues and factional antagonisms out of political use. They were not inclined to continue to differ with a section with which they intended to form an alliance, and so the elections bill had but little consideration from them. "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 three months in the year. There are store it to place.

innumerable reasons why the relations between the two sections should be friendly and harmonious. With reasonsble concessions, the present differences could be so adjusted as to secure har-monious co-operation. To bring this to pass compromises must be made. But our experience with New England has been that she will have all or nothing. "The great prairies do not furnish us

with lumber to build our corrals, and we want free lumber and a reduction of the duty on fence wire. Then, too, we wanted 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. Not all, for we shall have practically free sugar; but those Vermont trees had to be enriched by bounties. Our western farmers see and know these things, and neither President Eliot nor anybody else can shut their eyes. Our western farmers have even more reasons to feel incensed. During the close of the last session they saw their pure food bill, their lard bill and

other important agricultural measures permitted to die with the session, so that way might be made for the shipping subsidy bill, which is for the interest of the ship-builders along the Maine coast. Isn't it natural, under these circumstances, that the producers should rise in resontment against the greed and get-all of New England?

'Men of the agricultural regions see that yearly they labor but to grow poorer, while in the large manufacturng and commercial regions there is an inordinate and inexplicable accumulation of wealth. All that these wealthy communities desire in legislation is granted, while all the farmers desire is either buried in committee or laughed out of sight. The New Englanders for twenty-five years have been able to do this because their representatives have by long experience and extended service reached positions of influence and power. They have held the secretary-ship of state, the speakership of the house and the chairmanship of all powerful committees, so that New England's wants would be attended to if every other section of the country suffered as a consequence. 'But they laugh best who laugh last.'

"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. Anything else fell flat. The elections bill and the question of suffrage in the south, which had been engrossing questions in 1888, had lost their power and were regarded with apathetic indifference. Much of this indifference was undoubtedly due to a perception, misunderstood perhaps, but all-powerful, nevertheless, that co-operation between New England and the west was hopeless, and the success of the reform demanded could only be secured by a coalition between the south and the

estrangement are removed. "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. New England has her money invested in western enterprises-in the Atchison, in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other gre undertakings. It is among the things that are in the immediate future that western legislatures will put upon their statute books enactments for the establishment of arbitrary and maximum rates for passengers and freight upon the railroads; they will pass usury laws and statutes for stay of executions in proceedings for the collection of debts. These are some of the retaliatory dangers that will threaten the permanent values of eastern investments in land and railroads. "As a New England boy 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.'

000.

The above articles are all strictly farm products. Besides these there were exports of manufactured products, Here is the list of the countries which amounting to some \$40,000,000, for admit wool free of duty, and the United which our farmers produced nearly all States "is not in it:" the raw materials. These are as fol-New South Wales, lows: Cotton goods, \$11,113,000; leather and manufactures of leather, \$12,275,- Chill, The Netherlands, 000; lard oil, \$646,000; cottonseed, \$5,- British India, 400,000; oilcake, \$7,762,000; manufact- France, Portugal, ured tobacco, \$4,018,000.

The figures here set forth will furnish Victoria, the farmer with an adequate answer to ex-Gov. Foraker's famous sneer, "what wool; also the duty per pound each have we to do with abroad?" These levies on ordinary clothing wool: cept in the two years 1880 and 1881.

The enormous volume of agricult products going abroad demonstr the ability of our farmers to "pauper labor" on its own ground. his report on the tariff bill McKin said: "The 'world's market,' to w the advocates of tariff for revenue invite the farmers of this country, i day crowded with the products of cheapest human labor the earth affo All over the old world there is a r for their surplus to that market, and it is to such a contest as this that free trade would allure American agriculture." But the farmers are already al- The United States is the only first-class Jured into that contest in the world's market; and they have no idea of withdrawing from it. They do not propose to keep their products at home, as Mc-Kinley advocates, to still further glut ing on in a quiet way. A curious orthe home market and carry prices lower than they have ever been.

While the "great reciprocitist" is try-South America, it is important to know where their greatest market now is. and where, in fact, it will remain. It dertaken by this club is to print and is in England that the American farmers sell most of their exports. Let George's "Protection or Free Trade" at Blaine sweep in all South America with the extraordinary price of ten cents per his reciprocity treaties, he will never make a market for our farmers there half so great as that of Great Britain alone.

Here are the figures showing the value of the British market: Total exports of cattle, \$33,297,000, of which England took \$31,364,000; canned beef, democrats to achieve success in \$8,610,000, to England, \$6,356,000; fresh beef, \$13,837,000, to England, \$13,654,-000; salted beef, \$6,125,000, to England, \$3,952,000; tallow, \$5,738,000, to England, \$2,643,000; bacon, \$37,855,000, to England, \$30,966,000; hams, \$8,495,000, to England, \$6,857,000; lard, \$36,062,000, to England, \$11,139,000; butter, \$3,288,-000, to England, \$1,355,000; cheese, lasting effect in educating the people in \$3,130,000, to England, \$7,080,- sound economic principles." \$8,130,000, Our exports of breadstuffs 000, to England, \$19,474,000; wheat, \$43,- mail when ordered in quantities. \$52,709,000, to England, \$32,356,000. Ex- sity Place, New York.

9

In the matter of the wool tariff it is curious to note in what company our high McKinley duty on wool puts us. Belgium. Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, Great Britain,

Germany, Italy, New Zealand.

And here are the countries which tax

ent

	San Salvador	.06	
10.00	Ecuador	.059	
ural	Porto Rico	.059	
	Mexico	.046	
ates	Peru	.041	
beat	Argentine Republic		25 per ce
In	Hayti	.04	SHE SANT
In	Honduras	.032	
nley	United States of Colum-		
hich	bia	.023	
	Russia	0.16	
only	Korea		Sper c
s to-	Roumania	.01	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	Turkey	.0072	
the	China	.0036	
ords.	Spain	.0031	
	Switzerland	.0006	
rush	Siam	19900	2 000 0

This puts us in the company of the least civilized and least progressive nations in the world on the wool question. nation in the list.

The Hand-to-Hand Club.

