VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

NUMBER 21.

THE WORLD AT LARGE. Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Carlisle offered In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence with Brazil in regard to the importation of certain products. Unfinished business was taken up, which was Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill to adjust the accounts of laborers to the eight-hour law. The motion to reconsider was disagreed to and the Senate proceeded to consider the copyright bill until recess. No quorum appearing at the evening session the Senate adjourned... A stormy debate occurred in the House on the order of business and the sundry civil bill was taken up, debated at some length and passed. Senate amendments to the fortifications bill were non-concurred in and the House adjourned.

THE Senate passed a number of bills of a private or local nature on the 10th and then considered at length the naval appropriation bill, pending which eulogies upon the late Representative Walker, of Missouri, were delivered and the Senate adjourned... The House passed a bill increasing the pension of the widow of General Custer to 3100 per month. The army and pension appropriation bills were sent to conference. The House then considered the Legislative appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and during the debate Mr. Dalzell (Pa) severely criticised the action of the Secretary of the Navy in reprimanding Commander Reiter for his action in the Barrundia killing and the denial of a court of inquiry to Reiter. Without completing the bill the House adjourned. THE Senate passed a number of bills of a

journed.

THE Senate on the 11th adopted several resolutions calling on heads of departments for information, and after passing one or two local bills resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, which was finally passed. The copyright bill was then taken up, but laid aside informally. The joint resolution continuing the laws of Nebraska over Oklahoma until July, 1891, passed, also a number of local bills and the Senate ad journed...The House passed the Senate bill to establish a record and pension office in the War Deyartment and then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Adjourned.

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 12th resumed consideration of the copyright

12th resumed consideration of the copyright bill, but as Senator Sherman was absent, and his amendment was pending, the bill was temporarily laid aside and the District of Columbia bill was discussed and passed up-on third reading. Many bills of a local char-acter, and saveral pension bills passed acter and several pension bills passed...

Soon after the House met it went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. During the debate Mr. Clevebeen an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary.

been an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary.

George J. Girson, secretary of the great whisky trust, has been arrested at Chicago on the diabolical charge of blowing up non-trust distilleries by dynamite.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on the 13th and placed on the calendar. The copyright bill then came up for further consideration, the pending question being Senator Sherman's amendment, which will admit to this country foreign editions of books copysherman's amendment, which will admit to this country foreign editions of books copyrighted upon the payment of regular tariff duties. The amendment, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted by 25 to 24. A message from the President announcing the death of Admiral Porter was received and the sexpired the agent at Shawneedeath of Admiral Porter was received and the sexpired in foreibly alloting the the Sanata adjourned. Soon after as the Senate adjourned....Soon after as-sembling the House went into Committee of few who were backward. ole on the legislative appropriation bill, the civil service clause being under confinally passed. The death of Admiral Porter was announced and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury on the 11th issued warrants for the payments of \$1,000,000 on account of pensions, aggregating \$30,000,000 due the quarter ending March 4.

REPRESENTATIVE STRUBLE, from the Committee on Territories, has reported favorably the bill to open the Cherokee Outlet to settlement and to extinguish the title of the Indians to the land. A long report accompanies the bill. It says that in the opinion of the committee the Indians do not have a good title to the lands.

THE House Committee on Judiciary recommends the impeachment of Federal Judge Alexander Boorman, of the Western district of Louisiana, for malfeasance.

THE President and Secretary Proctor have sustained Colonel Forsythe for his acts at the Wounded Knee fight. Forsythe had been severely censured by General Miles.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER succumbed to his long sickness at Washington on the 13th. He was in his 78th year and was born in Pennsylvania. In respect to his memory flags on Government buildings were hoisted at half mast.

THE EAST.

GOVERNOR HILL, when shown the letter purporting to be from Henry Watterson published in the Baltimore Sun, said: "I never received any such letter. It is the first I have heard of any such thing. It must be a forgery."

THE coke strikers in the Connellsville region had increased to 16,000 on the THE striking Connellsville coke burn-

ers threatened to mob the non-union men at Rainey's works, and forty detectives were distributed at the several

RIOTOUS scenes occurred at the Clark thread mills near Newark, N. J., the other evening when the non-union spinners quit work. A boy was shot through the foot by a special policeman.

JAY GOULD was taken sick at St. Augustine, Fla., on the night of the 12th. Exaggerated and alarming rumors were soon afloat. Gould telegraphed to his son at New York that he was all right.

THE New York Smelting & Refining Company has failed. It was said to be

doing a business of \$1,000,000. WILLIAM MARCUS MORTON, ex-Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died in Andover after a lingering illness. He was 72 years old.

THE First National and the North Middlesex Banks, of Ayer, Mass., have suspended. Cashier Spaulding has dis-

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THE sale of the Baker collection of Washington's books and other rare and historical relics bugun at Philadelphia on the 12th. About fifty people were present, most of whom were acting as agents for collectors and dealers. The

articles sold realized fairly good prices. THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has sued the Board of Education of St. Paul and the City of St. Paul to recover \$90,000 on three certificates of indebtedness. They all bore 7 per cent. Payment has been demanded, but has not been forthcoming.

THE Seney picture collection sale at New York has ended. Three hundred and seven paintings were sold, realizing a total of \$604,000.

THE pumping out of No. 1 slope at Jeansville, Pa., where the bodies of the miners are buried, is progressing rapidly. The counter gangway is now empty, and soon the slope will be dry. Preparations are being made to take care of the bodies of the men when they

careful burial. THE condition of the health of General Sherman was much improved on the 13th.

are reached and give them prompt and

SAMUEL MOREY, connected with the famous forgery of the "Morey Chinese" letter during the Garfield campaign, died recently in New Hampshire.

THE WEST.

THE United Mine Workers of America met in session at Columbus, O., on the 10th to consider methods of inaugurating the eight-hour movement May 1

MR. COWLESON, of Kingfisher, Ok., who has returned from a visit to Washington, reports that he heard directly from President Harrison that the Cherokee Outlet would be thrown open for & Nashville railroad, has resigned. settlement in the spring

THE lower house of the California final vows as a nun. Her \$7,000,000 Legislature has passed a bill appropri-ating \$300,000 for California's World's Fair exhibit.

In the Illinois House the Taubeneck Investigating Committee made a report exonerating Representative Taubeneck from the charges made against him and stating that the fullest investigation failed to show any foundation in fact

THE Republicans on the seventyseventh ballot of the Illinois joint assembly, dropped Oglesby for Lindley No result.

THE Mercantile building at Aurora, Ill., has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$35,000.

A BILL introduced in the Michigan Leg islature as an amendment to the local option law proposes to squarely reverse the present system. The plan is to consider that every county is a prohibition county until it is proved otherwise by election.

PRIVATE BLACKEN, Fifth cavalry, re cently killed the second cook, Gottlieb Nonneman, at San Francisco.

THOMAS NORTHCUT, Levi Brown, Ruth Jenners and Sidney Jenners were badly injured by an explosion of gas at Lafayette, Ind. The Jenners can not recover.

THE combination pulp and straw board mill at Elkhart, Ind., exploded with terrific force, demolishing the large brick mills. Schuyler Neswander. aged 25, was blown thirty feet and torn to pieces. George Hickman was crushed from his hips down and will die. Two other men were hurt.

TROUBLE commenced at the grading for the World's Fair at Jackson park, Chicago, on the 13th, a number of idle workmen attempting to drive off the Italians working for a contractor, causing the work to be stopped.

THE SOUTH.

COLONEL RICHARD F. BEIRNE, for a long time sole owner and editor of the State, of Richmond, Va., died on the 9th. He was about 38 years old.

THE Alabama State Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 to epresent Alabama at the World's Fair. THE Kentucky Union Railway Company has been put in the hands of Levi

Hege as receiver because of a suit against the road by New Yorkers. It is evident that the shortage of Eldridge Pierce, the absconding secretary of the City Loan Association, of Wilmington, Del., will amount to \$90,000 instead of \$47,951, as recently reported. It is believed the assets of the concern

are now about \$60,000, against \$140,000 this time last year. Extensive prairie fires have been raging through the western part of Hale and Swisher Counties, Tex., and thousands of acres of range have been destroyed. The fire was of incalculable

damage to stockmen. THE Alabama Senate has passed the House bill to redistrict the State into nine Congressional districts, the number to which the new apportionment, based on the late census, entitles the State. The Legislature has divided up the black districts by attaching black counties to white counties, so that a solid Democratic delegation is assured.

Samphon at the Bowman Lumber Com-pany's camp near Brownstown, W. Va. olutionary plot.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, has promised to support the demand of the workmen for universal suffrage.

THE claim is made by Prof. Lippman, of Sorbonne, that he has discovered a method of photographing the colors of a stained glass window.

In the British House of Commons the bill to permit a widower to marry his deceased wife's sister passed its second reading by a vote of 202 to 15.

THE real name of the banker known as Victor Mace, whose disappearance was announced at Paris, is Berneau Among his clientele were about 6,000 priests, and the Pope recently sent to him the Papal benediction and a photograph of his Holiness bearing his auto-

FROM a reliable report it is learned that the Russian authorities have caused a wholesale expulsion of Jews from Novgorod and its environs.

THE negotiations between Parnell and his opponents for a reconciliation have broken down. Parnell declares he will not submit to the dictation of Mr. Gladstone and the priests.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI, of Italy, will practice law again. THE British steamer Thanemore, from Baltimore for London, has been

given up for lost. She had a crew of 34 THE United States cruiser Baltimore

has sailed from Toulon for Chili. THE body of another mutilated wom an has been found in London. The murder was credited to "Jack the Rip-

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has placed his wife in the care of her parents while serving his sentence of imprisonment. PRESIDENT NORTON, of the Louisville MISS KATE DREXEL has taken her

goes to endow an order of sisters to educate negroes and Indians. Ex-President Cleveland's letter antagonistic to free silver coinage pro

voked much adverse criticism, especial-

ly among Western politicians. THE boiler in the Quebec Worsted Company's factory at Hare Point, Que., exploded recently, completely demolishing the engine house and about half The res

AT an exciting session of the Italian Cabinet most of the proposals of Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, were

St. Albert. Ont.

liope, that took fire at her dock at Newport, England, were found dead in their

A story obtained considerable circulation in Washington to the effect that the President had expressed his willingness to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver produced from the mines of the United States.

A Bulgarian newspaper says that body of Padlewski, charged with the murder of General Seliverskoff in Paris, has been found, half devoured by wolves, between Philippopolis and Zazanlik. The body, the paper says, was identified by documents found in the pockets.

MORLEY's motion censuring the Gov ernment for recent events in Tipperary was defeated in the British House of Commons by 320 to 245. The division was on strict party lines, the combined

Irish vote going to the Liberals. THE Chicago grand jury has indicted Gibson, of the whisky trust, for plotting with explosives.

Two men were buried in a terrific snowslide near the Belcher mine, Silverton, Col. Great efforts were being nade to recover their bodies.

THE time of the Senate on the 16th was occupied by Mr. Quay in answering certain charges with which he has recently been connected. The Senate then resumed consideration of the diplomatic bill. In the House E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, apologized for using unbecoming language against Mr. Fithian. The House was in committee on the Indian appropriation bill.

* CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 14 showed an average decrease of 0.5 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 10.7.

J. S. KYLE was elected United States Senator by the South Dakota Legislature on the fortieth ballot by a combination of Democrats and Independents. He was a Congregational minis

SEVERAL lives were lost by an explosion of gas in the Meyer shaft near. Scottdale, Pa., the mine taking fire. TERRIBLE storms are reported on the coast of Greece. A steamer has been

lives were lost. Other disasters are A REVISED estimate shows that the deficiency for the Pension Office is \$28. 678,332. The estimate first presented to Congress was for \$34,000,000. The

present estimate is a reduction on the former estimate of \$5,321,668. ALL the troops of the Argentine Re-EVERETT WILEY shot and killed Jan public have again been placed under arms because of rumors of a fresh rev-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

When the Arkansas Valley Bank at Wichita recently closed its doors it had on hand \$470 in cash and a lot of worthless notes and judgments.

Fred the fifteen-year-old son of City Marshal Grimes, of Marysville, was recently killed while out hunting by the accidental discharge of his gun. At a dance at Palmyra, Butler

County, the other night John Benton shot and killed Hale Cooper and was himself wounded in the side by a knife in the hands of Cooper. Petitions are being forwarded from

Wichita and other cities to the Legislature asking for the passage of a bill providing for the election of all city officers now appointed by the mayors of Three police officers of Leavenworth

were recently fined \$20 each for entering upon and destroying private property without a warrant. They broke down the doors of a German club and destroyed certain property found there-

The jury in the Spendlove murder case at Topeka, after deliberating over two days, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The penalty is not less than five nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment.

A Senate page the other day put a crooked pin upon a chair to victimize a fellow page, but a dignified Senator sat down upon it and got up again in a hurry as a "question of privilege." The Senator was indignant and the boys were frightened, but a written apology acted as a panacea and peace and harmong again prevailed.

Louis S. Holsey, of Arizona, shot his wife in the parlor of the Empire House at Columbus the other day and then killed himself. The woman was in a critical condition. They had been mar-ried about eight years but Mrs. Holsey had separated from her husband four years ago. She had brought suit for divorce, and failing to effect a reconciliation her husband committed the terri-

The residence of County Clerk Brown, of the factory. About 50 operatives near Topeka, was destroyed by fire the were killed and wounded. out of the building with difficulty. A young man employed on the place atempted to save some household goods, out was overcome with the smoke and had to be rescued. The loss was estinated at \$3,000, with \$1,200 insurance. A library valued at \$1,000 was destroyed with the house.

There has been considerable moisture Two of the crew of the steamer Cal- in the ground as the result of both snow and rain, and the plant is strong enough

to stand a good deal of cold weather. H. P. Drake, colored, shot and killed Ben Steele, also colored, near Welburn, Wyandotte County, the other afternoon. Steele was 45 years of age and single. Drake is 50 years old. He is married and lives with his wife and family on a farm, where the shooting took place. Steele was reported to have been of a quarrelsome disposition, and the trouble grew out of Drake's refusal to let Steele have five cents, at which the latter became angry and followed Drake for the purpose of "doing him up," when Drake

shot him. The report of the various trades Union and labor organizations of the State to Labor Commissioner Betton shows a healthy condition: Of the thirty-three trades Unions with a total membership of 1,289, eight with 292 members or 22 7-10 of the whole, report an average increase of 161/2 per cent. in wages in the five years ended with the year 1889, while four Unions with eighty-four members, representing 5-10 of the whole number suffered a decline during the same period of 27 per cent. These 376 men, or 291-5 of the whole taken together, shows a net

average increase of 6 4-5 per cent. Senator Mohler's bill to establish rates of insurance will considerably lover charges if passed. The provi sions of the bill relate to all companies doing business in the State without regard to organization, except the mutual benefit associations and incorporations. Section 2 provides that no life or fire insurance company doing business in the State shall charge or collect for premium on a life policy, or one for a term of years, more than 5 per cent. yearly on the amount of the policy, and not more than 1 7-10 per cent. yearly on a policy for a risk against fire. Heavy penalties are provided for the violation

f the provisions of the law. The People's party State Central Committee met at Topeka on the 11th and rescinded its action in removing Chairman S. W. Chase at its last meeting. Mr. Chase then tendered his resignation in order to remove all cause for discord. This was entirely unexpected, but as the resignation was insisted upon it was accepted and the commitwrecked off the island of Zea and nine tee proceeded to the election of his successor. Although Mr. Brown was elected by the committee at the time it decided to remove Mr. Chase, the committee chose Levi Dumbauld, of Lyon County, member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the House Committee on Elections, to succeed Mr. Chase as chairman of the committee. Mr. Randolph, secretary of the committee, also resigned and W. D. Vincent, of Clay Center, was elected in his

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-

In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Kelley's commercial congress resolution, which provides for a congress of representatives of Western States at Kanssas City, Kan., on April 19, was adopted. At ? o'clock the House resolution for investigating the cause of the Coffeyville dynamite explosion in 1888, was taken up and caused a debate somewhat on the dynamite order. The preamble was considerably modified and the resolution adopted. At the exenting session local bills were considered. was not in session in the morning and the evening session in the morning and the afternoon session was devoid of general interest. A resolution offered by Mr. Ruble was adopted, asking Congress to pay exUnion soldiers the difference between the de-The Senate spent a large portion of the day on the 10th considering a bill merely of local interest to Topeka. Mr. Carroll's bill abolishing the police commission board of Leavenworth and Wichita was defeated by a Leavenworth and Wichita was defeated by a vote of 18 yeas to 23 nays. The public works bill was considered in Committee of the Whole until adjournment. In executive session W. H. McBride was confirmed as Insurance Superintendent in place of D. W. Wilder, whose term expires July 1....The House spent the forenoon in discussing the Senate amendment to the Coffeyville dynamite resolution. A substitute was finally adopted. The concurrent resolution for a commercial congress at Kansas City was adopted and financial bills considered until adjournment.

adjournment.
Soon after the Senate met on the 11th the Presiding Officer appointed Senators Kimball, Mohler and Carroll (Leavenworth) as the joint committee to investigate the Coffeyville dynamite explosion. The Senate then took up bills on third reading and cleared the calendar. A few bills were introduced and a motion made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Carroll's police com-missioner bill was defeated, which went over....The House adopted a resolution ap-pointing a committee to investigate charges against the State House Commissioners. The Railroad Committee reported several bills favorably and Mr. Andrews offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Committee on State Affairs to inquire into the appointment of C. A. Henrie to a position in the labor bureau and for other information as to appointments. Many bills were then considered in Committee of the

THE Senate had a lively debate on the 12th on the House concurrent resolution which provided for the payment of members only for such days as actually spent in session, and it was finally rejected. The bill establishing a station at the University of Kunsas for the destruction of chinch bugs passed. The calendar was cleared and but little other business transacted of general public in-terest....The House passed the bill for a reselling of mortgaged property sold without appraisment for not enough to satisfy the mortgage, and also the general mortgage mortgage, and also the general mortgage bill. Mr. Cobun offered a resolution declar-ing that the House is unalterably opposed to any legislation repudiating just debts, and favoring such legislation as will render it possible for the debtor to meet his liabil-ities. The resolution was adopted. Speaker Elder's interest bill was debated all the afternoon in Committee of the Whole.

THE Senate spent the entire session on the Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, were rejected.

A NATIVE of the Shan States, Burmah, recently ran amuck and shot Major Nixon, Lieutenant Jameson and two Sepoys dead.

MRS. LA FRANCE and two children were burned to death in their home at St. Albert Ont.

The Senate spent the entire session on the 13th discussing the seed grain bill of Mr. Lockard appropriating \$150,000 for the needy of Western Kansas. The appropriation was finally reduced to \$100,000, but the bill failed by a tie vote of 19 to 19, there being two abstracts and the winter thus far has been as favorable as could have been wished.

