Courant. County Chase

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

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

NUMBER 22.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

CONGRESS. Soon after the Senate met on the 16th Mr. Quay addressed the Senate at length in refutation of charges made against him by the newspapers and others throughout the country. He denounced as false the charges that he had improperly used the funds of the he had improperly used the funds of the State when Treasurer of Pennsylvania; that he had defrauded or attempted to defraud the widow of a deceased friend; that he had procured the pardon of a convict through threats; that he had attempted to bribe Alexander P. Tutton, or that he had been engaged in other shady transactions which had been charged against him. All he vehemently denied. The Senate then resumed consideration of the diplomatic bill. The bill was finally agreed to. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to, and afterappointing a committee to attend the funeral of General Sherman the Senate adjourned... In the House the conference report on the army bill was agreed to and the Indian appropriation bill further considered. Resolutions upon the death of General Sherman were presented and eulogies delivered, Resolutions upon the death of General Sher-man were presented and eulogies delivered, when the House adjourned.

when the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Ingalis presented the credentials of his successor, W. A. Peffer, 28 Senator from Kansas. Mr. Stanford's financial bill was reported adversely by the Finance Committee. The consular and diplomatic bill was then taken and the Mexician collegement of the consular and diplomatic bill was then taken and the Mexician collegement disconsular and diplomatic bill was then taken up and the Hawalian cable amendment discussed at much length. The bill finally passed. The copyright bill was then discussed until adjournment......When the House met Mr. Thompson (O.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Boardman, of the Western district of Louisiana. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to and the Indian appropriation bill considered in Committee of the Whole. Before reaching a final vote on the bill the House adjourned.

House adjourned.

AFTER disposing of routine business the Senate on the 18th passed about a dozen pen-sion bills and the copyright bill was taken sion bills and the copyright bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Sherman's amendment to admit copyrighted books printed in foreign countries on payment of tariff duties. It was agreed to by 36 to 24. The bill was further amended and finally passed by a vote of 86 to 14, and a conference asked. Pending consideration of the Indian depredation bill a quorum disappeared and the Senate adjourned... When the House met Mr. Payson (Ill.) was chosen Speaker pro tem. A conference was ordered on the District of Columbia and the academy appropriation bills, and the House passed the Indian appropriation bill and in Committee of the Whole considered the post-office appropriation bill, the debate, however, drifted into matters foreign to the bill under consideration. Adjourned.

under consideration. Adjourned.

AFTER passing several bills of a local and private nature in the senate on the 19th, Mr. Ingalls, in view of the fact that his senatorial term was about to expire, tendered his resignation as president pro tem. of the senate. The Indian depredations bill was then further considered and finally passed with amendments. The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up and the senate adjourned.... Several local bills passed the house and the opponents of the shipping bill indulged somewhat in obstructive tactics by demanding Toll calls. The house considered the post office appropriation bill in committee of the whole until recess, and at the evening session the immigration bill was under con-sideration.

nsion bills in forty five minutes on the 20th and then considered the Nicaragua canal bill (by which the government guarantees \$100,000,000 of the company's four per cent, bonds). Mr. Vest spoke length against the bill. Mr. Morgan and the bill in speeches. Pending consideration the senate adjourned... The house, after some fillibustering tactics, adopted a resolu-tion for the immediate consideration of business reported from the judiciary committee, and the senate amendments to the bill for the relief of the supreme court were non-concurred in and a conference ordered (the speaker on several occasions counting a quorum). The bill fixing the salaries of United States district judges was then taken up but not completed. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DELEGATE MARCUS A. SMITH, of Arizona, fell on the marble tiling of the Riggs House in Washington and broke a small bone in his right ankle. He will be laid up for some time

THE remains of Admiral Porter were interred at Arlington cemetery on the 17th. The President and many high civil and naval and military officials were present.

SPEAKER REED is confined to his rooms at his hotel by a severe cold. For this reason the House has been compelled to elect a Speaker pro tem. THE census bureau announces the

population of the state of Tennessee by races as follows: White, 1,332,971; colored, 434,300; Indians, 178; Chinese 64; Japanese, 10; total, 1,767,518. The population of West Virginia is given as follows: White, 729, 762; colored, 33,503; Indians, 8: Chinese, 16; total, 762,799. A BILL has been introduced in the

senate granting a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter. ALTHOUGH the elections bill is be lieved to be dead, it is said that some of the ardent advocates of that measure are trying to induce several of the free silver republicans to join in an effort to resurrect the bill because of the Cleveland letter on the silver question.

THE senate has confirmed James H Reid as United States judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

In a bulletin issued by the census of fice it is stated that the center of population of this country on June 1, 1890. was in southern Indiana, near Greens burg and twenty miles east of Columbus. Ten years ago it was eight miles west by south of Cincinnati.

THE EAST.

A BAD accident occurred in the Fourth avenue railroad tunnel at New York on the 20th, two trains being in collision and the wreck taking fire. Six persons

were killed and several injured. BEN ALI HAGGIN, the noted turfman, has died of pneumonia at New York.

THE Pennsylvania Company has re fused to grant the demands of employes for increased pay and shorter hours. What line of action the men will adopt will be determined at the meeting to be held in a few days.

EDWIN S. STUART, Republican, was elected mayor of Philadelphia over Albert H. Lander, Democrat, by an estimated majority of 40,000.

WHEN a communication was received jected. in the Connecticut Senate from Governor Bulkely making several appointments, a motion was made to reject the communication and send it back to the person who sent it. It was so ordered. No attention was paid to several other communications from Governor Bulkely, one of which renominated Judge Loomis to the Supreme Bench.

THE Grand opera house, Rochester, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Loss, \$150,000. THE mission of James J. Hill abroad is said to be to raise \$10,000,000 to extend his road across the Cascade mountains to Puget sound, and Boston papers state that work is to soon be resumed on the Union Pacific branch from Portland to Tacoma.

A MOTHER and four children lost their lives at 170 Tompkins street, New York. The man who accidentally caused the disaster was fatally burned. ONE of the Anneka-Jans heirs, claimants for Trinity church property in New York, says he will not contest for it as the litigation necessary to obtain the property (about \$500,000,000) is more than it is worth.

H. K. Exos, the president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, died of pneumonia at his residence, 20 West Fifty-first street, New York.

THE WEST. As to Kyle's election to the United States Senate, the claim is made that the South Dakota Constitution requires a majority of all the members of the Legislature to elect, which world necessitate Kyle's receiving eighty-five votes, whereas he received only sev-

SHORTAGES of \$8,000, of \$5,500 and of \$1,000 have been found in the accounts of the ex-auditor, the ex-clerk and two other officers of Poweshiek county, Ia. Part of it has been made up.

Two small children of Farmer Johnson, living north of Monticello, Wis., were burned to death while alone in the house.

Four men were injured by the explosion of a keg of powder in A. V. Gard's hardware store, Watseka, Ill. Several buildings were burned, causing

An explosion of natural gas occurred in the house of William Kuntz at Martin's Ferry, O., by which nine persons were badly burned, two of them fatally. PROF. ALEXANDER WINCHELL, the eminent geologist, of Ann Arbor, Mich.,

Young MITCHELL defeated George La Blanche, the marine, at the California Athletic club in eleven rounds, It is The would be assassin was arrested reported that La Blanche threw the and imprisoned. fight in the interest of the pool rooms. Thousands changed hands.

COSTERINE & Co.'s nitro-glycerine magazine, four miles from Findlay, O., exploded with a report that was heard for fifty miles around. About 500 quarts of the explosive went up. It was thought some lives were lost.

THE world's fair directors have given up the lake front and will concentrate the show in Jackson park.

THE sleet storm on the 19th and 20th proved very disastrous to wires from Chicago to 600 miles west.

A FEW days ago an account was published of the murder of Anthony Dewster by Indians near Pine Ridge, S. D., and the scalping of three of his children. One of the children, a boy, has just been found hung up by the heels to the limb of a tree. Nothing has been heard of the other children.

THE Wisconsin legislature has passed a resolution opposing the bill now pending in Congress providing for the unlimited coinage of silver.

JUDGE JOHN BERKSHIRE, of the supreme court of Indiana, is dead.

THE SOUTH.

Two prisoners, a white and a negro, were taken from the county jail in Gainesville, Fla., and hanged to trees in a grove. They had been arrested ten hours before for complicity in numerous

assaults. THE Arkansas legislative committee which has been investigating the State Treasury has made its report. It places ex-Treasurer Woodruff's shortage at \$63,740 and recommends that he be criminally prosecuted.

CHARLES WREATHAM, who was formerly a conductor on the Missouri. Kansas & Texas railway and acting express messenger on the morning of September 20, 1887, when the express car was robbed of \$10,000 while standing on the switch at the depot at Belton, Tex., has been indicted by the grand jury for the offense. His arrest created a sensation.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: "Antico, the great son of Electioneer, has been sold to S. A. Brown, of Kalamazoo, Mich., for \$55,-

THE bill making prize fighting in Texas a penitentiary offense has passed the Texas house. The senate is also

expected to pass it. A LARGE party of New England capitalists, headed by Gen. Ben Butler, are visiting Alabama.

THE Southern Pacific in Texas has been much bothered with local quarantines against small-pox, vigilance committees with shotguns preventing debarkation at way stations.

A pog which struck the gun Sam Mc-Pherson, of Franklin, Tenn., was holding caused it to discharge and McPher-

son was killed.

GENERAL. In the British House of Lords Lord Denman's bill to give women householders the right of suffrage was re-

THE little pot of fat base-ball men were laying up for themselves has been upset by the revolt of the American Association and the deposition of Presi-

dent Thurman, son of the 'Old Roman.' HERR LUERSSEN, the sculptor, who modeled the bust of President Garfield, died suddenly from apoplexy in his studio at Berlin. When the news was communicated to his wife she was so overcome with grief that she was seized with convulsions and shortly afterwards

LORD MAYOR SAVORY, of London, has been found out plagiarizing an old sermon of Spurgeon's in an address to apprentices

THE Bishop of Dromore, Ireland, has issued a bitter anti-Parnell letter to the clergy of his dioceee.

PRINCE SANJO, president of the council of the court of Japan and custodian of the grand seal, is dead. It is announced that the Prince of

Wales will visit Ireland during the coming summer. BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS is reported to be in failing health, although not

seriously sick. The baroness is about 77 years of age. A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Hansard publishing union, limited, 11 and 14 Catherine street, Strand, London, on application of a debenture corporation which advanced \$1,250,000 to

the publishing house. THE locomotives for the Jaffa & Jerusalem railroad have reached Palestine. They bear the names of Jerusalem, Ramleh and Jaffa. A Philadelphia company has the honor of supplying

the motive power.

It is now a settled fact that the Brice syndicate has advanced about \$1,500,000 to the Monon people, in exchange for which the syndicate gains important traffic alliances.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 19 num-bered 295, compared with 297 the previous week and 271 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Berlin bourse was agitated one day recently owing to canards announcing that Emperor William was ill. These reports, it is said, were circulated for the purpose of influencing subscriptions for the new loan. The authorities have decided to take action in the matter and are trying to trace the fabrications to their authors.

An attempt was made at Buenos Ayres to assassinate Gen. Roca, formerly minister of the interior. A man fired a revolver at him, but fortunately the general was only slightly wounded.

BARRUNDIA's widow and daughter have sued the United States government for \$1,000,000 damages. THE papers of Paris denounce French

exposition in Berlin. Forty-five artists have already withdrawn their works.

THE LATEST. Washington's birthday was appro-priately celebrated in Washington by a parade reviewed by the president and

by general suspension of business in the afternoon. A SPECIAL dispatch from New York says that the President will in all probability send in the name of Charles E

Coon, as assistant secretary of the treasury. A DISPATCH has been received from Prescott, Ariz., announcing the death there of Joseph Reynolds, familiarly known as "Diamond Joe." He was the owner of the Diamond Joe line of steam-

Paul, was the sole owner of Hot Springs in Arkansas and had large mining interests in Colorado and Arizona. Five men were rescued alive from the mines at Jeansville, Pa., after being imprisoned eighteen days without food. It was a marvelous escape and

ers plying between St. Louis and St.

almost without precedent. In a fight between editors at Columus. O., on the 23d a bystander was shot dead, and one of the editors, A. C. Osborn was fatally wounded. The other editor's brother was also

vounded. DISPATCHES from Rio Janeiro say Brazilian affairs are again disturbed and that President de Fonseca and the government are at variance. Troops are held in the barracks to suppress any outbreak, and no vessels are allowed to leave the barbor after 10 o'clock at

night. ADVICES from Buenos Ayres state that much of the news in regard to the war in Chili is suppressed by Balmaceda's government. Rumors of a final and overwhelming disaster to Balmaceda's troops have been received but are not verified.

A FEARFUL railroad accident is reported from the town of Brest-Litovsk, ormerly known as Bernstoff, in Russian Poland. Two trains came in collision. with terrible results, sixteen persons being killed and many seriously injured. Notice has just been given by the Dominion government that the modus vivendi, under which American fishermen enjoy considerable privileges ic Canadian waters on payment of a ton-

nage fee, expired on December 31. It has been decided to unvail the confederate monument at Jackson, Miss., on June 8, which is the birthday of Mr. Davis. Miss Winnie Davis will be there.

THE sundry civil bill was before the senate on the 23d. No action was taken son was killed.

The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Woodruff, of Arkansas, have paid up his shortage.

The house passed the post-office bill. The house was in committee on the deficiency bill and the immigration bill, no action being taken.

FOUND ALIVE.

Five of the Jeansville Miners Rescued.

IMPRISONED FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS.

A Marvelous Escape After Much Suffering

-Efforts to Nurse Them Back to Health-The People Greatly Excited. HAZELTON, Pa., Feb. 24.-After being eighteen days entombed in the darkness

of mine No. 1 at Jeansville, where the recent disaster occurred, five of the men were found alive yesterday. Their names were: John Tomaskusky, Joe Mastuskowich, John Berno, Bosco Frinko and an unknown Hungarian who was visiting John Berno. These, with the thirteen bodies already found, makes eighteen men-the

exact number given in these dispatches

the day of the accident. How the rescued men survived is a miracle. Nothing like it has been known or heard of in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The searching party, after the experience in finding Bullock, Reed, Ball and Smith yesterday, were more anxious than ever to solve the problem of the fate of the remaining five. Not a moment's time was lost in the search, but all in vain. No traces the unfortunate victims could be

found until late at night. Superintendent McFarlane and Caleb Williams were making a search in a breast of the east gangway of the north pit last evening when they were startled to come across the bodies of the five men lying in various posi-tions, all huddled together in their efforts to keep warm. Careful examination revealed the fact that all were alive. They were so weak that with one ex-

ception they could not move. John Tomaskusky's excellent strength left him in better shape than any of the rest, and he was able to be moved to the bottom of the slope of the first lift into the engine house. Dr. Doolittle, of the village, was summoned at once and entered the mine. A large stock of blankets was secured and the men wrapped in them.

Tomaskusky was just strong enough to raise his head and to look around. He was carefully carried to the engine house at the bottom of the first lift and medical aid given him there. When spoken to he raised his eyes, a look of despair passed over his face and he muttered: "John much sick."

The men will not be brought to the surface for several days. Careful nursing will be given them and every effort put forth to save their lives so that their terrible tale may be heard. They had suffered terribly from the pangs of hunger and nothing but the hardy conartists for sending pictures to the art stitutions common to their race saved them. The contents of their dinner pails kept them alive for six days. Then they lived on the oil from their lamps and bottles. After that was exhausted they drank the dark sulphurous water. Whatever the temptation may have been to kill and eat each other it

> was not strong enough. Announcement of the finding of the men was kept as quiet as possible but notwithstanding this precaution the mouth of the slope was surrounded by hundreds of excited people.

Canadian Annexation

LONDON, Feb. 24 .- The Graphic to-day publishes the first of a series of articles upon the Canadian crisis written by the Marquis of Lorne. The article says among other things: "The annexationst scare is a fruitless one, bringing home to our minds the fact that the colonies are independent nations. This is a wholesome thing for the public to be reminded of. No comparison is possible between the colonies and Ireland.' The marquis ridicules the idea that Canada desires to be annexed to the United States.

A Massachusetts Family Poisoned. Boston, Feb. 24.-The entire family of Frank A. LeCount, of Revere, has been poisoned in a very mysterious manner. The family consisted of the parents and their three children, one of the latter of whom has died. The doctors state that the appearance of the dead child would indicate arsenical poisoning. LeCount thinks that his cow had eaten wild carrots as the milk had a carroty taste. The milk will be an-

alyzed. Skin Grafting No Avail. CHICAGO, Feb. 24.-John O. Dickeron, a patient at the Emergency hospital, upon whom the experiment of engrafting 144 square inches of human cuticle was performed Sunday, January 18, is dying. The self-sacrific of 200 fellow Knights of St. Bernard commandery, each of whom contributed his ite of skin, and the skill of Dr. Fenger and his assistants have availed him nothing.

Powderly Sick. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 24.-T. V. Pow-

derly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, is a very sick man. He has never rallied from the first at tack of acute heart disease. His physicians have cautioned him from the very first to be very careful of the dread disease. It is claimed that he will present his resignation at the next meeting of the executive board. He has property

O'Brien and Dillon Both Ill. DUBLIN, Feb. 24.-Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien have been steadily failing since

their imprisonment began

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

F. W. Murphy, lately employed as bookkeeper by L. H. Wood & Co., real estate and insurance agents of Kansas City, Kan., was recently brought back

November, 1854, died the other day at his home in Newburyport, Mass. The

Pacific road at Connor, and who fled to Canada, was recently arrested in Mont-

Three young girls who had been ex-pelled from school at Wichita, collected all their trinkets, which they converted into cash, and the other day started on a south-bound train for Texas with life full of great expectatious. They were soon captured and sent home. They had reached the mature age of 15 years.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the actions of the Board of the State House Commissioners went to work in the State Auditor's office with a force of clerks examining all the vouchers and records pertaining to the State House construction from the time of the commencement of the building of the west wing until the present time-eleven years.

While making a speech to a large audience in Representative Hall at Topeka on the evening of the 16th, T. V.

ed in favor of temporarily changing the formatory building should not not be and a stormy discussion, which lasted until remodeled and should only be used as near midnight, was had on the bill to provide an asylum until a new asylum can be built. The committee advises building a new asylum on the reformatory grounds.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has received exceedingly encouraging reports of the condition of winter wheat. In fact, he says that it looks much better now than it has at any season for several years. The weather has been favorable, the ground is well supplied with moisture and the threatened damage from the Hessian fly

has been averted. When the bookkeeper of the bank of Eldorado entered the bank in that city the other morning he found Frank Mills, the janitor of the building, dead on the floor, with a bullet in his brain. Mills left his family the previous night, after bidding them good-by. The coroner returned a verdict of suicide. Financial troubles were assigned. Mills was a young man and left a family.

Five thousand veterans attended the recent meeting of the G. A. R. at Arkansas City. Resolutions asking Congress to open the Cherokee Strip were passed. Eloquent addresses were delivered by General McCarthy, Judge Hanback and Colonel Emmett Callahan. As Callahan was speaking a telegram announced the death of General Sherman and the speaker paid a warm tribute to the memory of the departed

Frank Woodyard, a respectable colored farmer, who lived near Atchison, was fatally shot late the other afternoon. He was out hunting with a companion, and coming to a vacant house in a field opened the door, when both barrels of a shotgun were discharged into his breast. The owner of the house had it stored with corn, and having been bothered by thieves, set the deathdealing trap.

The State Federation of Labor, at its

recent sesion in Topeka, elected the following officers: I. B. Brown, Topeka, president; Robert Tompkins, Atchison, first vice-president; U. C. Spencer, Emporia, second vice-president; P. S. Cook, Topeka, secretary; N. S. Johnson, treasurer; C. A. Coffin, Topeka, sergeant-at-arms; council, C. B. McElroy, of Hutchinson; C. C. Bishop, of Kansas City, Kan., and Henry Wolf, of Topeka. Cora Sewell and Rosa McDonald, two

young seamstresses, came near losing their lives by asphyxiation at Leavenworth the other night. They retired to bed leaving the stove door open with a smouldering fire of soft coal in it, which caused the room to fill with gas during the night. Upon getting up next morning Miss McDonald was overcome by the gas and fell to the floor unconscious. Miss Sewell attempted to resuscitate her when she was also overcome with stupor, but not before she gave an alarm and aroused persons in the house, when fresh air was admitted to the room.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-

RESOLUTIONS on the death of General Sherman were adopted by the Senate on the 18th, and the fees and salaries bill referred to a special committee of five. The vote by which the enacting clause of the seed grain from Milwaukee to answer the charge of embezzling from the firm.

Captain Jacob B. Chase, who was a member of the party of four that selected the site for the city of Topeka in November, 1854, died the other day at his home in Newburyport, Mass. The other three died several years ago.

Hubert Taylor, a young man charged with embezzlement of a few hundred dollars as station agent of the Missouri The House passed a substitute for Mr. York's appropriation was reduced from \$150,000 to appropriation was reduced from \$150,000 to \$60,000. A number of important bills were advanced on the calendar. The Senate alien

Canada, was recently arrested in Montreal and returned by a Pinkerton detective.