The tariff battle of 1892 is already go ganization in New York has undertaken a novel and important step in preparation for the great struggle. This is the ing to find a market for our farmers in Hand-to-Hand club, of which Logan Carlisle, son of the great Kentucky statesman, is president. The work undistribute a half million copies of Henry

> Of this undertaking Mr. Carlisle says: "It is certainly the duty of every democrat who is in accord with his party to

assist in this educational work of the Hand-to-Hand club, since it is in line with what must be done by 1892. The idea that the people can be educated in ninety days has been demonstrated to be an erroneous one. As a matter of economy, also, the work must be done now. One-half the money that is spent foolishly and feverishly in the heat of a campaign can now be spent for 1891 to better and more

The first 100,000 copies of "Protection were also principally taken by England. or Free Trade" is now in press. The The leading items were: Corn, \$37,603,- book can be had at ten cents a copy by 348,000, to England, \$28,810,000; flour, secretary is W. J. Atkinson, 42 Univer

vord the Harrison administration has proved a disgrace to the country, a sunstruck when in danger of investigalibel on free institutions, a cesspool of tion by a congressional committee: he corruption. a byword of shame, a re- is the man who would have taken adproach to its party and a curse to the vantage of the necessities of wretched nation. It is a subject of deep regret Peru to secure to himself and his that only half of its career of infamy friends the guano deposits of that rehas run.-Albany Argus.

THE COMING ISSUE.

What the Fight Will Be in the Fiftycond Congress.

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 Times. national platform in the measure of their importance, when compared with the tariff issue. We do not see how there is any room to doubt that this will be so, or to question from a democratic standpoint that it ought to be so. It is true that there is a democrat here and there in the northeast who believes that the "conservatism" the dem- friend of honest money. As a friend ocratic congress is expected to show in of anything that is honest in politics, 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. But even in the northeast there is not more than Harrison postmaster for Vicksburg un one such democrat in every ten thousand. In the west a democrat who is a non-resident, nominated solely betalked abandonment of the tariff issue cause he is a negro, and with the sole for any other issue whatever would view of exasperating the people of speedily talk himself out of the party. Western democrats are opposed to republican methods of controlling the currency and they are determined to

correct them, but in the republican abuse of the taxing power they recog-nize the greatest evil of federal gov-our deeds do not praise us our words ernment as it now exists as government against all except a limited class in a few favored states.

In the coming congress, as in the democratic platform, the issue of reforming the abuse of the taxing power will be kept at the front, in precedence of all other issues whatever. The speaker chosen will represent that issue. No one who has been doubtful on it in the past will be chosen as the chief representative of the democratic party in the house. A mistake in that respect would be an irreparable blunder, and it will not be made. The next speaker and the next chairman of the ways and means committee of the house will be men fully representing the democratic issue against the Mc-Kinley bill as it represents an abuse of the taxing power to prevent competition and restrict trade.

The democratic party will abandon none of its principles, whether they apply against monopoly control of the necessaries of life, monopoly control of money or of the public land. It will attack republicanism at all points, but to the obloquy earned by dishonor. its strongest attack will be made on the central abuse-the abuse of the taxing power for purposes of direct and incidental larceny.—St. Louis Republic. in Reed's character.—Chicago Times.

public; he is the Mulligan letter-writer. the caster of anchors, a statesman whose statescraft is "Burn this." Discredited and defeated by the votes of his fellow-citizens he has been rehabilated by his party, but the new garments are too scant to conceal the tattoo marks that disfigure him.-Chicago

him he

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

-Reciprocity and McKinleyism don't trot together worth a cent. Blaine is the republican man-afraid-ofhis-horses.-Utica Observer.

-Ex-Speaker Reed will now an pear as a civil service reformer and the Mr. Reed will be very interesting .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The republican senate was decen enough to leave the nomination of the confirmed. The postmaster in question Vicksburg. All of which is very like B. Harrison. -St. Louis Republic.

Speaker Reed was at last per suaded that "praise by ourselves would be in vain." He told his partisans this cannot." Poor ex-speaker, the probabilities are that the Fifty-first, with its broken Reed, will die unwept, unhonored and unsung forever and forever. At last the czar of the house has uttered a simple, unvarnished truth. Will his partisans remember it in the next campaign?-Toledo Bee.

-One more such congress as the Fifty-first, the New York Tribune candidly admits, would bankrupt the government. It says: "But if it (the next congress) appropriates as large an amount as the recent congress it will be compelled to increase taxation in order to prevent national bankruptcy. The recent congress began its work with a large surplus to be distributed, and that exists no longer."-Alb. Argus

-Says Tom Reed: "Political action can never be justly viewed from a near standpoint." Let the politically dead czar understand that there are two matters of recent political action on which the people have passed final judgment. The first is directed to his retirement along with poor old Keifer The second is the McKinley abomination, which is saved from being the meanest thing only by the lower depths

To Buy Seed Wheat.

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. Proviso was made for borrowing \$60,000 from the state at the last session of legislature and ten counties the will be furnished on their de-mand. The grain will be shipped to them as soon as it can be purchased and the application acted upon. The board has prepared a blank to be signed and sworn to by the applicant, showing the amount of grain on hand and his estimated loss from drought. The blank statement is sent to the county commissioners who forward it to the board.

Homeseekers Excited.

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 everbody else became very much excited. The turning of cattle into these reservations is held to mean that the cattlemen are to again obtain possession of the entire Cherokee strip, for these reservations extend into the strip and there is nothing to prevent the cattle from wandering off over the entire 6,000,000 acres. Ponca is the key to the whole strip and if the cattlemen can secure a lease of this reservation it is believed that it will give them the entire outlet for a pasture field.

To Support the Alliance

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

The Gates Ajar.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 20.-Mrs. Ellen Patton, a local poet of considerable your farmers do not raise enough to fur-nish our population with a breakfast A physician had to be called in to re-



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 sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, headconstipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many remediation of the many sent, and they are all good, we select three. Number One.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup lard, one teaspoon-

and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who stiffen when cold enough to handle. If may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who of vinegar.—Household. wishes to try it. Do not accept any —Lemon Bread P substitute.