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he Whole and recommended for passage. Soon after the Senate met on the 14th went into Committee of the Whole on appropriation bills. The executive and judicial bill was considered at length and the salaries of several clerks were reduced and the contingent fund for telegraphing, expressage, postage, etc., raised from \$3,000 to \$10,-000. Resolutions on the death of Admiral Porter were adopted and the flag ordered draped in mourning and the Senate adjourned. After the recipt of the news of the death of General Sherman an informal meet-ing of the Senate was called and it was agreed that the Senate adjourn on the day of his funeral The House debated the Doug las bribery bill and deferred final action un-til Monday. Many local bills were passed on third reading and the death of General Sherman was announced, a committee appointed to draft resolutions and the House ad-

GEORGE STARKEY ARRESTED. The Arrest of a Gambler at St. Joseph For

the Murder of State Senator Gillham a Alton, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 13.-George Starkey, a gambler, has been arrested upon a warrant charging him with the murder of State Senator Gillham, of Alton, Ill., in a burglary on March 18 last. Starkey has been in St. Joseph for the past six months, and has made his money exclusively by gambling.

The arrest of Starkey came about in peculiar way. He was suspected by E. F. Sherman, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, to be the man implicated in Wyatt's confession, and Mr. Sherman watched the man for a week, and finally notified W. W. Low, of Alton, a son-in-law of the dead man, who at once came to St. Joseph and had a war-rant issued for his arrest.

IN CLONMEL JAIL. Dillon and O'Brien Serving Their Sentence

of Imprisonment.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon quietly left London under a police escort at 7:20 yesterday morning, looking fresh and well after their night spent in Scotland yard. They enjoyed every liberty possible, and there was nothing to show that they were not ordinary passengers. They evidently regarded their approaching imprisonment with calm indifference. Messrs. Harrison and Gill accompanied them to the railway station and bade them a warm farewell as they started for Ireland. They arrived yesterday afternoon at Kingstown without any demonstration and were driven direct from the pier to the Kingsbridge station, thus avoiding this city. A crowd cheered them at Limerick Junction, and they were again cheered on their arrival at Clonmel and on entering the jail.

FATAL MINE GAS.

Miner Drops a Naked Lamp Causing an Explosion.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND SIX MISSING.

seat Alarm at Johnstown, Consequent Upon Raging Waters-Three Men Burled in a Snowslide in Colorado—Efforts to Reach Them.

Scottdale, Pa., Feb. 17.—In the Meyes mine, about three miles from this place, an employe dropped a naked lamp, when mine gas exploded with a terrible report and scattered the flame in every direction. The mine machinery and workings caught fire and the large fan used for ventilating the mine was totally destroyed. The interior of the mine seems to be one mass of furious

A large number of men are at work turning water courses into the mine. Moutz creek has been turned from its course and is pouring a large quantity of water into the seething abyss.

The Meyer coke plant, one of the largest in the region, employed 500 men. The men at this plant had refused to join the ranks of the strikers and the works were running full. Fifty miners were at work at the time of the explosion. All escaped except four pumpers, who are known to have been killed, and six or seven men who are

reported missing. One body was recovered, while three men are still known to be entombed. They are Poles and were known to have been fighting the flames from the interior, though it is believed they have been burned.

Water is still pouring into the shaft and the loss from a careless lamp is placed at \$50,000, with the flames still smoldering.

JOHNSTOWN FLOODED. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—At 80'clock last evening all the lower part of the city was inundated and the water was

rising rapidly owing to steady rains. On the South side and in Cambria hundreds of houses are flooded and the people are getting away in boats, as all bridges but one have been swept away. Late yesterday it was reported that the Shady creek boom, carrying 4,000,000 feet of logs was in danger of bursting, and the people began flying to higher grounds. There is no communication whatever between the different parts

of town. Reports from points between Johnstown and Pittsburgh indicate very high water, with several bridges and houses washed away as far down as Jeanette.

There will be no sleep in Johnstown,

as all the lower town houses are deserted and the people are huddled in the dwellings on the higher ground. DISASTROUS SNOWSLIDE. SILVERTON, Col., Feb. 17 .- News of a fatal snow slide has just been brought

into this city by a messenger from a point near the Belcher mine. Sam Helton, one of the lessees of the mine, and three miners, Thomas Owens, Ed Harris and Richard Hill left the mine to go to the boarding house. Near the mine is a small draw, coming to which the men decided to cross, one at a time. One had started across when

the slide came down. The sight of the moving bank of snow caused the other three to rush across, but before the other side could be gained they were caught in the snow bank and hurled down the mountain.

Richard Hill was taken out alive but the other three had not been when George Cook, the messenger, left, though all the available men in the mine were working with might and main digging away the snow.

RUDELY AROUSED.

Hotel Guests Skip Out of Bed on an Alarm

of Fire.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—A fire which for a time threatened the destruction of the upper floor of the Blossom House on Union avenue started at 2:50 o'clock this morning. Something like a hundred guests were

rudely aroused from their slumber by the clang of the fire bells and loud knocks at their doors, and many of them left the hotel in scanty attire, fearing that the fire was much worse than it really was. For twenty minutes after the fire was discovered there were lively scenes

about the corridors of the hotel, a few of the guests leaving their rooms in their night attire and dressing in the billiard room. A greater number of them, however, displayed much coolness under the circumstances, dressing and packing their effects before leaving

their sleeping apartments. The fire started on the fifth or top story, directly over the elevator way, and presumably was caused by the crossing of electric wires. The fire was subdued quickly after the arrival of the department.

Bursting Oil Tank Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17. - Eight of twelve tank cars that were coupled together and five loaded coal cars of the Pennsylvania railroad were destroyed by fire last night. The flames from the burning oil attracted thousands of people to the scene. Suddenly one of the oil cars exploded and the burning oil was thrown high into the air. The crowd made a wild rush for safety and were knocked down and trampled and some were badly injured, but none killed. The loss is estimated from \$15. 000 to \$30,000.

A BLUE RIBBON.

A ribbon of the softest blue, The sweet June sky's most lovely hue, When youth and hope made all things fair-I bought it to bind up my hair— To all my life it held the key, Yet never was it worn by me.

"My own! my own!" I thought him then, The handsome, blithe young sailor Ben. His last "good-bye" on leaving shore. His gladdest greeting home once more, Were always mine. 'Twas with a thought Of him that ribbon first was bought.

My heart beat high. I always knew Just when the Bonny Bride was due. With foot on land you sail the sea." Light laughed my cousin Jane at me. Oh, shallow-hearted, weak and vain, But full of arts, was Cousin Jane.

She spied my ribbon fresh and new, She snatched the length of shining blue, And knotted it upon her breast. It is the shade that suits me best; Oh, let me wear it once," she said. I bit my lip, but bowed my head.

When looking up, within the door Stood Ben, my Ben, at home once more. But, ch! his gaze—why should it be?— Was turned on Jane instead of me! She never looked so fair before; Twas that blue ribbon that she wore!

With jealous pang I knew it then— Forever lost to me was Ben. When Love attempts his wings to try, 'Tis vain to stay him; let him fly? But, oh! I knew I need not mourn Had I myself that ribbon worn!

Well, let it go. Sore Heaven's grace
Needs she who is not fair of face.
But 'tis its red robe mades the rose;
The garments charm for beauty goes;
And that blue ribbon held the key
Of all my lonely life for me!
—Marian Douglas, in Harper's Bazar.

JIM AND DOLLY.

A Sketch from Life on the West ern Prairies.

Dolly and he were friends. How or why the friendship was struck up is unknown. But this much is certain, that the first advances must have come from Dolly herself. For a friendship of any kind, much less a friendship with a chubby, dimpled little maiden was not much in Jim's line.

There was nothing attractive about Jim-quite the reverse. A great hulk-ing fellow, with a sullen face and evil eyes, who, young as he was, had dipped more freely into life's book than is well for any man to dip. And Jim had not come out of the ordeal unsoiled. It was a rough place, that little Western mining camp in which he worked-a rough place, full of rough men, with whom, moreover, he was no favorite.

"I calc'late," said Judge Remis, who was taking his ease outside after a hard day's work, and blowing in a gentle, meditative sort of way the curling smoke from his pipe—"I calc'late that than that Jim don't walk the earthdarned if he do!"

This sentiment, as fully embodying the views of the camp, was received with nods of assent. "And yet," said the judge, taking the pipe from his mouth, the better to enforce the remark, "Dolly there seems sort o' struck with him."

"That's so," said Big Ben, thought-

The camp uttered a growl or two of protest. What did Dolly see in him? was what the camp wanted to knowa question more easily asked than answered.

Pretty baby Dolly! with her dimpled face and brown eyes-darling baby Dolly! the God-given bit of childhood which was blossoming in the midst of that band of wild, hard-living, hard-drinking fellows, not one of whom at his wildest and worst would have done aught to harm her.

"Jest look at 'em," said the judge, raising himself up on his elbow from the soft grass.

The men followed his gaze; and about twenty yards away, appearing over the prairie ridge, they saw the two; Dolly seated on Jim's beautiful horse, Red Mustang, one of Jim's strong arms thrown protectingly around her; the other carrying her basket of berries, full to an extent that showed that Dolly's chubby, little hands had never gathered them alone.

Dolly herself was regarding the luscious fruit admiringly. "Daddy'll yike 'em, Dim, won't he?" they heard her re-

"Well!" said Jim, savagely, "seein' as it is daddy, I've no doubt he will. Daddy's ready for most all he can get."

There was a sufficient amount of truth in the statement to cause a smothered laugh of amusement amongst the listeners, in which daddy, otherwise the judge, good-humoredly joined.

Dolly did not laugh; instead her brown eyes grew troubled. Jim's remark had savored of disloyalty to daddy and lovalty to daddy was part of Dolly's simple creed. Suddenly she brightened. "So am I," she announced. 'Are yer, now?" asked Jim.

"Iss," said Dolly. "Aren't you?" Jim did not reply. Catching sight of the spectators, he lifted Dolly and the berries roughly to the ground, and went

on his way in his customery moody Dolly, apparently quite used to such treatment from her strange friend, picked up her basket and trotted con-

tentedly to her father's side. "Who've you been with, Dolly?" said Big Ben, catching her up in his arms

and tossing her to the sky. "Dim," said Dolly from Ben's shoul-

The men laughed. "Well, I am surprised," said Big Ben, loftily-"a little gell like you taking up with such as him. I wonder at you, do would be done for the little one.

For answer, Dolly buried her hands in Big Ben's curls, laughing gleefully. Whereupon a glorious game of romps

However, it so happened that Jim was to give a practical answer to a trail!"

Dollg's question as to whether he was ready for all he could get, by commit-ting a theft—a daring theft, and by no means his first, although for the first time discovered.
"Caught red-handed," said Big Ben.

his hand tightening ominously on his heavy stock-whip.

The camp was soon ablaze with the news, and from every side there flocked angry, fierce-eyed men. They made short work of such sinners in those days. A few yards of rope and the nearest tree used to settle the business effectually. A man might gamble or swear or use his pistol as freely as he pleased, but in such a community theft was necessarily the unpardonable crime. "To the right about!" said Big Ben,

sternly. Jim scowled at him. He did not ask for mercy, knowing that it would be He would have been the last to offer it in such a case himself.

Suddenly, attracted by the tumult, appeared Dolly, looking out at the world from her great sun-bonnet.

'Run away!" said the judge, sharply; 'this 'ere ain't no place for little gells.' Dolly was an obedient little soul, and in an ordinary case would have obeyed. But, baby as she was, something of the significance of the scene came home to her; Jim standing alone amidst that ring of cruel faces.

She gazed pitifully at him. "Go away, Dolly," said Big Ben; you've nothing to do with him. He's

Dolly's eves sought Jim's for a denial. As he met them with his own reckless, defiant ones a something else flashed into them, and then and there he uttered a downright lie: "Don't you believe 'em, Dolly; I ain't nothing of the sort." And half involuntarily he threw a wistful glance at Big Ben.

Spite of his roughness, Big Ben must have had a soft spot somewhere, for, bending down to Dolly, he said, gently: "There, you see, Dolly, I must have been mistook. This 'ere fellow, instead of being a thief, is a wirtuous youth, a innicent angel, in fact. Now,

So Dolly departed, satisfied.

After she left, silence and hesitation fell upon the men. The little scene had touched them. After a whispered consultation the judge, stepping forward, cut the cord round Jim's wrist, saying, curtly: "Here, you young scoundrel, we'll let you off this time! But clear out of this; we don't want no thieves here.'

Without a word Jim turned on his heel. Some men would have left the place at once; Jim was made of different stuff. Expelled from the camp, he built himself a cabin on the outskirts, not trying to live the disgrace down, but enduring it with the dogged obstinacy which was part of his nature. The miners, even Big Ben, ignored him completely; for Ben, for all that instant of softness, had certain rugged fibers of pride about him which led him to treat a thief with merciless justice.

But there came a time when Jim and Red Mustang between them were to do a more thorough-paced young scoundrel a fine work-a time when a sudden danger loomed out, and Jim rose to it like the brave man that he was-when with clenched teeth he subdued the demon within him, and proved that on occasion he was ready-not for all he could get, but to give up all that he had. For a savage "whoop" rang out one night on the unsuspecting camp. Men knew what it was, and sprang to their feet with a snarl of rage. Rifle in hand they rushed out.

"Injin," said the judge, coolly loading his rifle; and in the moonlight gleamed the dusky painted figures. There was little love lost between Injun and white man. The "man-and-abrother" theory had not been propounded on either side. It was war to the knife on both. "Steady! boys, steady!" said the judge, to whom such scenes were by no means new. "Ready there?

Now-at 'em!" And "at 'em" it was. Down swung the muskets, out flashed the shot, and with a look that was not good to see upon their faces, the boys began their work-sharp work-butchery. The savages swarmed into the camp only to be cut down. It was soon over. But the Indians had fought bravely, and, old tried hand as he was, an uneasy light had leapt to the judge's eye. "It was a close shave," he muttered, wiping the great drops of sweat from his brow as he watched the fleeing band-"a close shave. A little more and"- The pause was suggestive.

The day was already breaking when the judge turned in home. "Hope the little lass hasn't been scared," he thought; and involuntarily a queer, tender gleam passed over the weatherbeaten face as he thought of his "little

"Dolly," he said, opening the cabin door. There was no answer. "Dolly!" and then again a little quicker: "Dolly!" Again that night the men were aroused by a cry-an awful cry, wrung from a strong man in pain; and when they hurried forward it was to find the judge with the fashion of his face all changed, pointing to the empty cabin, on whose floor shone the gleam of a tomahawk. That and the confusion of the place told its tale all too plainly; Dolly had been carried off by the Indians!

In the dazed silence Jim stepped forward-Jim, with his shoulders well squared and a resolute look on his face. He eyed the group rather scornfully. "Going to stop here all day?" he asked. "Bein' as this is just the right time to give your horses a rest! I'm off!" And so he was, he and Red Mustang together, racing over the plain. But not before he had seized the judge's hand in a fierce grip, saying with a totally unexpected catch in his voice: "Jedge, if I can, I'll bring her back." Not much,

but it meant a great deal. Thoroughly roused, the rest followed his example-not one hung tack. All that fleet horses and brave hearts could

Over the prairie the little cavalcade started, Red Mustang, with that easy swinging stride of hers, taking the lead and keeping it. But Jim pulled her up sharply as there came a triumphant shout from behind: "Here's him on the plain-scalped.-Chambers'

Riding up, Jim looked at it with his keen eyes. "That's no trail!" he said,

contemptuously. Now, the rest of the men having stated that it was a trail, and being at east as well able to judge as Jim, did lighted for service. not receive his remark in the pleasant-

est spirit. "It are the trall," said Daryl Dash, in a quietly conclusive way, as if that set-

"But it aren't!" said Jim, squarely. Now Daryl Dash was one of the most trusted hands in the camp, and, being rods

backed by Big Ben, the rest naturally took his side. "This ain't no time for foolin'," they said, very sternly. "Here's the trail, plain as can be; and we're goin' to fol-

ow it up." "I'm not foolin"," retorted Jim with kind of desperate earnestness. "That trail's too plain for Injins to have left, unless they done it a' purpose. I can find the trail right enough if you let

me. Trust me, boys." "Take it, or leave it," the men had said, as they galloped off upon their

Away in the East the sun was touchng the sky with red-gold light. Great crimson bars, fleeked with orange, gleamed out broadly and then melted into the softer harmony around, and before one knew it, the whole shining mass united and out flashed the sun. But before it did that, Jim had made up his mind to do a very risky thingo rescue Dolly single-handed. Who else was there to do it? The others had ridden away in a direction which was every moment taking them farther away from the right track.

"My God!" he said, wildly. Was it a prayer from those rough lips?-a prayer which the Good Shepherd heard and answered? For Jim played a hero's part that day. He found the trail. For the sun glinting downwards caught the light of a small pink object on the brushwood, and rested there lovingly. Nothing much-just the torn string from a little child's sun-bonnet. But at the sight Jim broke into a suppressed whistle of triumph, and raced Red Musang forward as she had never been raced before. I never like to think about that ride. Enough, that Red Mustang responded loyally to the situation. From "noon to dewy eve" she carried Jim steadily. But when, trembling, foam-flecked, and parched with thirst, he stopped her as the Indian camp loomed in sight, he knew that his work vas cut out.

"Quiet! old lass! quiet!" he said, cautiously, dismounting and patting her with a look on his face that few but Dolly or Red Mustang had ever seen

The gallant beast seemed to understand. and, suppressing a whinny, rubbed her nose wistfully against the caressing hand.

Half gliding, half creeping forward, Jim took in the situation at a glance. The Indians had evidently only just stopped, and were hastily improvising of arrival would not last long, but that sentries would be set to guard against any approach. Suddenly his blood thrilled; for there before him, not a dozen yards away, lay Dolly reposing on an old b'anket in the healthy sleep of childhood.

It was a foolish thing to do, perhaps, considering the state Red Mustang was in; but then Jim was desperate. How he crawled forward, seized Dolly, and got back with her to Red Mustang unperceived, he could never have told himself. But get back with her he did, and in a flash the three were off.

"Dim!" said Dolly, clinging in blissful content to the rough red-shirted

"Ay," Jim answered, glancing down at her as he tightened Red Mustang's girth; "you go to sleep, Dolly."

So Dolly's little brown head nestled down, and Jim and Red Mustang made what speed they could, which was not a very great speed, although there came sounds from behind which made the mare tear forward and turned Jim

white. The Indians were in pursuit! Mile by mile, hour after hour, that fearful race went on. The rugged line of hills which marked the camp were the Baltimore was soon followed by its in sight now. But could Red Mustang adoption on nearly all the modern warhold out? She was already trembling ships of the United States navy. ominously, and Jim knew that the time was come. If she were to reach the camp at all, it must be without his weight on her back.

"Dolly!" he said, with a shake which made Dolly open her sleepy eyes. "I want you to do somethin' for me," he went on persuasively; "I want to get down here, I've-I've-a partic'ler reason for wanting to get down here"-and the arm holding Dolly as gently as a woman's kept her head turned well forward: "Red Mustang'll take you to the mains unknown and unexplored. Durcamp all right, if you'll be a brave little gell and go alone.'