The Missouri Pacific repair shops and round house in the Cypress yards at Kansas City, Kan., together with eighteen large locomotives, were destroyed by fire the other night. The loss aggregated \$175,000, principally on the engines. Only one freight engine was saved.

The John D. Knox & Co. investment banking house at Topeka has assigned. The liabilities will reach \$300,000 and the assets are principally lands, equities, unpaid coupons, bills discounted, tax sale certificates, etc. Mr. Knox claims that on a fair valuation they will aggregate \$450,000.

Three young girls who had been extended the assets are principally who had been extended to the calendar. The Senate alien advanced on the salendar. The Senate alien advanced in the Senate alien advanced on the salendar. The Senate alien advanced in Committee of the Whole and agreed to. Under its provisions the alien ownership of land will be prohibited in Kansas after the publication of the bill in the statute books.

The Senate devoted most of the day on the 18th to passing bills on third reading, about forty bills merely of a local character being disposed of. The bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age was, after a long debate, defeated. The Senate non-concurred in House amendments to the bill compelling the attendance of witnesses before any investigation).... The House passed the bribery bill without amendment, to which the prohibiting the salendary of the graph was considered in Committee of the Whole and agreed to. Under its provisions the alien ownership of land will be prohibited in Kansas after the publication of the bill in the statute books.

The Senate devoted most of the fay on third reading, about forty bills merely of a local character being disposed of. The bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age was

to women were defeated.

THE Senate on the 18th defeated the proposed investigation of lottery schemes. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to suppress the publication and circulation of scandalous newspapers. The bill prohibiting the press the publication and circulation of scan-dalous newspapers. The bill prohibiting the use of tobbacco in public places by minors and the bill making Labor Day (September 1) a legal holiday passed. House concurrent resolution relating to the enactment of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue currency passed by a vote of 27 to 1.... The House passed the legislative appropriation and printing deficiency bills. Speaker Elder's interest bill, after a warm debate, passed. The woman suffrage bill passed, to which Speaker Elder filed a protest. A Congressional apportionment committee was appointed as follows: Messrs, Cary, Burgard, Meeker, Warren, Everly, Barnett and Hopkins from the respective disnett and Hopkins, from the respective dis-tricts, and Rice, of Bourbon, and Drake at

THE senate on the 19th spent nearly the entire day considering the fees and salaries bill. The Senate voted to go in a body to at-Topeka on the evening of the 16th, T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, fell to the rostrum from heart failure. He soon recovered, however, and was escorted to his hotel. He had been speaking for three hours when he was attacked. He has canceled all other Western engagements. The House committe sent to Hutchinson to examine the reformatory reportson to examine the reformatory reports and the reformatory rep which revises the present law in regard to institution into a lunatic asylum. It is the idea of the committee that the re-

for the weekly payment of employes.

In the senate on the 20th the committee on public health introduced two bills for the purpose of creating state and local boards of health, and to regulate the practice of medicine. Senator Mohler's bill to set aside when less than two thirds of the value. sales when less than two-thirds of the value of mortgaged property was obtained was killed. Pending the third reading of the fees and salaries bill the senate akjourned until Monday in order to go to St. Louis to attend Gen. Sherman's funeral.... The house engaged in much talk. The bill to appropriate \$3,500 for a laboratory and experiments in destroying chinch bugs was favorably recommended. Resolutions on the death of, Gen. Sherman were adopted and a motion to adjourn over to Monday carried, but was rescinded. At the evening session bills were

considered in committee of the whole. THE senate was not in session on the 21st and the house met with no quorum present. Several committees reported and the house adjourned until Monday

KANSAS APPORTIONMENT. Proposed Congressional Redistricting of

the State. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The congressinal apportionment committee has introduced a bill apportioning the state into eight congressional districts, as follows:

First district-Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Marshall, Nemaha and Pottawatomie counties.

Second-Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte counties. Third-Allen, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Elk. Labette. Montgomery,

Neosho and Wilson counties. Fourth-Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Wilson counties.

Fifth-Clay, Cloud, Ellsworth, Geary. Dickinson, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Russell, Saline and Washington counties. Sixth-Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace

counties Seventh-Butler, Cowley, Harvey, Kingman, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick and Sumner.

Eighth-Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edward, Finney, Ford, Garfield, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kiowa, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt. Rush. Scott. Seward. Stafford, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita

counties. An Ex-Banker in Jail.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 23. - J. D. Meyers, Jr., late a banker and merchant of Odell, was arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. M. A. Campbell, one of the parties swindled by C. H. Martin. Meyers is charged with complicity in the Martin embezzle. ment. He has been under close surveillance since Martin's flight, as the two were almost constantly together and engaged in monetary deals.

UNFULFILLMENT.

I can not have them back My ships that sailed so long ago; For wild waves tossing to and fro H ave turned them from their track

They sailed so fair and free, With towering masts and canyas white, Out from a bay of dreams, all bright

Perhaps in regions far They sail, those early ships of mine, Perhaps their hoarded treasures shine Like some fair glittering star.

Perhaps in unmapped seas

They float, with hulls dismantled, bare, The sport of angry wave and air, The toys of wanton breeze.

No more I look and long, No more I waten with faint unrest For snadows on the river's crest, For boatman's homeward song.

No more I strain my ears For some returning signal blown, Some message from the vast unknown, That held my hopes and fears.

And if I could again Espy once more those freighted ships, Which once I watched with smiling lips, The pleasure would be pain.

For youth has slipped away: And if those eager ships once more Came sailing home from unknown shore Into my quiet bay.

I could not joy in truth, For hopes that built fair towers in Spain Which crumbled into air again Have perished with my youth

I do not wish them back. The best of life to me remains I count my early losses-gains-Content I do not lack. O yearning soul! whose sight

Is set for unreturning sail That ne'er shall catch a landward gale Nor round the harbor light, Be cheered. The better part Is thine. The fretful waves are stilled,

The ghosts of hopes all unfulfilled Shall never vex thy heart. Fulfillment may not be 2. Thy ships piled high with answered hopes. Yet still adown the sunset slopes,

Some treasures wait for thee.

-Helen N. Packard, in Springfield (Mass.)

MR. BOWSER.

Mrs. B. Tells a Wonderful Story of packed into one street-car, because the Surprises.



T HAS been a and I hardly expect the publie to believe what I am

morning, as we marked: were seated at breakfast, Mr. Bowser suddenly observed: "You don't look exactly

well, Mrs. Bowser, and it has worried me for the last three or four days. Are you ailing?" "It's that-that same tooth, you know," I replied. "I think the filling

will have to come out and the work be done over again." "Too bad! If there's any thing on

earth to make one miserale it's the toothache. I'll go down with you this afternoon if you wish."

I looked up at him in the greatest amazement. Mr. Bowser is not a coldhearted husband, but, like so many others, he is prone to keep much of his tenderness and most of his praise for himself. Ninety-nine times out of a

hundred his reply would have been: "Tooth aching again, eh? Well, if you don't know any better than to get you must take the consequences. I've got sixteen hollow teeth and yet none of them ever ache.'

Mr. Bowser's kindness and solicitude surprised me and touched my heart, but there was more to come. When he was ready to go down-town he asked:

"Any thing I can send up from the drug store? No? Well, better make up your mind to go down to the dentist's this afternoon. My! but how that boy of ours does grow! And, say, I have been watching him for the past few days, and I must praise you for the tidy manner in which you dress him, and for his respectful and genteel



"PIGS AND PIPERS."

manners. So long, little one-home by twelve.

Well, I stood and looked after him, and then I sat down and stared at the wall, and then I tumbled on the lounge and began to boo-hoo like a girl who had lost her first beau. The cook came in and caught me at it, and raising her hands to heaven, she ex-

"Pigs and pipers! but he's been walking all over you again! If I had such a husband I'd put rats in his bed!"

It was no use to tell her that I was erying because Mr. Bowser had not walked all over me, and she withdrew declaring that she almost felt it her nothing less than to hear him breaking duty to mix rough on rats with his puci-

In a day or two there was another surprise. At noon Mr. Bowser ob-

"You haven't been out of the house n evening for two weeks. Suppose we go to the theater to-night?"

I looked at him in wonder. "It's a play I know we shall both enjoy, and we'll take Harry along. He's old enough to realize something about it, and he won't be the least bother." "Do you mean that we shall all go-

"Go to the theater, Mrs. Bowser. Just make your arrangements accordingly. When he had gone I stood up and shed

Then I sat down and cried. tears. Then I fell over on the lounge and indulged in some more boo-hoo, and I hadn't got through when the lady next door ran in of an errand and caught me, and exclaimed: "Mrs. Bowser, I wouldn't stand it an-

other day! I'd get up and assert my independence even if I had to go out and do washing at fifty cents a day! The idea of that man sitting down on you the way he does is something shameful!"

We went to the theater, and Mr. Bow ser praised the play, the actors, the



GET SOMETHING TO PLEASE "JUST YOURSELF.

house and every thing else. He even permitted five different men, who had forgotten to bring their beer in bottles, to get up and crowd past us three different times to go out and guzzle. On the way home seventy-nine of us were company had no oil to grease the wheels of any more. I expected that Mr. Bowser would exclaim, explode fort night of and inveigh, and end by calling upon everybody who preferred death to tyranny to leave the car, but he didn't. On the contrary, he seemed to enjoy the crush. They trod on his toes, rubbed the hind buttons off his coat, jammed about to relate. his hat over his eyes and elbowed his The other ribs, and yet Mr. Bowser smiled and re-

> "Rather tight quarters, but if we all preserve our good-nature we shall pull through all right."

> I lay awake more than two hours that night, puzzled and mystified and wondering if Mr. Bowser contemplated suicide or was going crazy. I finally decided that he was all right. All husbands run in streaks, like pork, and this happened to be the beginning of a new one. I didn't know whether the end was reached or not, and was, therefore, somewhat anxious next morning, Imagine my surprise, after breakfast, when Mr. Bowser said:

"You were speaking about a new carpet for the front chamber. Better run down this morning and pick out

something." "But you-you-" "Oh. I'll trust it all to you. There isn't a woman in this town with a better eye for colors and harmony. Just get something to please yourself and

you will please me.' I looked after him with open mouth as he went away, and I stood staring so your feet wet or to sit in a draught, long that Harry came and pulled at me and called:

"Ma! Ma! Do you think papa is going crazy?"

Well, I had to sit down and cry, and just as I had reached the boo-hoo part of the performance, in came the cook to know whether she should stew or bake the chicken. She caught me fairly, and, standing before me with arms akimbo, she exclaimed:

"And he's been walking all over you again! Mrs. Bowser, why don't you appeal to the police? If you say so I'll go right out now and call the patrol wagon!"

That evening, after supper, Mr. Bowser laid down his paper and said: "Come, let's have a game of euchre."

"But you-you-" "Oh, I'm not much of a player, but

I'll do the best I can." I was in dread of an explosion when I won the first game, and I noticed that cook had posted herself in the back hall, to be on hand in case foul play

was attempted, but Mr. Bowser indulged in a hearty laugh and said: "You were too many for me that time, old girl."

To my surprise as we played on, he did not contend that the queen of hearts was higher than the ace of spades as an 'off" card, or that the jack of hearts could take the jack of diamonds when lubs were trump. He even let me take his right bower with the joker without calling me a fraud, and when I had won five straight games he pushed back with a laugh and said:

"First time we have an hour to spare I'll have you learn me how to play euchre. Better arrange to have a little card party some night this week. They are very pleasant affairs, and I'll do all I can to make things go pleasantly."

That was three days ago, and Mr. Bowser hasn't "backslid" yet. On the contrary, he is growing better and better every day. The cook came upstairs this morning to say to me:

"I'll tell you just what it is, ma'am. The whole caboodle of 'em goes by fits and starts. One day they walk on you, and the next day you can pull their noses. He's just got one of his good fits on, but you look out. I expect up the furniture the first thing in the morning."-Detroit Free Press.

AN ARCHDUKE'S LOVE.

The Sad Ending of a Noble Man and De-voted Husband. seems at length pretty definitely settled that death by shipwreck has overtaken Cap-



"JOHANN ORTH."

tain Johann Orth and his wife, of the Austrian iron merchant sailing ship Santa Margaretha. Johann Orth is the name taken by the Archduke Johann, of Austria. when he renounced his princely rank to become a merchant sailor. As

an Archduke, says the New York Press, this young man felt that he was a failure. Born in the purple, the son of Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Grand Duchess Maria Antonia, he passed his boyhood and youth in all the luxury and splendid dissipation of the imperial and highest aristocratic circles of Austria. A scion of the younger generation of the Hapsburgs and a Lieutenant Field Marshal of the Austrian army, the career that opened before him was one of opulence and military distinction. But the Archduke wearied of it all. He cared little for the art of soldiering. His inclination ran to the high seas instead. He detested the the pomp and ceremony of the gorgeous court of Vienna and he had a perfect passion for the science of navigation.

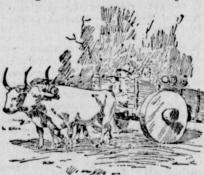
To crown all he fell in love. It was with a Viennese dancing girl, but with most unprincely manhood Archduke Johann desired to make her, not his mistress, but his wife. In spite of the bitter opposition of the imperial family he insisted on laying down all his honors and descending into plebeian-ism. He resigned his Field Marshalship, he gave up his proud Archducal title and he passed an examination which satisfactorily proved his ability to do the work of a sea captain. Then in the Santa Margaretha, an iron threemaster of 2,000 tons that he had bought, the young merchant captain sailed for London. In the British capital his Viennese sweetheart met him, and they were made man and wife. The Santa Margaretha then set sail for Buenos

Avres From the Argentine city Captain Orth sailed for Valparaiso about the middle of last July. Since that time nothing positive has been known of him or his ship or of the wife who was with him. It is as if the hungry sea had swallowed them up. A shattered wreck seen afloat near Cape Horn is supposed to have been the missing Austrian merchantman. The length of time since the vessel left Buenos Ayres renders it certain in the opinion of maritime experts that she has been wrecked and those on board of her drowned. The whole affair is so tragic and strange that it has aroused widespread attention and comment. "All the world loves a lover," and thousands of people in Europe and America have read with eager interest the story of the Archduke Johann's devotion to his plebeian sweetheart. That death should so soon have come to the pair seems pitiful. The entire episode goes to prove that there is plenty of chivalry and romance in this prosaic old world yet.

A CALIFORNIA CART.

Coast in 1844. At this time there was not in Califor

nia any vehicle except a rude California cart; the wheels were without tires, and were made by felling an oak tree and hewing it down till it made a solid wheel nearly a foot thick on the rim and a little larger where the axle went through. The hole for the axle would be eight or nine inches in diameter, but a few years' use would increase it to a foot. To make the hole, an auger, gouge or chisel was sometimes used, but the principal tool was an axe. A small tree required but little hewing and shaping to answer for an axle. These carts were always drawn by oxen, the yoke being lashed with rawhide to the horns. To lubricate the axles they used soap (that is one thing the Mexicans could make), carrying along for the purpose a big pail of thick soapsuds which was constantly put in the box or hole; but you could generally tell when a California cart was coming half a mlle away by the squeaking. I have seen the families of the wealthiest people go long distances at the rate of thirty miles or more a day, visiting in one of these clumsy two-



wheeled vehicles. They had a little framework around it made of round stick, and a bullock hide was put in for floor or bottom. Sometimes the better class would have a little calico for curtains and cover. There was no such thing as a spoked wheel in use then .-General Bidwell, in Century.

Grammatico-Musical. Mrs. Bardington (writing) — Mr. Bardington, is the word "band"—a brass band, you know-singular or

plural? Mr. Bardington-Well, my dear, I should say that depends upon whether the musicians keep together or not .-

McCorkle-Jaysmith calls himself elf-made man. McCarkle-Well, no one who knows him will dispute the assertion .- Judge.

A Surprising Statement. "I've a mind—" began Goslin "Where did you get it?" asked Miss Amy, interrupting him.-Jury.

"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.







HIS MASCOT.

He Had No Use for a Person That Ridiculed a Rabbit's Foot. "It saved me agin!" exclaimed an old darky who dodged an ice wagon on Monroe avenue yesterday and pulled out and waved on high a rabbit's foot.

"What is that?" asked one of the men who grouped around him. "De kind fut of an Alabama rabbit, sah-de bestest cha'm in de world fur a

pusson to carry in his pocket." "How does it act like a charm?" "Keeps ghosts away-doan' let any robbers cum around-saves yer life when somebody's gwine ter kill ye.

Whar would I hev bin jist now but fur dis rabbit's fut?" "Bosh! I don't believe there is any good in it."

"You doan"! Jist hear him! Doan' believe in no rabbit's fut! Why, sah, I wouldn't be in your shoes fur no fo' thousand dollars!"

"Go on! It's no better than a dog's

hind foot." "Hu! Hear him! Dat's all I want to know of you, sah-dat's all! You keep right away from me! Pusson that ridicules a rabbit's fut is bound to be unlucky, an' I doan' want nuffin' to do wid him. De ghosts am suah to pick his bones sooner or later, an' I doan' want no truck wid him-no truck 'tall, sah.' -Detroit Free Press.

Very Hard Luck. "Dis yere snow comes rough on me,"

the falling flakes. "I get 'squeered on dis game likewise," said Slimsy. "I was getting up a syndicate to back a new deal of mine, which is now snowed under."

"What was the idea?" "An infallible method of keeping off mosquitoes. Where does the snow do

"Oh, on a little discovery of mine that will insure the detection of bacilli in ice-cream. "H'm, playin' in hard luck, ain't we?"

"On the dead, we are."-St. Joseph News.

A Sensitive Patron.

"You've got a fellow in there that won't wait on me again, not much," said an irate customer, as he emerged from the dining-room and slapped his check down before the hotel clerk. "What's the trouble, sir?" asked the clerk.

"I'm not stingy," continued the customer, "and don't mind giving tips, but when a waiter hangs round when a fellow is nearly through eating, and whistles 'Do Not Forget Me,' I think it is about time something was done."

The offer of a twenty-five-cent cigar seemed to wonderfully pacify the enraged customer.-Boston Herald.

The Melancholy Millionaire.

The interesting millionaire has turned up again-we mean the one who doomily shakes his head and remarks. with a long drawn sigh, that he doesn't begin to be as happy as he used to be when he walked five miles every morning over a rough road to his daily work and only earned a dollar a day. Why doesn't it occur to one of these melancholy millionaires that if he should advertise he would doubtless find some one ready to relieve him of his possessions, thus enabling him to return to the simple, frugal life of earlier days?-N. Y. Tribune.

He Praised Her. "Doesn't he praise your efforts at all?" asked her mother of the young wife, solicitously. "Oh, yes; he praises every thing I

"What do you complain of then?" "Because, when I make pudding he says he wishes I had baked pies, and when I bake pies he asks me why I

didn't make a pudding."-Philadelphia

Times.

What the Baby Said. "Sing a Song of Six-pence," crooned Mrs. Mosenstein to her darling boy, as he lay in her arms with his baby curls falling in a golden shower about his

"Mag' id a kvarter, mamma," he murmured in his dreams; and the mother, smiling softly, bent and kissed the whisper dying on his lips .- Puck

THE MARCH WIDE AWAKE

Has something for every taste, and all is of the best and brightest; the magazine is made for the young people, but the contributions are of such a sort that every member of the family will enjoy each page. The number opens with "An Old-fashioned Witch Story," from the Danish, by Laura E. Poulsson. "Under Ground" is a true and thrilling California adventure, by C. R. Parker. "Tippetoe," by Maud Rittenhouse, is a brief, pathetic Southern story. serials this year are unique: "Five Lit-tle Peppers Grown Up," by Margaret Sidney, attracting thousands of readers; 'Cab and Caboose," the railroad story by Kirk Monroe; and the autobiographical Italian story, "Marietta's Good Times," by M. Ambrosi. "Drawing the Child Figure" is a novel series of practical art instruction by the daughter of the Art-Anatomist, Dr. Rimmer. The articles of the number cover a

wide range of topics: "Our Government -who made it and why," with a fine portrait of Hamilton, by Hon. John D. Long; "A Visit to Winchester College at Commencement Time," by Oscar Fay Adams, with the words and music of the famous old Winchester commencement song, "Dulce Domum;" "How Grandmother's Spoons Were Made," by Mrs. Ormsbee; entertaining articles by Prof. Otis T. Mason, Mrs. William Claffin, Amanda Harris and others; "Prize Problems in Horology," by E. H. Hawley, of the Smithson ian Institution; and several pages of bright anecdotes.

WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year; 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

A Lawyer's Trick. In a Western court a witness had been detailing with great minuteness certain conversations which had occurred several years before. Again and again the witness testified to name and dates and precise words, and it became necessary or his cross examiner to break him up. This was done by a simple device. While the witness was glibly rattling off his testimony the cross-examiner handed him a law book and said: "Read aloud a paragraph from that book." "What for?" inquired the witness. will tell you after you have read it," said the lawyer, and the witness accordingly read aloud a paragraph of

most uninteresting material about who keeps a drug store, sells all. lands, appurtenances and heredita-Then the lawyer went on and ments. asked him a few more questions about his memory, and the witness was positive that his memory was very good. Suddenly the lawyer said: "By the way, will you please repeat that paragraph you just read about lands, appurtenances and hereditaments.?" "Why, of course I could not do 'that," replied the witness. "You must have a queer memory," retorted the lawyer, "since you can repeat things that you say occurred years ago and can not repeat what you read a moment ago." witness was nonplussed. - Chicago

The American Girl. After much observation of the women of many countries, the conclusion is inevitable that the freedom of early girlhood, the looking upon men as brothers, friends and honorable gentlemen, the being thrown on one's own good sense as a guide, above all, being trusted by father and mother and lover, not be- and paid for it, saying that she ing suspected or watched by a "black mesour," or a too suspicious duennathat all this has made a very noble race with the future of the nation. She may be slightly in need of a few hints, but we believe in "pretty witty Nancy."— Mrs. John Sherwood, in Harper's Bazar.

'Sir, I understand that you said I was a thief-a thief and a robber! I want an explanation?" said a shoe-dealer to

"Sir," he returned suavely, "you are entirely mistaken. What I said was, that you sold shoes so cheap that you are almost a free-booter."-Jury.

Prepare Spring

Now is the time to attend to your personal condi-tion in preparation for the change to apring season. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become im pure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, expel all germs of disease, create a good appetite. and give your whole system tone and strength.
N. B. Be sure to get

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100 Doses One Dollar



AS BILE MOVERS.

Two sizes, one price. BILE BEANS, 20 in each bottle, One a dose. BILE BEANS SMALL, 40 in bottle, 2 to 4 a dose.

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

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

any substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y. German

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can: therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such ef-

fective work in my Coughs, family as Boschee's Sore Throat, winter a lady called German Syrup. Last:

Hoarseness, at my store, who was: suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called would never be without it in auture as

a few doses had given her relief." ①

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

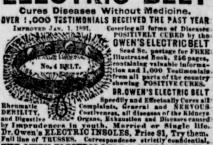
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Whenever you visit the shops in town, Looking for Braid to bind your gown, Secure the Clasp, wherever found, That holds the Roll on which is wound The Braid that is known

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

the world around.







9

SOME RARE EXCEPTIONS.

There was a woman all alone Within a gloomy house,
Who in the watches of the night
Beheld an awful mouse,
And then the woman, fair but frail,
In wildest terror fied?
Ah, no! She caught it by the tail And soon the mouse was dead.

A fellow loved a maiden once, A reliew loved a maiden once, And she became his bride, And pretty soon his wife's mamma Came with them to reside. And then they fought like cats and dogs And never could agree? Ah, no! They live together yet In peace and harmony.

Once on a time a thoughtless boy Who sought to have some fun Heedlessly at a playmate aimed A rusty, broken gun.
And one fair youth was killed and one

Was fearfully alarmed?
Ah, no! It wasn't loaded, so
That neither one was harmed. A girl who'd taken lessons

As women often do. He ate some cake she made and then He died, poor hapless man?

Ah, no! He says his wife can bake "As good as mother can.

A youth who loved his sweetheart As he loved his very life Fell on his knees and begged of her To be his darling wife. Ha, ha! And then she told him That she would his sister be?

Ah, no! They soon were married
And are living happily.

—Chicago Post.

AVENGED AT LAST;

Or. a World-Wide Chase.

BY "WABASH." ICOPYRIGHT, 1890.1

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED. "Dear me," said Mr. Wilcox, "but this matter is getting serious. Here's that young grocer again. He was here last night, too; he'll begin to think he owns the place very soon, and all be-cause he happened to be laid up a week or two on account of an accident. It would have been better for all concesned if he had taken the five hundred dollars we offered him; we should then genuine nature. have been rid of him with all obliga-

tions canceled.' "Armida tells me he makes very rapid progress in his studies and is really a very remarkable man," responded Mrs. Delaro, without accepting Mr. Wilcox's remarks in their serious sense. Then noticing that her apparently light manner of treating a subject which each had a short time before thought so serious did not seem to please Mr. Wilcox, who remained perfectly silent and continued to read the evening paper, she again spoke: "Mr. Wilcox." The tone in which she addressed her old friend was quite sufficient; had the paper been hot the venerable millionaire could not have dropped it quicker, and in an instant he was all attention. "Do you not think it would be wise to concoct some plan whereby we could, for a time at least, interrupt the studies which are being pursued with such in-

defatigable zeal in this house?" "That is something which has occurred to me very many times of late, but I have been waiting for the first

"And I am very much puzzled to conceive of a suggestion which is worth offering," answered the widow.

For a few moments they both appeared to be lost in thought, from which quiet state they converged simultan-eously. "Sup-" they began together, eously. "Sup—" they began together, and both smiled. Mrs. Delaro gave way to Mr. Wilcox, who said: "I will wager a pair of gloves, which is the most serious amount I ever bet in my life, that we are each thinking of the same thing.'

"That is probably so," said Mrs. Dehero, "but I will defer to you and permit you to give your suggestion first." "Well, I was about to say, suppose that when Percy comes back we all go

to Europe." "Precisely the current of my thoughts," was Mrs. Delaro's ready

'Then Percy can not come back a mo-

ment too soon and this Mr. Emerick,



" IT IS FAR TOO SERIOUS A MATTER TO BE TRIFLED WITH."

whoever he is, can pursue his vocation without interruption. For Armida's future, which is really threatened" (and here the old man spoke with greatearnestness) "is far too serious a matter to be trifled with, and must be sacredly guarded."

If Mrs. Delaro had only guessed the true meaning of these words of one of nature's gentlemen, she too would have rejoiced at their import, but she did not, or she would have been more earnest in her manner.

"Let Percy remain where he is for a few weeks longer, then if he does not meet with any success, cable him to return home," said the widow.

"At any rate I must send him a message to-morrow, for I have not had is disagreeable, when I sing a song, and a word from him now for three weeks, and my instructions were that he should send a line or two at least once a week," were Mr. Wilcox's next words.

There was just the slightest look of in a moment of almost ecstacy, "that alarm in Mrs. Delaro's face as she she meant those words for me?" And

tioningly said: "You do not mean that?" "Indeed it is true," he replied.

"Then I fear some harm must have happened him," said Mrs. Delaro. "No, I hardly think that. He may have had occasion to go up into the country hurriedly, and, anticipating

that he might have a message of importance to send us, has delayed his communications. In fact, there are a hundred things which are liable to happen on a journey of that kind," were Mr. Wilcox's words as he again took up the paper. "In the meantime I think it may be

as well to caution Armida, mildly, about making too free with Eugene Bregy. And by the by I forgot to tell you" (here Mrs. Delaro indulged in a suppressed ripple of merry laughter) "that your old friend Mr. Blodger who turned up again so unexpectedly a few days since has made it his business to investigate into the antecedents of this bumptious young grocer, as he terms him, but he does not appear to have any thing to report at present beyond the fact that Mrs. Bregy is a very estimable woman and knows good soap from

"When Blodger dies," said Mr. Wilcox," I think some one will have to invent an imperishable soap monument to place over his grave, for I never knew a man so devoted to it. He must have made a great study of the article, but having made a fortune in its manufacture I think he should limit his present acquaintance with it to that required for personal toilet purpose."

After this Mrs. Delaro resumed her fancy work, which she continued until she leaned back in herchair and listened to her daughter's voice in the room across the hall until she almost fell asleep under its sweet influence. As for Mr. Wilcox, he read his paper until he too succumbed to the benign influence of the sweet strains of vocal music.

Armida all this time had been alternately conversing with and teaching Eugene in blissful ignorance that she was the cause of so much concern to her mother and self-appointed guardian. It had never once occurred to her innocent mind that her intercourse with the bright young Frenchman possessed even the slightest element of danger to herself or any one else concerned. Yet her pleasure in his society was of a most

To-night there had not been much study, for Armida was in too gay a mood, and she entertained Eugene in much the same manner as if he were a high-bred lover who had never known what it was to wear an apron or roll a barrel of sugar. The young grocer was in an ecstacy of delight and almost revelled in the mild enjoyment of the hour. Armida's influence had awakened bright aspirations in his heart; new feelings had found birth in that susceptible organ and he lived but to leave the store each evening and bask in the bright sunshine of his idol's presence. He did not love Armida-he worshiped her with the same adulation which a slave might render a princess. They were familiar to a degree with each other, and yet were very far apart. Nevertheless they neither of them ever once recognized the dangerous character of the ground on which they stood.

An interested observer would have prophesied that something must soon happen which would expose to their view the dangerous shoals upon which suggestion to come from you," was the they were fast drifting. And so it was. This very night Armida was to change the whole current of Eugene's thoughts, and she did it in a song-one (as she ten herself and had asked an old German professor to set the music for her.

Had she merely sung it and never drawn his attention to it in so marked a manner he might have listened to the sweet tones without ever noticing the words, but as he sat and listened to her and noticed the quiet earnestness with which she wrought out the full meaning of each line, his heart beat rapidly and loud. The words were simple but they were set to most effective music. both words and music being interpreted to their fullest extent by Armida's expressive singing:

When my ship comes in-when my ship comes Shall I hear sweet strains of music thro' the

busy city's din, Heralding my hero lover, whom I've pictured in Till his face, so fair and handsome, a reality

When my ship comes in-will he stoop on bend And tell of weary days and hours in which he And as he slowly rises wal he fill my heart with

While he folds me closely to him and our lips When my ship comes in-will it bring me jew

els rare To clasp around my neck and arms, to twine ithin my hair Will it bring me silks and satins and costly laces old,

filled with gold? When my ship comes in-it will empty be for Though all the gems of Orient, all the jewels of

the sea,
All the treasures of the Indies, its rich cargo
should comprise,
If my ideal lover comes not then, to cheer my

When my ship comes in—I care not if it be The tiniest of craft that ever sailed upon the sea, If it brings my knightly hero, though no wealth

of gold has he; I will welcome him so gladly, and my true heart he may win, Forever and forever-when my ship comes in.

She sang the song right through and as the last vibrating sounds of the ac-companiment died away she turned around on her stool as though to mark the effect on her listener. There he sat entranced and spoke not a word.

"Have you nothing to say about my song, Mr. Bregy?" she asked.

"It is very beautiful," was all he said. "Now, do not suppose that I am fishing for compliments, for nothing was farther from my thoughts. But I do like people to say something, even if it especially one of my own composing," she said in a half joking manner. But the young man before her was in no joking mood. "Could it be,"he thought,

glanced up at Mr. Wilcox and ques- as he pondered he said to himself: 'Some day I will ask her."

Just at this moment Mr. Wilcox looked over to Mrs. Delaro and said: "Is that Harlem gentleman going to stay here all night?"

"They certainly must be too busily engaged to notice the time," was the reply, "but I will remind Armida, by walking into the parlor, that I am pre-paring to retire," and with these words she rose to put her words into effect.

When Mrs. Delaro walked into the parlor she spoke very kindly to Eugene and no one could have told that she cherished any feelings of suspicion towards him. They conversed together for some moments, during which Mrs. Delaro made kindly inquiries regarding Mrs. Bregy. This seemed to remind Eugene of a duty he had to perform and he commenced it by asking Mrs Delaro if she could give him Mr. Blodger's address, as he and his mother wished to see him on some business matters. As they had never seen Mr. Blodger except at their store they had never known his address. Mrs. Delaro told Eugene where he could find Mr. Blodger most of the time, and Eugene in confidence said that Mr. Blodger had offered to rent him a larger and more convenient store a little farther down-town, and it was on that account he wished to see him.

As Eugene finally rose to go Mr. Wilcox joined the party and Mrs. Delaro observed that he would probably willingly carry a message to Mr. Blodger from Eugene as he saw that gentleman down town nearly every morning. But Eugene was not disposed to intrust Mr. Wilcox with his business, as he said: "Oh, it does not matter," and then bid them all good

Before retiring Armida and her mother sat for a long time talking in the firelight. "Why, mamma, how serious you are becoming," said Armida.

"This is a serious matter," said her mother. "You know not what hopes and aspirations you may have already engendered in that young man's heart, nor into what foolish delusions you may lead him."
"I had never thought of it in that

light, mamma, dear," was the reply. "But it demands your thought, my child. "And must I tell him not to come

again?" "Well, no, not quite that, but do not invite him quite so often," said the sweet-tempered widow, as she kissed the one treasure of her widowhood.

CHAPTER XIV. "Good afternoon, Mrs. Bregy," said Mr. Blodger, as he entered the store on the following afternoon. He had come up to Harlem to inspect some buildings which he was having erected, and thought he would call on his prospective tenant on the way home. are you, and how is the grocery busi-

"Well, my health is good, and business is as good as usual," was the ready response.

"And where is your son to-day?"



"AND WHERE IS YOUR SON TO-DAY?" in the stable and will be back in a few

moments." Upon hearing this reply Mr. Blodger seated himself on an upturned cracker barrel and resumed: "Mrs. Bregy, that son of yours is a very industrious young man and is sure to prosper."

"Yes, he works very hard," asserted the lady, "but it is uphill work and there is a great deal to contend with in running a store."

"I don't doubt it, for I have had my own experience and know what it is; still perseverance will overcome every thing, and many a hindrance have

found in my way," said Mr. Blodger.
"Did I understand you to say that you were once in the soap business?" asked Mrs. Bregy.

"Yes, ma'am, until recent years I was engaged in the manufacture of that very useful and necessary commodity." Here he picked up a sample from a box at his side, smelled it, examined it with a critical eye, and continued: "But I am no longer identified with that business, although the name of Blodger will live as long as there is nothing in-

vented to supersede the use of soap.'

"Then soap has made you the wealthy man you are to-day?" said Mrs. Bregy. "Yes, madam," replied the talkative old fellow, "I owe a good deal to soap. I am tolerably well off, and it is a great deal of satisfaction to know that while I have been accumulating a fair competence I have at the same time been helping to make the world a good deal cleaner. And, by the way, I attribute not a little of my success to my knowledge of the best methods of bringing my soap to the notice of the public and singing its praises in verse. Allow me," said Blodger, producing what looked amazingly like a scrap-book from the recesses of his coat pooket, 'to read to you what was conceded by all to be my best effort in that line. A gen-u-ine (he was lapsing into soap once more) literary production, one which set all the people of the United States talking and wondering who wrote it on the morning when it appeared, at the foot of an elegant cut of a washtub, in all the newspapers from Maine to Cali-fornia. Here it is:

"A knotty problem in this world With which we have to cope Is how to keep our faces clean— 'Tis solved by Elodjer's coap,

And charity and hope"—
But greater far than these, my friends,
Is Blodger's matchless soap.

Tis used to wash the trotters of His holiness the Pope, And little children slack their thirst With suds from Bodger's seap.

None genuine without these verses on the wrapper, over the signature of Stephen Blodger. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists throughout the country.'"
Mr. Blodger looked round with an air

of pride as he finished reading and gracefully accepted the commendations which his verses drew forth from Mrs.

Before he could continue the conversation, however, some customers came in and his listener had to wait on them. No sooner was the store clear again than the letter carrier stood in the doorway and, in the manner pecaliar to New York postmen, who are always in such a hurry, he flipped a letter into the store from between his fingers and did not even wait to see it drop in the pan underneath the molasses barrel. "That's a gentlemanly way of hand-

ing in a letter," said Mr. Blodger, while Mrs. Bregy picked it up and wiped it. "I guess the poor fellows are on their feet so long and have so far to walk that

they won't step a yard farther than they can possibly help," said Mrs. Bregy, sympathetically. Then she tore open the end of the en

velope and drew out the letter which she commenced to read. "Whatever can this mean? It is from a lawyer's office." Then she com over again and read aloud:

"Dear Madam-If you will please call at our office at your earliest convenience, you will hear of something to your advantage. Yours very truly, BROUSE & TANNER."

"Brouse & Tanner?" said Mr. Blodger. "Why, they are my lawyers in Temple Court; whatever can they want with

"That is something I can not even guess at," exclaimed the excited woman. "It may be they can tell me where

my dear husband is. 'Oh, no, it can't be that. They would have nothing to do with any thing that concerned your husband; that could not possibly be," said Mr. Blodger. Just then Eugene walked in, and after shaking hands heartily with Mr. Blodger he received the letter which his mother handed to him, and as he read it wondered what it could mean. He gave his wonderment expression, and asked as much. Neither could answer him, so it remained for him to make the suggestion that as it was only just turned two o'clock his mother might as well go down-town to Brouse & Tanner's office

and find out all about it. "Certainly," said Mr. Blodger, "and I'll go along. You can't be too careful with these lawyer fellows."

It did not take long for Mrs. Bregy to prepare herself, and very soon the peo-ple of the neighborhood poked their heads out of the window to see that "stuck up" woman from the grocery walk down the street to the elevated railroad with the retired soap manufacturer.

ITO BE CONTINUED.

A CONTAGIOUS SPIRIT. The Influence of an Energetic Workman

It is a significant fact that most men who achieve great results not only give work, but make others feel the faith in | are very prolific. out every atom of strength which he instead of the contraction causing cold. is not like a machine perfectly accomplishing a given task; he adds to the precission and effectiveness of mechanical force the tremendous force of an educated and determined will. Rapid action is always accompanied by heat, and tremendous work, devoted to a worthy end, generates a kind of human warmth which is contagious, and which affects and sways other men. A great worker always finds co-workers, because his flame sets others on fire. This is the meaning of the old phrase about putting your heart into your work. If only your hands and your mind are given to it, it lacks the contagious quality, which not only intensifies your own force, but in Prairie Farmer. invokes the kindred force of other men. Add to hands and mind the emotions and imagination, and you have a force which is not only in the highest degree effective, but which draws to itself other forces, and thus incessantly multiplies itself. A man of this kind works with his whole nature, and becomes one of those "rivers of will" of which Balzac speaks; and such a river is always fed by innumerable tributaries. If you would get the best results, do your work with enthusiasm as well as with fidelity. -Christian Union.

How to Drink Mik.

Some complain that they can not drink milk without being "distressed" by it. The most common reason why milk is not well-borne is due to the fact that people drink it too quickly. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily, it enters into the stomach and there forms one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is so divided that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juice, while digestion is going on, instead of being in one hard, condensed mass, upon the outside of which only the digestive fluids can act, it is more in the form of a sponge, and in and out of the entire bulk the gastrie juice can play freely and perform its functions. - American Analyst.

THE largest tree in the world is re-California measuring 176 feet in circumference at a distance of six feet from the ground. This would give a diam- had not destroyed the lives of his hogs. in the granary. eter of about sixty feet.

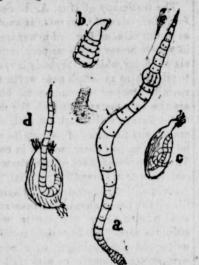
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ABOUT EARTHWORMS.

They Are Among the Best Aids in Restoring Lost Fertility. Very often the most insignificant causes produce the most important effects. This applies very forcibly to earthworms. These little animals are of much more consequence and have much more influence in farm economy than most people are aware of. They are mighty in their effect by virtue of their minuteness. This property renders them less an object of attention, and from their numbers and remarkable fecundity, though in appearance a very insignificant and despisable link in the chain of nature, yet, if lost, would make a lamentable chasm.

To say nothing of half the birds and many quadrupeds which are entirely supported by them, worms, instead of being a hindrance to and consumer of vegetation, are really one of its best promoters, in fact nearly all vegetation would proceed but lamely without them, for by boring, perforating and loosening the soil, they render it per-vious to the rain and the fibrous roots of the plants by drawing straws and stalks of leaves into it; and, above all, they throw up such infinite numbers of heaps of earth called worm casts, which, being their excrement, is one of the finest fertilizers known to the chemist, and for this purpose alone their increase and growth should be encouraged.

In all probability, worms provide new soil for hills and slopes, where the rain washes the earth away, and they protect these slopes from being washed away or flooded. Gardeners and farmers are as a unit almost in expressing their detestation of worms,



COMMON EARTHWORM.

the former because they render the walks uneightly and cause them a little extra work, and the latter because, as they think, the worms eat their sprouting grain. These people would soon find, however, that the earth without worms would soon become cold, hardbound, and void of all decomposition or fermentation, and consequently sterile; and besides, in favor of worms, it should be known that green corn, plants and flowers are not so much injured by them as by many species of bugs in their larvæ or grub state, and by countless myriads of shelless snails, which silently and imperceptibly make amazing havoe in the field and garden. Worms work most in the spring and are undivided strength and time to their out every mild night in the winter, and

their success which possesses them. A highly effective man never works in a worms are injurious to soil from the Country Gentleman. vacuum; he always works in an atmos- simple fact that they are usually found phere which is surcharged with in the richer portions of the field. This his own personality. No small argument is about equal to that part of his success depends on of some who state that when the force which comes from his own im- the mercury contracts, goes down agination. The work he has undertak- the weather gets colder; whereas en so inspires him that it not only calls the cold causes the contraction, possesses, but kindles his mind and The same is true regarding worms in arouses his emotions until the doing of rich soil, instead of worms being in it becomes a kind of faith with him. He | rich soil, rich soil is usually found where the worms are: the latter causes the former, and not vice versa.