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



Croup.

freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup | ten minutes, being careful not to burn to their children in the emergencies | Beat the yolks of three eggs and one 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 con-

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. grease a sharp knife with olive oil, and A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for part way through. When cold and hard, the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diph- in waxed paper.-Boston Budget. theria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. @

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 serv-

ing. -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 aches and fevers and cures habitual leaving fish and meats in the tins after the portion required for immediate use has been removed.

healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Compared to the the sola in the part and set on store to heat. When nearly boiling put popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c in soda and stir in flour, being careful wanted very brittle add a teaspoonful

-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 cocoanut. 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: "Soal three heaping tablespoonfuls of tapi oca over night in just milk enough t three lines from letters cover. In the morning add it to one scant quart of new milk and boil abou half cup of sugar well together, and ad to the boiling milk, let it boil up, the take from the fire, flavor as desired (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.'

fidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure granite saucepan a quarter-pound of grated, unsweetened chocolate, four grated, unsweetened chocolate, four ST. LOUIS. that it will carry them through. ED. L. WILLITS, of Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply mi-raculous. With will be the simply mi-troubled with Croup be depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daugh-ter, and find it an in-valuable remedy. With with with with the simply mi-ter, and find it an in-valuable remedy. Evillation of the simply mi-ter, and find it an in-valuable remedy. The simply mi-ter, and find it an in-the simply mi-ter, and find it an in-the simply mi-ter, and find it an in-ter, and find iter, and ther and t water. Turn into greased, shallow pans to the depth of half an inch, and stand aside to cool. When nearly cold mark the caramels into squares, cutting break the caramels apart and wrap each

A USEFUL PASSENGER.

a brisk gale, which speedily developed

into a hurricane of destructive violence.

The side paddles were bent out of posi tion and made useless, the top of the

rudder post was smashed and the help-

less 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. Crock-

ery and culinary utensils went crashing

about in all directions, chairs and ta

bles were broken, and mirrors and

chandeliers were shattered into frag-

ments. 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 en-

gineer, 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

answered her helm and proceeded on

her course. The passengers held a meeting, passed resolutions complimentary

to Mr. Towle and made him a present

An Isolated Family.

There is a family at Liberty, Me.,

who live on a farm, with mountains on

three sides, and with no highway lead-

ing 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

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 appar-

ently 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 com-fort in life.-Belfast (Me.) Journal.

1S

of a gold watch .- Chicago News.

-A teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a cupful of salt will remove all possibility of dampness in the shaker. --White lilies, white lilacs, white vio-lets 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 frit-ters with corn meal or cracker dust with two or three oysters, but simply

BERLIN ought to be a good place for topers, for it is a city always on the Spree. -Boston Gazette.

MANY people think that the word "Bit-ters" can be used only in connection with an intoxicating beverage. This is a mis-take, 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 soar throat.-Pittsburgh

Dispatch.

WHEN Dobbins' Electric Scap was first made in 1864 it cost 20 cents a bar. It is pre-cisely the same ingredients and quality now and doesn't cost harf. 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

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. Pike'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 specially 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 recollec-tions.—Pittsburgh Post.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Copyright, 1890.

and cures pimples, blotches, erup

tions and all skin and scalp dis-

eases. Scrofulous affections, as

k	KANSAS CIT	Y	M	ar
-	CATTLE-Shipping steers \$			a
0			60	a
	Native cows	2	40	æ
e	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	8	25	0
t	WHEAT-No. 2 red		93	æ
	No. 2 hard		88	a
-	CORN-No. 2		57	0
	OATS-No. 2		473	40
1	RYE-No. 2		87	10
1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2	30	0
[]	Fancy	2	10	0
	HAY-Baled	7	50	0
1	BUTTER-Choice creamery		25	0
3	CHEESE-Full cream		94	20
	EGGS-Choice		181	20
	BACON-Hams		10	a
	Shoulders		5	Ø
3	Sides		7	0

..... 11 40 @ 11 50

CATTLE-Shipping steers.... 8 50 @ 5 55 HOGS-Packing and shipping 8 59 @ 4 15 SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 4 00 @ 5 50 FLOUR-Winter wheat...... 4 40 @ 5 00
 HOO RATHNO, 2 red.
 1 01
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 CORN-NO, 2
 6142
 6442
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 OATS-NO, 2
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7 SPECIAL attention is called to the adver-tisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Har-ness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana. They are well and favorably known all over the coun-try, and purchasers can confidently rely upon fair dealing in all their transaction. 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 trusty information for all who grow fruit of any sort or kind. Stark Bros., nursery-men, Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all interested.—Orange Judd Farmer.

No, AMARYELIS, unfortunately the in-spector of customs will be of no use to you in looking into your husband's shady hab-

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 re-viver. It makes the old feel young, and the young feel wormat the young feel buoyant.

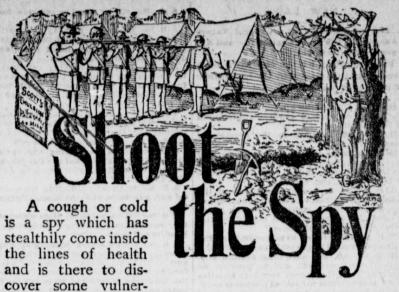
It would be a most unreasonable woman who should demand of her policeman lover that he should give up his club.-Boston Transaction

"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. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

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

IF you are tired taking the large old fash-ioned griping 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.



able 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 Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially 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 & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.





One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails te properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, 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

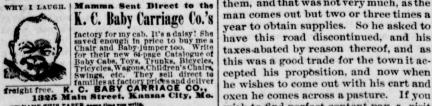
Prickly Ash Bitters!

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., Sele Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.



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



TNAME THIS FAPER every time you write.



GOLDEN MEMORIES, with Bishop NEW-MAN'S Introduction, is a BONANZA book for Acents every-where. Send for terms-don't dday. Address HUNT & EATON, 150 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

Great Eastern Saved by the Inge BUTTER-Creamery nuity of an American Engineer. PORK The Great Eastern, the largest steam

NEW YORK. er ever built, was launched January 31,
 CATTLE—Common to prime.
 8 50
 60
 5 60

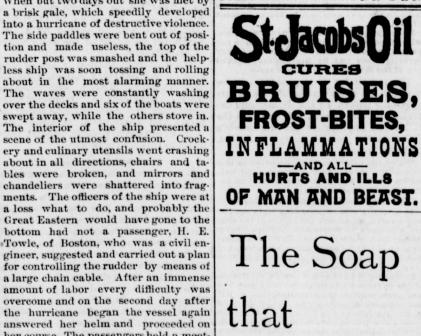
 HOGS—Good to choice.......
 8 55
 6
 3 95

 FLOUR—Good to choice.......
 4 10
 6 50
 1859. Almost from the first the experience of this ocean leviathan was
 WHEAT-NO. 2 red.
 115 % 2
 117

 CORN-NO.2.
 74 @ '6
 6

 OATS-Western mixed.
 56 @ C)
 60

 BUTTER-Creamery.
 21 @ 35
 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 PORK 10 50 @ 12 59





NEW LAWS.