"Oh!" and Dolly's frightened clutch was very firm.

"Will you, Dolly?" said Jim feverishly. "Dolly! Dolly! Little lass! Will you? For me."

"Iss, Dim," said Dolly, with quivering lips. Dismounting, Jim fastened her swiftly and firmly to the saddle, and gave

rosy lips. "Dood-bye, Dim," said Dolly, Red Mustang whinnied uneasily. But

her master had told her to go, and she "She'll do it," said Jim, with a great

sigh of relief. The Indians were very close now. In a curious, concentrated kind of way, Jim gazed at the plain, which the moonlight was kindling into peaceful

turned to face what was before him. one of these little ones, he giveth it plished with this sum, or with several unto me." And Jim had given more times as much, it will be money well than that he had given his life, for the invested. The work is needed to be next day Big Ben and the rest found done, and the wonder is that it has not

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The electric light of 20,000,000 candle-power in the lighthouse at Hanst-holm, coast of Jutland, said to be the most powerful light in the world, is now

-Electricity derives its name from the Greek word for amber, electron, because Thales, about 600 B. C., discovered that amber, when rubbed, attracts light and dry bodies, and in the twelfth century the scientific priests of Etruria drew lightning from the clouds with iron

-The city of Appleton, Wis., is to be lighted by electricity. In this there is nothing remarkable, but the reason given for the resolution of the city council on the adoption of the electric light is an entirely novel one-being that better light than gas is required from the fact that at present so many women are insulted nightly in the streets.

-An account of an interesting balloon ascension experiment is told by a traveler who has recently returned from Thorn, Prussia. The balloon was 13x15 metres, and required 1,000 metres of gas to fill it. The car was connected by telephone with a near-by fortress. The apparatus worked splendidly both ways, and the voice of the commandant of the garrison could be distinctly heard at a height of 600 metres.

-In view of the fact that the statistics on the use of the telegraph during the year 1890 in the various European countries will shortly be published, it is interesting to note that the number of telegrams for every 100 inhabitants during 1889 is as follows: Great Britain, 163; France, 88; Germany, 45; Italy, 26; Austria, 20; Hungary, 19; Russia, 9. For 1888 the figures are: Great Britain, 140; France, 80; Germany. 42; Italy, 30; Aus-

tria, 22; Hungary, 19; Russia, 9. -The cutting of veneers is now done by electricity. The veneering machine, instead of cutting or shaving around the entire circumference of the log, as usual, takes a thin slice from the flat side of it. The logs are of any diameter and are cut into lengths of ten feet. The veneering cutting knife is fixed beween two parallel shafts and the log s carried up and down in front of it vith a circular motion by revolving cranks and is fed against the knife by rachet and pawl in the ordinary man-

-In the United States 185 cities have 187 electric lines. Boston has 312 electric motor cars; St. Louis, 207; Rochester, 200; Pittsburgh, 170; Cleveland, 162; Minneapolis, 110; St. Paul, 88; Cincinnati, 77; Nashville, 51; Davenport, Ia., 40; Milwaukee, 55; Richmond, 45; Utica, 30; Scranton, Pa., 20; Albany, 16; Syraruse, 10, etc. The systems represented are all single trolley overhead. Four o ten storage battery cars are run on he Fourth avenue line, New York. Iwo storage battery cars are run on the Beverly & Danvers road in this State. and six in Dubuque, Ia.

Not many months ago a new system a sort of camp. But unsuspicious as they were of being followed so soon, described in the electric journals. The Jim knew that this first careless bustle principle of this process was the division of the picture to be sent into squares, each square being numbered to corre spond with a paper similarly prepared and to be drawn upon according to the direction sent from the transmitting station by the number communicated. While applicable to pictures having only straight lines, this process was not found feasible for the transmission of portraits. For this purpose an improved method has been suggested, by which it is claimed that an exact reproduction in chiaroscura of the original photograph can be electrically transmitted to

the receiving station. -An industry which promises to attain very considerable dimensions is the manufacture of the electric blower. which, started not many months ago, is now rapidly growing. This apparatus was primarily designed for use in dynamo and engine room of steamers and other places where the space is limited and where at the same time rapid and thorough ventilation is absolutely necessary. Owing to the extreme compactness of the blower, it may be placed in the smallest room, and proves a most powerful exhaust. It was speedily seen that such a device was invaluable on warships, and its installation on

ALASKAN EXPLORATION. An Immense Territory Which Had Never

Been Gone Over. To the army more than to any other single agent do we owe the transformation of the "Great American Desert" into the "Great Empire of the West," and it is quite natural, therefore, that the army should be looked to to explore the only part of our domain which reing the quarter of a century that has passed since the purchase of Alaska, the government has done nothing to ascertain what it had acquired. The country seems a bare, snow-covered and inhospitable Arctic province of value only because of its fur trade. This impression has been proved untrue, and we are beginning to realize that unwittingly we had made a very good bargain and got a valuable possession. The mineral, lumber and fishing industries Red Mustang the word. "Good-bye, of Alaska are taking rank as the richest Doll, and Jim's mustache brushed the in the world; and yet it is only with the little strip of coast lying to the southeast of Mount St. Elias that we are as yet acquainted. The territory is nearly as large as all of the United States lying east of the Mississippi river, and of the resources and capabilities of the territory as a whole we know next to nothing. For these reasons the Secretary of

War has approved a bill making an appropriation to send an exploring expebeauty. Then, with an ugly light in his dition into the interior of Alaska, and eye, he drew out his bowie-knife and has strongly indorsed the measure in his annual report. The amount required is estimated at \$100,000, and if the ob-"Whose giveth a cup of cold water to jects of the expedition can be accombeen attempted before this .- Army and Navy Register.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Cover your kitchen table with zinc or tin. Hot dishes will not injure it, and it is easily cleaned.

-Examine nutmegs by pricking them with a pin; if the oil spreads it is a sign that the nutmeg is good.

-Rubbers and arctics are very useful in cold and wet weather, but should always be removed while in a warm room. Rubbers are not to be recommended for constant wear, because they interfere with proper ventilation of the feet.

-- Mock Lobster.-Quarter of a pound of butter, one egg boiled hard and chopped fine, a saltspoonful of mustard, three tablespoonsful of vinegar, salt and pepper to suit taste, add this to one pound of finely chopped veal previously cooked and mix well.—Boston Herald.

-Boiled Goose.-Take a fat, young goose, soak over night in sweet milk, wash and put in cold water one hour. Fill the body with dressing made of bread crumbs, season with pepper, salt and onions; boil two hours, serve with giblet sauce and gooseberry jelly .-Ladie's Home Companion.

-To burns unsalted butter, fresh oil, yelk of egg or cold cream should be applied at once. An especial good effect is gotten from linseed oil and lime water in equal parts, or from bicarbonate of soda with the requisite amount of water to make a paste. Over such applications should be placed only a very thin bandage, not a thick one, which will generate warmth.

-Raisin Pie.-Grate the yellow rind of one lemon; discard all the white rind and seed; chop the remainder of the lemon and one cup of stoned raisins. Add to these a little salt, piece of butter the size of a walnut, one-half cup molasses, one cup brown sugar and two cups water. Boil all together five minutes, then thicken with five tablespoonfuls of flour. Bake between two crusts. This makes two medium-sized

-In cold weather it is not advisable to wash the exposed portions of the skin, the face and hands, too often, nor even to wash them in cold water at all. Lukewarm water should aiways be made use of, together with a mild soap, the alternative being the chapping of the hands and face, and even the appearance of salt rheum or eczema upon the skin. When frequent washing can not be avoided in the winter time, the exposed portions should be rubbed with freshly prepared cold cream, vaseline or

Chicago Pudding .- Ingredients: Four eggs, one and one-half pints of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, bread and butter, marmalade, one pint boiled custard; flavor with vanilla. Cut thin slices of bread and butter and spread them with marmalade. Fit them into a buttered pie dish until it is half full; then pour over them gradually hot milk, heated almost to boiling. Take off the fire, add the beaten eggs and sugar, stirred in with the flavoring. Place a small plate on top to prevent the bread from rising and let it soak for half an hour. Grate a little nutmeg on the top and bake, and when done turn it out of the dish and pour over it a pint of boiled custard. This pudding is good either hot or cold. -Detroit Free Press.

AN ANCIENT CRAFT.

Weird Yarns Told of a Century-Old Ship

Lying at Belvidere, near Tiburon, is an ancient hull, scarred and scathed by It is neither large, formidable nor ghostly looking, yet tales have been told of it in Tiburon which give it an unenviable notoriety.

It has been said that on stormy nights when the treacherous currents in Raccoon straits run swiftly and great billows come surging in from the Pacific, that scenes in consonance with the wildness of the elements are acted out on the strange, black hulk. Ghostly sailors in strange costumes run up the skeleton masts and behave in all ways as if the craft were battling with the gale. Tiburon Munchausens say that husky, hollow noises mingle with the winds that form a whirlpool about the blunt bow, commands are given in a Latin tongue and unsubstantial forms jump hither and thither among the rig ging to obey like active monkeys.

However doubtful may be the stories which are told of the vessels, she certainly has a history. This history was searched for among some local ancient mariners yesterday. They all said that the hulk was that of the bark Remifalo. One old salt who claimed to know the full pedigree of the Remifalo said she was a century old. A hundred years ago she was considered, though of only 200 tons burden, quite a large ship. She was originally a full-rigged ship, and is supposed to have been a Portuguese merchantman. Many years ago she came to this port, and for some reason or other was condemned and sold. Nick Richard, the well-known Russian ship owner, bought her and changed her into

"She carried coal cargos," said the reporter's imformant, "between here and Australia. She was a stanch vessel in spite of her marvelous age, and was built entirely of oak. Her hull had a very blunt appearance, fore and aft, with a sharply outlined bottom. I tell ou, sir, she was a regular waterwitch. High-toned yachts and speedy schooners were nowhere 'longside of her. She could beat 'em all working to windward.

"I remember she went to Sydney years since. Her commander, Captain Howard, more for a joke than anything else, announced that she was the ship that took the first voyagers to Australia. The story was believed, and the little craft was visited by hundreds of

"About eight years ago it was decided to end the vessel's long life of usefulness. She was verging toward decay, and it was feared that in some gale she would go to pieces all at once. She was accordingly towed to where she now lies. All the copper and iron have been taken from her hull, and she has been left to bleach in the sun and be carried off piecemeal by the tides."-San Francisco Chronicle.

Malaria

longs, onter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection even in the advanced stages when the terrible chills and

fever prevailed. Try it.

And if you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla
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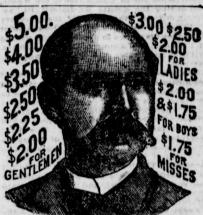
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1.100 For Ladles, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.

5.00 Shoe for Ladles, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.

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BEFORE MY BURIAL

Keep not the alabaster box You'd break upon my head Until I'm numbered with the host Of those whom men call "dead."

Beneath its lid no chidings hide, No censure, frowns nor scorn; No anger, irony, ill will; Naught to regret or mourn.

But patience, love and tender thoughts, Praises and kisses true, And all the fond endearing words, The kindest ever knew.

I know its contents and have seen How lavishly they lay Upon the bier of those on whom They are but thrown away.

Too late when eyes are weighted down, And hearts are cold and still, Its buds and blossoms, damp with tears, The lifeless hands to fill!

Before my burial break the box, And with its odors sweet Annoint my eyes, my heart, my soul, As well as head and feet.

Oh, give me now the lilles pure, The roses warm and kind, The gentle, clinging tendrils, fast About my life to bind!

Pillow my head on faithful breasts, Cross out my every wrong;
Anchor my soul to some glad hope,
And wreathe my path with song.

Yes, on my daily, hourly life,
The precious spikenard lay;
That you and I may share its sweets
Before my burial day,
—Hannah More Kohaus, in Inter Ocean.

AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER XII. Preparations for his departure kept Mr. Emerick at his office all day and far into the night for the next few days. He had decided to sell out his business entirely and was disposing of his stock of goods both in the warehouse and in transit for any amount which they would realize. He appeared to be in a state of intense excitement which was rather unnatural for him, as he usually maintained an exceedingly quiet demeanor. But the occurrences of the past few days had apparently unnerved him. His anxiety to get away was undis-guised and at times he had good cause to fear that his desires would not be accomplished. Disposing of the stock was an easy matter, but many of the outstanding bills due the firm were difficult to settle in a satisfactory manner, and many had to be relinquished altogether.

One night as he sat at his desk, very late, he heard a knock on the door and upon opening it was confronted by the tall, swarthy Spaniard who had hired the men to make away with Percy Lovel. Emerick locked the door after admitting his visitor, then turning to him with an evil look in his eye, said in Spanish, which language they always used in conversing with each other: "What does this late call mean?"

"I want this dirty business settled," replied the Spaniard in any thing but a pleasant tone; thereupon a heated conversation ensued.

"What did you do with the English-

"He is sixty miles up the country safely guarded by some trusty friends

"But your agreement was that his body should float out on the next tide." The easy manner in which these words came from Mr. Emerick would have made an ordinary listener's blood run cold, but the Spaniard sat stolid and unmoved. He evidently understood the extraordinary nature of the merchant and with no more excited exclamation than a "Ugh," he said: "I changed my

"Changed you mind! For what rea-

"Well, 1 thought it would be best to



"WHAT DO YOU WANT HERE?"

had the curly-haired Englishman's blood on my hands." "And that, I presume, is the purpose of this visit?"

"Nothing more," said the Spaniard, This seemed to irritate the merchant and he spoke sharply: "Pray, what proof am I to have that you will carry out your contract if I pay you?"

"My word of honor as a gentleman "Your hopor! A man whose hands are as deeply dyed in blood as yours can not know much of honor."

"I have sufficient left to stand my ground and fight fair when occasion demands it," was the retaliatory response which Mr. Emerick heard as he met the

Spaniard's withering gaze. "I shall refuse to pay you until I know positively that this Mr. Huntly as he calls himself is dead," was Mr.

Emerick's reply. "Then the prisoner will be set free at once and take the first boat back to this

"Let him come," said Mr. Emerick, deflantly. "You will have to fight him if he does," said the Spaniard, in a sneering tone. Now, if there was any thing under the sun which Mr. Emerick dis- asked.

liked it was a fair, stand-up fight, no "Yes, I will, and you shall have the weapons were. It chance of escape," was the woman's matter what the weapons were. It would never do for him to meet Percy Lovel and he knew it, so his only course was to settle with the Spaniard and run the chances of his finishing the work. After a moment's reflection he went to a safe in the corner, carefully counted out the amount and handed it over.

"You have saved yourself a great deal of trouble," was the Spaniard's remark as he pocketed the wealth.

"The vigilantes are making inquiries regarding the missing man. The hotelkeeper has reported the case, and if it should be learned that he spent the night at your house some very unpleas-ant inquiries may be made. Besides, I am not sure about Miguel Castillo; he may turn traitor after all. He and the Englishman were on very friendly terms to judge from the looks which they gave each other."

While these words were being uttered Mr. Emerick's face was livid, he clinched his fists and betrayed an intensely excited state of mind.

"In two days I shall be away from here, and if you carry out your contract there will be nothing for me to fear," said Mr. Emerick.

"You may rely upon my doing it," was the answer. Saying which the Spaniard rose to leave, and two minutes later he was on the street. About half an hour had elapsed since

the Spaniard's departure. Mr. Emerick

was plodding away industriously at his desk, and one by one was disposing of the numerous papers piled before him. Another half hour and he would have finished the work he had made up his mind to accomplish that night. But no; he was doomed to another interruption. A gentle tap on the door, an in-quiry: "Who's there?" and there came a reply in a soft voice of a woman: "Open the door; it is a friend." In an instant the door was opened, but a look of hate greeted the woman, who was the same person Percy Lovel had seen enter the carriage after leaving the concert hall. She was taken aback, such a reception being totally unexpected by

"What do you want here?" said Mr. Emerick, in his surliest tone.

"I want to see you; they tell me you are going away?" was the woman's inquiring remark.

'Well-what of it?" "Are you going to take me with you?" he asked.

"How absurd!" replied the merchant. "But you promised me that I should go to New York with you whenever ou went there," said the woman, in a pleading voice.

It was in a tone of cruellest irony that Mr. Emerick said: "Your aspirations in that respect were too sincere.'

"What! do you mean to tell me that you were not in earnest?" ejaculated the

"Did you ever believe for a moment that a reputable merchant would ever appear in New York society with Belle Lorimer, the variety actress, who has tripped on every stage in Europe and has been the subject of a hundred scandals, at his heels?" he asked, with a cynical smile.

"I believed that I was dealing with an honorable man, but it seems I am deceived." replied the actress.

"This is a world of deceits, my dear Miss Lorimer. So much so that one ought to become accustomed to it," was the unconcerned rejoinder.

"Yes, but the man who deceives me had better think carefully before he acts. My name has been bandied about by thoughtless women and slanderous men on all parts of the globe, and I have calmly submitted to it as a deserved punishment for my indiscretion. But when a man who passes for a gentleman, forsooth, comes to my aid and volunteers to help me raise myself from the level 1 have reached, restores my better nature by a magnanimous offer to make me his wife and in the end calmly informs me that he was only joking-then all the evil passions of my soul rise in force and I determine that sooner or later I will be revenged. Oh, no, Julius Emerick, you can not shake me off so easily!"

Belle Lorimer was thoroughly aroused now and she glared at her deceiver like tigress. No remark escaped him, however, and under the pretence of not listening he continued writing with as-

sumed indifference. "It is such flint-hearted villains as you who make women's hearts grow cold also. You lead us on to hopes of a better and purer life only to dash them away when you throw us aside, as a child does a discarded toy.

"Yet you go forth into the world and a place in society is willingly made for you; respectful treatment meets you on all sides and your past actions are never referred to-while we poor women, who in an unguarded moment lay ourselves open to the censure of the world, are forever condemned, and the mud which smirches our garments leaves a stain which can never be washed out. Why is it so none can answer. All that the world does is to keep on throwing mud at the poor defenceless woman and lionize the demon who has caused her downfall."

"What has all that eloquence to do with the present case?" asked Mr. Emerick, looking up from his work.

"Every thing," replied the woman, who was now thoroughly exasperated. You led me to believe that you were in earnest and now you tell me you were joking. Do you suppose I am going to submit to such treatment without a murmur? No, indeed. Either you him. marry me and take me with you to New York, or you do not go yourself. On that I am determined."