Worms are readily destroyed by the application of common salt, sown broadcast at the rate of five or six bushels per acre; or on grass plats, by the application of lime water, or rather milk of lime, which is readily made by stirring for ten minutes a pound of hot lime in four pailfuls of water. But, for a great many reasons, a few of which are suggested in the foregoing, care should be taken to encourage worms, not to destroy them. They are among the best aids in bringing back the lost vitality of the soil .- Prof. J. F. Elsom,

RURAL BREVITIES.

-An experienced herder says that whenever a sheep goes off by itself its owner may be sure there is something radically wrong with it.

-A nervous, fiery man should never undertake to teach a team to pull heavy loads. What is wanted is to learn how to use their power, and to do so without getting excited.

-In painting hives do not use dark colors for in extreme hot weather the combs in dark colored hives will melt down, while in a hive which is painted white, no damage will be done. -Do not be alarmed if you find a

number of dead bees about the entrance of the hive. In summer time you do not notice so many because the colony carry their dead away in their daily flight. -Young horses of a nervous tempera-

ment are easily frightened. The only way to prevent their "shying" is to make them acquainted with the cars, robes, umbrellas, bridges, white stones or whatever frightens them in such a know they are not going to be hurt.

-The theory that swill must be sour, decayed, poison stuff is by no means exploded as yet. If many a farmer would pay for the outlay of a microscope he would see wondrous things in one of those old swill barrels, It ported to have been recently found in would often deter him from eating pork of his own raising and cause him to wonder why so many crawling things

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

It is Far More Advantageous Than Nat-ural Swarming. If bee-keeping is undertaken as a spe-

cial industry, artificial swarming must take the place of natural swarming.

Much is said and written about following the natural plan of bees. The natural plan should be followed as far as possible, but it has limits as the natural plan of every living thing has that is subject to man. Long experience shows that while natural swarming, under some circumstances, is advanta-

geoms, yet oftener it is not advantageous. Every bee-keeper knows that bees, if they have their own way, will swarm when there is no apparent reason, or if the cause be apparent, it is not to the advantage of the bee-keeper. If bees will swarm in May or in the early part of June, good results may come. Even then there is an uncertainty about queens, their fertilization, return to the

The natural plan of bees is restricted already, and we may go a little further, and interfere with their swarming. It may not be possible to prevent natural swarming in every case, but we may come very near to "total prohibition. This is the plan worked out by actual

experience. When the brood chamber is full. when the queen has utilized all space, or nearly all, take out one or two combs in the center of the brood-nest, and replace with sheets of foundation or empty combs. In some cases foundation is better than comb because the new wax attracts the bees, and the work in drawing out seems to satisfy them, gives them something to do, and stays the swarining fever. The two combs removed with the clinging bees make a nucleus of a new colony. If the nucleus is to raise its own queen, then care should be taken that the combs re-

moved contain unhatched eggs.
On the hive from which the combs were taken, place another body or second story filled with empty brood combs, if the object be extracted honey, or with empty section combs or foundation if the object be comb honey. The empty combs in the brood chamber give the queen laying room, and the enlargement of the hive together with the enlargement of the brood chamber, "swarms" the colony-at least arrests natural swarming for the present.

As a further precaution the drone trap may be adjusted to the entrance, and there remain during the season. When the brood chamber is full again repeat the operation, and add to the nucleus already started or begin a new one. In this way may be taken in a season from the colony, ten frames of brood and clinging bees, equal to a colony or the natural increase. And this has been done without disturbing or weakening the colony. It may be said that if the colony swarmed naturally in the right season, there would be two productive colonies instead of one. But the one colony will produce under this system as much as and probably more than two colonies. If the apiary contains at least ten colonies, then there would be ten frames obtained from the first swarming. The bees on these, united at once and given a queen, make a strong colony. At the next swarming another colony is obtained, and this colony, the second, may be early enough to gather surplus honey. This can be done, and has been done, but a product from the colonies thus made is not taken into account. The most that is expected of the nucleus colonies is that they build themselves up for service

CONVENIENT HALTER.

On That Is Easily Adjusted and Always The small conveniences about the farm make work much more agreeable.

Moreover, a little labor saved in each one of the hundred bits of work that come up in the course of a day makes a large amount in the aggregate. The halter shown in the illustration is

ADJUSTABLE HALTER. much more readiy adjusted, since in the old-fashioned nalter the main and foretop are constantly becoming entangled when this headgear is being arranged. To remove the one illustrated, it is only necessary to unbuckle the strap, when the whole falls to the floor. Again, it is specially convenient to carry upon the road, since it can be adjusted over the bridle by lengthening the strap when buckling. When a halter is used in this way the rope should be passed through the bit-ring, giving much greater control over the horse if he should become frightened while standing at the hitching-post. The snap and rings are a convenient arrangement for lengthening or shortening the amount of rope.-American Agriculturist. Mushrooms in the Fields.

Most people like mushrooms, but I do not meet with many people who

know how to grow them. I allude to those grown in the open fields and parks. I have picked a basketful of nushrooms of all sizes each day on a field of about eight acres of old pasture, on which, about ten years ago, I applied, in the month of February, about three hundred weight of ordinary rough salt to the acre, and soon after dibbled in by means of a sharp spud, bits of mushroom spawn as big as a bean all over the field. This I did by myself by degrees during a space of a month or more, and the result has been that on this field I have had a grand lot of mushrooms every year, from about May kind, gentle manner that they will until September. I have some salt put on this field, more or less, every year since I first did it, and shall continue to do so, as the dressing not only assists in the production of mushrooms, but it also improves the quality of the grass, which is grazed by cattle and horses, and sometimes by sheep alternately .-Land and Water.

> -A hole in the shelter of stock wastes feed just as truly as does a hole

The County Courage. W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday. Official Paper of Chase County.

The House of Representatives has finaly passed the bill allowing women to vote at all elections. The bill is all, 57.926 volumes. unconstitutional, and should be defeated in the Senate.

A trip through the South reveals many evidences of awakened industry, and shows the investment of large amounts of eastern and northern capital. The South and Southwest are in the midst of an industrial revival.

Kansas gains one Congressman by the new apportionment. It is not quantity but quality the State most needs, however.—Marion Record.

In the days of Republican domination it used to be quantity and not quality, it seems to us, that the Republicans were after.

The Topeka Democrat carries at its mast-head this motto "Stalwart Democracy, and Tariff Reform. No proscription of any Democrat for honest difference of opinion." And still it is now and has been for years proscribing Grover Cleveland, the great champion tariff reformer, because he differs in opinion from the editor of the Democrat, on matters less important than tariff reform.

Texas proposes to appropriate more than sixty times as much money for an exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 as Kansas. Does the Legislature at Topeka think there is that much difference between the natural resurces of the two States? - K. C. Star.

The Alliance men of Texas were Democrats, principally, while the Alliance men of Kansas were principally Republicans.

If it turns out that Mr. Cleveland will accept the nomination on a free silver platform, with the understand ing that he will execute the behest of the party, the Democrats will be in clined to retain the leader who con centrated the fight on tariff reform .-

Kansas City Times.

Oh, rats! Cleveland is the deadest duck of all the dead ducks this century has produced.—Topeka Democrat. And yet he may be alive enough to float into the Presidential chair or the Fourth of March, 1893.

Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter, last week, which was read at a banquet at Cooper Institute, in which he expressed himself as apposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Cleveland spoke only as a private citizen and no one doubts that he expressed his honest convictions. Mr Cleveland has strengthened his cause in the east but the West and the South had declared unmistably for free silver and many of the papers in these sections are free to state that he is eliminated from the race in 1892. However, it is a long time until the nominating conventions, and the peo-ple are not ele ting a President this year. There is yet plenty of time for the conflicting elements to get together.—El Dorado Democrat.

Yes; and that is the reason why this eliminating business should be deferred until next year.

some measure of relief; hence, we have concluded to give our readers a synop sit of it. The plan is, in brief, for a municipality—State, County, City, or School District—desiring to issue bonds for public improvements, to deposit them with the U. S. Treasury, and receive in exchange for them, U, and receive in exchange for them, U, that kind of a yarn before their customers. So we went out.

Incomplete the goods by to commit itself to a measure which to commit itself to a measure which to commit itself to a measure which will impair this confidence. Great credit is due you for expressing with so much force and without regard to personal consequences the opinions of the Democratic party of the north and east on this subject.

Treasure notes carrying on their tomers. So we went out. S. Treaury notes carrying on their tomers. So we went out. backs a statement to the effect that "The next store that we interest. Such a plan if adopted would cut off about five-sixths of the interest tax, and remove the non-producing middlemen from between the Government and the people. Any one desiring to obtain the full text of the plan can do so by addressing N. C. MERRILL. Ness City. Kansas.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Seventh Biennial Report of the State Historical Society shows the ad ditions to the library of the Society ditions to the library of the Society during the two years ending November 18, 1890. They number—bound volumes, 2 260; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 5,208; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 2,153: single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing special historical matter, 5,950; maps, atlasses and charts, 99; manuscripts, 951; pictures and other works of art, 514; scrip, currency and coin, 43; war relies, 19; miscellaneous contributions, 525. From this statement it will be seen that the library additions proper, of books, pamphlets and during the two years ending Novem-

periodicals during the two years num- windows, and that would atttract B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, her 9,621 volumes. Of these 9,237 enough more customers to more than offset the expense. And so you would have been procured by gift and exhaus all the merchants, if they had changes, and 384 by purchase. The any enterprise or sense at all, crowding toward the center of business just is as follows, namely: 12,231 bound as they do in every city, spending every dollar they can on fine stores volumes, 35,561 unbound volumes and and other things to bring in custompamphlets, and 10,134 bound newspa-

The library accessions have some-what exceeded in number the average They show their goods in the columns We are in receipt of the song and music of "Old Folks at Home," or the Swanee River Route to Florida, a Souvenir, from the Georgia Southern benefits the solution of the song and solution of the song and books have been chiefly confined to works more or less directly pertaining to Kansas. Gifts and exchanges of the newspapers. The live man on a side street is able in this way to attract as much attention as his competitor right in the heart of business on O street. He tells about the goods in the columns of the newspapers. The live man on a side street is able in this way to attract as much attention as his competitor right in the heart of business on O street. He tells about the goods in the columns of the newspapers. The live man on a side street is able in this way to attract as much attention as his competitor right in the heart of business on O street. Souvenir, from the Georgia Southern have been largely the publications of the educational, scientific, social, charties, and draws crowds of folks in to the educational, scientific, social, charties, and draws crowds of folks in to see his novelties. All of this costs itable and economic departments of money, but it makes business and other State of the U. S. Government, makes it possible to sell cheaper than and of the publications of the voluntary societies and institutions of this man tells a customer that he saves country and of foreign countries.

> The report speaks of the newspaper collections of the Society as being the most valuable part of its library of few goods that his prices must be high materials of Kansas history. Of the or he can not afford to stay in business. 10,134 bound newspaper files in the 10,134 bound newspaper files in the library, 7,472 are of Kansas. The number of Kansas newspapers and periodicals now being published is toned up his coat and prepared to go 793. Of these, 33 are dailies, 1 is home, "and that is to get the best resemi-weekly, 718 are weeklies, 36 are sults possible out of advertising. The monthlies, 2 are semi-monthlies, 1 is bi-monthly, and 2 are quarterlies. There is not enough of it done in the first place, and then it lacks snap, method and attractiveness. The busties of Kansas, and record the history of the people of all the communities and neighborhoods.

> The testimony of Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, is quoted as to the value of files of newspapers; in which he says: "These poor journals of to-day, which everybody is ready to stigmatize as trash not worth the room to store or the money to bind, are the very materials which the man of the future will search for with eag- are fortunes right here in Lincoln for erness, and for some of which he will be ready to pay their weight in gold These representatives of the commercial, industrial, inventive, social, literary, political, moral and religious life of the times, should be preserved and handed down to posterity with sedulous care. No historian, or other writer on any subject, who would write conscientiously or with full information, can afford to neglect this fruitful mine of the journals, where his richest materials are to be found"

A portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the proposed consolidation of the library of the Society with the State library, and gives con clusive reasons why that action should not be taken, The State Historical Society came into existence fifteen vears ago because the State library that you have taken a position which had failed to do State Historical So- is not only right but which greatly ciety work. State libraries never do such work. To make the proposed consolidation would be to not only than political, yet I believe most sinof the future generations the current look now to see a stronger stand in States contains nothing but details of immaterials of the history and progress of the State.

"SAVING" MONEY BY NOT AD-VERTISING.

In its department of "Side Talks" the Nebraska State Journal prints the following sensible opinions in the form of an interview: "A few days ago," we are in receipt of a sketch of a sruck me for a new stove of a particuplan for the increase and regulation lar kind, and I went out with her to of the currency of the country, which, hunt it up among the hardware steres. of the currency of the country, which, bunt it up among the hardware steres. greatest burden is the tariff taxation, whatever else may be said of it, is, We found what she wanted at a place which has benefitted the few and at least, original and unique. The author has evidently given the matter considerable thought, and while the plan nay have some defects, it is, at the state of the regular price. least, worthy of study at this time, We can afford to do it because we do when there is a universal demand for not spend our money advertising our some measure of relief; hence, we have goods. We give it to our customers iness interests that it can not afford

The next store that we went into, the note is secured by a deposit of continued the gentleman, after knock-municipal bonds, and that it is a legal ing the ashes from his cigar and bringtender for all debts. It is claimed ing a cuspidor into easy range, "was that such notes could be furnished one that advertises right along. They the people through the municipalities at 1 per cent.—which should be to cover loss—and so avoid the necessity lower than that. There was no stuff of the municipalities borrowing the talk about giving anything to the cus private capital of the Nation at a high rate and thus beering up the rate of folks were doing big business on businerst. Such a plan if adopted would cut off about five-sixths of the cheaper than the non advertiser, because they had more trade, and were turning their money over faster and were dealing with a class of folks that take the best goods and pay their bills. A store that advertises liberally invariably has that class of trade.

At first thought the plea that a usiness man can give his customers he money that he saves from advertising may seem all right. But it's not the way people do business in these times. There's no money saved

per files and volumes of periodicals; in locations and the finest windows and the best interiors in town, they reach the best interiors in town, they reach the slow-going man who can't see that it pays to advertise. When a money by not using printer's ink you can put him down as a failure in the "One thing that the business men of

iness man who knows how to show his stuff in an advertisement in a way to catch the people right where they live and isn't afraid to spend plenty of money is bound to make success in drawing trade. A good many people who know how to advertise go under. but it is because they have not the capacity to handle the volume of basiness that comes to them as a result of the gift in one direction. I have watched the business men of Lincoln for a year, and there are not a dozen that advertise as they should. There people who will go into this business boldly, systematically and with enough persistence to keep it up until the results begin to be seen.

COVERNOR RUSSELL'S STAND

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE INDORSES MR. CLEVELAND'S SILVER

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 15 .- Governor Russell has written the following letter to ex President Cleveland:

My Dear Sir: I can not refrain from writing you to express my gratification at your recent letter against the free coinage of silver and my admiration of the language and patriotism that prompted it, and which have led you in the past to meet every public duty without flinching.

As a Democrat, too, intensely loyal to my party and its principles and eag strengthens the party in the north and our party against free coinage.

New England is rapidly becoming Democratic because of the same posipublican party. We can not afford to check this Democratic tendency by any false position on the silver question, nor by yielding to an impulsive movement which has mistaken the proper remedy for a just grievance. I have no doubt the farmers are suffering from unjust burdens, but their

dens. "Our party has now so fully the confidence of the country and its busso much force and without regard to Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Week-

Yours very truly, WM. E. RUSSELL.

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT. New Mexico presents peculiar at tractions to the home seeking farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., 600 Kansas Aye.,

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All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

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MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



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WO PAPERS A WEEK FOR A DOL-LAR A YEAR.
The "Twice a week" Edition of the ST

Louis Republic is at once the best and the cheapest NEWS journal in the world. It is a big seven-column paper, containing six to eight pages each issue, or 12 to 16 every week and is mailed every Tuesday and Friday. Its readers get the news of the day almost as promptly and fully as the readers of a Daily abolish the Society, but to bury its most valuable collections in the State law library; and to completely put an end to the work of saving for the use that the apparent support of any Democrats of the proposition for free coinage arose from their earnest and just desire to kill the force bill which now, thank God, is dead. I portant events of interest everywhere. THE REPUBLIC is the leading Democratic paper of the country, aggressive, but at the same tion our party has taken on the tariff time liberal, and the only thoroughly nation question, against the force bill and the al journal in the whole country. Remember whole system of tyranny, selfishness the price is ONLY ONE JOLLAR A YEAR. and intrigue, represented by the Reatalogue, sent free on application. Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

> INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA. In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest

Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in wealthy at their expense, and their greatest relief would be an immediate and large reduction of these tariff burneets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and

The most comfortable way to reach the ly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.





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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every ringle Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purg ing or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World

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Fevers, Congestion, inflammation...

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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receip of price. Dr. Humphrers' Manual, (144 pages richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free Humphreys' MedicineCo.109 Fulton St. N Y

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the current is constant and perfectly regulared and applicable for all chronic aliments
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Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

LAWRENCEBURG TENNESSEE.

A thriving and prosperous new City in the iron and timber region.

Surrounded by good farming lands, and possessing excellent shipping advantages.

New buildings going up on every hand Two good fires nearly wiped the old town out and everything there is new. A good place for two or three good contractors, as a undred new houses are needed to-day. We need a few more good factories to manufacture our cheap wood and iron into Furniture, Carriages, Farming Implements, &c.

CO AND SEE.

CHEAP FARMS GOOD FARMS.

We know that no considerable community an be built up without a good farming population. Farming and fruit lands can be eught at from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

Timber land can be bought for less than the timber is worth in the market.

Splendid Investments

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LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS.

The Healthiest Flace In America. Lying just east of the town, a natural and elightful health resort.

Now is the time to move to Lawrenceburg.

Lawrenceburg is on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., 80 miles south of Nashville. County seat of Lawrence County.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.



SAVE AND ULT CHILD STEEF



"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were, married. Sit down: let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always wanting something I can't afford."

"Well, we ail want something more than we've got. Don't you?"

"Yes: but I guess 'want will be my master.' I started to keep down expenses; and now Lil says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"

"I think she is: and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I sak how she manages it, she always langbs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secæt.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but he made one condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the tile-page to the last word: the stories keep our hearts young; the synopals of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department: she makes all her dresses and, those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Ganzine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarnan Department. But I can't tell you haif!"

"What wonderful Magazine, and—"

"What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'sub.' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to have a china tea-set in time for our tim wedding next month. My gold watch w

A LIBERAL OFFER, ONLY 8.10.

Chase County Courant and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Send Your Subscriptions to this OfW. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
He w to the line, lett he chips fall where they
may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.

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No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much each, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



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POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subs ribed or net—is reaponsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not,

NEW SHOES



Have just received an Elegant line of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Child ren's Shoes in all qualities from the CHEPEST to the very BEST. We that we show the LARGEST and Best Assorted

There will be a seventy-five-yard foot-race at the Fair Grounds, next Saturday afternoon, \$100 a side, moving start, between Messrs. Frank P. can say without boasting Stock of SHOES in the County and at the LOW- into the general merchandise store, of EST Prices.

CARSON & SANDERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Goo. 5 during his absorbation Durous (10 formed fat, where a during his absorbation may be made for it in NEW YOUR son's parents.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

1° below zero, last night. Wild geese were trping to fly north, vesterday.

Mr. Geo. M. Young, has been granted a pension. Mrs. Vincent's baby is very sick,

with lung fever. Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, yesterday.

Mr. Frank Hatch is suffering with a boil on his left jaw. The baby of Mr. and Mrs. W. H.

Spencer is quite sick. Mr. W. J. Deshler arrived in town, Sunday, from Peabody.

Mr. Michael Quinn, of Elmdale, has been granted a pension.

Mr. D. K. Cartter returned home, yesterday, from Wichita. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City,

was quite sick, last week. 6° above zero, Tuesday night, and thawing weather. yesterday.

For Sale-A piano. Apply to H Bonewell, at Eureka House.

Flies, bees, wasps, gnats, etc., were on the wing, Monday and Tuesday. Mr. J. S. Doolittle was home, over Sunday, from his Legislative duties

Mr. Wm. Dutch, of Atchison, arrived here, Tuesday night, on business. Preparations are being made to erect a business house north of the postoffice.

There was a slight snow-fall, last evening, and quite a strong wind from he north.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle left, Tuesday afternoon, for Gueda Springs, Kansas for her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, were down to Kansas City, last week. Born, on Saturday night, February 21, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Maule.

of this city, a daughter. Mr. Chas. P. Gill, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his brother, Mr.

John Gill, of St. Louis. Mr. E. P. Allen and family, of Diamond creek, have returned home, from their visit in Pennsylvania.

Mr. T. F. Doran, of Topeka, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for this District, was in town, last week.

Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Wonseyue, went to Nebraska, last week, called there by the illness of his father. Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Streng City, has returned home, from a visit to rel-

atives and friends, at Kausas City. Judge J. M. Rose, of Elmdale, has received the sad news of the death of his mother, in Morrow county, Ohio. Mrs. Geo. Walker, of Fox creek, and their little adopted daughter, Eva Go-

shen, are both very sick, with la grippe. Mr. Geo. McGovern, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his brother, Mr. Fred McGevern, of Elmira, N. Y.

See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Comercial College cator, Kansas City, Mo.
St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particulars

Mr. John W. Wilson, formerly a teacher in this county, is now at Detroit, Mich., with the Detroit Mort-

Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker was down to Emporia, Friday and Menday, visit ing his wife who is now there under medical treatment.

Mr. James Kelso having bought Mr. Earnest Pracht's farm on Middle little speech. creek, Mr. Pracht will move to Butler

Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of the Bank Hotel, Strong City, has been enjoying tisements, for eighteen years, and we a visit from her aunt, Miss Fannie Miller, of Kansas City.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Comercial branches are taught at ty see into this?
Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph.

At the last me Mo. Send for circulars.

Mr. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, last week, called there by the serious illness of his brother, Mr. R. Hickman.

Mr. W. W. Rockwood strained his back, Saturday, while working, and afterwards was taken with la grippe,

and is now confined to his home. Born, Monday afternoon, February 23, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Gregory, at the home of its grandpa, Dr. W. H. Cartter, east of this city, a

Some people get mad when the city has a night watchman; and the same people get mad when the city has no night watchman. Some people are very hard to please.

All parties owing us on subscription

Because of the melting of the snow that fell, Wednesday of last week, by the rain that fell, the next day, the river got on a high, Saturday, and it is still somewhat high.

Lewis and Elmer Brown.

night, by cutting the panel out of the door. They were scared away. Mr. G. U. Young, the talented Principal of the Strong City public schools, was admitted to the bar of the Dis-

passed a very creditable examination. Some people go into ecstacies over the approach of a United States Inspector, while other people would not

trict Court, last Saturday. he having

give a fig to ever see him; but such are the eccentricities of human nature. Mr. Geo. B. Carson started, Tuesday afternoon, for Chicago, Illinois; Ellis, Yattie to purchase spring goods for the store of Carson & Saunders. He was accompanied as far as Emporia by his wife and son, who will remain there during his absence, visiting Mrs. Carson's parents.

Ellis, Yattie Hadley, C. M. Kerr, J. D. Johnson, J. B. Kerr, J. D. Quinman, C. G. All the above remaining uncalled for March 11th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. Breese, P. M.

In a following named pupils made an average of 85 per cent. and above on examination, February 13, 1891: Clara Morris, 86; Joe Lewis, 86; Emmi Caress, 86; Mattie Fessler, 91; Sammie Fessler, 92; Lillie Caress, 92; Charlie Caress, 94; Eddie Fessler, 96.

Married, in the parlors of the Eureka House, this city, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, on Wednesday afternoon, February 25, 1891, Mr. Albert H. Hitchcock and Miss Laura B. Yoakem.

Young men can learn Telegraphy. Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full information.

We understand that Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, is working up a telephone line from Cedar Point to Cottonwood Falls, by way of Wonsevu, Homestead, Matfield Green

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ross, formerly of Strong City, but now of Kansas Mrs. A. H. Knox. Discussion, all. City, were guests at the Bank Hotel, week until Friday morning, when they returned home.

Mrs Robert Belton and her two daughters, of Strong City, left, on the noon train, Sunday, for Wilmington, Will county, Ill., called there by a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Belton's mother.

Mr. Chas. Filson, of Strong City, left, Monday afternoon, for Junction City, to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the A.O.U. W., at that place, he being the Representative from the Strong City Lodge. The party who has that spotted

female dog that was taken from its home about February 8, instant, will please to leave her at the COURANT office, or send word, if he can not, and receive a reward for the same. At the last examination for teach-

ers' certificates, the following persons were granted certificate: 1st grade— Mrs. Hattie E. Dart. 97; 2d grade— Howard Stephenson, 85; Miss Etta McCabe, 81; Mrs. Della Beck, 82; 3d grade—Miss Phobe Beals, 73.

Chase county farmers who want home-grown, thoroughly aclimated Alfalfa seed, had better send in their orders at once to the Clover Cliff Stock Farm, at the low price of five dollars per bushel on board cars. P. O. address, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kans.

Prof. Blake of the State University will lecture at Music Hall, on Friday evening, March 13, for the benefit of the High School library. His subject will be "What is Electricity?" and will be illustrated with practical experiments and magic lantern views. Tickets, 25c., school children, 10c.

Mr. Alex. Yenzer, who lives on the McNee farm, on Buck creek, will move, Monday, to the Woodworth farm, near Bazaar; and Mr. John Adams, who lives on the Robt, Cuthbert farm, west of this city, will move to the McNee farm; and Mr. Cuthbert will take possession of his farm again.

The Live-Stock Indicator, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the Courant at \$2.25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers. contained in the Live-Stock Indicator, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indi-

Last Saturday night, at the meeting of the A. O. U. W., at Strong City, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, of Spring creek, was presented by Master Workman W. G. McCandless, in a neat little speech, a gold Past Master Workman W. W. Roberts et al.; W. B. Beebe vs. W. W. Roberts et al.; W. B. Beebe vs. Lawrence Sheeplan; divorce granted. The Sheriff's sale was confirmed in the following cases: John Emslie vs. W. W. Roberts et al.; W. B. Beebe vs. Lawrence Sheeplan; divorce granted. badge, for singing, without fee or expectation of reward, at a concert for the benefit of the Lodge, at Strong City, three years ago, which Mr. Mc-Kenzie accepted in a most graceful little speech.

Kansas Loan and Trust Company vs. Sarah B. Hunnewell et al., fore-

We never have erected a business Strong City, has been stopped for the present and a board roof has been put over the stone work. house or a dwelling in this town, nor in the places of their business; but The 111th anniversary of the birth give us the Sheriff's Sales notices and of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious nearly all the rest of the legal advercould most handsomely decorate the Club of Chase county, Kansas, at the town with all kinds of buildings. Can Strong City Opera House, next Wedthe opposition to the Republican par-

At the last meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association the following officers were elected for the year: T. J. Allen, President; Mrs. Hattie E. Dart, Secretary; and Geo. Swainhart, Miss Alta Rice and Miss Anna Ellsworth, Programme Committee. The next meeting will be held April 4th; and it was decided to have Sectional Associations, each alternate month, the first to be held March 7th. The following persons were appointed as Presidents and Secretaries of the Sectional Divisions, to act also as Programme Committes; Geo. U. Young and Miss Mattie Sheehan, Falls township; J. E. Vanderpool and Miss Pearl Hancock, Toledo: T. J. Perry and Mrs. A. H. Knox, Diamond creek; Wm. Austin and Miss Zena Prickett, Cottonwood and Cedar; Ira Billings-læ and Miss Ada Rogler, Bazaar.

When either a man or a woman of sound mind undertakes te doctor himself or herself for any disease whatever that has been entailed upon man through the fault of Adam and Eve; and when that doctoring is done according to law, even if ranaticism is affed with the best intrests of the agther pillar and ground-work of that ricultural classes. It deals not only ricultural classes. law, we see no good reason why any newspaper should be flaunting in the face of these people their many ills, forgetting the Bible injunction: Judge ence and its aims are for the promount that we be not judged; for with ing start, between Messrs. Frank P. Lewis and Elmer Brown.

Burglars tried to gain an entrance guided; and with what measure ye judged; and with what measure ye judged; and with what measure ye his family. The Rnraladvocates physical starts are not the social and economic condition of the farmer and his family. The Rnraladvocates physical starts are not the social and economic condition of the farmer and his family. mete, it shall be measured toyou again. ical culture and manual training a And why beholdest thou the mote that well as intellectual endowment. It benot the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother: Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold a beam is in thine own Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 26th, 1891:

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the meeting of the Diamond Creek Township Teachers' Association, to he held at Elmdale, on Saturday, March 7, 1891, beginning at 1:30 o'elock, p. m.:

Song-By pupils of school. Paper-"School teaching vs. School keeping"-J. W. Brown. Discussed by members of meeting.

Declamation. Paper-"Why so many poor spellrs"-Miss Alta Rice. Discussion-M. Wheeler.

Class recitation: subject, "Circulation"—T. J. Perry. Discussion, all.
Recitation—"Methods of awakening interest in Intermediate grammar-City, were guests at the Bank Hotel, Paper—"Percentage and its Appli-Strong City, from Wednesday of last ances"—J. A. Oursler. Discussion, all. Question box.
T. J. PERRY,
MRS. A. H. KNOX,

Program for Falls Township Teach ers' Association, to be held in the High school, Cottonwood Falls, March 7th, at 1:30, p. m.: Music-By Cottonwood Grammar

school "Best Plan for teaching percentage. Miss Hattie Gillman. Discussion-Misses Etta McCabe and Edith Park.

Recitation-Miss Mattie Upton. "Class exercise in Geography con-ducted by Miss Anna Rockwood. Instrumental Solo-Miss Stella

"Busy work for little People in Country schools-Mrs. Sadie Grisham.' Discussion-Misses Dottie Breese, Nettie Smith.

Cases—Geo. Swainhart. Discussion—Miss Lulu Hansen. Music—By Strong City High school. MISS MATTIE SHEEHAN. Gro. U. Young, Committee.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

State vs. James Housel, petit larceny; pled guilty, and sentenced to thirty days confinement in the county

State vs. same, obtaining goods under false pretenses; dismissed. Ephraim Link vs. J. M. Rose, E. A. Kinne, and Jabin Johnson, damage; dismissed by plaintiff at his costs. Erie Cattle Co. vs. W. W. Guthrie and Ed. Byram, recovery; verdict and findings for defendant Guthric.

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co vs. G. Krupp et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$858 24. W. P. Martin vs. Ruth Esther Smith et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$862.

Same vs. Olive H. Smith et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$111.70. John Stentz vs. Thos. S. Culbertson,

foreclosure; judgment for \$1,992. Tiney Mann vs. L. O. Mann; divorce granted and restored to maiden name, Shipley. C. I. Burk vs. O. F. Burk, divorce

granted. John C. Thompson vs. Alexander Russell, replevin; verdict for plaintiff. Mary Sheehan vs. Lawrence Shee-

vs. Sarah B. Hunnewell et al., fore closure, judgment for \$1,133. John Stewart vs. Falls Township, damages: motion for new trial over-

ruled. EMMET CELEBRATION.

The 111th anniversary of the birth patriot and martyr, will be celebrated. under the auspices of the Emmet nesday night, March 4, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The following is

THE PROGRAMME:
Introduction, John Madden.
Song-Dancing o'er the Waters. Quartette-Replogle, Hinckley, Holmes and

Mercer. Oration-Irishmen in American Wars, Judge Frank Doster Song-She is far from the Land, Miss Lina E. Wyatt

Miss Carrie Hansen Recitation-Grandma's Shamrock, Miss Emma Goudie. Song-Where is Kathleen,

Song—Bill of Fare, Quartette. Miss Hansen. Miss Wyatt. Song Rory C'Moore, Miss Hansen.
Song Medley of National Airs.
Ouartette.
Song Compades in Arms.
Ouartette.

Song Miss Hansen.
Song—Comrades in Arms, Quartette.
Song—My Emmet is no More, Miss Wyatt.
Song—Columbia, Brightest Gem of the Ocean
Club and guests led by Quartette.
Mrs. Mercer will act as organist for the
Quartette, Miss Lulu Hansen for Miss Carrie Hansen and Miss Mamie Walsh, of Topcka, for Miss Wyatt. A PAPER FOR THE MILLION

The Western Rural and American

Stetkman is one of the oldest and

ablest farm journals published in this country, and none is more fully iden-

is in thy brother's eye, but considerest lieves that the state owes to the citizen the right to such an education as shall fit him for a self-reliant citizenship and that our public school system should be enlarged along the practical lines. In short, The Rural is a Fireside Companion as well as a helper in then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the affairs of farm life. Subscription the more out of thy brother's eye."

side Companion as well as the affairs of farm life. Subscription price \$1.50 per year. For free sample copies address Milton George, 158

> MORGAN SCHOOL. The following named pupils made

Clark St., Chicago.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

time, and know what it is to be uncomfortably 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 "Cannonball" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant readway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messcs. 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.

NOTICE.

I have bought the photograph gal-lery, at Cottonwood Falls, and am now prepared to do all kinds of work, at the old prices; also copying and enlargening. feb.26-2w. J. H. PERRY.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans large and small.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give

him a call. For farm loans 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 carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze &

Bro.'s, Strong City. FOR SALE: - My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

HUMPHREYS

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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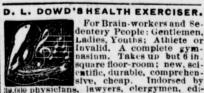
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FARMERS AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Walter Muir, President of the North Da-

A goodly number of single tax men were among the delegates to the recent Farmers' Convention at Ocala, Fla., where I represented North Dakota. A resolution would have been presented at the convention favoring the single tax had we been sure that the members were not in want of thorough information on the subject.

I am a single tax man, and recommended it to our people in this State. I would not do this if I held to the belief that the single tax would increase the burden of the farmer. That is a myth that will be exploded among the farmers in a few more months of educational work.

Then they will see, as the Knights of Labor have long seen, that a single tax means of preventing labor disputes. levied solely on the value of land, irrespective of improvements, can not burden a worker, be he farmer, mechanic, or professional man.

The adoption of the single tax by the Colored Farmers' Alliance is but an indication of what is coming. When the farmers of the country take up the single tax there will be such an awakening as this country has never seen. It will be greater than the anti-slavery movement because it will not be sectional.

The man who is riding the storm of rural discontent is Henry George.

Once the single tax is "platformed," there will be a fighting issue that will wipe out all past issues of race, section and religion. The farmers of to-day are not the farmers of twenty years ago. This time they are going to the root of our social troubles. They are coming to see that all other reforms are fruitless if monopoly and speculation are permitted in land-the source of all wealth. The eastern farmer needs the single tax just as much as the western. If it were not so the single tax would be but a local and temporary expedient of relief. The farmers are a libertyloving class, and the single tax, in levy ing no tax on the products of labor, and in giving to individualism the freest scope, feeds their aspirations for free-

Is a Tax On Ground-Rent Paid By the Tenant?

have sometimes irreverently made fun of those opponents of the single tax who insist that it will be distributed just like a tariff tax, and, therefore that it has no advantage over any indirect taxes. If it were in the least likely that the chief opponents of the tax reform would believe this theory, we would keep silence on the subject, because nine-tenths of all the opposition would be removed, and the single tax would at least be adopted in several States.

But landlords are not so simpleminded as to be deceived by any such plan as this. They know very well that they now charge all the rent for land which they could possibly get, tax or no tax. Not one of them can be persuaded that a tax on ground-rents can ever be shifted upon tenants. So we must meet this idea with facts and figures in order to convince the tenant majority of the Ricardian doctrine that a tax on ground-rents will always be paid by landlords alone.

States to be \$900,000,000. Suppose the single tax, unlimited, to be adopted; which Mr. Edward Atkinson and the other advocates of this distribution theory are considering. Something over \$800,000,000 would then be collected. On Mr. Atkinson's theory, the landlords would add this to their rents, and the tenants would add it to the prices of goods. Very well; then rents would be raised to \$1,700,000,000. Instantly the taxes would be raised to about \$1,600,-000,000. Rents are then put up to \$3,-300,000,000. But the taxes are just as quickly put up to \$3,200,000,000. Rents are again raised to \$6,500,000,000. Taxes instantly swallow up \$6,400,000,000. Rents are now raised to \$13,000,000,000. But taxes as swiftly follow, absorbing \$12,900,000,000. The all-powerful landlords once more raise rent to \$26,000,-000,000. But, as this is more than twice as much as the whole productive power of the whole United States, how are the landlords going to get it? And if they could get, how can they keep it? There is no use in going any further.

although the figures might be carried into infinite numbers. The idea that landlords can add to their ground-rents taxes on ground-rents, so long as the people are determined to take even half the ground-rents in taxes, is transparently absurd. But the idea that they can add any taxes at all to groundments, when they are already charging all the rent which they can possibly obtain, is equally absurd, though not perhaps so transparent. The American landlord very properly charges now all the rent for land which he can possibly get. He can get no more, if compelled to pay a quarter or a half of the whole of his rent in taxation, for the plain reason that he gets now all which he possibly can, and no man can get more than he can get.—Thomas G. Shearman. in the Standard.

Australia.

The Legislative Assembly of Queensland has passed a bill for the imposing of a tax of three pence on the pound on capital land values, irrespective of improvements. The upper House, how-ever, threw out the bill on the second reading. This is the first start of the single tax in Queensland, and a good one it is. The landlords of the upper chamber may resist for a little while, but will soon have to give way.

Sir Henry Parks for the Government of New South Wales has introduced a most sweeping elective reform bill, which provides for all that the most thorough Democrats have asked. It gives female suffrage, provides for the general wealth. The owner may single electorial district, abolishes never have seen the land or done aught property qualifications and cumulative to improve it. He may, and often does, voting, does away with hustling nomilive in a distant city or in another

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. against fraud, and compels the closing of liquor saloons on election day. The bill also admits the military and police to the franchise. This is the most sweepingly radical measure that kota State Farmers' Alliance, Writing to has ever yet been proposed, but it is like-the New York Journal. has ever yet been proposed, but it is like-ly that it will go through. The Government have not yet announced specially their financial proposals, but they have hinted at sweeping reductions to the tariff and the imposing of taxes on land values and on property to supply the loss on customs revenue. The single tax men welcome the proposition but will fight the property tax.

The single tax men throughout Aus tralia seem to be in the highest spirits. Although the great strikes have resulted in much loss, they have done a great deal to call the public attention to the social problem. The Government of New South Wales has appointed a Royal Commission to take evidence and report upon the cause of the conflict between labor and capital, and the best Several single tax men have been named on this commission, Mr. Frank Cotton being of the number. Rev. Dr. Roseby, of Sydney, Chairman of Congregational Union, the leading man of the Congregational clergy of New South Wales, has delivered an address upon the relations of Christianity to the social question which has attracted much attention. He declares that it is hopeless to attempt to elevate men so long as they are placed in conditions where their integrity is impossible. Hence the most urgent reform is the adjustment of the land laws on the basis of justice to all.

An Amusing Economist.

The Peoria (Ill.) Journal prints, with editorial commendation, a communica-tion from Eli C. Lisk. Mr. Lisk declares that the farmer now pays ninetytwo per cent. of the taxes of this country. One reason for this is, that "all his property lies open to the assessor and it all goes on the assessor's books, whereas "the rest of the community, manufacturers and merchants excepted have their wealth laid aside in their drawers and safes and can not be seen by the assessor, but he has to depend on their word alone for the correctness of their listed property." Mr. Lisk is a little foggy in his English, but his meaning is quite clear, and he sensibly declares that "this mode of assessment is all wrong." What do our readers supppose is the remedy Mr. Lisk proposes? It is to exempt land entirely from taxation and assess improvements and personal property alone. Of course he suggests new and drastic methods for ascertaining the amount of bonds and mortgages, etc., held by each individual, and equally, of course, fails to remember that those concerned have a perfect right to remove themselves and their possessions out of any State adopting such a law. Having started out by showing that personal property can not be equitably taxed, he insists that it alone shall be taxed. The Peoria Journal sapiently remarks that "it will be observed that the writer does not espouse the theories espoused by Henry George, but, on the contrary, takes just the opposite view." Yes, this will be observed.

The Single Tax in Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. Buell, of Minneapolis, writing to the Standard, says: The single tax Suppose the ground-rent of the United | that Mayor P. B. Winston has joined | our league has caused considerable comment in the newspapers. Very and this is the particular form of tax many of our leading business men here are single taxers; while as to the masses of the people, I have very little doubt that they would give a large majority for the single tax, if the matter could be presented to them on its merits. In the meantime we are trying to so amend the constitution that the people of any country or city, or of the State at large, can vote upon the matter. There are a good many single taxers in the Legislature. The entire Democratic contingent from this county-nineteen in number-with one possible exception, will favor our bill, and one of the two Republicans will also favor us. Mayor Stivers, of Brainard, who is in the House; also John Sheets, of Todd County, Mr. Bull, of Wright County, and John A. Keyes, of Winona, are single taxers. It was Keyes who put through the Australian ballot law two years ago, and he is now at work on a bill to apply the reform to the entire State. I don't know how many other single taxers there may be in the House, but our bill is so framed that any opposition to it has got to deny the Democratic principle of local self-government. We have great hopes of being able to carry the measure through

The Single Tax Principle.

The single tax idea is steadily commending itself to earnest thinking men. It is a rank injustice that a man should hold property vacant, with nominal taxes, and gain the increment of value produced by the improvements made by his neighbors, who pay taxes upon those improvements. The bed rock of taxation is this: no tax on the products of labor. This principle is world-wide. It applies with equal force to the town, the State, the Nation, the world. By its adoption labor would receive a healthy stimulus, and would create wealth as never before. Throughout the world the burdens of taxation have fallen upon labor, and in all forms of indirect taxation the burden falls with almost equal weight upon all, regardless of their circumstances. But place this burden upon land values only and at once the basis of taxation becomes absolutely equitable, land speculation becomes unprofitable, and the inducements to labor to place improvements upon the land and to advance to its more general ownership are vastly multiplied.-Grand Rapids Building and Realty.