A List of the Laws of a General Natur Passed By the State Legislature and Ap proved By the Governor

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

HOUSE BILLS. H. B. No. 219, making appropriation to pay the bounty on certain sugar manufactured in 1889 and 1990. E. B. No. 755, relating to the practice of

dentistry. H. B. No. 153, an act making appropriation for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1890, June 80, 1891, June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1898. H. B. No. 38, to amend chapter 50 of the laws of 1879, entitled "An act to enable coun-

ties, municipalities, corporations, the board of education of any city, and school district to refund their indebtedness."

H. B. No. 445, relating to macadamizing th Kansas City road at the state penitentiary. H. B. No. No. 184, amending section 5725, general statutes of 1989, and to provide for attaching of adjacent territory to cities of the second class for school purposes only H. B. No. 349, amending chapter 29, genera tatutes of 1889, respecting probate court

H. B. No. 83, to regulate the printing of le gal notices and advertisements. H. B. No. 366, making appropriation for th

Kansas state soldiers' home at Dodge City. H. B. No. 532, to enable certain person

therein named to make proof of losses sus-tained in the years 1861 to 1865 by bands of guerillas invading the state. H. B. No. 322, making appropriation for th

state normal school.

H. B. No. 127, supplemental and amenda-tory of chapter 34, laws of 1876, to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes.

H. B. No. 26, to amend section 1, chapte 168, laws of 1889, to provide for and regulat the enforcement of liens for labor and ma terials.

H. B. No. 128, to amend section 457, chapter 60, statutes of 1886, relating to civil proceed

H. J. R. No. 14, relating to the delegation to the commercial congress to be held in Missour!

H. B. No. 50, to authorize the sale of alco

H. B. No. 853, creating circuit court of Shawnee county. H. B. No. 798, apportioning the state of Kan

sas into senatorial and representative dis

H. B. No. 214, concerning the duties o unty 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. 832, making appropriations for the Topeka orphans' home, St. Vincent's or-

phan asylum, the Kansas orphans' home, St. Frances' hospital of Wichita, Kan., St. Mar-garet's hospital, Kansas City, Kan., and Mercy hospital of Fort Scott, for the fi-cal years ending June 30, 1892 and June 30, 1893. H. B. No. 15, an act to abolish survivorship

in joint tenantcy. H. B. No. 349, an act to amend an act re specting probate courts, being chapter 29 of the general statutes of 1889.

H. B. No. 602, an act providing for and reg and distribution of water for industrial pur poses within prescribed limits, and of the construction and maintenance and opera tion of works therefor; providing for the creation of trigation districts having cer-sain powers; fixing penaltics for aud assign-ing jurisdiction of offenses hereunder; de-In gurisdiction of one sets increation; defining the powers and duties of certain public officers and for other purposes.
 H. B. No. 705, providing for the organization and regulation of bracks.
 H. B. No. 639, an act to establish an experimental duties of the organization of bracks.

mental station at the state university of Kansas to promote and conduct experi-ments for the destruction of chinch bugs by contagion or infection, and making an ap propriation therefor. H. B. 649, an act making appropriations t

pay per diem and mileage of regents and es of state institutions, commissioner of state reformatory and directors of the penitentiary for the fiscal years ending June to 1892, and June 30, 1893; and for deficiencies for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, June 30, 1890, and Sune 30, 1891.

H. B. 756, an act to provide for the furnish-ing of seed grain to the needy farmers of Kansas, and making an appropriation ther-

H. B. No. 709, an act to provide for the com

S. B. No. 419, to provide revenue for the

state.
B. No. 236, an act making appropriation for the current expenses of the Osawatomle insane asylum for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1993.
S. 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 80, 1893.

30, 1898 8. B. No. 3, an act providing for a board of

b. No. a, 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.
b. B.No. 237, an act making appropriation for the current expenses of the Topeka insane context for the dural means and the Topeka insane

asylum for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893. S. B. No. 29, an act regulating the easing of

oil and gas wells, and the mode of plugging the same when abandoned. S. B. No. 203, an act to regulate warehouses.

the inspection, grading, weighing and handling of grain. S. B. No. 273, an acting making appropria-

tions for laundry 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.

S. 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' or phans' home at Atchison for the fiscal years

ending June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1883. S. B. No. 272, an act making appropriation for the erection and equipment of an indus-trial building at the institution for the edu-cation of the blind, for the fiscal years end-

ing June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1898. Substitute for S. B. No. 44, an act making appropriations for the Kansas state agri-

cultural college for the fiscal years ending June 80, 1891, June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.

A GOLD NECKLACE.

It Was Solid, But It Came Near Breaking Up an Engagement.

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 sufficiently 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 18-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 fiance, 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 lates 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 eweler. "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 the skin with the perspiration, and even in

this minute quantity, will attack and old of the purest kara tarnish g 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 metallio 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 orna ment 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 physic cians 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.

CALL TO KANSAS.

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

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19 .- The folowing is the call adopted at the meetng Tuesday to consider the proper repentation 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 stat has adjourned without making any appro-priation for a display of the products and resources of the state at the great Columbian xposition that is to be held at Chicago, comncing in October, 1892.

This lack of patriotism must be supplied by the individual efforts of those who, re-gardless of party affiliations, love the young commonwealth; who have pride in its re splendent past and faith in its glorious fu 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 comparion and competition with those of our sister states. Two y can be done. Two years intervene before this done. In the meantime it becomes the loving duty of the sons of Kansas to take upon themselves in an unofcial way the discharge of an imperative obligation that ought to have been met by a generous and public spirited legislature. Assuming that the next legislature will do ts bounden duty to the state, and will make the necessary arrangements for the con-struction of proper buildings, we must at nce inaugurate a movement to collect material with which to adorn the buildings when completed. This movement must commence at once so that we can have the benefit of two crops and harvests from which to make selections. It must com-mence now so that those who produce and those who manufacture can have ample time to grow and take the best specimens of agricultural and mechanical skill. It must commence immediately, so that the world may know that Kansas enters that

the world may know that Kansas enters the

the world may know that Kansas enters the field of competition, with a determined pur-pose to maintain her supremacy. For the purpose of inaugurating a move-ment and perfecting an organization and providing the necessary means, the state board of agriculture will meet and invite the representative men of all industrial pursuits to meet in delegate convention in the hall of the house of representatives, in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, April 22, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consult with such board and to take such action as may be determined upon to best accomplish the purpose of a collection and preparation of our products of all kinds and character for exhibition at the world's fair.