"I am interested to know how you will prevent me from going, my fair

tigress," he replied.
"The means will be forthcoming,"

was the answer. "My dear woman, you might as well attempt to stop the flow of the La Plata river as to try and thwart the plans of Julius Emerick. I shall go and nothing will prevent me-your interference

me directly," responded the actress. "Then will you kindly inform me

will count as naught." "The interference will not come from from what source I may expect it?" he

reply.
"Name the chance and you shall

The actress was sitting on the opposite side of the desk and as she gazed at the heartless man before her she seemed to transfix him with her look. She was quieter now and calmly commenced:

know my resolve in a moment," said

"The other night there was a card party at your house." At these words he opened wide his eyes and said: "Yes, what of it?" The woman continued: There was present at that party a handsome Englishman, and he caused a quarrel by accusing you and your friends of cheating him." "Yes," replied the merchant, "that is

"Where is the Englishman now?" sked the actress.

"That is not in my power to tell; why do you ask me?" said Mr. Emerick.

"Because at daylight of the morning your party broke up there was to have been a duel and since then the Englishman has not been seen. You know, or ought to know, where he is and unless he is soon found you and your friends will have to account for him. At present I am the only person not a member



THIS CLEARS UP ALL THE MYSTERY, SAID THE CAPTAIN.

of the party who knows any thing of the circumstances. You can guess what that means." In a voice of suppressed rage, Mr.

Emerick inquired: "Has that traitor, Miguel Castillo, been talking to you?" Yes, it was he who told me, and he says he fears that the Englishman has received rough treatment;" was the re-

"I always thought he was a cur, but if he murmurs another word to any one else he shall rue it."

"There is no fear of that," said the woman. "I besought him for your sake not to divulge the particulars to a living soul; and now I come to ask you to reward me."

Mr. Emerick was now on his feet pacing the room. He was evidently in deep thought, preparing some plan to rid himself of the woman. Finally he stepped up to her, and looking fondly at her, said: "You are good and true, Belle. You shall be rewarded-you shall go with me to New York, and shall have all the pleasures which your heart desires." Then he kissed her, as she questioned: "And you will really marry me?"

"Yes, I will," he said. In a moment the woman's whole e pression changed, showing that her denunciation of his conduct a few moments previously must have been sincere. Then a hasty conversation ensued, and arrangements in regard to their departure were discussed.

Soon afterwards Mr. Emerick locked his desk and they left the building togother. After taking Belle Lorimer nome in a carriage, Mr. Emerick went to his club, wrote a letter and seemed very anxious to post it that night for he walked over to the post-office and put it in the letter-box himself. It was to a friend of his in San Nicholas, a town about one hundred miles up the

On the afternoon of the third day after Belle Lorimer's interview with Mr. Emerick, the Spaniard, Miguel Castillo, came to her rooms and excitedly told her that Mr. Emerick's baggage had been taken aboard the Montevideo boat and he was going himself to that port at once. Not a moment was to be ost, so the actress hurriedly prepared herself to accompany the informer, saying: "He thinks he can escape me after all, but I will intercept him.'

The two hastened to the pier, and were just in time to see Mr. Emerick going aboard the steamer. On their way down they had called for the captain of the vigilantes, and he approached Mr. Emerick, saying quietly in Spanish: "I wish a word with you. This woman states that you know something regarding the disappearance of Mr. Huntly, the Englishman who was staying at the Hotel Victoria.'

"Certainly I do," replied Mr. Emerick. "I have just received a letter from him bearing the San Nicholas postmark. He is about to take a trip into the interior and will not be back,

probably, for several weeks." As he uttered these words he drew the letter from his pocket, and offered it for inspection. Several of the bystanders looked at it, but as none of them knew the supposed Mr. Huntly's hand-writing, none could dispute the genuineness of the letter coming from

"This clears up all the mystery," said the captain as he walked away. Belle Lorimer, without a vestige of color in her cheek, was left alone beside Mr. Emerick. "I will be revenged for this," she hissed in his ear. Then she followed the captain of the vigilantes along the pier.

Mr. Emerick proceeded to Montivedeo. where he hoped to catch the regular steamer for Rio de Janeiro.

CHAPTER XIII.

While Mr. Emerick was chafing under the restraint placed upon his movements by the iron walls of an ocean steamer, occurrences in New York were taking unexpected and almost sudden turns. From the day when Armida saw Eu-

gene Bregy picked up in an uncenscious condition after the collision of the gro ery wagon and the carriage, her in terest in him had been on the increase and, what was more, was undisguised. After his final recovery she insisted that all the supplies in that line for the house should be purchased from the Harlem grocery. To this of course no one made any demur, nor could they reasonably, so long as Eugene supplied goods of a quality good enough for their use. But after awhile Armida's interest had increased to such an extent that she had spoken to Eugene regarding the benefits which might accrue to him cepted her offer.

The result was that Eugene's presence at the house near to Gramercy Park Mrs. Delaro very naturally remarked it tax in the following words: and in a confidential moment referred to the fact when speaking to Mr. Wilcox. The old man's reply was that he did not think there was any impropriety in Eugene coming to take the lessons, inasmuch as he understood he returned the favor by giving Armida an opportunity to prevent her knowledge of French from rusting by means of conversation in that language. At the same time he pointed out, in as careful a manner as his frank, open nature would permit, that it would be advisable not to leave the young couple too much alone. In this opinion Mrs. Delaro readily concurred and she resolved, in view of the fact that so many highly bred young ladies had lately eloped with low-born coachmen and street-car conductors that she would exercise at least a little care in watching over her beautiful daughter's association with this young grocer to whom she had taken such a fancy. Not that she really imagined Armida was in love with him, but inasmuch as his lot in life seemed to be cast in so different a channel to Armida's she thought it well to enforce her motherly prerogative just a little, as a precautionary measure.

It was rather strange (at least so Mr. Wilcox thought) that Armida's regret over the absence of Percy Lovel had not been as marked as that of her mother or as sincere as he knew his own to be. The Englishman had found a warm and lasting place in the old man's heart; his society had been half the pleasure of old Wilcox' later years, and he missed Percy sadly.

It was one night about the time when Percy was being invited to permit one of the card party at Buenos Ayres to shed his heart's blood, that Mrs. Delaro and Mr. Wilcox were sitting in the library, wondering part of the time and discussing during the remainder in regard to the probability or otherwise of Percy Lovel's mission being one which would terminate profitably-at least so far as the object was concerned-or whether it would be only one more to add to the already long list of failures, when they heard notes of music in the parlor and the voices of Armida and Eugene.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SEVENTY-THREE PSALMS.

That Is the Number Thought to Have Been Written by David.

When we speak of David we use which names the whole from the largest shown not to be absolute and precise by to pay profits to the early possessor. the beautiful one hundred and thirtyseventh Psalm, which describes the con dition of the Hebrews in Babylon five centuries after the death of the minstrel King. Seventy-three Psalms in tion as nature's God intended. all are ascribed to him. This is not the assumption or opiniou of conservative writers only. Bleek, whose work is revised and sanctioned by Wellhausen, admits it to be a matter of the highest probability that no inconsiderable number of the Psalms are due to his authorship. He also, with others, largely accepts the inscriptions which are prefixed to them. According to Canon Cook, a judicious and able writer, it was never held that the entire Psalter was the work of the King, and he says that in the time of the Maccabees the completion of the book was ascribed to Nehemiah. He thinks that a large proportion of the two closing books (out of the five books composing the Psalter) belong to the period of or following the exile. But of the three Psalms most pointedly referable to the Messiah, two (xxii., ex.) are Davidic. He shows how the conclusive objections to the theory which refers the Psalms to the Maccabean age are sustained by various advanced German writers, and Bleek holds that no Psalm can be shown to be ater than Nehemiah. But the master idea of the whole argument is not so much that such and such Psalms were produced at such an era, as that the book at large is the product of that influence which stamps it, like the other books of Holy Scripture, as embodying a Divine revelation. - Right Hon. W. E.

Gladstone, in Good Words. A beautiful story is told of a busy physician, who was so grave and hurried all the time that some people had grown to think he had a cold heart. He had been visiting every day in the family of a home missionary; the father of the family had been very sick, but was slowly growing better. The doctor's bill worried him very much. He urged his wife to ask the doctor for it the next time he came; she was to explain that they could not pay it just then, but wanted to know how much it was. "Your bill?" said the doctor, looking about the plain little room, where so few comforts were; "very well, here it and opening his pocket-book he drew out a ten-dollar-bill, laid it on the table, and vanished through the open door .- Pansy.

Well Watered.

Tenderfoot-But do you enough rain, out at Dry Desert City, to make the crops grow? Boomer (who has land for sale)-

Rain! Great waterspouts yes! Why, the principal crop they raise out there, every spring, is umbrellas. -Light.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

MAYOR SARGENT'S MESSAGE.

One of the most remarkable inaugural addresses ever made by the mayor of a city was that of Hon. Joseph B. Sargent, who, on January 1, was sworn in-to office as mayor of New Haven, Ct. Mr. Sargent is a well-known manufacturer and a student of political economy who has advanced views on social questions, and he evidently has the courage of his opinions. The first part of the message relates to the improvements necessary to New Haven's growth and prosperity. He recommends the ownerin after life if he possessed at least a few accomplishments. So to give the suggestions some practical shape she and other works and the street carlines, and the controlled works and the controlled works. had suggested giving him lessons in and the establishment of new public music herself and he had eagerly ac-

The message closes with a discussion of the relations of labor and capital, and became such a frequent occurrence that a flat-footed declaration for the single

"Capital is absolutely necessary to the civilized employment of labor.

"None of the operations of business manufactures, building or farming can be carried on successfully without the friendly union of the three elements. Labor without capital is the labor of the crude barbarian working without tools.

"A country with no capital, but with labor and directors of labor (or chiefs), is in a savage stage. A country with all three of the elements harmoniously united is civilized, enlightened and prosperous. Civilization can not exist without capital.

"No civilized community would for a moment think of taxing labor nor managing ability. No intelligent community would attempt to tax either of those two elements of all successful industry and business for fear of driving them away. Why should civilized society punish successful industry by taxing the results of it? Why should civilized society punish capital, the savings from successful labor, and try to banish it and leave labor unemployed?

"Capital is timid and flies away on the first approach, or apprehension of danger. 'It worketh where it listeth and we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.' It surely will not remain when in danger, nor will it work in any community except at market prices over and above all charges and natural and therefore unjust burdens

"It seems to me that it would be for the benefit of all labor and all enterprise in the city of New Haven and would greatly increase its growth in business, population and capital, if capital were as free of taxation as is labor and as is managing ability. If such were the permanent policy of New Haven, capital would make its home here and work at a lower rate with labor, securely free from punishment for coming here and feeling safe in abiding here. Neither labor nor enterprise is taxed, nor should capital be

taxed. "Land, as our forefathers found it, is labor of the hand or head of man. Nain proportion to market price. It can not be concealed and all owners can be popular and general form of expression, served with exact justice. No encouragement should be given, through low or most weighty and most conspicuous taxation, for the holding of land out of shore of the parts. The phrase is sufficiently use in order to compel the land-needy

"In the taxation of land only, for all necessary public revenues, the distribution of the tax over the whole community would be equitable and in propor-

"Capital may be driven away and labor paralyzed by the taxing of capital, but the land can not be driven away. The owner can annually or monthly recover from the user or renter the tax he has paid on lands used or occupied, but the tax on lands not in use, but held waiting till the increase in population compels its purchase at an expensive price, can not be recouped by distribution over the people in the form of rents or otherwise. The owner of unprofitably used or vacant lands would thus be tempted to sell for occuget homes and the city would grow in will do the rest. consequence.

"It is claimed by students on the sub-ject of taxation that the taxation of capital and all other personal property is unequal and unjust to the conscientious and truthful, because only the few give true statements of their personal wealth. One of the commissioners of taxes in New York has recently testified, under oath, that 'the taxation of personal property is almost an entire failure; that it leads to efforts, and very strenuous efforts, on the part of capitalists (all owners of personal property are capitalists) to remove their property beyond the jurisdiction of the city and State. It offers no encouragement for capital to come here; that the law, as construed by the courts, enables any one who chooses to so dispose of his personal property that the tax department can not reach it. Those who untage of it, do so in a majority of cases. do not understand their rights pay in morals or wealth.

more useful buildings, and thus building the burden of taxation." enterprise and employment of builders labor is not encouraged, and the land is of the whole public. Chapel, State and whoever can seize power. The

dences. "It is claimed that by the taxation of much at steak .- Social Problems.

personal property, liberal expenditures n proper articles of use, or art in all forms, and home adornment are dis-

couraged to the injury of labor.

That if personal property in a city were free from taxation more people of wealth would permanently reside in that city, and there expend their incomes and invest, or lend, their capital for

use there, to the great benefit of labor. "That much capital now invested in other States or foreign countries would come to the place of security and of freedom from taxation, to the great benefit of enterprise, labor and permanent wealth.

"That all mechanical, manufacturing and commercial industries would increase to the great benefit of labor; the necessary co-partner of capital in all such enterprises.
"Any disadvantage or harm attempt-

ed to be put upon capital always re-acts upon labor, while capital silently flies away to a place of security if not of profit.

I do not point out nor consider what s sometimes claimed to be the inherent wickedness of forestalling the distribution of land to the whole people. but only its remedy, and the good of the city as a whole.

"Equitable taxation is most surely and easily arrived at by putting all taxation upon one article of such universal use that no person can exist without its direct or indirect use. Pig iron might be selected as the article, or pig iron and other metals. The taxes, if all of them were collected from metals, would be immediately and equitably spread over the whole community in just proportions. But the difficulty in taxation upon metals is first that there might be concealment of quality, and, second, it would interfere with the manufacture of metal goods for export.

"Taxation of land only has no valid objection in equity, can not interfere with manufactures and labor, and would tend to wider distribution of land and homes among the people.

"But whatever may be the future methods of taxation or sources of revenue for the support of local, State or National Governments, let us hope that there be no more collected than is absolutely necessary for the proper and economical administration of governmental affairs, and that there may be no direct nor indirect imposition of unupon the whole for the benefit of any favored or grasping few."

Spurious Land Reform.

William Wolff, formerly an active worker of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, of New York City, is now in Germany. In a letter to Mr. Klein, of the club, he describes a so-called "free land" movement that is being vigorously pushed by a Dr. Hertzka, of Vien-Mr. Wolff heard that free land societies were being started in Germany and Austria, and literature was being distributed, and he wrote to Dr. Hertzka for information. He learned that the not capital. It was not created by the whole social problem was about to be labor of the hand or head of man. Nature's God gave it to humanity and to to duced—unfortunately, nowever, not the animals without price. It should in Germany or Austria, but in Central supply funds for all needs of government, and the rate of exaction on the land in the various localities should be free land on which to start socialistic communities. The scheme is not to make land free, but to find some free land; to stave off the struggle at home by shipping the malcontents to foreign

From the days of the Roman republic. when the soldiers and citizens were kept quiet by gifts of land in the conquered provinces, down to these times of Salvation Army colony schemes, this form of soothing syrup has been pre-pared and administered to the people by statesmen, philanthropists and knaves. In the present instance the socialistic idea of common ownership of land and capital, and of every body belonging to a trade or professional guild, is introduced to make the drug more palatable. Germans, however, are fond of their fatherland, and whenever they realize that all the people need is access to the land, they will find the necessary land a good deal nearer Berlin than Central Africa. The Single Taxers of Germany, of whom there are now quite a number, will do their part in correcting this bopancy or use, and thus poor men might | gus "free land" idea, and common sense

The Detroit Free Press on the Farmers and the Single Tax.

In response to a letter written by L. W. Hoch, of Adrian, Mich., the Detroit Free Press defends the income tax as a step toward compelling the very rich to bear their share of the burden of taxation, and in answer to a question concerning the single tax the paper says:

"As to what the effect would be of the operation of the 'single tax' it is pure speculation, and involves so many considerations that in the absence of any pressing question of its present adoption it can hardly be worth while for us to take the time and space necessary to discuss it. One thing, at least, can be said for it. It is the only method of taxation, probably, which would enable the government to collect the entire derstand the law and can take advan- amount of tax levy without any discrimination between those on whom Those who are ignorant of the law and the levy falls. We are inclined to think. moreover, that the imposition of the taxes.' The foregoing testimony was entire tax on land-not necessarily in given concerning the present tax laws the Henry George fashion-would of New York which were made for the eventually make the burden of taxation express purpose of increasing and press more evenly all around than can equalizing the taxes on capital or other be done in any other way. This is a personal property, but resulting, as hard doctrine for the farmer to accept usual, in harm to enterprise and labor, with his present notion that the exand in no corresponding gain to any emption of personal property from taxother property nor to the body politic ation would make him pay the tax of the merchant, who has only personal "It is claimed by investigation that property. It is not improbable, however, tax on buildings discourages the erecthat at a comparatively early day the tion of buildings, and that old, small farmer will be foremost among those and unsuitable buildings are allowed to asking for the single tax on land as the remain on valuable city lands, because only method of compelling the dwellers of the fear of taxes on expensive and in the cities to bear their just share of

A COMMUNITY composed of very rick not put to the best use for the interests and very poor falls an easy prey to Church streets in New Haven are evi- poor have not spirit and intelligence enough to resist; the very rich have to Official Paper of Chase County.

consideration than ever before in its history at the hands of the administration, because it swung over into the list of doubtful states.—Florence One of the largest clocks in the world is the great Parliament House

Kansas will hereafter receive more

world is the great Parliament House clock. The dials are 22.2 feet in diameter. The depth of the well for the weight is 174 feet. Weight of the minute hand, 2 ew; length 14 feet; glass used in dials, 24 tons. The large bell is heard ten miles off, the small one four to five.

A motion to prohibit gum-chewing the diameter of the day, we are disposed to trust his judgment on this silver measure. We give below a short letter from Mr. Cleveland to the president of the New York board of trade and transportation, dated Feb. 10:

"My Dear Sir: I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend to-morrow evening a meeting."

A motion to prohibit gum-chewing in the Kansas Senate was lost, which shows that the Kansas statesman amateur .- Newton Republican.

That's right; but they expectorate higher than that before the end of the session.—Wichita Eagle. Saliva body is very properly called a part of the Legislature.—Marion Record.

Guttural wrong, it is gumlac that is

decoration that can be given to a woman till the Sultan orders something higher. This signifies his good feline for the editor of the *Tribune*. Meanwhile the Democrats in Congress will soen confer upon Hon. Thomas Reed, of Maine, the Order of the Tomkat and give him an opportunity to examine his pause.—Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

Every line in a newspaper costs something. If it is for the benefit of an individual or firm it should be paid for. If a grocer was asked to donate groceries to a person abundantly able to pay for them he would refuse. | been heard to deny the truth of a state-The proprietor of the newspaper must ment made in the Messenger some time pay for the free advertisements if the benficiary does not. And yet it is one Otis, of this district, owed his election benficiary does not. And yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many people that a newspaper has a space in its columns to rent, and must rent it to live. To give it away or rent if for any less than living rates, would be as certainly fatal as for a landlord to supply houses free of rent.—Counto supply houses free of rent.—Coun-cil Grove Republican.