WHEN land increases in value it does not mean that its owner has added to nations, provides stringent provisions country. - Social Problems

A DELUSION.

People Who Believe That the Tariff Raises Wages May Find Out Their Mistake. People who still believe that the tariff raises wages ought to keep their eyes open now; for these are very interesting days in which to learn lessons in tariffs and wages. The papers are full of reports of cases where wages have been reduced in protected industries which got a fresh dose of protection from Dr. McKinley.

An interesting case is that of the restrike in the potteries of Trenton, N. J. Additional interest is given to this case from the fact that the increased protection given to this industry in 1883 was followed in two years by a reduction of wages. The recent laving on of a higher duty and a reduction of wages following soon after reads like a twice told tale. The first telling of this story took

place before the McKinley committee last winter. Mr. Moses, one of those pottery manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., was the man who told the story. The following extracts from his testimony will show how Mr. Carlisle drew the truth from the reluctant Moses:

Mr. Carlisle—In answer to a question by Governor Gear, you said that if the Mills bill had passed, in your opinion you would have been compelled either to close up your es-tablishment or to reduce wages. Is it not a fact that shortly after the passage of the act of 1883, which increased the duties, you re-

Mr. Carlisle-They have never been re-

duction of wages.

Mr Carlisle—That was less than two years

after the act of 1883 took effect. In about greater one. It is the confirmed and intwo years after that you found you were not able to pay the same wages as you did be-

fore that act was passed.

Mr. Moses—Yes, s!r, that is true, because the foreign goods of all classes were thrown into our market. Prices of goods fell in the foreign market.

And now for the second telling of the story. This shall also be from a protectionist authority. Here is the story as made up of two paragraphs from the same column of that highest of high tariff organs, the Boston Commercial Bulletin:

The pottery manufacturers of Trenton, N. J., cave submitted a schedule of wages to the sanitary ware pressers which means a reduction of 33½ per cent. Nearly 400 potters are on strike in Trenton,

N. J., because of the decision to reject the reduction of wages proposed by the manufacturers. The men were willing to continue work at the old scale pending further inves-tigation, but the bosses insisted that the new list was to go into effect, and the men quit

Now where is the man who says the tariff raises wages? Let him wake up the tariff and tell it to do its work.

SOUANDERED MILLIONS. Senator Carlisle Discusses "the Vanishing

Surplus"—He Shows a Deficit of \$84,-000,000 For Next Year—A Tale of Repub-lican Extravagance and High Tariff Tax-

Everybody has known that the Resucceeded in squandering the great surplus in the Treasury. Everybody has heard intimation, too, that a deficit is likely to take the place of the surplus in the near future. Republican Senators themselves have made public statements is moving right along here. The fact peace of the Republican lawmakers. per cent. of all the producing capacity the House of Representatives let the direct tax refunding bill drop was another indication that the bottom of the Treasury would soon be reached.

> The exact state of the Treasury and its future condition have thus come to but there was no trustworthy information which took account of the future demands upon the Treasury together with its resources for meeting them.

Such a statement has now been made by the most competent authority in public life, Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky. He does this in a striking article in the Forum Magazine for February, entitled "The Vanishing Surplus."

Senator Carlisle finds that the condition of the Treasury at the close of the

be approximately as follows:
Available cash on hand July 1, 1830,
including redemption fund \$111,029,107
Receipts
Total
Ordinary expenditures \$379,000,000
Redemption of Nation bank notes 24,000,000
Rebate on tobacco and snuff, 1,000,000 Purchases of bonds for the sinking fund, and other redemptions of debt, with premiums, as per Sec-
retary's report 110,000,000

Total.... This shows a deficit of \$14,000,000 for the year. The account for 1892 will show a much larger deficit. Here is Mr. Carlisle's forecast of the condition of the Treasury at the end of next year: ASSETS.
Revenues from all sources......\$373,000,000 LIABILITIES.
Deficit for year 1891............\$ 14,000,000
Estimated ordinary expenditures,

according to the Secretary's re-Rivers and harbors..... Sinking fund...... 49,224,928\$457.044.357 Total "This shows a deficit of \$84,044,387 on

July 1, 1892, if the requirements of the sinking fund law are to be complied with, or a deficit of \$34,819,459 if nothing whatever is to be paid on that account." While Senator Carlisle does not claim absolute accuracy for these estimates,

he gives good reasons for believing that

the deficiency will in each case be above rather than below the amounts stated. Some interesting comparisons are made by Mr. Carlisle to show how rapidly the expenditures of the Government have outstripped the rate at which "While our population has grown. population," he says, "in 1890 was only sixteen times as great as in 1790, our expenditures, excluding all payments upon the interest and principal of the public debt, were more than 130 times 62,480,540 in 1890, while the ordinary of it.—Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

annual expenditures, excluding payments on the principal and interest of the public debt, rose from \$1,919,592 to \$261.637.203."

Another interesting comparison is the following: "From 1830 to 1840, including the period of the Seminole war, the population increased 32.67 per cent. and the expenditure increased 80 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, during which time the war with Mexico was commenced and prosecuted to a successful turmination, the population increased 35.87 per cent. duction of wages and the consequent and the expenditures increased 53 per cent.; but from 1880 to 1890, a period of profound peace, population increased 24.57 per cent. and expenditures increased 55 per cent. The ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year, 1891, will be at least 12 per cent. greater than in 1890, although the population, as shown by the recent census, is increasing at a rate of less than 21/2 per cent. per annum."

The record of the Republican party in increasing the expenditures of the Government will be seen from the following figures, which do not include payments on the interest and principal of the public debt:

Expenditures per capita. 3.37

4.19 In view of this increased expenditure and the increased tariff taxation which it indicates, Senator Carlisle concludes "The public peace may be preserved, Mr. Carlisle—They have never been reduced since 1883?
Mr. Moses—In 1895 there was a reduction submitted to by the men themselves, owing to the reduction made in the price of goods. From 1879 to 1885 there was no reduction of any kind, although the price of goods had been gradually going down. In 1885, about the first of January, we called our men together and held a consultation, and we showed that there was a necessity for a reduction of wages. the rights of person may be scrupuspoils to another part. Generosity is a commendable virtue, but justice a curable habit of the party now in power to dispose of the public money in a wasteful and extravagant manner, and there is no reason to suppose that it will cease to pursue this course until the Treasury is exhausted. What was two years ago the richest public treasury in the world, will be substantially bankrupt long before the term of the present Administration shall expire, and then, perhaps, even the executive officers of the Government, who now delight in creating deficiencies to be supplied by additional appropriations, will be willing to assist in devising some plan by which expenditures can be curtailed.

A Protected "Infant."

About five years ago a company with capital of \$75,000 was organized in an American city to manufacture lamp chimneys, lampware and candy jars. This company operates its factories only eleven months in the year, yet it has declared dividends of 20 per cent. every year, besides laying up in five years a surplus fund of \$175,000.

That is what protection has done! But the people meanwhile pay for it! The duty on lamp globes, shades and chimneys of glass in the old tariff was 40 to 45 per cent. McKinley raises these publican majority in Congress has about duties to 60 per cent. These articles are a part of the manufactures of the great flint glass industry, of which there are some thirty or forty factories in the country.

There is another chapter to this story. A recent dispatch from Pittsburgh. Pa., which showed that the possibility of a reports that the flint glass manufacturdeficit was looming up to disturb the ers of that city as saying that over 50 The quiet haste with which Speaker of the country has been bought up by a flint glass syndicate.

It is the same old tariff story over again. A highly prosperous industry goes to Washington and talks about foreign competition, cheap pauper labor and similar rot; it asks for higher duties and gets the n: then comes the final be subjects of speculation and prophecy; act to the comedy—a trust is formed to gobble up the spoils of McKinleyism.

> Getting Ready for Cheap Sugar. A recent dispatch comes from San Francisco to the following effect: Fully 20,000 tons of bonded Java sugar lie in the warehouses on Mission Rock on the San Francisco Bay. It is the property of Claus Spreckles and will be held there till April 1, when, under the provisions of the McKinley bill. it will be admitted into the country duty free, and when the consump-tion of sugar in this country will so greatly increase as to make Mr. Spreckels' anticipa-

ory "corner" immensely profitable.

In other words, the sugar tariff is tax, the removal of which will result in cheeper sugar to the people and in a great saving of expenses to them every year. Spreckels knows the tariff is a tax, and he finds it to his advantage to have a vast quantity of sugar in the Government warehouses ready for his refineries on the first day that the tax is removed.

Sugar has already begun to decline in price; and when all the people of the country buy their sugar at least two cents below the price under the new tariff, will there remain one man in all this broad land so stupid as to ask still whether the tariff is a tax?

A Philadelphia paper states that whereas granulated sugar is now selling at 614 cents a pound, contracts have already been made in that city for sugar to be delivered in April at 41/4 cents. "In two days one wholesale house received orders for 1,600 barrels, and the Philadelpia refineries have now so many orders for April delivery that they refused to take any more." Granulated sugar at 41% cents a pound

wholesale will retail at five cents a pound. With fine white sugar at twenty pounds to the dollar the people will have no difficulty in deciding what the effect of a tariff is, and whether they like untaxed sugar at five cents a pound than high tariff sugar at seven or eight.

This Interests Farmers.

If every man in Kansas who raises corn or wheat, or cattle or mules, and every merchant who is indirectly benefited by the prosperity of the Kansas farmer, is not interested in having Mexican flux ores put on the free list, as a step toward inducing Mexico to admit our farm products into that country free of duty, then the Champion is simply mistaken. The admission of these ores free of duty simply means the opening up to Kansas farmers of the best market within easy access, and the as great. In other words, the popula-tion increased from 3,029,314 in 1790 to

PRATING ABOUT TIN PLATE. The Real Effects of the McKinley Bill on That Industry.

The New York Tribune tries to draw omfort from the recent advance in the price of tin plate, which it seems to look on as one of the beneficent results of the McKinley tariff. It says also: The fact that many establishments have undertaken business in earnest, have provided machinery and trained labor and have already invested large sums in the undertaking, would suffice with most persons of sense to prove that the manufacture was expected to yield a

There is an unpleasant haziness about these statements. Who have started these many works? Where have they started them and when? How much capital have they invested in them? And-this is something which no alleged manufacturer of American tin plate has seen fit to state—how much has the tin plate made this side of the water cost the makers? Isit profitable for them to make it at the present duty of a cent a pound and present prices, or are they losing money now, expecting to make up their losses when July comes and the duty is advanced to 2:2 cents a pound? Nothing would be more interesting than such statistics showing what the steel plate costs, what the tin costs and what American labor gets.

The new duty does not go into force till July, but the price of tin plate has gone up already. Let it be admitted that it has done so because of the Mc-Kinley bill. Who is benefited thereby? The American consumer? Certainly not, for it has raised the price of many articles he uses and thus has hurt him. Has it helped American labor? No. Where are the statistics to show that it has been aided? How many men are working in American tin plate mills and what wages are they getting? Why is no information vouchsafed on these points? Are the mill bosses benefited? No; there is nothing to show that they have gone into the business. The McKinley bill furnishes them with better ways of making more money.

There was a dispatch the other day to the effect that certain Pittsburgh people are going to start a sheet steel and tin plate mill at Joliet. Perhaps they will. But, while there have been many such dispatches since last September, the mills do not seem to materialize, and there do not seem to be any manufacturers taking advantage of the present high price of tin plate. The House passed the Mc-Kinley bill last May, or nine months ago. Every one knew that the Senate would pass it. Therefore no man

risked any thing by going ahead at once and beginning the manufacture of tin plate. But why were they so slow about it? Why did not those Pittsburgh men, who, according to Congressman Bayne, were just aching for a chance to capture the American tin plate market, jump in last June and do so? This singular delay, this unpatriotic hanging back, has not been explained by the New York Tribune or any other papers which favor the extra high duty

on tin plate. While speaking of this subject it may not be amiss to ask what has become of the Black Hills tin output, about which so much was said last summer. Senator Moody made some glowing prophecies to the effect that if the tin plate duty were raised immense manufactories would spring up at once in the Black Hills, where all the tin plate of the country would be made. His constituents do not seem to are evidently in no hurry to re-elect him. They do not fancy having to pay more for their tinware to boom imaginary factories and tin mines which do

not materialize. The whole business was a humbug. Consumers are taxed and nobody is benefited. The only practical result thus far is the ousting from seats which they might have kept otherwise of a large number of Republican Congressmen.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

BLAINE'S NEW DOCTRINE.

The Blessings of Democratic Freed Falling Upon a Dying Party.

It is a pretty serious matter to undertake to raise again a party which is not only dead but rotten, and, in order to do so, to reverse its policies and suspend its traditions. Through all its career the Federalist-Republican party has been the enemy of freedom in commerce and industry, the party of barbarous restriction against enlightened liberty. It has held that the Government will do better for the people than the people can do for themselves; that the instinct of trade is a false guide and the wisdom of the Bourbon ruler a better. All this Mr. Blaine has learned, if he did not always know, is wicked and ruinous folly. He has caught a spark from the torch of Jefferson. He is trying to turn the face of this outworn party, at least partially, towards the morning instead of the everlasting night. He would set it to undoing a part of the evil it has accomplished. He brought it to a dead halt when he said of the monopolists' last and worst tariff that it opened no market for another bushel of grain or another barrel of pork. He compelled the incorporation with the bill of the reciprocity clause-not what he would have liked, but all he could get. And upon this slender authority he has proceeded, with tremendous energy, to negotiate treaties exhausting in each case the whole of the power conferred. The Brazilian treaty is but one of the series, and the acclamation with which it has been received in this country is proof enough of the intense longing of our people for the new markets which are to give scope to their industrial enterprise, with comparative freedom to their industries, and insure to them the enjoyment of a greater portion of their earnings. The advantages of the Brazilian treaty are plain. The advantages of some of those to follow will probably be plainer still. With Mexico and Spain the conventions can hardly fail to restore natural rights of trade between the countries of the utmost value. A mere glance at the figures of Cuban and American trade til the 4th of March than it would have will show that an Eldorado is there had to do if so much valuable time had will show that an Eldorado is there and what boundless possibilities of not been wasted by the Republican wealth for the people of both countries Bourbons.—N. Y. Post.

await the removal of the cruel restrictions which confine their commerce. Cuba is doubtless politically beyond our reach, but in a commercial sense we have every thing to gain and nothing to

lose by the most friendly relations.

These be blessings of Democratic freedom, the live coals from the Jeffersonian altar. It is not strange, not in the least strange, that any rational attempt to revive and popularize the Bourbon-Monopoly party must be based upon the very principles of liberty against which it has always and consistently contended. The statesmanship of Reed and Quay, of the McKinley bill and of the force bill, was based upon a single article of faith-the necessity of restricting the people in their private business and of repressing them in their political action. Mr. Blaine's new doctrine is precisely the reverse and it is solely because it is the reverse that it offers the slightest hope to the villainous Egyptians whelmed in the Red sea of the late elections .- N. Y. World.

AN ANTIQUATED SYSTEM. The Rejected Policy of a Discarded Party.

The most important point involved in this whole controversy is the disregard of the popular will manifested by the Republicans. The situation is entirely different from what it was in the first session of this Congress. Then it was possible to maintain that the people, in electing a Republican majority to the House, had announced their desire to see the Republican policy carried out, and the force bill passed as a feature of that policy. But since the first session of this Congress an election has been held, in which the Republicans submitted their policy, the force bill included, for popular approval or disapproval. The verdict was so emphatically against them that, if the House elected in November had met on the first of January, a measure like the force bill would have been rejected by a vote of three to one. According to all the rules which govern legislation throughout the country, the newly elected House would have met on the first of January, and the Congress whose work the people had passed upon at the polls would have exercised no further power. This is the natural and logical way of interpreting elections, as is shown by the fact that it is the way adopted in every one of the forty-four States in the Union. It is only the survival of an antiquated system which allows an old Congress to meet after a new one has been chosen. The system has never worked any particular harm, because this secon session of a Congress has usually been confined to the passage of routine measures like the appropriation bills. But for a party which has just been discarded at the polls to attempt to fasten upon the country in January a policy which the country rejected by an overwhelming majority in November is as gross a specimen of usurpation as is to be found in parliamentary annals.-N. Y. Post.

POINTED PRESS UTTERANCES.

-The Republican papers are not 'pointing with pride" to Republicanism as exemplified in Dr. Harrison.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-If the war tariff robbed the Democrats alone, Major McKinley would find smooth sailing; but it robs the Republicans also, and the latter are beginning to rebel.—Tecumseh Herald.

--- "Blaine and Business" as a Retake much stock in his talk, for they publican cry in 1892 means, being interpreted, that if the Plutoerats are allowed to have all the subsidies they want, they are willing to put down their force bill club long enough to fill their pockets,-St. Louis Republic.

-Mr. Cleveland could not be dragooned into prematurely expressing his views on the present phases of the silver question. He waited until the favorable opportunity and then he spoke. Governor Hill is entitled to the same liberty of choosing his time to declare himself. There are some who are no more to be driven against their will than Balaam's ass was.—Brooklyn Eagle.

-Major McKinley has had the opportunity of proving that he is a straight Bourbon. His recent speech on the beneficent effects of high tariffs was merely a rehash of the ancient arguments worn threadbare in England before the Ohio repudiated was out of short clothes. His presumption in attempting a reply to Grover Cleveland suggests the thought of places where angels fear to tread.—Chicago Times.

-Blaine's "reciprocity" treaty with Brazil is free trade - nothing more, nothing less-and it is a square back down from the protection plank in the platform of the National Republican party in 1888. But Blaine can never secure a Presidential nomination from the Republicans for adopting Democratic principles. Neither can Mr. Blaine's party hold itself in power by going back on itself and its record.-Jacksonville Times-Union.

-The Republican high priest of protection is learning valuable lessons. The Democratic campaign of education has taught James G. Blaine that the Republican Chinese wall must come down or American industries will be stifled to death. The first step is with Brazil, but reciprocal treaties with other countries must follow. Secretary Blaine is acting on the recommendations of the Cleveland administration. -Albany Argus.

Gag Rule Not Needed.

The rapid progress which the Senate is making in doing the public business since the attempt to pass the force bill was dropped shows that there was not the slightest necessity of a "gag rule" for any other purpose than to get through that partisan measure. An attempt was made to cultivate the idea that the Senate must abolish the system of free discussion in order to perform its necessary work, but there was never any sincerity in the claim, and its absurdity is now apparent to every-body. The only effect of the long controversy over this question is that the Senate must work harder from now un-

OUR DAUGHTER.

I see her as a todding child, Who in the sunshine laughed and smiled, Enjoying life without pretense— A picture of pure innocence.

Y see her in her early youth, Her face the very home of truth And sweet unselfishness, that strove To lose itself in acts of love.

I see her in her maidenhood, When knowledge of the higher good, The truer life, endowed her face With softer light, more tender grace

I see her in her matron days, A sunbeam in Life's darker ways— Such sympathy she ever had With sick and desolate and sad.

I see her in her later years, Passing through many a vale of tears, And yet withal you e'er could trace Peace written on her wrinkled face.

Now, leaning on a daughter dear, And a wee Annie playing near, Just as she once had loved to do

And a glad smile is on her face That lights it still with old-time grace For, lo! she fears not coming night:
At eventide there shall be light!"
—G. Weatherly, in Golden Days

A MIDNIGHT STRUGGLE.

Girls' Encounter with a Treacherous Intruder.

My sister Julia was always very courageous. In our youth the country was wilder than now; but it might truly be said of her that she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl. She would traverse the most unfrequented paths, wondering at my timidity.

There was nothing masculine, however, in Julia's appearance; she was simply a sweet, joyous child, with an absence of fear in her character and a consequent clearness of perception in all cases of supposed or real danger.

When I was sixteen and Julia eighteen, my father hired a laborer named Hans Schmidt, a Hessian, who had been in the British service, and who, at the close of the war, had deserted from his regiment. He was a powerful man, with a heavy imbruted countenance; and both Julia and myself were struck at the very first with an intuitive dread of him. The feeling in Julia hardly took the character of fear, but was one rather of loathing; yet, if she could have feared any thing, I think it would have been that man, for she had an intuitive perception that he was demonlike, even beyond what his looks demonstrated. One evening she read of a horrible murder that thrilled our blood, and upon turning her eyes from the paper they encountered those of Hans Schmidt. There was something terrible in his glance, and from that moment she resolved that the villain should be turned away. As her wishes and opinions were always of much weight with my father, the latter gave the Hessian his discharge. Soon after this, Julia and I were left alone in the house, both our father and mother being absent on a visit until the following day, and we happened to be without a female servant at the moment (for we only kept one). So Julia and I had been remarkably busy since early morning making various household arrangements with which we intended to surprise and please the old people upon their return, and being unusually weary

to the window "I declare," she said, "the evening is so pleasant that it is a picy to remain indoors. I don't feel a bit sleepy; let's go down upon the lawn."

proceeded to our chamber at an early

hour in the evening. We had partially

disrobed ourselves when Julia turned

We descended the stairs. How little I imagined what was in Julia's heart! Harry Irving came up just as we reached the lawn. He was only casually passing the house. Julia engaged him in conversation and he came and joined us. My sister was more than usually lively and engaging.