The following basis of representation is determined: 1. Each county agricultural association.

one delegate. 2. State horticultural society, five delegates.

State fair association, five delgates.
 The improved stock breeders' association, five delegates.
 The swine breeders' association, five

delegates.

6. The wool growers' association, five delegates. 7. The poultry breeders' association, five

delegates. 8. The live stock sanitary commission, five

delegates. 9. The state Federation of Labor, five dele-

gates. 10. The state millers' association, five dele-

11. The state bankers' association, five delegates. 12. The state real estate association, five

delegates. 13. The executive council. 14. The state agricultural college, two dele-

15. The agricultural experimental stations

each one delegate. 16. The state board of education.

17. The state university, the state institu ions and the colleges, each one delegate. 18. Each board of trade, three delegates. 19. Cities of the first class three del Cities of the second class, two

21. Cities of the third class, one delegate. 22. Every local mercantile, manufacturing or laboring association, one delegate.

23. Each transportation line operating the state, two delegates.

ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

The Farmer Members of the Late Kaness Legislature Explain Matters, TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—The folowing is the manifeste, mainly, of the alliance legislators: Adgress of the people's representatives of the legislature of the state of Kansas to the people of the state of Kansas:

Having closed our work in the legislature we, through our duly appointed committee submit the result of our labors to your con sideration, firmly convinced that it will re-

ceive your approval. The legislature met January 13, as proceive your approval. The legislature met January 13, as pro-vided by law. Hon. P. P. Elder was unani-mously elected speaker. The committees were at once appointed and the house pro-ceeded to business on the second day thereafter, with a celerity 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 two or three exceptions, was opposed to our party and the platform upon which we were elected. The governor and executive de-partments of the state, with the exception of the attorney-general, were also in opposition to us. No effort was spared by our oppo-nents to divide and disorganize our party. The first matter of importance was the election of state printer. The people's candidate, T. H. Snow, of Ottawa, was elected on joint ballot receiving 101 votes. For years Mr. Snow has been advocating our principles and was and is in full sympathy with our demands. The people's party in conference, after hearing the claims of all candidates presented, decided on W. A. Peffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a man who largely con-tributed to the success of our party, and he was' elected to the high office of United States senator, to succeed John J. Ingails, without a break in our ranks. The result itself was worth all the effort of our party last fall, as it makes a new era in the poli-tics of this state and indicates the grand success of the party in the nation in 199. The schooled republican politicians of the nation were gathered in Topeka and our footsteps were dogged by hired Hessians at every turn, with offers of pelf and political every turn, with offers of pelf and political every turn, with oners of pell and political honors, but without effect. We point to this with pride, as demonstrating that the chosen representatives of the people's party have proven the falsehood of the ring politician-that every man has his price. We found upon our statute books a large number of laws correction books of commit

number of laws creating boards of commis-sioners, state agents, etc., which seemed to have been placed there for the express purpose of providing places for favorites rather than for any benefit to the state; but we have found it impossible to repeal these laws, with the senate and executive depart ment making a bitter fight against abolish-ing these sinecures. An attempt was made on the part of the house in good faith and without any attempt to cripple any state in-stitution, penal, charitable or educational, to reduce the expenses to something like an equality with the earnings of the average citizen of Kansas. This attempt was met by the senate with an absolute refusal to consider any proposition which reduced the wages or salaries of employes of state insti-tutions which were under republican management. We present hereafter a comparison of ap

propriations made two years ago and the appropriations made this season. The senate insisted on higher appropriations except in the proposition to appropriate \$60,000 for the relief of the people in the western part of the state, who were suffering from the se vere drought of last year, and an appropria tion of \$115,000 to provide for the destitute 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 appropriating f60,000 for the relief of the western farmers of this state, which was defeated by the senate. We have was defeated by the senate. We have not forgotten that in the drought in eastern Kansas in 1860 several northern state legislatures appropriated large 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 western Kansas from a similar infliction the senate discovered that all such legislation was unconstitutional. By amendment in-sisted upon by the senate, the different counties in 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 of the bounties extended to them in 1860 re ed, through the republican representa tives and senators, to assist one dollar in the

relief of sufferers in western Kansas. sulted in what we desired to accomplish, nor in what the people would have had the right to expect from us, had we been in power in all the branches of the state government. By and with the aid of the senate 473 acts wer passed and will become laws upon our stat-ute books, among the most important of which is one prohibiting the allen ownership of lands in Kansas and providing for the sale of all lands owned by allens, acquired after the date of this act, in from three to six years' time, or upon the death of allens holding the land previous to the enactment

SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE.

Appointments By the Bishop For the Next Year-Where the Ministers Will Work. At the late session of the South Kan-

as conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Girard, the bishop

pal church, held at Girard, the Disnop made the following appointments: Emporia district-A. G. Robb, presiding Elder. Altoona, R. E. Obryne; Americus, S. F. Stevens; Burlington, C. T. Durboraw; Cedar Point, T. O. Stephens; Climax, G. W. Dalby; Cottonwood Fails, John Martin; Coy-ville, Larkin Martin; Duniap, J. W. H. Pyke; Elmdale and Strong City, R. R. MacLean; Emporia, First church, J. W. Stewart; Em-poria, Grace Church, M. L. K. Morgan; Em-poria, circuit, to be supplied; Eureka, oria circuit, to be supplied; Eureka W. Wright; Fall River, F. W. Fenn; Fre donia, C. E. Creager; Hamilton, W. E. Putt Hartford, A. R. McLean; Howard, G. W. Staf-ford; Lebo, James R. Ramsey; Madison, D. S. Morrison; Matfield, John R. Blackburn; Melkern, H. A. Cook; Omenemo, Charles Lynch; Reading, Thomas Eldzy; Saffordville J. W. McKenzie; Severy, to be supplied; Strawn, J. L. Lehr; Toronto, M. C. Culler; Virgil, M. U. Ramsburg; Waverly, James Hunter J. H. Hill, professor in state nor-mal school, member of the First church, mal school, member of the First church, Emporia, quarterly conference. Fort Scott district-J. E. Brant, presiding