"By watching the advertising colemns of a newspaper we are enabled to know the exact condition of mer-cantile affairs, and of the general prosperity or depression in the town where the paper is published. We can sit at our desk and pick out the live business towns all over the country, and also, the slow, dead towns. There is no better index to a town than its news-paper. It is considered, by sagacious men, a better criterion to go by than a photograph. It is the enterprise of may pick up a paper and at a glance, see We mean business, or We're deader than a stuffed bird, as plainly as though it were printed in big type and red ink across every page."—Exchange.

every one will be interested to know the methods and appliances for fighting fire in the metropolis, which are most vividly described and splen-didly illustrated in the March number of "Demorost's Family Magazine." just arrived. As usual, this Magazine is brimful and running over with good things,-something of special interest to each member of the family. Those with artistic tastes will be delighted with the paper on "The Art Schools of New York," which are most charmingly discoursed on by one who has had intimate acquaintance with those most preminent, and the accompanying illustration drawn from life; many a pleasant evening can be spent in the from the explicit directions and illustrations given in "Modern Round Dances;" those who long for a country home of their own may learn how their dreams may be realized at small expenses, by reading about cottages that publicans would have had a working majority in the lower house and John from the explicit directions and illuspaper entitled "Inexpensive Homes;" and the prospective bride who, some day, may possess one of these homes will gather many practical hints from
Dorothy's Trousseau," which was arranged for \$100. Surely, here is a wide

What they have done, and the most of diversity of interest; but in addition well-stored departments, and nearly three hundred handsome illustrations Every number of Demorest's Family cnjoy them. It is only \$2 per year, ers. However, it might be well to keep in view the facts we have stated when making your estimate on future

WHO IS RIGHT?

From the Florence Bulletin.) The free coinage of silver is a question that has been the source of much perplexity to the mind of the editor of this paper. In March last we suggested a series of questions as to the method of getting the proposed silver certificates in circulation, and in all the labored editorials, expansive interviews, and exhaustive speeches by the silver men, there has not been a are well worth visiting this winter. It

The Chase County Courant, The fact still remains that in this free coinage measure the people are left to get their money the same old way—by working for it, and the speculators and mine owners increase their millions the same old way—by having a "corner" on the situation. But notwithstanding this, we still tried to pursuade ourself that there was a benefit in the massive that had not been disin the measure that had not been disclosed, but on that score, we cannot quiet the distrust of a measure which cannot be made plain to the people In our gropings upon this question we find one man of courageous ability and unimpeachable political honesty has taken a bold stand against the popular clamor for free coinage, and inas

tend to-morrow evening a meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the great The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Whitclaw Reid the Order of the Shefkat, the highest Turkish decoration that can be given for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless ex-periment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

JUSTA FEW FIGURES. It has come to our knowledge that certain politicians in this county have

dies on the Duate tick	er by co	unties:
COUNTIES, HUMPHREY.	WILLITS.	ROBINSON.
Butler1903	2152	1061
Chase 713	687	447
Coffey	1443	696
Greenwood1498	1610	513
Lyon	2231	840
Marion	1455	902
Morris	1047	448
Osage1977	2886	670
Shawnee4940	1099	4067
Wabaunsee 924	1049	727
Woodson 1002	337	267
Totals	16496	10633

From these totals it will be seen that Gov. Humphrey carried the Fourth district over Willits by a plurality of 2,270. The other Republicans on the State ticket all had pluralities in the the inhabitants, not the size of the district ranging from 1,600 up, with the buildings that makes the town. You may pick up a paper and at a glance.

see We mean business, or We're deadrunning even with Ives, the combined running of the history of Gen. B. F.

Butler. No man in the whole nation Alliance and Democratic nominee.

Coming to the Congressional contest d ink across every page."-Exchange.

Fire! Fire! The sudden cry natphrey; but Otis had 24,993, or 8,497 more than Willits. Where did these but modern appliances for fighting the votes come from? From the Demomerciless flames have been carried to crats who voted for Robinson and the such a degree of perfection that the remainder of the Democratic State Orleans the best government the city knowledge of their existence inspires ticket. Had there been a Democratic ever had, as Commander of the Army of the country, aggressive, but at the same confidence even when in peril from fire candidate for Congress on the track The New York Fire Department is world-renowned for its efficiency, and from eight to ten thousand votes ac-

> Thanks to the efforts of the delegations from Greenwood and Coffey counties the Democrats made no nomination, and when the Emporia Congressional convention adjourned, after deadlock of two hours, the election of Mr. Otis was assured.

We might add further that the same condition of affairs existed in the Third and Seventh districts. But for Democratic endorsement and support neither Ben Clover nor Jerry Simp-son could have touched with a ten a pleasant evening can be spent in the home circle learning how to dance, from the explicit directions and illus—

Mr. Peffer says publicly that he does majority in the lower house and John J. Ingalls could have easily succeeded himself without departing from the

decalogue or the golden rule. them, at least, are not sorry for the there are bright stories, and the usual action taken; and, as stated at the outset, this article is written simply for the purpose of furnishing the figures to prove statements previously made, Magazine," brings its quota of pleas the veracity of which has been called ant surprises, and every family should in question by some of the local lead-

elections.—Eureka Messenger.
Yes; and that dead lock was on the manner of voting, on which proposi-tion the Chase county delegation voted against the Coffey and Greenwood county folk's idea, but voted with them when it came to making no nominations, as that was what the Chase county delegation were working for from the beginning.

SOUTH OF SNOW BELT.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico the silver men, there has not been a thing said or written, that we have seen, that throws any light on the subject of "how is the farmer and mechanic to get these much talked of silver certificates?" Banker St. John of New York, in his recent letter in favor of free coinage, only talks about there being no danger of an influx of silver from Europe, and in this we think he effectually answers a very weak point of the "gold bugs," but this is of no importance in the matter.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., is of no importance in the matter. agreement.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A pleasant word or two with you. Many of you are old time subscribers and an occasional reminder is carefully heeded. To our later friends we point this exampled courtesy.

On our mailing list there are fully five hundred subscribers who owe on subscription six dollors, on an average. \$3,000, you say, due us! Correct.

Experience shows that the most of these delinquencies are due to neglect- | - & fulness rather than inability to pay. Our policy has been to allow our subscribers their own time; but when one allows himself to get as much as three or more years behind, the "puttingoff" comes with greater ease. You, dear subscriber, will generally say when you come to settle, that it ought to have been paid much sooner, that you were able to yay, but neglected to

Now, if we were rich, we would like to let "by-genes be by-gones," and let you keep what you owe, and start from this moment with cash-in-advance subscriptions. But what you owe is rightfully ours and we need it. These calls do not come unless they are nec-

Take the date opposite your name on the upper margin of first page or wrapper, count the time to January 1. '91, and find how long yeu are delinquent. Reckon the subscription at \$1.50 per year, as we will not just now insist on the \$2.00 rule, although some of you owe us as far back as when our paper was \$2.00 a year, even if subscription was paid in advance, and you a cent what you owe us. Then come in with the money and square up and pay a year's subscription in advance. Two dollars a year still holds if you want to pay up your subscription and stop taking this paper; and at the expiration of 30 days from this 22d day of January, 1891, the \$2 per year rule will again be put in force on all subscriptions to the COURANT then in arrears; therefore, you should see to it that your subscription is paid when it can be done at \$1.50 per year.

MAJ -CEN. B. F. BUTLER. HE WILL RETURN TOTHE SOUTH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE; THE WAR.

Butler. No man in the whole nation has been more constantly in the public eye for the last four decades than he. As a successful lawyer and influential CNLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Special politician before the war, as a patriot Missouri, Illinois and Texas Editions are the country's call at the firing upon States contains nothing but details of im-Fort Sumpter, as the man gave New of the James, as a Representative in time liberal, aed the only thoroughly nation Congress and a leading politician since al journal in the whole country. Remember the war, he has had public attention the price is ONLY ONE SOLLAR A YEAR. cording to his personal popularity, and Harrison Kelly would have continued to represent the Fourth district for two more years.

Constantly focused upon him. No man in the country has received more praise and more abuse than he, and no man two more years. admirers. Many of the people of the South have been particularly bitter against him, and have tried to make his name the synonym for all that was detestable, He is now about to return good for evil, and heap coals of fire equability is constant, and its dryness is pro-upon the heads of his detractors by a great enterprise to help restore pros-perity to the region which suffered so severely from the ravages of the war. He is at the head of the great Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, which is made up of capitalists whom he has associated with himself in a scheme to rebuild and develop large portions of Dixie. Early next month he intends to make a tour of the South, visiting that section for the first time since the close of the war-twenty-six years ago. He will go to New Orleans, and to all other prom-inent points, and survey the field of operations of this company carefully. to inform himself personally as to the possibilities of each locality. There is something phenomenal in such a tour by a General whose first was sword in band, but who now goes as a restorer. It will be watched with great interest by all sections of the country.—National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

T. DOSTER, JUDGE.

This Court, which began its Febru ary term, Monday afternoon, has disposed of the following cases, thus far: Ettie Coulson vs. Polly Clay et al., toreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed. C. C. McDowell vs. Arch Miller, ad-

ministrator of John McDowell, recovery of money; judgment for plaintiff for cost. John R. Muhanc et al. vs. Alexander Newby et al; foreclosure; settled. Emporia Investment Ce. vs. Chase Co. Agricultural Society; Sheriff's

sale confirmed.
Same vs. W. H. Shaft et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1.946, and sale without appraisment.

Jesse Delong vs. Martha Delong, divorce: order of June 16, 1887, awarding custody of children to plaintiff vacated, and custody of same given to defendant.

T. A. Freeman vs. Leonard Stephenson et al. step of execution order.

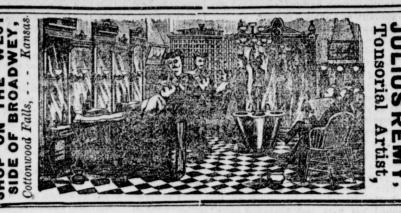
son et al.; stay of execution ordered on

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROLAND ROBER T ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, -



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FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



TWO PAPERSA WEEK FOR A DOL- Ritner's Commercial Cellege, The "Twice-a-week" Edition of the ST. Louis Republic is at once the best and the cheanest 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 Sr. JOSEPH. promptly and fully as the readers of a Daily and half a week ahead of any Weekly in printed, and a General Edition for other portant events of interest everywhere. THE

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 prograteful sensation. But this sentiment meets 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 arid at mosphere is as the breath of life." The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Week. ly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers a low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. L. T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.





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Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penman

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ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. This in titution occupies seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y. M. C. A. building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country. Full infor-mation and circulars sent free. Address,

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CITY DAILY AND WEEKLY. The Leading Newspaper

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 40,000. The Star is the acknowledged leading newspaper published in the west.

It contains in a concise form all the news of the world up to 6 o'clock p. m. of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news from twelve to twenty hours in advance of morning contemporaries. est news from twelve to twenty hours in advance of morning contemporaries.

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The Star controls and publishes exclusively the full Associated Press Report and a large line of special telegrams.

The Star is not controlled by any set of politicians and is devoted to collecting and publishing all the nows of the day in the most interesting shape and with the greatest possible promptness, accuracy and impartiality.

It will enjoy your confidence if you appreciate an honest, fearless and bold newspaper.

The Star has the largest averses circular.

The Star has the largest average circulation of any newspaper published between Chicago and San Francisco.

Never before in the history of journalism has so much first class newspaper matter been given for se little motey as we are giving in the columns of the weekly edition of the Star.

TERMS FOR THE STAR BY MAIL-POST-AGE PREPAID: DAILY: WEEKLY.

THE STAR, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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 wo good fires nearly wiped the old town out, and everything there is new. A good place for two or three good contractors, as a indred 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 ho considerable community can be built up without a good farming pop-ulation. Farming and fruit lands can be eught at from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

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Splendid Investments

Awaiting Men of Moderate Means.

Excursion and Sale in the Spring.

LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS

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

Now is the time to move to Lawrenceburg.

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



SAVE YOUR CARLED'S LIF

Beldin's CROUP Remedy narmless powder, and is the only safeguard. never failed. Order NOW from your drug



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

"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 all 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 Ial 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 ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've diecovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she 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 tille-page to the last word: the stories keep our hearts young; the synopais 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 Magazine; 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 half!"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

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

"What wonderful Magazine is it?"

"Demorest's Family 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

A LIBERAL OFFER, ONLY 8.10

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Send Your Subscriptions to this Of-

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. a vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising sontracts may be made for it IN NEW YORE

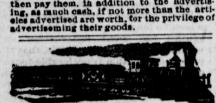
W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00.
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POSTAL LAWS.

1. Asy person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has substribed or net—is responsible for the payment.

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

THIS SPACE

BELONGS last week, is now improving.

TO



Sanders.

LOOK OUT FOR

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cool and clondy, this week. Mrs. Frank Miller, of Strong City, s very sick.

The weather was quite windy and warm, Sunday. Mr. J. B. Davis has been appointed Notary Public

Mr. J. C. Davis was down to Emperia, last week.

Col. S. N. Wood is in attendance at the District Court. Next Sunday, February 22, will be Washington's birth-day.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle, will soon leave for the Arkansas Springs.

Conductor Ed. Maynard, of Emporia, is ill with rheumatism. For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House.

N. A. Rice has opened a new Photograph Gallery, in Strong City.

Don't fail to hear the "Modern People," on the 19th, at any event. Mr. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mr. T. G. Kirker, of Strong City, was down to Quenemo, last week. Mrs. Henry Hegwer, of Hutchinson, is visiting relatives at Strong City.

in town, last week, visiting friends, and returned home, the fore part of this week, accompanied by her two There was a man out after midnight. last night, hunting some stray mules. children, Eva and Lee. The Hon. J. S. Doolittle was home over Sunday, from his Legislative du-Court stenographer, being sick, at his home in Marion, Mr. John H. Swope,

ties.
Miss Grace Wilkison, of Fall River, is visiting her sister Mrs. John Macof Emporia, is acting in his place dur-

Miss Birdie Gassett, of Council Grove, is visiting at Mr. J. H. Scribner's. Master Whitson Breese, son of Mr. S. D. Breese, is very sick, with la

Mr. T. J Foreacre is now postmaster at Morgan, vice Mr. Swainhart, re-Mr. M. M. Young is suffering with a felon on the middle finger of his

Mr. R. H. Johnston returned, on Wednesday of last week, from Henderson, Ky.

Born on Saturday, February 7,1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellis, on Bloody

Mr. Thad. Scribner, proprietor of Central Hotel, is confined to the house with la grippe. Born, on Wednesday, February 4, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pipper.

of Elmdale, a son.

Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar
Point, is now stopping at the Central
Hotel in this city.

Mr O. M. McIntire, of Council
Grove, was visiting in this city and at

Mr O. M. McIntire, of Council Grove, was visiting in this city and at Strong, last week. Gen. W. W. Guthrie and Mr. Ed.

Byram, of Atchison, are in attendance at the District Court. Judge G. W. Kilgore is being assisted in his Probate duties by his daugh-

ter, Miss Emma Kilgore. Mr. J. M. Tuttle bought a new Veterans, of this city, addressed the borse, Saturday, for his delivery wagon, S. of V., at Newton, on Lincolns, birthand to give "Tom" a rest.

Capt. C. N. Sterry and Judge L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, are in attend- and revered Chief Magistrate of the ance at the District Court. Mr. J. D. Minnick has put down a

Mr. J. D. Minnick has put down a board sidewalk in front of his lot mond Springs, is visiting his friends north of the Reveille office. Mrs. John H. Martin, of East Las Vegas, N. M., is visiting relatives in the county. He will soon go to Nickerson to take charge of the Postal Telegraph office the east end of the county.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hughey, who was dangerously sick

Mr, M. F. Fox, of Putnam county, Indiana, who once clerked for Messrs J. S. Doolittle & Son, is in town. The Judgment in the case of Geo. W. Cosper vs. T. B. Nesbit has been

affirmed by the Supreme Court. Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker went to Emporia, on Wednesday of last week, for a month's visit with friends.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, has purchased of Austia & Gray Bres. of Emporia, a Norman stallion.

Mr. A. O. Shaff is putting down a cut stone sidewalk in front of his residence property in Strong City.

Snow made the ground white, Tuesday night, and Wednesday, snow fell to the depth of about four inches

Mr. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his sister, Mrs. Williams, of Emporia. Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, ar-

rived here, last Friday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson. Mr. June B. Smith is suffering with

la grippe, having been confined to his home the fore part of the week. See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full partic-

Messrs. E. F. Holmes & Co. have arranged their desk and counter in the rear of their store room in a circular shape.
Mr Geo. B. Carson will start east,

in a few days, to purchase a spring stock of goods for the store of Carson & Sanders. The Rev. W. F Mathews, of the Presbyterian Church, who was down to Kansas City for the past week, is

again home. The Eureka House is reaping a harvest from the farmers in attendance at the District Court, who are putting up at that inn.

The celebrated McKanlass Minstrel Co., played to a moderately filled house, last Thursday night, and all who were there laughed heartily.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Slaughter, Master Coney and Miss MacAdams have left Strong City, for Kansas City, where they will hereafter make their

Mr. John A. Murphy and daughter,

Lotta, came up from Guthrie, Okla-ahoma, last Friday, on a visit at Mr. M. P. Strail's, father-in-law of Mr.

Murphy, Mrs. T. S. Jones and Mrs. J. H.

Doolittle and son, Dudley, went to Herrington, Saturday, to visit Mr. Ed-gar W. Jones, son and brothen of the

two ladies.
Mr. W. S. Romigh informs us that,

at the last meeting of the County Alli-ance, a resolution to start an Alliance

store in this town was voted down by

Messrs. Peter Shipman and Thomas Quinn, of Strong City, returned home, last Thursday, from Norwood, Mo. where they had been working at their

Mrs. Alice Cochran, of Topeka, was

Mr. A. Altdoerfer. the District

Young men can learn Telegraphy.

The dance in Music Hall, Friday

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Butts left, last

most pleasantly entertaining a num-ber of her little friends.

Mrs. W.R. Richards, of Strong City,

and Miss Etta McCabe, who boards

with her, were given a most pleasant surprise party, last Saturday night, hy a number of their friends, the occas-

ion being the anniversary of their

Major Ed. D. Forney, of the Sons of

day, giving them a very interesting biographical sketch of this much loved

Mr. W. J. Deshler, having resigned

When horse buyers or any one else

either purchase or sales, they should

not be penny wise nor pound foolish,

but should advertise their business in

she was met by quite a number of her

jolly friends, who, with her assistance, had a most enjoyable time in card

O. address, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kans.

overland, with his team of ponies and buggy, The Doctor's father and Col. Henry Dent, Provost Marshal, at Louisville, Ky., during the war, were

Some people claim that February

2d is groundhog day, while a Leader,

of the town says that nobody, except

that he knows, from actual experi-ence, that that animal comes out of his

hole on the 14th day of February, and

imself, knows any thing about it; but

this week.

playing, conversation, etc.

ing the present term of court.

a large majority.

the day previous.

trade, stone cutting.

mation.

manager.

nation

at that place.

know their wants.

to their new home.

AN INVESTMENT That will DOUBLE in TWELVE Months.