"Where are Tom and Edgar, and Will?" she asked, alluding to his

"Oh," replied Harry, "they are over at uncle's. They will be coming back

His uncle's farm was a mile off, and his own house was about half that distance. The three young men soon appeared upon the road; and, to my surprise, Julia arose and proceeded to meet them. Then she returned to Harry and me, and called us aside from the door.

"Now, Mary, you need not be nerv-ous," she said. "Keep quiet and do not speak above your breath. There is a man under our bed-there-there!" and she clapped her hands over my mouth "-a man under our bed, and the young Irvings are going up to secure him!"

They all provided themselves with heavy sticks; and then, guided by Julia, ascended the stairs.

As to myself, I could not follow them, but remained trembling and moaning upon the doorstep. Never did I experience a greater sense of relief than when the assaulting party descended, looking partly ashamed and partly amused, having found nothing to justify their sudden armament. Julia was in an agony of mortification and wept piteously, for, although but half convinced that her apprehension had been groundless, the idea that she, who had never till now feared any thing, had placed herself in a light so ludicrous in the eyes of those young men, was insupportable. The man, she said, must have taken the alarm and fled out of the back door, for she could not have been so deceived. Our young friends, more in pity for her mortification than from any belief in the reality of the night intruder, offered to remain in the vicinity till morning, but she would not listen to the proposal, and they thus him. Upon the very morning on which took their departure.

I was very sorry to see them go, and watched their forms till they were out justice were searching for the old Hescone of Diablo-a phantom of the sea. of sight, for the affair of the evening had almost frightened me into hysterics. and he was soon afterward convicted Julia, however, at once rushed to the and hung. chamber, and flinging herself on the bed, continued bitterly weeping. She ing. and a most excellent wife cha was. had exhibited herself in a character Magnanimous and unrevengeful, she which she despised, and her man under was perhaps the only one who felt no the bed would be the talk of the neigh- gratification at the fate of old Hans borhood. I followed her, but neither Schmidt, but rather a pity for the ig-of us could compose ourselves sufficiently to slee

'The clock on the mantel piece struck eleven; and then "tick, tick, tick," it went on for the next dreary hour. Julia at length ceased weeping and lay in thought, only an occasional sigh betraying her wakefulness. Again the clock struck, "ting, ting, ting;" but it had not reached the final stroke when Julia, springing lightly from the bed, flung herself upon an immense chest at the further end of the room.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "quick! quick! He is here! I can not hold the lid—he will get out! Quick! quick!"

There was indeed some living thing inside the chest; for, in spite of Julia's weight, the lid was lifted, and then, as the instinct of self-preservation overcame my terror, I sprang to her assist-Whom or what had we caught? Imagine yourself holding down the lid of a showman's box, with a boa-constrictor writhing beneath; or keeping a cage top in its place by your weight alone, with a hyena struggling to tear his way out and devour you. But we were not long in suspense. Horrid execrations, half German, half English, chilled our very hearts, and we knew that there, in the midnight, only the lid of an old chest was between ourselves and Hans Schmidt. At times it started up, and once or twice his fingers were caught in the opening. Then, finding our combined weight too much for his strength, it would become evident that he was endeavoring to force out an end of the chest. But he could not work to advantage. Cramped within such limits, his giant power muscle was not small roo wholly available; he could neither kick the tick. nor strike with full force, and hence his chief hope rested upon his ability to lift us up lid and all. Even then, in the absolute terror that might have been supposed to possess her, a queer feeling of exultation sprang up in Julia's heart.

"I was right, Mary," she cried: "they won't think me a fool now, will they? I shan't be ashamed to see Harry Irv-

Poor Julia! Under the circumstances, the idea was really ludicrous; but nature will everywhere assert herself, and Julia hated a coward. Thump! thump! thump! Lid, and side, and end alternately felt the cramped but pow-erful blows. Then came the lift—the Julia cheered me when the cover shook, and rose, and trembled.

"He can't get out, Mary, we are safe; and don't be nervous either; it's almost

morning." finally yielded to a fate which must now appear inevitable. A small aperture at one end of the chest, where there was a fracture in the wood, supplied him with air; and hence we could not hope that he would become weak the courses. through suffocation. He was evidently resting from the very necessity of the case, for his exertions had been prodigious. There was a faint streak of morning in the sky; and there, upon the chest, we sat and watched for the

gleam to broaden. Suddenly there was a tremendous struggle beneath us, as if the rufflan had concentrated all his energies in a final effort. At my end of the chest there was a crash, and immediately the German's feet protruded through the aperture that they had forced in the board. So horrible now appeared our liquor half an hour; thicken this sauce position that I uttered a scream, such with the flour rolled well in butter; as I do not think I ever at any other time have had the power to imitate. I the sauce over it; serve with any did not know that I was about to scream, so terrible was the fright of which this was the involuntary out-

burst. To get off the lid, in order to defeat the movement through the chest-end, would have instantly been our destruction; therefore, still bearing our weight on the cover, we caught at the projecting feet. In doing this, however, we bracing up of the muscular shape below so far forced open the lid, that the head, arms and shoulders of Hans Schmidt were thrust forth, and, with a fearful clutch, seized Julia by the throat. Horrified by the spectacle, I threw myself forward, bearing down with all my might upon his head, as I lay partially

upon the chest. Just then a heavy crash was heard at the door below, the foot-tramps springing toward us as if some person were tearing up the staircase with the full conviction that this was an hour of from crawling vipers to pink monkeys need. The dim daybreak hardly revealed its identity, as he rushed into our room, but I had a faint perception clasped me in her arms and cried, she was so rejoiced that the fright had not

killed me. "We are safe, Mary," she said. he kept out of sight, but remained heard as he at last heard yours; but I in the world. am glad you did not scream before, for now we have had an experience, and know what we can do. It was tedious; ally shrouded in a fog, are beneath you, but I don't wish to be thought afraid off to the west dimples the blue of my own shadow, and I'm glad we Pacific. Well, this morning I could had to hold the chest down a good hardly believe my eyes. Right up from while."

upon the chest as a safer hiding place than that in which Julia first discovered Henry Irving stunned and secured the night. But as I studied it I saw it was ruffian in our room, the officers of the exact counterpart of the double sian scoundrel as a supposed murderer,

Julia became the wife of Henry Irv crime .- N. Y. Evening World.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Glue is said to be waterproof, if first soaked in water until soft, and then melted with gentle heat in linseed oil. -Stuffed Clams.-Fill shells with the

clam forcemeat, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown in a hot oven. Cracker crumbs should be used for this, rolled not too fine, moisten with a third of a cup of butter, measured after it is melted, and a cup of crumbs.-Boston Globe.

-Brown Bettie.-One-third of bread and two-thirds apples; crumb the bread fine and chop the apples; two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoons of cinnamon, a little nutmeg; mix thoroughly and spread over the apples and bread; bake very brown; to be eaten with sugar and cream.

-Freshening Stale Bread .-- A loaf that has become too stale for the table may be "freshened" by wrapping it in a clean cloth and dipping it in boiling water for thirty minutes. Then remove the cloth and bake the loaf ten minutes in a slow oven. Stale break-fast rolls may be treated in the same

-To Renovate Feathers.-Fill two common steamers with feathers and place them on the stove over a pot of boiling water. Let them remain until the lids of the steamers get as hot as you can bear your hands on. A large bed can be renovated in this way in one day. When you take them out stir them briskly and spread them out in a small room. Then they are ready for

-Almond taffy is the latest sweet that the petted maids of fashion roll under their tongues of an evening when a candy frolic is under way. A celebrated French confectioner whose name is almost a household word gave away the recipe. Here it is: Boil to-gether half a pint of water and a pound of brown sugar for ten minutes. Blanch and slice through the middle 1% ounces of almond. Stir them in the sirup with two ounces of butter. Let it boil hard for ten minutes. Pour on a well but-tered dish to the thickness of half an

-Fruit at Meals .- As a rule, a fruit dessert in the evening and after a mixed steady, straining, desperate lift; and meal ought only to be lightly indulged in, for the average stomach will but rerely tolerate a heavy influx of such cold and usually watery aliment as only keep your full weight on the lid; fruit. This is not the case if the fruit is eaten before or between the meal courses. Experience teaches that stewed She knew it was not one o'clock. But one o'clock came. How I wished it was taken between the courses. In five! And two o'clock came, and three; and we hoped that our prisoner had this custom prevails; the Germans eat stewed fruit with many meats, and in warmer climes such fruits as grapes. plums, figs, melons and sweet lemons are habitually eaten with all kinds of dishes, or as palate refreshers between

> -Grilled Mutton .- A breast of mutton yelk of one egg, some bread or cracker crumbs, a little sage, a spray of parsley, one small onion, two cucumber pickles, a tablespoonful of capers, a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour. Partly boil a breast of mutton, then season it with pepper and salt: rub it over with an yelk of an egg and sprinkle well with crumbs and sage, and the parsley; put it onto a large gridiron and broil very slowly until a delicate brown; chop the onion, cucumbers and capers and boil them in some of the place the mutton on a hot dish and pour vegetable desired; spinach and mashed potatoes browned are excellent.

THE PHANTOM MOUNTAIN.

A Peculiar Atmospheric Effect Sometime Seen on the Pacific.

Clustered about the capstan they were telling about one man's experience on the great South Dome in Yosemite during a snow-storm, when, alone partially lost our balance, and a sudden there, impressed with all the vastness of the place, he saw a giant image in the clouds, like the wrath of the valley's god veering and advancing as if in menace. It was told how Muir finally ascertained that the image was merely his own reflection on the snow-cloud-a duplicate of the world-famous specter of the Brocken. Then up spoke one of their number and asked:

"Have any of you seen the phantom mountain-the peak in the ocean?" Though there were many in that com pany who had seen all sorts of things, with sea-green appendages, none could ever say that he had ever seen the moun

tain. So the man went on: that young Harry Irving had come to us in our peril. Some time during the in fact, I have camped there season afmorning I found myself in bed, with ter season. I have viewed the sun rise Julia and several of the neighboring and set from a perch upon the women standing about me. Julia summit time and time again, but only once had I the pleasure of beholding the ghost-like peak. One morning, however, after I had climbed the grade in order to see the signal-service men who "Harry Irving was near the house all were formerly stationed there flash their night. He returned after seeming to heliograph signals across to an eminence go home. It was not right, he said to on the other side of Truckee, and then himself, for us to remain alone here | over to Mount St. Helena, I was told to all night, especially as our father was turn my eyes out to sea. You know it known to have money in the house. So is a fact that on a clear day a person can see more country from the summit of near. The least scream he would have Diablo than from any other eminence

"The great central valley spreads out on one side, all the lesser hills, generthe bosom of the deep rose a great Hans Schmidt had evidently decided mountain-solid, majestic and empurpled. For a long time I believed that it was the product of some 'drastic lift of pent up volcanic fires-the growth of a By the peculiar reflective and refractive condition of the atmosphere the mountain was made to appear as a wavewashed crag. As the sun rose all its apparent stability vanished and dissolved into thin air. I tried for the sight again and again, but the atmospheric conditions were never favorable. Ever afterward the ocean stretched away, unruffled and remote.—San Francisco Examiner.

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevail no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region of country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

A POLICEMAN should never cuff a person on the ear. Handcuffs are the only variety he should use.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Those who use Dobbins' Electric Soap each week, (and their name is legion) save their clothes and strength, and let the soap do the work. Did you ever try it? If not, do so next Monday sure. Ask your grocer for it.

Many an Italian has a personal organ soon after reaching this country.—Texas Siftings.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchtal Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

An inquirer wishes to know what will cure a felon. The penitentiary or death.—St. Joseph News.

Many little children owe their good health to Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. "Nice Mamas to give them such nice candies."

A GIRL should remain under her mother's wing—especially if she's a little chic.—Richmond Recorder.

You can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A LITTLE poker now and then sometimes does up the best of men.—Oil City Blizzard. The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Soid everywhere. 25c.

Ir a courting-match is not declared off it must end in a tie.—N. Y. Picayune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.

2020 10	-				MILES.
CATTLE-Shipping steers \$	8	35	@	4	80
Butchers' steers		50	@	3	90
Native cows	. 2	40	a	8	50
HOG8-Good to choice heavy	8	25	0	8	55
WHEAT-No. 2 red		91	100		92
No. 2 hard		88	1		85
CORN-No. 2		4734	@		48
OATS-No. 2. A		4484	0		45
RYE-No. 2		78	(a)		80
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2	30	@	2	50
Fancy	2	10	0	2	15
HAY—Baled	7	50	100	10	00
BUTTER-Choice creamery		23	100		25
CHEESE-Full cream		91/2	0		10
EGGS-Choice		12	0		1242
BACON-Hams		10	0		11
Shoulders		5	0		61/2
Sides		7	0		878
LA RD		61/2	0		6
POTATOES		75	0	1	CO
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	2	50	a	5	30
Butchers' steers	B	00	0		65
HOG8-Packing			0		60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4	-	0	-	30
FLOUR-Choice	•	50	0		75
WHEAT-No. 2 red		961/9	-	•	97
CORN-No.2		52	0		521/2
OAT6-No. 2		4514			451/2
		79	0		80
RYE—No. 2			@		27
BUTTER-Creamery	•	28 871/2	-	-	9 90
PORK	a	0142	0	a	9 90
CHICAGO.					
CAMBER IS Chiamban stooms	0	00	-		20

CATTLE-Shipping steers 3 00 @ 5 20
 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 9602 @ 9734

 CORN—No. 2
 53 @ 5318

 OAT8—No. 2
 4502 @ 4578

 RXE—No. 2
 80 @ 8002

 BUTTER—Creamery
 22 @ 2742

 PORK
 9 6242 @ 9 65

 NEW YORK
 CATTLE-Common to prime. 8 50 @ 5 25

HOG8—Good to choice...... 8 55 @ 3 90
FLOUR—Good to choice...... 4 10 @ 5 05
WHEAT—No. 2 red........ 1 1058@ 1 12 tk

Taken away sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derange-ments of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business-Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. cleanse and renovate the system thoroughly—but they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do—but you don't feel them doing it. As a Liver Pill, they're unequaled. Sugar-coated, easy to take, and put up in vials, and hermetically sealed, and thus always fresh and reliable. A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only one necessary for a laxative or three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for the good you

That's the peculiar plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.



BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure SICK HEADACHE.

25 Cents a Box.

SWEET POTATOES

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free, Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The worse a man's temper is, the more becoming and profitable it will be for him to keep it.—Binghamton Leader.

ALL who wish to aid Nature in her efforts to maintain good healthshould use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is as pleasant as wine, and far more strengthening. It is beneficial to every part and every function of the body. It is truly the old man's need and the young man's friend. In cases of debility and weakness it acts like a charm.

The girl with the reddest cheeks will, when she sees a mouse, change to a yeller.

-Boston Traveller.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

SPEAKING of fasting, sailors have been known to live on salt water for months at a time.—Washington Star.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horeltound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Most people think of the marriage tie, that it's knotty, but it's nice.—St. Joseph News.

REMEDY FOR PAIN

The Soap Cleans Most

is Lenox.



coming of winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula,

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.

General Debility, and all Anamic and Wasting

Diseases, until the siege is raised. It prevents wasting

in children. Palatable as Milk.

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.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

BE UP TO THE MARK

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK. TRADE

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



FACTS TO DATE. Koch's Discovery and Piso's Cure for Consumption.

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SHERMAN AT REST.

The Remains of the Old Command er Interred at St. Louis.

Monors Paid to His Memory All Along the Route From New York-Funeral Services at St. Louis-The Final Resting Place.

The special train bearing the remains of General Sherman left New York for St. Louis on the 19th, after a brief fumeral ceremony at his late residence in that city. Flags were at half mast, business houses closed and every testimony of respect was given the memory of the deceased by the people of New York. Crowds gathered at all the stopping places along the route to St. Louis and G. A. R. veterans and other citizens assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead soldier. At every town and city through which the train passed bells were tolled and the firing of cannon announced the passage of the mournful procession.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 22.-The last taps have been sounded, the bugles have trumpeted forth a final farewell and William Tecumseh Sherman sleeps with his kindred. Only the fresh turned earth on a mound in Calvary cemetery just where the holy rosary and the way of Bethany come together tell the story that the last of that great triumvirate of American generals whose fame is as imperishable as the nation itself has been laid to rest.

The pageant, the final service, the grave-all were in harmony with the man; the one imposing as was his career, the second simple to severity as was his life and habits, the third with nothing but a fringe of shrubbery to separate it from those of the comrades and veterans with whom old Tecumseh had loved to mingle.

It was within a few minutes of 8:30 when the booming of a gun by battery A, of the St. Louis light artillery, and which was stationed to the east of the depot, announced that the funeral train was on the other side of the big bridge. Even at this early hour there was an Immense crowd outside of the depot.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the caisson-one that had been specially brought from Fort Leavenworth, drawn by four coal black horses-was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the depot, and amid the vibrating roar of the artillery the casket was tenderly borne from the train by eight members of Ransom post and placed on the carriage. Its head was draped with the stars and stripes, its foot with the union jack that covered the caissons containing the remains of Gen. Joseph Hooker ("Fighting Joe") and Gen. George H. Thomas ("The Rock of

Chickamauga"). Under escort of the infantry the caisson was then driven to a point where it was to take its position in the parade.

Having assured himself that the divisions were in such shape that no delays or hitches would occur, Gen. Merritt gave the signal. Then there was a double salute of artillery, and at 11:10 the head of the column began to move west on Pine street. Chief of Police Harrigan with fifty picked men led the Then came Gen. Merritt as chief marshal and his staff, followed by Brevet Brigadier General Forsyth, commander of military brevet. This was composed of troops B, D, E, G, T and K of the Seventh cavalry-the heroes of Wounded Knee. Next to the caisson itself these troops, fresh from the scenes of the Indian troubles, attracted the greatest attention. Immediately in their rear came batteries F of the Seventh artillery and A of the Fourth under command of Major Edward N. Williston and nine companies of infantry of the Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth infantry commanded by Col. Edward F. Townsend.

Behind the infantry came the caisson, the stately coal black steeds moving slowly and impressively, as though appreciating the greatness of him for whom they were performing a last office. On the other side of the caisson, as well as before and behind, forming a complete square, marched twenty-four members of the Ransom Grand Army post, the organization of which som time before his death the general had

requested that it perform this duty.

The caisson was followed by a black steed with flashing eyes and flery nostrils, led by an orderly and bearing General Sherman's sword and accoutrements across the saddle.

Then followed the local clergy, of all denominations, the pall beares, civil and military, the surviving members of the dead general's staff and others, in carriages.

Then in carriages followed the family and the New York party, while the army committee-Gens. Schofield, Miles, Slocum, Andrews, Howard and Randolph, Lieut. Kingsbury, Capt. Andrews and Capt. Barrett-brought up the rear. There were 1,600 troops in this division, with 290 cavalry horses and 240 artillery.

The four other divisions were made up of state troops, Grand Army posts, civic societies and officials. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the head

of the column reached Calvary.

The wind whistled through the life-

less branches of the trees, but every head was bared and bowed as Father Sherman stepped to the head of the The remaining services were brief.

when the military ceremonies closed the events of a day that will long be remembered.

Kansas City's Population. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The census office has announced the population of Kansas City by wards. There are fourteen wards in the city as it was constituted at the time the enumeration was made last June. The population within the limits, as they were then fixed, is 132,716. Since the census was taken, however, the supreme court of the state of Missouri has decided that wards 11, 12, 13 and 14 are not legally parts of the city, and that the act of the city council which annexed this territory is null and void. That leaves the

total population of Kansas City, as the boundaries now exist, 119,668.

THE DEADLY DAMP.

A Nova Scotia Coal Mine Horror-Fright-ful Explosion and Loss of Life-One Hun-

and Twenty Victims. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23 .- A frightful explosion occurred in the west side of the east slope of the great Spring Hill coal mines, the largest in Nova Scotia, Saturday afternoon and the loss of life was frightful, it being almost certain that seventy men and boys were killed. Twenty-nine bodies had been recovered up to nightfall. Those brought up dead are: William H. Turner, Herbert Armisha, Ernest Benbridge, James McIrerier, Allen McKinnen, Laughlin Mc-Kinnen,

Arthur Ander-Sherlock, Andrew son, R. A. Sherlock, Andrew Carmichael, James Johnson, John McKinnon, Richard Dawson, John Boyd, Matthew Collins, Roy McDonald, Samuel Muckle, Jerry Murphy, James McEvry, Davis McEvry, John Bretliffe, Edward Smith, James Sharpless, John Carmichael, Joseph Tatersall, Willie Brown, Phillip B. White, Thomas Holet, David Watt and William McKee. The work of recovering the bodies is

being pushed forward. Many of the bodies taken out are almost unrecognizable. The dead are being identified by sorrowing friends and relatives amid heartrending scenes. In the family of J. Armishaw three

sons are dead and that of Fred Carmichael loses three and that of McVay two. The injured are being cared for and everything possible is being done for them. Doctors from Parrsboro, Amherst and Oxford were telegraped for and arrived promptly to render necessary aid for the alleviation of the suffering. Many of those wounded are badly burned. Only a partial list of the in-

jured is obtainable now.