elder. Baxter Springs, Frank W. Ott Bethel, C. H. Gramley; Beulah, M. E. Bran W. Otto: ball; Bronson, to be supplied; Cherokee, M. Stranahan; Columbus, Hugh McBirney; Crestline, to be supplied; Erie J. E. White-head; Fort Scott, First church, H. J. Coker; Fort Scott, Grace church, J. F. Kellogg Fulton, to be supplied; Galena, J. M. Payr Girard, M. E. Goddard; Girard circuit, C. Sears; Hollowell, to be supplied; LaCygne D. F. Holtz: McCune, V. H. Calvin: Mound Dity, S. L. Chase; Mulberry Grove. Hi I Doi-son, Osage Mission, W. T. Freelaud; Parsons, son, Osage Mission, W. T. Freeland; Parsons, R. P. Hammons; Pittsburgh, R. H. Sparks; Pittsburgh circuit. to be supplied; Pieason-toa, and Prescott, to be supplied; Redfield, to be supplied; Walnut, E. M. Dugger; Weir

City, H. H. Ashbaugh. Independence district-S. S. Murphy, pre-siding elder. Altamount, J. D. Skagge siding elder. Altamount, J. D. Skaggs-Caney, W. E. Means; Cedarvale, A. A. Horn-er; Chanute, J. H. Price; Chanute circuit, to Caney, W. E. Means; Cedarvale, A. A. Horn-er; Chanute, J. H. Price; Chanute circuit, to be supplied; Chautauqua, A, D. Wood; Cher-ryvale, C. R. Rice; Chetopa, W. H. Mulvany; Coffeyville, Azor McDole; Coffeyville circuit, Frank Mills; Dennis, S. W. Gamble; Edna, H. V. Spears; Elk: City, Sanford Snyder, Galesburg, to be supplied; Grenola, O. R. Bryant; Independ-ence, S. S. Martin; Labelle, Salem Hedges; La Fontaine, W. T. York; Longton, Baseom La Fontaine, W. T. York; Longton, Baseon Robbins: Liberty, H. H. Harper; Moline Isaac Hill; Mound Valley, R. M. Collison Neodesha, J. N. Funiton; Oswego, A. Cullison; Sedan, F. H. Flickenger; Thayer to be supplied; Waunnetta, L. W. Foster Ottawa district-H. W. Chaffee, presiding

elder. Blue Mound, L. M. Rhoades; Buffald C. Budd; Colony, S. P. Cullison; Fontana J. A. Showalter; Garnett, J. B. Ford; Gree ley, J. H. McNary; Humboldt, Thomas Pin-gry; Iola, A. S. Freed; Kincaid, J. B. Mc Nary; La Harpe, L. J. Gillham; Leroy, Wesley Bimerson; Louisburg, S. A. Day; Moran, J. B. Seiss; Mount Ida, Valentine Staley; Neosho Falls, G. C. Evans; North Ottawa, William Reace; Osawatomie, W. A. Howard; Ottawa J. C. Parker: Ottawa circuit, T. M. Bell; Paola, R. T. Harkness; Princeton, C. W. Bailey ; Richmond, A. O. Lockwood ; Som erset, I. M. Benham; Welda, J. K. White; Williamsburg, W. T. White; Yates Center, N. V. Moore; Yates Center circuit, to be supplied.

T. M. Bell, R. B. Kessler, H. A. Hoover, D. Smith, left without appointments, to at-tend one of our schools; J. W. Walker, financial agent of Baker university, membe of Ottawa quarterly conference; Poinsett, chaplain state penitentiary, member of Ottawa quarterly conference

KANSAS AND WORLD'S FAIR. Call For a Convention So That the State

May Have an Exhibit.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 18 .- Kansas to the persons who kidnapped Perrin or will have an exhibit at the world's fair, to his present whereabouts. notwithstanding the fact that the two branches of the legislature so mixed up politics with the bill appropriating \$50.troit industries and financial institu-000 for that purpose that the bill failed. The failure of the legislature to make the necessary provision for a "grand exhome, having been released by his caphibit created a great deal of feeling and tors, who took him from the house aroused a sentiment in favor of the Columbian exhibition, which could not caped. iberal an one by the most

BARRETT DEAD.

Unexpected Death of the Noted Tragedian -Only Ill Three Days. NEW YORK, March 21. - Lawrence

Barrett, the tragedian, died last evening at 10:45 o'clock at the Windsor hotel The demise was due to heart failure.

The famous actor was unconscious but a short time before he died. His wife and Dr. Chambers, of this city, were with him when he breathed his last.

Mr. Barrett's last sickness dated from Wednesday night, when he was obliged to leave the theater where he was engaged. It was said at that time that he was merely suffering from a severe cold and would be out in a few days, and the same report was made Thursday. Even yesterday the reports from the sick chamber were very favorable.

Last evening Dr. Chambers called at the Windsor hotel at 9 o'clock to see his patient and shortly thereafter announced that he would remain all night in the sick room. Heart failure; the physician declared, was the cause of death.

Mr. Barrett, has two daughters, now in Europe, one being the wife of Mary Anderson's brother.

At the time of his partner's and friend's death Edwin Booth was at the Player's club in bed asleep. He did not. receive the notice of his death until midnight and was very deeply affected at the news of the demise.

Lawrence Barrett was born in Pater-

son, N. J., April 4, 1838. His first ap-

pearance on the stage was in Detroit.

in 1853. The distinction that he has

won as a tragedian is well known to

the public, and his death will be uni-

NEW THING IN CRIME.

A Wealthy Man of Detroit Held By Un-

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.-Joseph

Perrin, proprietor of one of the largest flouring mills in Detroit, and a half

millionaire, was called to his door by a.

stranger last night with a message pur-porting to come from an intimate friend

who was reported as ill and desiring

Mr. Perrin's attendance. Mr. Perrin

left his home with the stranger about

10 o'clock, entered a coupe the latter

had brought with him and went away.