PAYING DIVIDENDS APRIL AND OCTOBER.

STOCK OF THE

GA.-ALA. INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO.

Capital Stock, \$4,500,000. Shares, \$10 each, full paid and Subject to no Assessments.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Pres. Hon. J. W. HYATT, Late Treas. of U. S. Treas.

DIRECTORS. Mr. James Johnson, of Matfield Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. E. I. Garrield, Sec'y Thomson-Houston Green started, last Friday, with the Hon. Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas.

Hon. A. U. Wyman, Ex-Treas. of U. S., of Neb. C.W. Perkins, Cash. Mass. Nat'l Bank, Bos for interment there, she having died Hon. JAS. W. HYATT, " " of Conn. ton, Mass.

THOS. C. SMITH, Pres. 17th Ward Bank, Brook-GEO. C. SCHOFIELD, Pres. N. Y. Contract lyn, N. Y. Co., of New York. L. M. SANFORD, Pres. Bank of New Castle, of Kentucky.

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E. R. TRUE, Cash U.S. Treasury, Washington. Hon JOHN B. GORDON, Governor of Ga. Hon. ROBT. L. TAYLOR, " of Tenn. HENRY FEUCHTWANGER, Member N. Y.Stock Hon. J B. FORAKER, Ex-Governor of Ohio Exchange, New York. Hon. RICH. H. BRIGHT, Ex-U. S. Printer, of P. K. Roots, Cashier First National Bank, Washington. Little Rock, Ark.

Hon. E. F. MANN, Supt. Concord & Montreal F. Y. Robertson, President First National Kearney, Neb. Railroad, of New Hampshire.

SUFFOLK TRUST CO., TRANSFER ACENTS 244 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. \$

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF FIRST. 8,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson Coun y, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2,500 acres, on the center of which the city was originally built. Present value \$1,084,765.

Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full infor-SECOND. 2.458 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all ocated within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value \$122,900. THIRD. The issued Capital Stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad Com night, was a very enjoyable affair. The music was furnished by the Dickerson Orchestra, of Emporia, which was ex-cellent. Nat Scribner acted as floor pany, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stevenso Ala., 120 miles, that will net the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of railroad paying 7 per cent. dividends.

FOURTH. The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa. Ga.—the said furnace being of 50 tons capacity, manufacturing the high est grade of cold and hot blast charcoal ear-wheel iron. Present value \$250,000.

FIFTH. The Piedmont Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the bity of Tallapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity, and manufac

Thursday, for Kansas City, where Mr. Butts takes a position in the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The good wishes of this people follow them There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga. 2,800 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa within the last three years,632 houses,15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, school On Wednesday night of last week, Miss Nettie Holsinger, daughter of Mr. W. H. Holsinger, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her birth, by churches, water-works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.

50,000 Shares Treasury Stock

Are now offered to the publiz, the proceeds to be devoted to locating new manufacturing establishments and developing the Company's city property, at a

Special Price of \$3.33 1-3 Per Share.

This stock is full paid and subject to no assessments. It will pay dividends April and October, and the price will be advanced to \$5.00 per share, when the 50,000 shares are sold. Orders for stock will be filled as received, in any amount from one share upward, as it s desired to have as many small holders in all sections of the country as possible, who will, by their interest in the Company, influence emigration to Tallapoosa, and advance the interests of the Company.

	vill purchas	e 3	shares	or	\$30.00	par value of	stock.
\$30.00	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN	9	**		\$90 00	**	**
\$50.00	Service Contract	15	***		\$150.00	**	**
\$100.00		80			¥300.00		**
\$250.00	**	75	**		\$750 GO	A STATE OF THE STA	"
\$500.00	CONTRACT OF	150			\$1,500.00	**	**
\$1,600.00	True 15 Sal	300			\$3,000.00	**	

JAMES W. HYATT, Treas. Ga.-Ala. Invest. & Develop.Co.,

GLOBE BUILDING, 244 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. -80-page illustrated Prospectus of Tallapoosa, Stock Prospectus of Company, and Plat of city, with Price-list of building lots, mailed free on application. Reliable agents wanted to represent the Company in every county.

J. W. McWILLIAMS, Agent, - - Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

comes to this city or county, to make the COURANT, so that every one may Miss Estella Breese was truly sur-prised, Wednesday night of last week. Upon her return home, from church, of the COURANT.

Last Friday, some boys were chaseing a rabbit in the south part of town, and it ran into a box culvert at the corner of First and Cedar streets, and Chase county farmers who want they put a small dog at one end of the home-grown, thoroughly aclimated culvert and a large dog at the other Alfalfa seed, had better send in their end, so the rabbit could not get out; orders at once to the Clover Cliff Stock Farm, at the low price of five dollars per bushel on board cars. P. and the dogs went into the culvert, caught the rabbit, and the little one backed out, while the large one stay ed in until he had eaten the rabbit nearly all up and could go neither forward, or backward, and had to be Dr. F. J. Dent, Surgeon at Ponca Agency, I. T., appointed by President taken out by taking the top plank off Cleveland, gave this office a pleasant call, on Tuesday, while on his way home, at Breckenridge, Mo., traveling the culvert.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, M. B. Hedges, of Chicago; Gen. W. W. Guthrie, Ed. Byram, John Dixon, Mark Dixon and W. C. French, of 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. dec26 tf tchison; J. W.Griff and B. Johnson

of Kansas City; Chas. E. Whittmore, of Lyndon; J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, and A. F. Leidgy. of Topeka, have registered at the Union Hotel, him a call. dec26 tf
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 money must go. J. W. McWilliams. of this city says, it is on the 9th of the month; and one of the merchants

Bro.'s, Strong City.
For Salle:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain.
Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,
Kansas.

YOUR WATCH IS A COMPAGS.

at the District Court, who are putting up at that inn.

Mr. Wm. Pearman and family, of Strong City, will soon leave for the State of Washington, to make that their future home.

Born on Sunday morning, February 21, at Elmdale, Sunday, February 22, at Elmdale, Sunday, February 22, at Il o'clock, sharp. Memorial service in the M. E. church in this city, at Il o'clock, sharp. Memorial service will also be held by John W. Geary Post, No. 15, in the M. E. church in this city, at Il o'clock, a. m., Sunday, February 22. All are invited.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Comercial branches are taught at Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph. Mo. Send for circulars.

A few therough-bred S.C.B. Leghorn, W. Plymouth Rock, W. Wyandotte and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels for sale, Apply at this office.

Mr. Wm. Pearman and family, of Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Grant College, St. Joseph. Monday night, the large, new, meat block of Messrs W. Rockwood & Co. W. Plymouth Rock, W. Wyandotte and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels for sale, Apply at this office.

Mr. Wassrs. V. A. Gassett and T. J. Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph.
Mo. Send for circulars.

A few therough-bred S.C.B.Leghorn,
W. Plymouth Rock, W. Wyandotte
and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels for
sale. Apply at this office.

Messrs. V. A. Gassett and T. J.
Gripper, of Council Grove, and A.
Smith Devenney, of Olathe, registered
at Central Hotel, Tuesday.

Messrs. V. A. Gassett and Eff to the street railway
track, and thus preventing the street
cars from running up to the court
house until the block was removed
from the track.

Messrs. V. A. Gassett and T. J.
Gripper, of Council Grove, and A.
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at Central Hotel, Tuesday.

Messrs. V. A. Gassett and T. J.
Smith Devenney, of Olathe, registered
at Central Hotel fun, e. g.;
Monday aight, the large, new, mest
bloc

Squire D. C. Ellsworth and family, of Strong City, will-leave to-day, for Carroll, Montana, where they will make their future home. Squire Ellsworth is a good citizen and an educated and honorable gentleman, and his most estimable wife have many friends here who will miss their society, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home, as do those of the Courant.

In a Eriday some hove were chase. of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass. I do not know what town boasts of my American friend see a citizen." can friend as a citizen.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

We have traveled a few miles in our lifeime, 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 roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibale sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

A WORTHY PROMOTION. John E. Martin, cashier at the Santa same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams.

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

For Sale:—My residence in Cot pany in various capacities for several pany in various capacities for several years. He was station agent for a long time at Strong City, before taking his present position in Topeka. He is a son of Judge John Martin, of this city.—Topeka Journal.



PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north o Toledo.

J. M. HAMME

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office, Corner Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

al courts

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federe

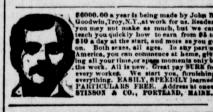
J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'Z

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-



ACKNOWLEDGED THE BES for Lawns, Gardens, Farms, Ranches and Railroads PRICES REDUCED. Bold by dealers. FREIGHT PAIL MCMULLEN'S POULTRY NETTING, New Thing



YOU WANT ONE



OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS. MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co. JACKSON, MICH.

LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and rec ommended by everylady that has worn them.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent, SE RICHARDSON BLOCK, Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOGA, TENE

"Just as Good as the Frazer ome dealers offer cheap stuff, because there re money in it to them. Do not be imposed up THE FRAZER.

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expest-tions. Sold everywhere. All our goods are marked with the FRAZER LABEL.

PAINTED BY SPOOKS.

Specimens of Art from the Alleged Spirit World.

Victims of the So-Called Mediums-Sharpers in New York Who Iropose on Many Weak-Minded Believers in Spiritualism.

Alfred E. Beach, the editor of the Scientific American, has made up his



war against a gang of spiritualistic frauds who have acquired an undue influence over his wife and, with the aid of the police, to drive them from the city. The gang, writes the Chicago Post's

MRS. BEACH AND BEECHER. New York correspondent, are the same old set who surrounded Ann O'Delia Diss Debar and who victimized old Luther C. Marsh and others. Mrs. Beach is a disciple of Diss Debar, and during the latter's trial in the Marsh case testified for her on the stand. She

was a complete believer in the medium's spook picture fraud, and she has now a project to build a home for indigent mediums which is supposed to have originated with Ann O'Delia, who has been recently calling upon Mrs. Beach. The fat medium handed in the first dol-Mar for the fund, announcing that she had got it from the spirit world. Mrs. Beach's rooms are full of spook pictures of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Assyrian masters, all of which have cost

The finest specimen of spook work manship which Mrs. Beach exhibits to ther friends is a photograph of herself with Henry Ward Beecher looking over her shoulders. Another "masterpiece" is a picture of Amarona, a supposed ancient Egyptian magician, which Mrs. Beach pronounces to be "very lifelike." It was produced by the spirits at a scance in the room of one Dr. Rogers, at the Lafayette Hotel. A sheet was spread on an easel and Rogers, who was sitting by, left some finely-powdered crayon for the spooks, who promptly made the picture. Another of the mediums for the production of spookish art is James Sauter, who announces himself by a sign hung up in his bedroom window as an astrologer and p lmist. From him Mrs. Beach got a danh of Cassandra. He does a thriving business easting horoscopes and reading palms, for which he gets his own palm well greased. Satter generally communes with the spirits alone, and has mo witnesses around when they come to paint pictures.

There is rivalry among the mediums as in all other trades. Ann O'Delia

does not appreciate Sauter, for instance. She thinks he is "not" a proper sensiand the work he gets out of his spooks is not of a finished character. In fact, she says, this pictures are only mere daubs and will not bear comparison with ther own master-

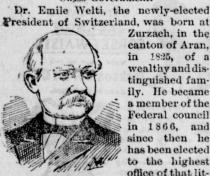
lies in his inability to catch the best skilled among the spook painters or to make them turn out their best work she does not say, but she is emphatic on the point that her own spooks are superior painters to Sauter's lot. She loudly protests that she has had nothing to do with Mrs. Beach, and she has written letters to her and her husband protest-

Whoever is the medium, Mrs. Beach is now prostrated by the exposure in the papers, and her husband is getting ready to give a warm reception to any of them he can catch coming to the house. Inspector Byrnes has his eye on the spirit painters, and it will fare badly if any of them are caught humbugging weak-minded people with their spook paintings or other devices to make monev.

ing her innocence.

THE LITTLE BISMARCK. A Graphic Sketch of the New Head of the

Dr. Emile Welti, the newly-elected



Zurzach, in the canton of Aran. in 1825, of a wealthy and distinguished family. He became a member of the Federal council in 1866, and since then he has been elected to the highest office of that lit-

PRESIDENT WELTI. tle Republic five times-in 1869-72-76-80-84 and now for the year 1891.

Welti in politics belongs to the Center, with a pronounced tendency to favor the Right or the Conservative party, although he may be better styled an Opportunist, being flexible to the exigencies of circumstances in order to carry his points. He is very reserved in matters of a religious character, prudent in all his actions, and an active. energetic and zealous statesman. He is the inspirator of the moderate party and enjoys the sympathy of the majority of the Federal chambers. He is very dignified, of refined manners, and as much an observer of strict etiquette as if he had been born and raised among princes. Nevertheless he is affable and of easy approach. Although not as brilliant an orator as Ruchounet, his eloquence is admirable, and as a financier he is regarded as the best in Switzerland.

In appearance Dr. Welti is a handsome man of imposing stature and goble bearing. He resembles Bismarck and has many of his traits. For this resemblance he is known as the "Little

ALADDIN OUTDONE.

The Wonderful Mine That Will Be (Feature of the Chicago Fair.

There is a well-developed movement on foot here, says the Denver Republican, to make what will be the most original and unique attraction at the world's fair-the great mine-a successful undertaking from a monetary and advertising point of view. A company has been formed, to be known as the American Underground Mining Exhibit Company, with \$1,000,000 capital. It is proposed to raise half the sum in this State, as a large part of the monster mine will be given to working plans of its leading mines.

The accompanying cut will give a clear idea of what is intended to be done. A shaft fifty feet by twelve in the clear is to be sunk a depth of at least 500 feet. The shaft will be mounted with an iron structure, in which the various hoisting appliances will be placed. Entry rooms to elevators and cages will also be constructed. The shaft will be divided into eight compartments, six for the elevators, one for the air and water columns, and one for "cranks" who may desire to descend by

a ladder. At the bottom of the shaft an enormous pump will be constructed, and at the side of the shaft a pump room. A corridor in the form of an elliptic



PLAN OF THE MINE AT THE DEPTH OF

around the shaft seven hundred feet in length will be constructed, the floor to be of marble taken from the wellknown quarries of the country, lined with plate glass and artistically decorated. On the inner face of the corridor will be placed a museum containing specimens of ore from every mine in the Union. Columns of Colorado marble and Vermont granite, with sand stone and quartzites, will be interspersed.

Outside of this elliptical corridor will be the line of drifts reached by adits. From the outer circle of drifts different excavations will be made, so as to form exact representations of the famous mines. The carbonate silver ore of Leadville will be in one place, the ore of Aspen in another, and so on. Pennsylvania's coal mines, Wisconsin's iron ores, and Montana's copper ores will be included, and, in fact, all the prominent mines of the United States will be represented.

It is also proposed to have the various appliances in use in this country seen in actual operation. Electric drills and steam drills can be seen in operation and compared, and the force of the different powders tested. In the great pump rooms the latest and most powerful apparatus will be in use. Six cages. fitted in a most elaborate style, will make the trip in about five minutes, and each will be constructed to carry from thirty to forty passengers, so that from thirty thousand to forty thousand people could pass up and down in one day. The shafts will be lighted with electric lights and sheathed with iron so as to Down will, it is believed, rival in brilliancy and picturesqueness the most gorgeous picture dreamed of by romancers or painters. Aladdin's cave would be in comparison a common, every-day hole in the ground.

THE OLDEST HOUSE.

A Substantial New England Structure

The recent mention of a house built at Guilford, Conn., in 1640, as the oldest house in the United States, has called attention to one at Medford, Mass., that was erected in 1634, making it six years the senior of the first structure. The Medford dwelling is standing with but little change from its first construction, and is in fairly good condition. It is a two-story brick with oak timbers and flooring, and was built by Matthew



THE CRADOCK HOUSE.

Cradock. who was later made Governor of the colonies. The brick used were among the first made and burned in the United States, the clay being found near the site of the building. They are of rough exterior, varying in size from 8 to 81/2 inches long, 4 to 41/4 inches wile and 21/4 to 23/4 inches thick. The walls of the house are 18 inches

thick, and there are several fire-proof

closets in the buildings. The house stood in an open field for over a century, and was approached only by a private road through gates. The outside door was eased in iron. It was supposed to be built for retreat and defense, and has always been known as the "Fort" or the "Garrison House." About the only alteration made is in the removal of the outside shutters and putting on a new front door.

Not So High Salaried a Person. "Shall I vind dher clock, Mister Abrams?" asked the book-keeper. "No; ohf course not. Let dher office boy wind it. It vhas cheaper."-Puck.

He Did Not Want One. Pat Cohen (the clothier)-I always sends my gustomers away in a fit. Josh Green-Well, then, b'gosh, guess I'd better go.-Texa; Siftings.

An English Syndicate to Put on a Line of Steamers Between Chicago and England —Opening the Market For a Bushel of Wheat and a Barrel of Pork.

A company has been organized with operate a line of steamers between ing remarkable resolutions were Chicago and England. A similar plan adopted: about two years ago fell through, as it was found that the Canadian canals could not accommodate vessels drawing typed resolutions praying Congress to recould not accommodate vessels drawing nine feet of water. An improvement, however, has been made in the shallowhowever, has been made in the shallowest canal, giving it a depth of more than nine feet. Already the scheme has been revived, and an agent of the company is now visiting the lake ports in order to make contracts for freight. Ten steamers will be built, and these will carry out cargoes of dressed beef, will carry out cargoes of dressed beef, dairy products, etc., and will bring back general merchandise. Protectionists will doubtless view

this movement with alarm, and see in it another scheme of the "greedy, grasping British" to enrich themselves at other people's expense. The protection notion that we should "eat all our beef at home" and buy little or nothing abroad is directly opposed to this scheme to promote trade between Chicago and England. According to the McKinley standard of political orthodoxy it would be better to fill up those Canadian canals rather than deepen them.

But the farmers will not see any thing alarming in having British ocean steamers loading and unloading at the wharfs of Chicago and Detroit. They will rather see in this what Blaine calls opening the "market for another bushel of wheat and another barrel of pork;" and if these ships bring back English hardware, woolen goods, or other articles of merchandise, the farmers will reflect that it is precisely such things as these that they need. They will not hasten to lift up their hands against a "flood of cheap goods."

In fact, the farmers will be so oldfashioned as to rejoice in seeing that flood of cheap goods rise higher and higher; and they will be only too glad to see a corresponding stream of surplus wheat, corn, pork, beef and butter and cheese go out in these ships in order to increase the flow of cheap foreign goods into Chicago for distribution in a hundred country towns. As these and fatten live-stock much more easily than they can make cloth, or knives, or a hundred other articles, they will find it a paying business to ship these farm products to England for the manufactured products named. The farmers such an arrangement; and it will be difficult to make them believe that harm results to the country at large by the exchange described. The fact is, as even every half-intelligent man knows, the permanent exchanges which we call trade, can not exist unless both parties make a profit-in other words, unless they get something which they like better than the thing they parted with. A school boy will not swap a top for a set of marbles unless the marbles please him better than the top; and, moreover, the boy is quite sure that he is himself the only satisfactory judge as to which really does please him better. If the father of the family should step in and take 60 per cent. of his boy's marbles and try to persuade him that this was for the good of the family, the boy would for once face a problem that would beat the mysteries of the multiplication table.