The death of most of those brought up is attributed to choke damp. Some are not disfigured and look peaceful in death. Many of the dead and those missing leave large families.

It is known that after a thorough examination of all the pits a few days ago the workmen's committee expressed themselves satisfied with the excellent condition of the workings. Deputy Inspector of Mines Madden also inspected the pits and found no indication of gas in the locality where the explosion took

Manager Swift is among the missing. All hope of saving the lives of those in the mine has been abandoned. Inquiries are pouring in from all quarters from anxious relatives of those em-

ployed. Later—The effect of Saturday's disaster at the great Spring Hill mine is now felt more accutely. The work of recovering the bodies was pushed forward and the searching party entered the mine at 11 o'clock Saturday night. A number of bodies were taken up and vesterday the work went on steadily. The dead were brought up more rapidly and it was expected that most of the bodies will be out of the pits by to-day except those who are buried beneatl the falls of roof. The total number of dead is now placed at 117. Two of those injured died last night. They were Willard Carter and Joshua McNeil.

GREAT FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

A Loss of \$200,000 By the Burning of the Block Formerly Occupied By Bullene,

Moores & Emery. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.-A great fire visited the central part of the city last night and left half a block of blackwalls on Main and I of Seventh street. The loss was about \$200,000. The principal losses were sustained by A. Holland & Sons, proprietors of the Midland shoe store, 700 and 702 Main; Julius Liebstadter, proprietor of the wholesale millinery store over 700 and 702 Main; the Wells-Fargo Express Co., 704 Main; H. Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale jewelers, 706 Main; Sloss' millinery store, 708 Main, and the owners of the buildings, P. S. Brown and J. C. Eglehoff. All the buildings ran from street to street, and were occupied formerly by Bullene, Moore & Emery.

About five minutes after 10 o'clock great clouds of smoke began to roll from the three story front of the build-ing occupied by the Wells-Fargo Express Co. at 704 Main.

The building was full of fire and smoke when No. 2 hose company began reeling off its hose and planting its ladders. The fire seemed to come from the basement and it climbed through the floors as if seething through a flume. The fire had a big start which could not be easily overcome. It spread over into the third floor of the building next to Seventh street and into the second floor of that at 706 Main street. The roof over all three was soon red with flames.

About the time the department got well to work an explosion occurred in the Wells-Fargo office, which added to the impetus of the fire's attack. At the same moment Walter Brantly, a young man employed by the Wildere and burglar alarm concern over Oppenhenheimer's, came dashing down the stairway and emerged from a cloud of smoke upon the street. He created a sensation a few minutes later by declaring that he had forgotten to awake J. W. Friedly, who was sleeping in a back room. Friedly appeared about that time on the street. He was choked with smoke and black in the face and had evidently had a very narrow escape. It took three hours for the fire department to overcome the conflagra-

Foster to Succeed Windom. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The president has nominated ex-Gov. Charles Foster, of Ohio, to succeed the late William Windom as secretary of the treasury.

An Alabaster Find in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—An alabaster ledge of great thickness and extending for miles in the foot hills has been found near Canon City. A party of gentleman who have visited the place say that blocks of any size that it is possible for the ingenuity of man to handle can readily be quarried. The specimens shown vary from the perfect white to every possible tint of the rainbow. Some of it will stand a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square inch, and it all takes on a most beautiful polish. Rumor has it that a New York and St. Louis syndicate have an option on the

INDIANS ANGERED.

Hostilities Liable in the Spring Because of the Lack of Tact in Government Officials and Misplaced Public Admiration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The band of Sioux who arrived here on their return journev from Washington to Pine Ridge left for their destination last night.

Before leaving American Horse made this significant declaration: "I signed the Sioux reservation ceding treaty, but when I saw how the mouths of my peo-ple were closed in Washington I told the little chief Noble that I would be no longer a leader of my people, but would mingle with them as a warrior in the ranks rather than lift my voice again in behalf of the white man.' Louis Primeau, of the Standing Rock

agency and one of the interpreters of the party, said: "In view of the last visit and the excitement of last fall. I know-and I am no alarmist-that in the spring there will be trouble. At horticultural hall, in Philadelphia, where crowds were present to see the Indians, the only chief who received marked attention was Two Strike, who is hostile and always has been hostile. The people crowded around him, shook his hand, showered cigarettes on him and made the old fellow weary with demands for a speech. The men who have stood by the government for years saw this and knew that they were ignored because they were friendly. The effect was bad and not only bad but lasting. They speak of it to-day among themselves and wonder why the whites show no appreciation of the men who have practically ostracized themselves from their kindred for the good of the whites and what they believed was for the good of their own race. I honestly believe that the attention shown the actual hostiles in the east to the ignoring of the friendlies will work as much harm as the little attention shown to both bodies by the officials at Washington. Neither friendly nor hostile is satisfied by his treatment."

NO FREE SILVER.

Hon. Jerry Simpson Before the House Coinage Committee—The Committee Against Free Coinage—The Bill Practically Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Congressmanelect Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, representing the Farmers' alliance, was the last of the speakers before the house coinage committee yesterday. He said the farmers of the country demanded and would insist on more money. He advocated free coinage as one means to this end, and also the subtreasury scheme and the issuance of paper money as other methods whereby more money could be put in circulation. The people demanded a great deal more money, and it was the duty of the government to furnish it.

Mr. Simpson said he did not care if free coinage did cause silver to come to the United States; he wished it would come, and it could not come too soon, for it would give the people more

Within ten minutes from the time the hearing was closed on the silver question, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the house coinage committee had left the rooms of the ways and means committee, in which the hearings had been conducted, and assembled in the regular meeting room of the committee. There was practically no discussion in committee and the members proceeded promptly to voting.

The first vote taken was on the ate bill for the free and unlimited coin- any enacted by the Chickasaw nation. age of silver. On a yea and nay vote it was decided by a majority of 8 to 4 to report this bill to the house adversely with a recommendation that it should not pass. The four members in the minority were the old free coinage contingent of the committee-Messrs. Carter of Montana and Bartine of Nevada, republicans, and Bland of Missouri and Williams of Illinois, democrats.

The anti-silver men are very well pleased with the situation, and Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, predicted that the bill would never see the light again in this congress.

FATALITY IN A TUNNEL.

Six Persons Killed by a Collision in a Tun-nel at New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- A "shop train" consisting of empty cars moved through the Fourth avenue railroad tunnel at 7:10 yesterday morning and stopped at Eighth street. Behind it came train No. 10, the New Haven local, that left the Grand Central depot at 7:02 a. m. The New Haven train ran into the standing "shop train," wrecking itself and the rear cars of the train with

which it had come into collision. In a few moments flames broke out and while everything was still in terror and confusion, a third engine running "light," that is, without cars, crashed into the wreck. The fire was soon extinguished and the work of res-

cue began. Then it was found that five persons had been killed and five wounded, one of whom died later. The dead were:

John Hancke, aged 30; Michael Mullane, aged 15; Mrs. Nelse Supple; Mrs. Ellen Fay; John Murray, aged 40; an unknown colored man.

Blaming the Police.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The steamship fireman, Sadler, who has been remandded for future examination on the charge of having murdered a woman known as "Carroty Nell," has written a letter to a member of the union to which he belongs, asking his fellowunionists to get the newspapers to watch the case, declaring that the police are quashing evidence favorable to him with the object of hurrying his conviction.

The Egyptian Question.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Temps in a violent article on the Egyptian question finds additional evidences as to the vanishing of Egyptian autonomy in the Duke of Cambridge's reviewing the combined troops at Abassyeh and in the advance on Tokar. The Debats in an equally savage utterance congratulates England upon dealing with a servile khedive, but warns her that in throwing off the mask too imprudently she might as well declare a protectorate at once, adding, however, that such viola-tions of pledges are dearer than a vio-

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The Secretary of the Interior Gives His Views in Plain Terms—If Congress In-tends to Open the Strip to Settlement It Should Act Speedily.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Cherokee outlet question is attracting considerable attention here at present and yes-terday there were distributed at the capitol printed copies of Secretary Noble's letter to Chairman Struble, of the house committee on territories, in regard to Representative Mansur's bill, introduced January 17, which, in effect, proposed to appropriate \$7,489,718.72 to pay the Cherokee nation, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, for any claim or interest they might have to lands within the

outlet. This bill was referred to Secretary Noble and he referred it in turn to In dian Commissioner Morgan, who held that the Cherokees had a full and complete fee simple title to the lands empraced in the Cherokee outlet and that It was private property in which the United States had no more interest than had a state in private lands liable to escheat. He also held that the lands could not be appropriated without the assent of the Cherokees.

Secretary Noble differs entirely from the commissioner and at great length explained the various treaties and executive orders for the past fifty or sixty years bearing upon the lands and the Cherokees in their rights accorded them when they consented to move

west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Noble concludes his letter with several reference to the attempts of the commissions to treat with the Cherokees and says: "Recent communications from the board of commissioners show that negotiations during the past year have been barren of results, if not entirely futile. Propositions have been made by our commissioners which were met by counter propositions, some of which were so extravagant and unheard of in character that the commissioners were compelled to decline all discussion in relation to them and now, after repeated efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of these matters no agreement has been reached

and negotiations have come to an end. Whether they will be renewed and with what result remains for the future to disclose. So far as I can see, we are now no nearer an amicable arrangement than we were at the beginning. I, therefore, think, in view of what has been said and of other considerations not necessary to press upon you now, that if congress intends to open up the Cherokee strip to settlement the measure proposed or some similar law should be speedily enacted. Of course the foregoing views must be taken to be applicable only to the Cherokee outlet in which I believe the Indians have only an easement which congress has power to declare at an end apon reasonable compensation for such

A copy of Secretary Noble's letter to Samuel Paul, of Paul's valley, Chickasaw nation, was to-day inclosed to Representative Mansur by Representative Clements, and the latter says that he has been assured by the secretary that all rights of citizenship of the nation and rights of money and land belonging to the Chickasaw council forfeited these rights to those who, under the act to provide for the temporary government of Oklahoma, became citizens of the United States. In his letter to Paul the secretary assured him that the laws of the United States were paramount to

BLAND ON CLEVELAND.

The Silver Champion Regrets the Recen Letter of the Ex-President. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 19 .- The following letter from Hon. R. P. Bland has been received by Representative Kennamore, of Dent: Hon. G. R. Kennamore, Jefferson City, Mo.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Friend Kennamore: I should have answered your letter sooner, but I am terribly behind in my correspondence, owing to work necessary in the house. I have not as yet had time to write you a letter on the silver question as requested, and fear I may not during the session be able to do so. I would be very glad to do it, but it is abso-

lately impossible just now to take the time to write such a letter as you request.

The prospects for silver legislation at this session are not good. The republicans have organized the house against silver. I see no way of reaching that subject except by breaking through this organization by some man of the committee of the whole in order to reach a consideration of any silver bill. This republicans are not disposed to do and have hence voted down efforts of that kind

I regretthat Mr. Cleveland insists upon his hostility to the free coinage of silver. hoped by a careful consideration of the question in all its bearings he would have greatly modified his views, but his recent letter to the Reform club of New York dissipates all hope of that. I do not see how the democratic party can indorse free coinage and at the same time indorse Mr. Cleveland nor do I see how our party can do otherwise than to demand free coinage in its national platform. The party is greater than any one man. People may admire Mr. Cleveland's courage and honesty, but I see nothing to be gained by our people by admiring the courage and honesty of a man who stands in the way of their prosperity and rejects their de-mand for the money of the constitution, the free coinage of the metals so necessary to give us a healthful circulating medium now demanded, especially among the agricult-ural classes. The fight of the south and west is on and Mr. Cleveland can not stem the tide. Yours truly, R. P. BLAND.

The Evicted Fund. London, Feb. 20.-At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Justin McCarthy held here it was resolved to press for information as to whether the \$15,000 part of the \$40,000 released from the Paris fund, concerning which there has been so much discussion, has or has not been applied to the relief of the evicted

A Gotham Mystery. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Early yester

day morning a man dying of a pistol wound in the abdomen was found by an officer in an upper room on Twentyeighth street, A handsome woman bent over him and as the officer entered the wounded man said: "You've done me this time, but keep your mouth shut." The couple gave fictitious names. He is in the hospital. She is locked up and says he attempted sui-

Four men were injured by the explo-sion of a keg of powder in A. V. Gard's hardware store, Watsoka, Ill.

FOR THE TOILERS.

Address of President Gempers, of the American Federation of Labor-Position of Organized Labor-The Struggle For Eight Hours.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.-Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, delivered his first address to the workingmen of Kansas

City at Turner hall last evening.

Mr. Gompers was introduced by
Frank Hall, president of the industrial council, and from his address the fol lowing is extracted:

"It is not more than a decade in the history of this country that men could meet as we meet here to-night. The right of free assemblage and free speech in discussion of questions affecting the laborer the hours of employment and the price of labor, was limited and the line was drawn at these questions. From time immemorial has been a clashing of interests between employer and employed.

"Under ancient forms of society it be came the duty of the employer to look after the welfare of the wealth pro ducer, that his health was good and that he should not suffer the pangs of hunger. When steam came to be employed the limits of the hampered condition of trade were broken down. It was the third estate that broke the shackels from enslaved labor. Under the feudal system their banner was free labor, free competition. Under the old era men were compelled work. Under the new era it is claimed they can work or not, as they please. It is true that they can cease to work, but it is an untruth to say they can work when they please. Hundreds of men are walking the streets looking anxiously for work but can find none to do. From the transition from the feudal system to the free the result is that the wealth possessers are relieved of look-

ing after their employed.

"The fact which seems to me to stand out to the human heart is the crime against the young and innocent chil-

"I think it damnable; a blot upon our escutcheon that children instead of storing up the food of useful knowledge must be dragged into the factory or the mine to have their blood and sine w used as a lubricator for the manufacture of

wealth. "You should see to it that the young and innocent children should be pro tected from the contemptible greed of unfair corporations as well as from the selfishness of their own parents. I appeal to you to have your own state law amended so that no child may be employed in factory, mine or workshop inder 14 years of age.

"Our organizations to-day are not protective but aggressive, not only defensive but offensive. It won't do any more to tell us our condition is better than our forefathers. Never will organized labor be satisfied until it receives more of the products of that labor.

"There is a fable that a man one owned a donkey which was allowed to graze as far as the cord with which it was tethered would permit. 'Let it out a foot,' said the donkey one day to its owner, for I have developed a wonderful appetite.' 'Why, your father,' said the irate owner, was satisfied with one-half the rope I have given you.' 'But don't you know,' sagely replied the poor donkey, 'that my father was an ass.

"So it is with the wageworkers who are not content with what they have to-day. We want more now. Next ally more. Do they want us to lie down and have them trample on us? Do they want us, after being the busy bee, to leave the honey so that the modern drones of society may suck the honey at their ease. We shall look the employers in the face, and claim that we have rights which we will compel them to respect.

"The first consideration in the struggle for the wagelaborer is organization, positive unequivocal organization. I have been a wagelaborer from my tenth and a half year. When I was 14 I joined the union of my trade. I have never been outside of that union since. I hold card No. 1 in the Cigarmakers' international union. I have worked at my trade for twenty-five years out of my forty-one. In creed, in nationality, in politics, I am a workingman, and as far as parties are concerned I say a plague on all of them. I think that the farmers are doing exactly as they should do. I sympathize with the farmer. I see how fearfully he has been ground down. Our organizations are not committed to parties or to men. We'll snow all the parties under unless they stand straight on the questions of labor. The rules that are enacted in our organizations, which control our conduct in the workshop, are more important to the workingman than all the laws passed at Washington, shop, a small building on the north side Jefferson City or Kansas City.

"The workingman's vote is said to be purchasable. It is not purchasable, but the poor fellow in rags who ekes out a miserable existence from year's end to year's end may be influenced in his vote by a drink of whisky or a square meal, perhaps, which he has not had for some time.

"It is not enough to be right, but we must have the power to enforce that right. Make your organization perfect and you will soon be in the way to obliterate wrong.

"The movements in which we are now going on in this world is merely to condense, to save time. If the wage-workers find that their condition woulbe improved by shorter hours they should organize for it."

A Painful Incident.

Washington, Feb. 20.—There was an unusual and sensational feature at the burial of Admiral Porter in Arlington. During the ceremonies at the residence Mrs. Porter was in a fainting condition. At the grave her nerves gave way. When the casket was lowered a volley was fired by the marines. Instantly there was a piereing scream of the most intense agony. The cheeks of old soldiers paled. For a moment it was feared that one of the guns had been loaded by accident with ball and cartridge andsome one had been shot. Then it was perceived that the strain had been too much for Mrs. Porter.

STANFORD'S SCHEME.

The Senate Finance Committee Reports 19 Adversely With Severe Comments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Under instructions from the Committee on Finance, Senator Morrill, the chairman, reported adversely to the Senate the Stanford bill, "to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulat ing medium." Senator Morrill, in his report, says the bill appears to be intended to supply a paper legal tender currency by permitting any owner of land to give a lien upon the same for twenty years to the United States Government, for which the mortgagor is to receive legal tender paper currency, and be charged 2 percent. interest. The measure is of unlimited magnitude and demands serious consideration from the high and estimable character of its dis-

tinguished author. The report contends that land owners, for the largest part the only class to be benefited, are too intelligent and prudent to cover their homesteads with mortgages, and even young men starting in life, when borrowing capital, do not intend to remain twenty years in debt. But the low rate of interest offered to land owners might inspire improvident habits and extravagant speculation in a class of people; now almost free from such temptations.

The report says that the bill embodies the principle put forth more than a cen-tury ago by the notorious John Law, that paper currency issued on land not exceeding its value will not depreciate. Experience has shown that whenever such reckless experiments, intended to secure cheap money, have ben tried, they have ended in commercial crisis, bankruptev and national loss.

The report compares the measure under discussion to the Argentine Republic and colonial currency schemes, both of which, says the committee, resulted in shame and disaster. *

RAGING RIVERS.

Damage By Floods at Pittsburgh and Other Points—People Driven From Their Homes

and Much Property Destroyed.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19: At 1 o'clock the current in the Allegheny river reached 33 feet 11 inches and be gan to slowly recode.

With nearly every iron mill flooded and closed down, railroad tracks washed away, squares upon squares of streets flooded to the second story and thousands of cellars filled, the direct loss by the flood can not fall short of \$100,-000. The poor living along the river have suffered so greatly that appeals for aid have been issued by the mayor of Allegheny: The greatest losses of course fall upon the down town wholesale stores and the river side 'establishments on Pennsylvania avenue, where fully three miles of cellars are 'flooded to the floors and goods damaged beyond

repair. A special from Johnstown says: "It is found that the foundations of many houses are undermined and loosened, entailing great loss. The bones of a flood victim were found at the point yesterday, having been washed up by the waters. They were taken to the morgue and then interred in the 'unknown' plot at the cemetery. Street cars are running again, and it is expected that the Cambria works will resume operations to-day. The most serious loss is now felt to be the destruction of the bridges, and the different sections of the city have no communication by wagons or transfer. The towns below is city are still while the farming communities are

heavy losers.' DAMAGE DONE IN KENTUCKY. CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Feb. 19.—The Big Sandy and Ohio rivers are both creating havoe here. Two houses were washed from their foundations yesterday morning and a large slice of Front street is gone. The people are fleeing from their homes along the river.

SERIOUS FIRE.

The Cypress Yards of the Missouri Pacific

Destroyed. Kansas City, Kan, Feb. 19.—The Missouri Pacific repair shops and round house in the Cypress yards, together with eighteen large locomotives, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss will aggregate \$175,000, principally on the engines.

Only one freight engine was saved. When the firemen found it useless to try to save the round house and machine shops they turned their attention to a small frame building occupied as an office. A force of men under the direction of Night Foreman Joseph Peabody carried all the books and papers of any value from the building to a small house a few hundred feet away. The office building was damaged by fire and water to such an extent that it will have to be torn down. The blacksmith of the round house, was also partially destroyed.

The machine or repair shops was a frame structure one story in height covering an area 50x80 feet. In this building all the machinery used in rebuilding engines was located. The loss on this part, including machinery, was about \$40,000.

The round house was also a frame structure and was large enough to accommodate twenty-one engines. The stalls were all filled with the exception of two and the yard men were just getting ready to run two engines in them. engaged in is to reduce the number of Of the number in the house were four working hours to eight. The struggle switch engines three new passenger and eleven freight engines. The freight engines were of the mogul and consolidated patterns and were all sixty ton engines.

A Reminiscence. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 19 .- The famous Emma Molloy-George Graham case was recalled by the death at his home in this city of Marquis Gorham. He was the father of Sarah Graham, wife of George Graham, of this city, whose dead body was found in an abandoned well on the Molloy farm near Springfield, Mo. Mr. Gorham gave the authorities the pointer that led to the discovery of the dreadful wife murder, the whole affair ending with the hanging of George Graham by a mob which took him from the Springfield jail. The affair created a great sense