At 1 o'clock this morning the Perrin

home door bell was rung and an en-

velope thrust in by a young man who

immediately disappeared. The envelope

contained a check for \$15,000 on the

Peninsular bank, of which Mr. Perrin is

vice-president and a large stockholder.

a promissory note for \$15,000, payable

in five days, and a letter to Mr. Perrin's

nephew, Mr. Hesselbacher, advising

him to cash the check, negotiate the note,

or, failing in that, to raise \$15,000 on

his own property to be paid as a ransom

for Mr. Perrin, who was being held by

some parties who the letter did not dis-

close. The letter appointed a ren-

dezvous at which the money might be

The police were immediately put at

work on the case, but up to 11 o'clock

this morning they have no clew either

Mr. Perrin is a bachelor; 58 years

In the evening Mr. Perrien returned

blindfolded. The kidnappers then es-

TRADE REPORT.

factures operations are checked by un-

certainty regarding prices, it may be expected that the relations be-tween materials and finished prod-

ucts will soon be adjusted to the

new conditions. The dress goods.

makers have closed the most prosperous.

season known and hope for better

prices presently. In knitting goods

there is some complaint that they are

carrying too large stocks and that mar-

gins for profit are close, but a great

many orders are still received. The ex-

pansion and diversification of the man-

old, and extensively interested in De-

paid this evening.

tions.

known Parties For Rai

versally regretted.

ing prisoners to the penitentiary, and re pealing section 30, chapter 39 of the general statutes of 1968, as amended by section 3, shapter 25 of the laws of 1983, being section 22, chapter 39, designated as paragraph 3054 of the general statutes of 1889. H. B. No. 710, an act making appropriation

for the legislative department and expenses incident to the impeachment by the house of representatives of Judge Theodosius Botkin and his trial.

and his trial. H. B. No. 27, an act for the regulation, sup-port and maintenance of the common chools in cities of the first class, and repeal. ing certain other acts. 'H. B. No. 13, an act to abolish the office of

commissioner of elections in cities having less than 30,000 people, and to impose the duties of said office upon the city clerk. SENATE BILLS.

SENATE BILLS. S. B. No. 377, relating to time of settlement of taxes due the state levied prior to the year 1884.

8. B. No. 355, to protect associations and

 B. No. 500, to protect associations and unions of workingmen in their labels.
 B. No. 102, making appropriations to continue the construction of the state house. S. B. No. 9, relating to the state peniten car

B. No. 415, repealing section 1077, statutes

S. B. No. 220, in relation to general statutes of 15:9, and providing how subdivisions or sections thereof shall be designated. 6. B. No. 103, to amend section 854, general

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

S. B. No. 139, defining and extending duties of county superintendents. S. B. No. 215, to amend and repeal section

1840, general statues of 1889, relating to county auditor. S. B. No. 206, to govern the issuing, regis

tration and order of payment of warrants of counties, dities, townships, school districts

counties, diffes, townships, school districts and boards of education. 8. B. No. 205, providing for holding primary elections and the manner and method by which the same shall be conducted. 8. B. No. 32, to amend section 584 of the code of civil procedure relating to costs, general statutes 1989

\$. B. No. 190, relating to the descents and distributions amendatory of section 2609 of the general statutes of 1869, and repealing section 2609

S. B. No. 213, requiring moneys coming into the hands of county treasurers in certain counties to be deposited in banks. S. B. No. 59, to amend section 4069, statutes

of Kansas 1889, to provide for a commissioner of the poor in counties having more than ao.coo inhabitants.

S. B. No. 395, to prevent the sale of intoxieating liquors to inmates of national or state toldiers' homes.

S. B. No. 42, to amend section 1697, general S. B. NO. 42, to amend section 1697, general statutes of 1883, relating to county officers.
S. B. No. 40, amending section 4156, statutes of 1889, relating to code of civil procedure.
B. No. 228, amendatory of section 3851, general statutes of 1889, relating to mines.

S. B. No. 27, to prevent adulteration of vinagar. S. B. 898, for the continuance and main

tenance of forestry stations. S. B. No. 15, constituting eight hours a day's

work for all workmen employed by the state

Sounds, city or townships. S. B. No. 79, to amend section 6771 to 6735 of general statutes of 1869, relating to stock. S. B. No. 278, making appropriation for state printing for year ending June 85, 1891. 6. B. No. 229, making appropriation for the

and asylum. 8. B. No. 347, relating to the taxation of cor

H. B. No. 602, relating to irrigation. H. B. No. 491, making appropriation for the midders' home at fort Dodge.

9

A BAD DREAM.

In Which Was Depicted the Very Acme Human Misery.

A negro had gone to sleep in the sun on the platform of a railroad station in County Attorney R. B. Welch, of Tope-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 drempt! I'ze all in cold blood!"

"What was it?"

"Drempt dat I had sich & sore froat I couldn't swaller, and de ole woman brought home two chickens, some yams an' a 'possum, an' dun cooked an' eat de hull outfit wid me sittin' right dar an' not able to open my mouf! Lawd save me, but did'nt 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 Fell in love with his wife, did he? Wagleigh-No. Brought suit for di

vorce against her. -Life. -Collins-"What do you intend to take for your cold?" Rollins-"Oh, I'll

sell it cheap. Any thing you'll give." N. Y. Ledger.

e State Dairyn State Bar association, the State Medical as-

sociation, each five delegates. 25. The silk commission.

26. The forestry commission.

27. The fish co mission.

The State Historical society, five dele-29. Each owner or operator of a coal mine

30. Each owner or operator of a lead mine 31. State Teachers' association, five dele

32. Each sugar factory, one delegate. 33. Each salt plant, one delegate.

34. State Press association, five delegates,

The representatives of all industries not herein enumerated will be cordially welcomed. We most urgently request an individual

effort on the part of every farmer in Kansas to plant this spring with a view to put on exhibition at the world's fair some as ural product; and every manufacturer in our state to commence now some specimen of handicraft; and the florists to exercise their handicraft; and the florists to exercise their skill; and in a word every citizen in the state to aid the good work, assuring them that the state board of agriculture, aided by the gen-erosity of the good people of the state, will make an exhibit worthy of our past and in-dicative of our future. A. W. SMITH, President State Board of Agriculture.