There is another point about these Does any body suppose that these ships vear asking for the "immediate passage" would come for our produce if they of the McKinley bill. could not bring a cargo with them? Or if they should do so, is it not clear that the New York Standard, says: "Many produce dearer when laid down in Liverpool and less able to compete with the produce of other countries?

If the ideal McKinleyisms were carried out and the tariff made absolutely prohibitory, would not the exportation of our produce practically cease? Would not the glut of the home market make the prices of such produce sink to a ruinous level?

These are simple questions in foreign trade which are, of course, easy to anover again and again. They have in and dust worth a cent." them the root of the whole tariff controversy.

FARMERS FOR FREE WOOL.

New York Farmers Are Opposed to the Wool Tax—Strong Resolutions Asking For Free Wool—A Contrast to the Action of Ohlo's "Political Shepherds"-The Part Played By the Reform Club. Two expressions of opinion on the

subject of wool duty have recently been made by the wool growers which ought sharp contrast which they present on fruit. the question of free wool.

The first of these was by the Ohio vool growers in a meeting at Columbus. At this meeting Mr. Columbus Deland offered certain resolutions, which were adopted, denouncing the wool manufacturers who had expressed the opinion that a modification of the duties on the six owners of these the women of wool may be expected and that such the country are made to pay a duty of 10 modification is necessary and proper. This sentiment of the manufacturers was denounced as "unjust, unfriendly, duty of 50 per cent. on such as have and in violation of the agreement made between the manufacturers and producers prior to the passage of the McKinley bill." With this was coupled the threat once more "that the reduction of duties on wool will secure a reduction of the duties on the manufactures of wool, and any effort to secure such a reduction will be met by a united effort on the part of the wool growers. Free wool and free goods or fair and equal protection to each is the determination of all wool-growers." In his speech Delano reiterated this threat. He 'wanted to inform the manufacturers that when the wool-growers go down the manufacturers' monopoly will go with them."

So much for the "political shepherds" of Ohio. In striking contrast with this action are the resolutions passed about the same time by the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of On- leyism is the era of trusts.

OCEAN STEAMERS AT CHICAGO. tario and Livingston Counties, in New York State. Their twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at Honeoye, in that State, was largely attended, and was marked by an interesting discussion on the subject of free wool. As a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to build and the result of this discussion the follow-

ore the wool duty of 1867 or its equivalent;

Whereas, This association finally recog-

lated to benefit.

Second—Prior to 1967. under the various

changes of the wool duties, the price of wool fluctuated, not in sympathy with the tariff, but by reason of the ever controlling law of demand and supply, the grower having re-ceived high prices and 1 w prices under high taliffs, and, conversely, low prices and high prices under low tariffs.

Third—The success of the wool-grower depends on the success of the woolen manufacturer, while the American manufacturer

is seriously handleapped by reason of being compelled to pay exorbitant tariff taxes on every pound of clothing wool imported for necessary admixture, while all foreign countries of any consequence have the benefit of free wool, and are thus enabled to underseli our manufacturers. Fourth—The great wool tariff of 1867 re-

suited in driving from the eight chief wooi-producing States—for whose sp-cial benefit said tariff was conceived and passed—more than 50 per cent of their sheep in a single decade, while the price of wool declined in a rearly corresponding ratio.

FiRh—The importation of foreign wool increased from about 26,000,000 pounds in 1867 to more than 126,000,000 pounds in 1871, just four years succeeding the highest duty ever imposed on wool and woolens.

Sixth—During eight of the past eighteen years the foreign price of important elections.

years the foreign price of imported clothing wools at the last port of export actually ex ceeded the price of our domestic fleece in the markets of Boston, New York or Philadelphla, while in no single year did the domes-tic wools bring the foreign price, plus the

duty. Seventh-England, France and Germany are the only three countries in the world that export woolen manufactures in excess of the imports of raw wool; in other words cess of all wools required to clothe their peo-ple, and after giving employment to labor, export more wool than they have imported. The United States, on the other hand, by insame farmers can make wheat and corn and fatten live-stock much more easily our manufacturers as to ruin the market for domestic fleece and give to the English French and German manufacturers the cream of our market for cloths.

Eighth—The free importation of raw wool into the United States would knock out the imports of woolen goods and would revive will feel no harm to themselves from the present depressed state of our own manufacturers, thus giving employment to labor here and create an increased demand for our

strong wools for necessary admixture.

Ninth—Recognizing the truth of the above facts, therefore, we, the members of the Outario and Livingston Sh-ep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition Congress to immediately place wool and woole manufactures on the free list, in order that manufactures on the free list, in order that these industries may again thrive and as-sume that magnitude commensurate with a nation of 63,000,000 of people

At this meeting Mr. John M. Norton read a paper in which he denounced the wool duty in the strongest possible language. One effect of free wool Mr. Norton explained in the following words: "There is just one of our now fat and thriving infant industries that would gracefully 'turn up its toes' at the advent of free wool I refer, of course, to that beautiful cherub, the shoddy manufacturer."

This association is the oldest one of the kind in the country and it has heretofore been worked for all it was worth ships which deserves the farmers at- in the interest of a high protective duty cention. The ship-owners not only ex- on wool. The meetings of the associapect to take away cargoes of American tion were in the habit of passing the produce, but they equally expect to usual resolutions favoring high duties, bring in cargoes of English goods. and petitions were circulated only last

Mr. Norton in a letter to the editor of our out-going cargo would have to pay of us have for years been disgusted two freights? Would not this make our with this course, but if any one offered the slightest remonstrance he was promptly jumped upon by the whole gang and effectually squelched. I had resolved that if the opportunity ever offered I would stir them up a little, any how. So, when invited to read a paper at the meeting, I mixed them a mild dose just to see how it would work. One year ago they would have jumped upon me by the dozen and tried to choke me off, but now they took their medicine as meekly as lambs. In the disswer; but they deserve to be thought cussion that followed they didn't get up

It is interesting to note that the two counties in which this great change has taken place were thoroughly can vassed by the New York Reform Club last year. Represtatives of the club made forty-three speeches in the two counties, six of these being joint debates. Besides this, tariff reform literature was distributed at the meetings and a large number of documents were sent by mail to the farmers of the two to attract attention by reason of the counties. Already this work is bearing

When the wool-growers themselves turn against the wool tax surely that

tax is doomed. A Woman's Tax.

This country spends about \$3,000,000 year for ostrich feathers. California has six ostrich farms; and to protect per cent on all feathers that have not been dyed or finished for use, and a been thus prepared for use. Do the women believe in "protection" of that kind?

-McKinley put into his "farmers' tariff" a duty of one cent per pound on oatmeal, which is double the old rate. Now the oatmeal manufacturers have decided to "get together" and have formed a trust. When the farmer buys oatmeal for his breakfast dish and pays trust prices for it, he will have a fair test of what McKinley's "farmers" tariff" means.

-It is stated by the New York Merchants' Review that nine-tenths of the industries of the country are under the control of trusts or combinations of some kind. Never has there been so great activity in forming these combinations as since the passage of the Mc-Kinley tariff law. The era of McKin-

RADICALISM IN CHECK.

Not Only Brains But Right on the Dem cratic Side.

With only four more weeks of the session the radicals must be able to control the Republican party in the Senate and willing to prevent the passage of the appropriations bill if the force bill is to pass. While it is probable that the bill will be called up and another strenuous attempt made to pass it, the conditions are such that ordinary care and watchfulness will prevent its passage.

In the first piace, the radicals have never yet controlled a majority in the Senate for the passage of the bill. /In spite of all that the Administration has been able to do in the way of dictation, the conservative spirit has kept a strong hold among the Republican Senators, even when the majority of them seemed to yield to radicalism. The more courageous of them have manifested this spirit in open opposition, while those who did not feel strong enough to venture so much against the executive power have, nevertheless, hung back in such a way as to be a dead weight, encumbering the progress of radicalism.

All that the bill has needed for its passage in the last month has been a radical majority, to pass it. Such a majority could have suppressed the opposition at once, even though the opposition had been continued, as it should and as it doubtless would have been, up to the point where a majority appeared determined on force, and using force in the expression of its determination. Had such a majority appeared, all that would have been necessary for the passage of the bill would have been the passage of the gag rule and a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to use force in supporting it. With this violence actually used against them in the Senate chamber, the Democrats would have been obliged to abandon their attempts to persuade the representatives of the Republican party not to pass the bill.

While persuasion has thus far triumphed, the appearance of a radical majority in the Senate at any time between now and March 4 will pass the bill inside of twenty-four hours.

It is possible that such a majority will appear, but that it is not probable is almost as much due to the courage of a Republican minority of conserva tives as it is to the Democrats. The Republican Senators who have boldly denounced the bill knew that in doing so they invited the enmity of a faction which is desperate and unscrupulous in its methods and which is in power, controlling the far-reaching political resources of tens of thousands of salaried offices. Nevertheless they spoke, and spoke bravely, and in doing so made a breastwork for other Republican Senators, conservative but too timid to openly declare against radicalism in a. Republican administration.

The speeches on the bill have been up to the high standard of the last two or three Congresses. With the Mills bill debate our Congress in both House and Senate took the very highest rank as a deliberative body-higher than it has ever held before; higher than any other deliberative body has ever held in knowledge of political economy and the science of government. In most deliberative bodies in American history and other histories one or two masters of the subjects in hand have controlled the rest by force of their superior knowledge. It is no longer so in the American Congress. There are at least a dozen men in House and Senate now who have a more comprehensive knowledge of the tariff than Clay. Webster, Calhoun and Benton together. We do not mean that they are greater men, but they have had greater opportunities forced on them. The man now who reads and who does not obtain a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs is a dullard indeed. There are a hundred newspapers and periodicals now where were ten in the time of Clay and Webster, and they have a hundred times as much in them. In their partisan contentions they dig deep into every subject before the people. The public man who works industriously in the leads thus opened comes continually on rich mines of information, but even the lazy politician who will not work at all except to read the newspapers and other periodicals acquires so much information that he is able to make a stand on his own resources thus accumulated, and

maintain it creditably. In the debate on the Mills bill, on the McKinley bill, on financial legislation, on the force bill, the American Congress takes a place second to none in history, and it is a most noteworthy and significant fact that in the discussion of the two last mentioned measures, the McKinley bill and the force bill, the Republicans, or rather their radicals, have been silenced from the start. "We will" or "we won't-so what's the use of talking?" is what they have said to the country in their action of keeping silence themselves and endeavoring to close discussion.

It has been said sometimes that this is because there is more brains on the Democratic side. Certainly the party has as much brains in its public men as any party ever had, but there is a bet- have characterized the career of the ter reason: The Democrats have been right and the radicals wrong on these issues, and the radicals were desperately aware of it .- St. Louis Republic.

BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY.

A Scheme to Benefit the Few at the Expense of the Many.

And now the fluctuating organ which hankers for free trade and is constrained by its partisanship to defend protection exults in the vindication of Blaine by the adoption of a treaty of reciprocity with Brazil. Byasmuch as there are those who wish to be de- Detroit Free Press. ceived, bysomuch will this vindication be accepted. Byasmuch as there are thinkers who seek for truth, bysomuch | in declaring that he is an arrant demawill this new episode of demagogy be weighed at its true value. What that value really is may be determined as the scorching heat of an investigation by a Democratic Congress. Let the equal and exact justice to all.

Certain manufactured products offered by citizens of this country are to be received at the ports of Brazil free of duty. He who has agricultural tools for sale may trade with the people of the reciprocating Nation. But the citizen who wishes to trade his sewingmachines for the hides or other products of Brazil must pay a penalty of twenty-five per cent. for not engaging in an industry which is looked upon with favor by the man from Maine has undertaken to regulate the affairs of sixty-three million free people. The list might be extended to cover the varying schedules of the new treaty which is to vindicate Blaine and save a remnant of protection from the onslaughts of a people awakened to the evils of the system. It may be in line with the ethics of the 'demoralizing system" to divide the benefits of governmentalism by metes and bounds of twenty-five per cent.; it may be in accord with that political conscience which feigns insolation as a shield from merited punishment, but it falls short of satisfying those who believe that equal and exact justice can be so apportioned. It is claimed by the Chicago organ,

which no longer repeats its just charges against the great letter-writer and manipulator of railway bonds, that the proposed condition is preferable to that now existing by favor of McKinleyism. The people, says the organ, are to receive a moiety of free trade and should raise pæans to Blaine because he has broken the chains of protection-runwild. It may be conceded that a half-loaf is better than no bread to a hungry man, but it is also true that the taking of the half-loaf by fraud under cover of law is still robbery. It will not satisfy the western producer who is to be mulcted in twenty-five per cent. to be told that New Englanders are to have free trade in fish and that the twentyfive per cent. fine against the rest of the world is less of a robbery than has been sustained by the party of morality. Not even the fervid oratory which appealed for the election of Quay's copar-cener Delamater will serve to humbug the people on this question when once they determine to find the truth.

But there remains no consideration which may lead to thanks for Mr. Blaine. By this proposition he has added an unanswerable argument to those by which men have sustained their right to freely exchange their surplus products. The first step in the defense of this scheme of limited reciprocity is over the corpse of protection. If it be true that the people are to be benefited by a removal of a part of the restrictions which have been hitherto placed upon their intercourse with their fellows of every nation, then it is also true that those restrictions have not tended to their welfare. In this respect does reciprocity for the benefit of the few fall within the category of direct instead of indirect bounties for the use of the few at the expense of the many. What the sugar bounties were limited reciprocity is. Both stand as confessions of judgment before the bar of public opinion. The popular verdict of last November indicates what will be the fate of the criminal when the power of punishment finally rests in the hands of the people's representatives. Blaine will need a better lightning-rod than reciprocity to shield himself from this attack. It will be in vain for him to look again for the adjournment of a Democratic Congress to make his recovery prudent.-Chicago Times.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

-The Republicans say it looks as though Blaine would be their candidate in 1892. All right. Please omit flowers.

-Lapeer Democrat. --- The Democrats in the Senate receive the admiration and thanks of the country for their splendid leadership, perfect discipline and tireless endurance in the fight for free speech and free elections.-N. Y. World.

---Who would have thought that the Republican leaders would have had to resort to trickery in so Republican a State as Illinois? Evidently, intelligent Northern people are very weary of them. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The kind of "reciprocity" we are to have with Brazil under Presidential proclamation will not lower Republican taxes or McKinley prices on a single one of the 5,000 articles which are taxed to increase their prices.-St. Louis Republic.

-There is great hope for free government. Public opinion has wrought a mighty work here. From the earliest proposition of this force bill it encountered the steady opposition of all the elements of fair play, getting its only support from the desperation of party prejudice, that after a tremendous rebuke like that of the November elections always comes out strong .- Indianapolis News.

--- An admirer of the Maine statesman avers that Blaine is in the field as a presidential candidate with the rallying cry of "Business." It will be admitted that Mr. Blaine always has an eye to business, but the difficulty with his shibboleth is that it suggests various crooked business methods which man of many tattoo marks and few scruples.—Chicago Times.

-The abandonment of the force bill by the Republicans in the Senate leaves the way clear for the dispatch of business, and it is not probable that there will be any necessity for an extra session of Congress. Work is away behind, but Congress can dispose of a great deal of it in a short time when there is no partisan legislation to interfere with it. Quorum counting and arbitrary rulings are not needed to secure the transaction of legitimate work .-

--- Now that Ingalls has been beaten, Republican newspapers are very frank gogue who ought to have been beaten But he is no worse demagogue to-day than he had shown himself to be over accurately as scientists have tested the and over again during the last few pretense of its author's sunstroke under years; and yet during these years the Republican Senators repeatedly conferred upon him the highest honor in their proposed new deal be measured by the gift by making him president of the only rule accepted by the Democracy- | Senate, and Republican organs had no word of protest to utter .- N. Y. Post.

AN ANCIENT BEVERAGE.

Chocolate Was Known and Favored by

To the uninformed a cup of chocolate might well seem a modern luxury; that it is an ancient American beverage, the plant from which it is produced as indigenous to our continent as is the tea plant to China and the coffee plant to Arabia, will without doubt be a matter

of surprise to many.

The Aztecs drank a beverage made from the seeds-or "beans," as they are now called-their method of preparing them for use being very much upon the same principle that is now used in the great modern manufactor-

The first step in this procedure is the roasting of the bean. This loosens the shell, which becomes easily detachable from kernel, the part that is used.

The roasted kernels are next ground Upon the same flat stones upon which their maize was pulverized, the ancient Aztecs ground the roasted seeds of the chocolate. In those days this delicate liquid was served in a chocolate vase, the chocolate mixed with water and a mallet-like beater called a stirrer. It is said that the peculiar noise made by the brisk stirring gave to it the name of chocolate—a word the noise is supposed to have resembled.

In those days the greater delicacy, cocoa, was altogether unknown. This last is made by extracting the rich oil from the seeds which are roasted, ground and pressed to exude the oil. The pressed cakes are again ground, sifted and are then ready for use.

Chocolate and cocoa are both nutritious, palatable and harmless.-Detroit Free Press.

ACCESSORIES TO A GOOD FIT.

Directions for Cutting and Trimming

All seams are tapered to give a longwaisted appearance. Do not cut a basque extremely short on the hips if you wish a becoming fit. Odd basques of black lace over black silk will be trimmed with gilt or jet and turquoise passementerie, and worn with black silk skirts for dressy occasions. The flaring Medici collars may be made adjustable, and worn only when something more dressy than the ordinary collar is wanted. They end at the throat or extend to the bust, leaving an open V space or showing a plastron having a high collar attached. The flaring collar is wired all round, top and bottom, and has cross pieces of the milliner's wire here and there. It may be of the dress material, velvet or lace, edged with passementerie, or entirely covered with a net-work. Vests of corduroy are worn with striped cheviot suits, after the English fashion. A new arm-size trimming shows a point under arm-size trimming shows a point under the arm at the waist-line, which forms a half moon on each side, ending at the top of the shoulder in a point. Sleeves may be of one or two materials, but if two are used have the velvet or plain goods for the lower part. The newest sleeves are sufficiently long to cover the wrist. The mutton-leg shape is still the favorite. Cuffs are not used much, except in the shape of straight bands .-Ladies' Home Journal.

Dressing for the Table.

portance that it is to-day. Less than a hundred years ago country people spun their own linen, and before that time the dinner napkin was almost an unknown luxury. As late as 1663 the amenities of the social board were so imperfectly understood that in a manual issued for the instruction of 'ladies' the following caution appears: "A gentlewoman being at table, at home or abroad, must observe to keep her body straight, not to bend her elbows, nor smack her lips, nor eat food so hot that it will bring tears to her eyes, nor drink hastily." As may be imagined, the table covers and napkins of to-day are works of art, of which the housewife of one hundred years ago had not dreamed. Pure, fine damask is the chosen fabric for table linen. Tints of yellow are introduced very daintily through all-white embroidery or the lacy draw work that is so popular. Small detached flowers are worked, as if strewn carelessly, over linen surfaces in fine silk, care being taken to reproduce as nearly as possible the artistic Dresden coloring. - Chicago Post.