Original Package Arguments.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The arguments in the original package case from Kansas were commenced in the supreme court yesterday. Hon. Archie L. Williams, State Attorney-General Ives and ka, appeared for the state, and for the appellant, John M. Wilkerson, sheriff of Shawnee county, and Messrs. Blum and Overmeyer appeared for the appellee, Charles A. Rohrer. It is not probable that a decision in this case will be handed down until near the end of the present term.

Kansas Wheat.

TOPERA, Kan., March 19.-Reports received at the agricultural department from ninety 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, the open winter and fre quent rains and snows having put the ground in splendid condition. In Ellis and adjoining counties the growing wheat is advanced beyond the condition

of any previous year at this time. Fatal Shooting.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19 .- At 10:45

o'clock last night Frank Waters, a reporter on a weekly paper devoted to scandal of the vilest character, was shot and killed by Arthur Dunn, a lawyer, and one of the counsel for the state in the Hennessy case, which cul-minated in the lynching Saturday.

Dunn was immediately arrested and on examination disclosed two wounds in his body, one in the chest and one in the leg, but neither are fatal.

The grand jury has the list of people who signed the call for the mass meet ing preceding the lynching and will Bluffs, orobably call them all

of this law. The appropriations for the next two years, while thousands of dollars lower than in the years past, have been swelled by necessary investigations and by the impeachment of one of the district judges of the state.

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 mutilated 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 118 employes on its pay-roll, while the house with a member-ship of 12; had only eighty-two, making a difference of \$123 per pay in the cost of running the two houses.

In closing, we can safely say in refutation of the charges made by our political enemies and given such wide circulation, that we did not consider or pass a single bill that could in any way, directly or indirectly, disturb the relation of debtor and creditor, nor jeopard-ize the collection of debts, nor to repudiate any honest obligation, and with this brief and careful summary of only a few of the important measures considered and passed by the people's house of representatives during the thirtleth session of the Kan-sas legislature, with the action taken thereon by the republican senate, we know that we can safely say to every business

that we can safely say to every business interest in the state of Kansas that we have interest in the state of Kansas that we have tried to carefully guard and protect the same in the interests of the people of our state and that they will not fail to see how unfortunate it was, and in the future will be, to have a compliant matching the future will be, to have a republican senate whose only bus iness object was to obstruct honest legisla-tion in the interest of the people of this state and to checkmate the action of the people's chosen representatives. The address is signed by P. P. -Elder

and the chairmen of forty-two committees.

Action Against Bradstreet's.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.-8. E. Dow and Abner Graves, of Crawford county, have brought suit against the Bradstreet company, each claiming \$100,000 damages for alleged wrongful ratings as to their financial standing. They had been quoted by Bradstreet's at \$40,000 each but a few months ago, so it is claimed, the rating was changed resulting in the loss of credit and the final failure of the parties. The actions were brought in the district court of

Miller, a well-to-do farmer, were married. Her friends thought she had re-

Crawford county, but the defendant has made application to have them trans-ferred to the federal court at Council

covered from the nervous shock, but she could not endure the shame and

ended her life. A crowd of citizens gathered and at first it was thought that Price, who is in jail, would be lynched. The crowd dispersed, however, without taking any action.

propriation. This morning A. W. Smith, president

Dun's Weekly Review Shows a More Hone of the state board of agriculture; Col. ful Feeling-Bright Crop Prospect T. J. Anderson, Judge Ben Simpso NEW YORK, March 21.-R. G. Dun & and several others met for the purpos Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: of formulating a plan for concerted There is found in almost all quarters a action. After discussing the situation feeling of confidence, of hope and hopeit was decided that a convention should fulness as to the future. Though the be called to meet in Topeka some time present effect of short crops is felt in during the month of April, and Judge the northwest, the prospect for the Simpson was instructed to draft the coming season is exceptionally bright, call, which will be signed by A. W. and while in some of the chief manu-

Smith, the president of the state board of agriculture. The call will request cities of the first, second and third classes, agricult ural societies, district and county, labor organizations, transportation companies and associations, manufacs turers and commercial organizations, without regard to politics, to send delegates to this convention.

Slipshed Legislation

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Treasury department officials have discovered that congress, while it created a bureau of immigration in the treasury department, did not make an appropriation to carry out the intention. The act creates a superintendent of immigration, names the number of clerks to be attached to the bureau, with their several grades, and defines the duties of the bureau. This work is now done by different bureaus. Assistant Secretary Spaulding is looking into the matter, and it will probably be referred to the comptroller of the treasury for a legal construction before a final decision is reached as to whether the bureau can be established without the money to pay its employes.

No One to Blam

CINCINNATI, March 18 .- The United States local inspectors of steam vessels have submitted their report of the cause of the collision of the steamer Sherlock with the pier of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge. They found nothing wrong with the machinery or with the crew, and attribute the accident solely to the smoke and steam from the lowered the bridge so that the pilot lost his bearings.

Sad Suicide.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., March 18 .- Mrs.

Alice Miller committed suicide by tak-

ing arsenic. On the night of November

7 Mrs. Miller, then Alice Ninas, was

outraged by a negro named Price.

About six weeks since she and George

Heavy Bank Failure. PHILADELPHIA, March 21.-Sensational rumors affecting the stability of the Keystone national bank, one of the oldest and regarded as one of the most conservative financial institutions in this city, were verified this morning when the doors of the concern were kept closed at the hour for the opening of business. The bank's paid up capital was \$500,000. The closing was sudden and quiet.

The bank has a line of deposits amounting to about \$1,400,000, and it is claimed that it has assets sufficient to meet this amount.

RETALIATION. Germany Notified That the Embargo. on American Pork Must Be Removed. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Minister Phelps has been notified by the state department, at the request of President

Harrison, to demand of the German authorities that the embargo be at once removed on American pork, else the president will proceed to exercise the

power given him by the last congress and by proclamation close our ports against German imports. There is no chimneys obseuring the red lights on doubt that the communication has been

sent to Minister Phelps, for the president so informed a senator yesterday.

ifacture leaves for foreign supply only the finer grades of worsted that are not made here, and even in men's.

woolens there is seen some improvement, though the demand looks to styles rather than quality. The boot and shoe business is retarded by speculation in hides and leather, as prices of goods are no higher than a year ago, but while buyers are cautious they are numerous, yet the shops are

fairly supplied with orders.