Poisoned Air.

Air-tight bedrooms are among the evils of civilization. We do not mean to say they are quite air-tight, but they come so near to it that health is much parlors, and small, ill-ventilated bedrooms; and yet nothing is more common. In the bedroom we are comimpaired by sleeping in them. The seven to eight consecutive hours-on an average one-third part of our lives. A person goes into one of those rooms with the door closed. How long will this air last him? Even if we suppose the sleeping room to contain one thousand cubic feet, it would last its occupant two hours and a half. What is he to breathe the other five or six hours? Carbonic-acid gas-in other words, a deadly poison. Though people do not die from this cause, yet many of them are suffering with dizziness, headache, dyspepsia, and a host of kindred diseases induced by sleeping in such contracted and ill-ventilated rooms.-Standard.

Buttons Revived.

Buttons are once more beginning to assert themselves on out-door jackets, and fortunate is the woman who has treasured up old and rare sets of them. The Princess of Wales has a penchant for artistic buttons and has the finest collection of jeweled gold, silver and carved buttons in the world, including a set consisting of crimson carbuncles set in oxidized silver, recently presented by her sister, the Empress of Russia. The Empress Eugene has a set of beautiful real pearl carved buttons that graced her colored riding habits in the days of the Empire.—Chicago Post.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER. The Commotion Caused by the Statement

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was recently published in this paper and was a subject of much comment. That the article caused even more commo-tion in Rochester, the following from

the same paper shows:
Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not
only in Rochester but in nearly every part
of America, sent an extended article to this
paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable expe rience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the

subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his sidence, when the following interview oc-curred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the state-ments about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting certain spices being placed within it, the first and most simple symptoms. I did and then beaten to a froth or a foam by a mallet-like beater called a stirrer. quent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my

stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. "The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which ohysicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by

Bright's disease." "And did all these cases have simple

symptoms at first?'
"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street, spoke

prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute

this to the general use of my remedy."
"Do you think many people are afflict with it to-day who do not realize it, N Warner.?" "A prominent professor in a New Orlea

medical college was lecturing before class on the subject of Bright's disease. had various fluids under microscopic alysis and was showing the students w the indications of this terrible male were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, we have seen the unhealthy indication will show you how it appears in a state perfect health,' and he submitted his or fluid to the usual test. As he watched t results his countenance suddenly chang -his color and command both left him a in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlem I have made a painful discovery; I ha Bright's disease of the kidneys;' and less than a year he was dead. The sligh est indications of any kidney difficushould be enough to strike terror to

"You know of Dr. Henion's case!"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it.
"It is very wonderful is it not?"
"No more so than a great many othe that have come to my notice as having be cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disea can be cured."
"I know it can. I know it from my or and the experience of thousands of pron

nent persons who were given up to die both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience what was it!" "A fearful one. I had felt languid a unfitted for business for years. But I on the know what ailed me. When, however I found it was kidney difficulty I though there was little hope and so did the d tors. I have since learned that one of

physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have "Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years

ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Latti-more, one of the analysts of the State Board of Health.

"Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?" "A serious disease of the kidneys." "Did you think Mr. Warner could re-

"No, sir, I did not think it possible."
"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"
"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner

and Dr. Lattimore in the community is bemake cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the mest deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be

She Was Missed.

than never - Puck.

Mrs. Winter (just back from a visit to mother)-Did you miss me, dear, while I was gone, and did the time seem long? Mr. Winter-Well, I should say it did. I wouldn't build fires again every morning for six days for a farm. - West Shore.

Mr. Stayne Steigh (at 11:59 p. m.)—Well, I really must go, Miss de Muir. I suppose I've stayed too late. Miss de Muir (archly)-Oh, better late

POOR JOAN DONE FOR.

The Heroine of France Goes to Join the Other Idols of Romance. And now they say that, instead of being a heroine, Joan of Arc belongs to that peculiar class known at the present time as cranks; that the voices she heard in the woods of Domremy were the hallucinations of a disordered intellect. Her visit to Governor Boudricourt so annoyed him that he passed her on to the court of the Dauphin for the mere purpose of getting rid of her, where in turn the Dauphin dressed her up in armor for the amusement of the court. The iconoclasts even go so far as to assert that the consecrated sword which was found, per Joan's direction, buried in the Church of St. Catharine at Flerbois, and which was presented to her by the Dauphin, had been planted there by hands of ordinary flesh and blood. They further assert that she did not lead the army to the relief of Orleans, but merely went along like a vivandiere. They scoff at the story that the soldiers who tied this abused lady to a stake in the market place at

Rouen were struck dead. So the indications are that the great French heroine will have to get down off of her pedestal and follow William Tell, Quintius Curtius et al. Mediaval history is rapidly losing its brightest stars through the irreverent investigations of the modern quidnunc. It now looks like it was a mere matter of time until American history is attacked in the same way, and these individuals will be prepared to prove that Patrick Henry never made a speech, that no cherries grew at the Washington homestead, and that the John Smith-Pocahontas story was due to the fertile imagination of some special correspondent.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Looking Ahead.

Governess-Of course you must take your writing lesson. How in the world will you ever become a business man like your papa if you can't write?"

Little Dick-Oh, I've got that all fixed with Birdie De Pretty. We've talked it all over. "What has Birdie De Pretty to do

with it, I should like to know?" "Why, she's going to be my type-writer."—Good News.

A New book for practical tree planters is thus endorsed by the well-known Orange

Judd:
The entire book is ably written, and gives trusty information for all who grow fruit of any sort or kind. Stark Bros., nurserymen, Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all interested.—Orange Judd Farmer.

It is just as wicked to indulge in mental profanity as to swear right out loud, and much more injurious to the digestion.—In-dianapolis Journal.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don'tforget this. One pill a dose.

What a shock it is to find out that the man whose conversation you have been admiring is not worth a dollar.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 3 35 @ 4 85 Butchers' steers... 2 59 @ 4 00

the	Native cows	2 00	0		60
ute	HOG8-Good to choice heavy	8 50	0		50
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	93	0		94
ted	No. 2 hard	85	0		651/
Mr.	CORN-No. 2	471	-		473
	OATS-No. 2		20		451/
	RYE-No. 2	70	0		704
ans	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 80	0	2	45
hie	Faney	2 10	0		15
Hε	HAY-Baled	7 50	d	10	
an-	BUTTER-Choice creamery	23	0	7	25
hat	CHEESE-Full cream	91	20		10
ady	EGGS-Choice	161	20		17
'as	BACON-Hams	10	0		11
8, 7	Shoulders	5	0		64
of	Sides	7	@		8
wn	LARD	64	20		67
the	POTATOES	75	a	1	CO
-	ST. LOUIS				
ged	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 60	0	4	80
and	Butchers' steers	8 00	0	_	90
en,	HOGS-Packing	8 25	@		45
ave	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	0	-	25
in	FLOUR-Choice	B 50	0	8	60
ht-	WHEAT-No. 2 red	961	20	10	971
lty	CORN-No. 2	497	10		50
any	OATS-No. 2	451	20		46
	RYE-No. 2	74	0		75
	BUTTER-Creamery	28	0		27
"	PORK	9 621	20	9	70
	CHICAGO.				
ers	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 75		4	30
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	8 40	0	_	50
een	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 00	0		40
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 40	0		00
ase	WHEAT-No. 2 red	97	140		688
	CORN-No. 2	601	20		51
wn	OATS-No. 2	44	20		45
mi-	RYE-No. 2	72	0		724
by	BUTTER-Creamery	22	0		271
	PORK	9 35	0	9	374
ice,	NEW YORK				
	CATTLE-Common to prime.	8 50	0	5	40
and	HOGS-Good to choice	8 55		8	90
did	FLOUR-Good to choice	4 40	0	6	10
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 11	120	1	131
rer,	CORN-No. 2	63	æ	118	631
ght	OATS-Western mixed	51	0		64
loc-	BUTTER-Creamery	16	a		234
the	PORK	9 25			25
o a				=	=
ng:	66 A				
	The second secon	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	4 10	-	

August Flower"

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Engineer and General Smith, Sydney, Australia, writes: "August Flower has effected a complete cure in my case. It acted like a miracle."

Geo. Gates, Corinth, Miss., writes: "I consider your August Flower the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia. I was almost dead with that disease, but used several bottles of August Flower, and now consider myself a well man. I sincerely recommend this medicine to suffering humanity the world over."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A. Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

"I HAVE the drop on you," said the rain the man who had forgotten his umbreila. Washington Post. Borne on the Wings of the Wind The miasmata, or aerial germs of chills and fever and other miasmatic disease, are disseminated beyond the place of their origin. Protected by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them unbarmed. Otherwise, apprehend trouble. Not only malarial infection, but rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility and kidney complaints are successfully controlled by the great preventive and remedy.

Nonsense is the straw that tickles hu-manity the world over.—Pittsburgh Dis-

WILLISTON, FLORIDA, Oct. 18th, 1889.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.,
Rochester, Pa. Gents:—Since my first
order for your Antidote, in 1886, I have kept
the medicine constantly in stock. It is unquestionably the best medicine for chills I
ever saw. I know of one case of eight
months' standing which was cured permanently by one dose, after all other remedies
had failed. I have never known it to fail to
cure in a single instance. Yours truly,
J. B. Epperson.

DESTOR—"Why do you come round so often?" Creditor—"I have to to keep square!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

No remept has saved so many sickly children's lives as Dr. Bull's Worm De-stroyers. They never fail and children like them too.

Fogos—"Every thing seems to go awry with me lately?" Van Pelt—"Switch off and mix 'rock' with it!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS .- The irritation which induces coughing immediately re-lieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"A MAN's work is from sun to sun," and woman's work descends from daughter to daughter.—Indianapolis Journal.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

THE duck takes to both water and land for divers and sun-dry reasons.—Dallas News.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar! Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Do not judge by surface indications. The wearer of a trained dress may herself be very wild.—Boston Transcript.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means noth-

ing. Words—only words.
This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works-not on his own reputation alone, but | One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. | One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts. through the local dealer whom | One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 " you know, must have some- One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 " thing he has faith in back of wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are guaranteed to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

PLEASE READ - IT MAY INTEREST YOU I ELECTRIC BELT Cures Diseases Without Medicine. OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR



CATARRH Restores Taste and Smell, quick ly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists. ELY BROS., 55 Warren St., N.Y.

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Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir, BLUES

The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Billiousness. General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Ferrer and Ague, etc. FASK YOUR DRUGGISTS FOR IT. Manufactured by McPIKE & FOX. ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ST NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

SEA MOSSES AND SHELLS

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

A PRUDENT housewife will not put off baking until to-morrow the bread that should be done to-day.—Texas Siftings.

THERE is one remedy that has saved many a debilitated, blood poisoned mortal to a life of happy usefulness and robust health. It will save you if you will give it a trial, It is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Any medicine dealer will supply you. You do yourself injustice if you fail to use it.

"PIECE be with you," remarked the tramp as he left a remnant of his coat-tail with the bull dog.—Binghamton Republican.

ALL that we can say as to the merits of Dobbins' Electric Soap, pales into nothing-ness before the story it will tell you itself, of its own perfect quality, if you will give it one trial. Don't take imitation. There are

A woman never feels sure that a man is really loose until she knows that he's tight.—Elmira Gazette.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso s Cure for Consumption.

the best of all tonics.

Taken by storm—A town swept out of existence by a cyclone.—Drake's Magazine.

How Is Your Appetite.

If it is not good you need a tonic. Hunger is a sauce that gives your food a flesh-making and strengthening power. S. S. S. is famous for its health giving and building up qualities. It is

S. S. S. aids digestion makes you enjoy what you and cures you of

dyspepsia.

Gained 44 Pounds.

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Annapolts, Md., Jan. 6, '90.

JACOBS OIL, and find the

ELIHU E. JACKSON,

GRATUITOUS ADVICES

This species of advice is not always accepteable, but in many instances much benefits would be derived were it acted upon. No section of the country is exempt from disease. To know the best means of combatting this common enemy, with the least injury to our pockets and tastes, is certainly a great advantage. We must expect Torpid Liver, Congested Spieen, Vitlated Bile and Inactive Bowels, and all prudent persons will supply themselves with Tutt's Pills, which stimmate the Liver, relieve the engaged Spieen, determine a healthy flow of Bile, thus regulating the bowels and causing all unhealthy secretions to pass off in a natural manner, "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Be advised and use

Tutt's Liver Pills,

Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place. N. Y.

a good Liniment."

"I have often used ST.

Gov. of Md. BEST.

Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. Ye increased from 114 to 158 pounds and was soon a. sound and healthy man.

TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ca.

"He had small skill o horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take For house ordinary soaps cleaning.
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Common Soap fails to accomplish satisfactory results in scouring and cleaning. and necessitates a great outlay of time and labor, which more than balances any saving in cost. Practical people will find SAPOLIO the best and cheapest soap for house-cleaning and scouring.

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One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 10 "

One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented . . 25 One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 " Or for stamps any single article at the price.

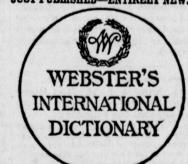
thing he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business them have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in the guarantee. The business them have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VaseLine put up by the them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an initiation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of BLUE SEAL VASELINE is sold by all druggists at ten cents. CHESEBROUGH M'F'C CO., : 24 State Street, New York.

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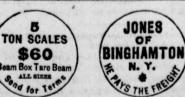
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SHERMAN IS DEAD.

The Old Commander Finally Surrenders to Death.

A Gallant Struggle For Life and a Peaceful End-The Great Soldiers' Last Hours -Sketch of His Life and Deeds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.-At 1:40 o'clock yesterday General Sherman's condi-tion was such as to preclude hope of recovery. The swelling of the face and neck had subsided and erysipelas was under control. The danger was of another kind-the development of lung trouble complicated with a return of the long standing asthma.

At 5:45 o'clock all the members of the family were summoned to the General's bedside, as the end was thought to be near. At 7:10 o'clock it was said that



the General would live not later than 9 o'clock. At 8:25 the sick man was conscious and without pain, but his asthmatic breathing was short and his strength failing.

At 1:50 o'clock General Sherman breathed his last.

General Sherman contracted a severe cold Wednesday night when he visited the Casino with several army officers. Erysipelas followed, which defied all medical skill.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born a Lancaster, O., February 8, 1820. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1840 and served in the Florida war in 1840-42. He was at various military posts in the South until 1847, when he went to California, where he was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General until 1850. He was on commissary duty in St. Louis in 1830-52 and was stationed at New Orleans until September 6, 1853, when he resigned. From 1853 to 18 7 he was a banker in San Francisco and New York, and in 1858-59 he practiced law in Leavenworth, Kan. He was superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria from 1859 to January 1, 1861, when he went to St. Louis. On May 14, 1861, he was reappointed in the regular army with the rank of Colonel, and three days later was made Brigadier-General of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861. October of that year he was appointed to the command of the department of the Cumberland, but afterward took charge of a camp of instruction at St. Louis, where he mained until February, 1862, when he given command of the district of Northwestern Kentucky, with headquarters at Paducah, Ky. He commanded a division in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign. Was in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelso and Shiloh. On April 7 he was wounded in the latter battle. He was in the advance upon and slege of Corinth, April 15 to May 30, and was made Major General of volunteers May 1. He commanded a hastily organized expedition which attempted to capture Vicksburg December 27-29 In 1864, in command of the Fifteenth army corps, he led the expedition which carried Arkansas Post by assault Jan uary 11, and until July 3 was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. He was made Brigadier-General in the regular army, his commission dating from July 4, and during the summer and autumn was engaged in various operations in Mississippi and Tennessee. He commanded the left wing of the army at Chattanooga, November 23 to 25 and at the beginning of December compelled General Longstreet to raise the siege o Knoxville. In February, 1864, with 20,600 men, he marched to Meridian, Miss., and broke up the railroads centering there.

Having organized at Chattanooga an army

of 100,000 men he invaded Georgia, engaging the Confederate forces under General John-ston, whom he forced to evacuate Dalton May 12, at Resaca May 15, Cassville May 19, Dallas May 25 to 28, and afterwards almost daily, until the protracted operations about nesaw mountains, near Marietta, June 20 to July 2, which involved a severe repulse June 27. He occupied Marietta July 3, and after several other engagements repeatedly defeated General Hood Johnston's suc cessor, in command before Atlanta, the severest battle being fought on July 22, and began the siege of that city. On August 12 he was made Major-General in the regular

The battle of Jonesburg was fought August 31. On the night of September 1 Atlanta was evacuated by General Hood, and General Sherman occupied the city until the middle of November, when he began his famous march to the sea. He reached Savannah December 31, stormed and captured Fort McAllister, and on the 21st received the surrender of that city. With Savannah as his base, he marched into the Carolinas, and occupied Columbia, S. C., February 17. He captured Cheraw on March 3, and Fayetteville on the 12th. On the 16th he fought the battle of Averysboro, and on the 19th, 20th and 21st that of Bentonville, and on the 23d entered Golds-boro. On April 13 he occupied Raleigh, and on the 26th the Confederate army, under General J. E. Johnston, surrendered at Dur-ham station, N. C., upon terms which were rejected by the Government. Sherman's advance to Richmond and

Washington from April 28 to May 24, 1865, ended his Southern marches of more than 2,000 miles. On June 27 he was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the departments of Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. On July 25, 1866, he succeeded General Grant as Lieutenant-General and on August 11 took command of the division of the Missouri. In November and December he was employed on a special mission in Mexico. He was made General on

the vacation of that grade by President Grant, March 4, 1869. At his own request, and in order to make Sheridan General In Chief, he was placed on the retired list, with full pay, on February 8

Union Pacific Changes. Омана, Neb., Feb. 15.—A circular has been issued entirely reorganizing the freight department of the Union Pacific railway. J. A. Munroe, present assistant traffic manager, becomes general freight agent, relieving F. B. Whitney, and will have general supervision of the entire system. B. Campbell, at present general freight agent of the Pacific division, will be general freight agent with headquarters at Portland, F. B. Whitney, present general agent, becomes first assistant. Assistant general agent are appointed at Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Butte.

THE USURY BILL

speaker Elder's Bill to Regulate the Rat of Interest. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The following is the text of Speaker Elder's bill

regulating the rate of interest:
Section 1. That creditors shall be allowed
to receive interest at the rate of six per cent.
per annum, when no other rate of interest is agreed upon, for any money after it becomes due; for money lent or money due on settle-ment of accounts, from the day of liquidat-ing the same and ascertaining the balance; for money received for the use of another, and retained without the owner's knowledge of the receipt; for money due and withheld and retained without the owner's knowledge of the receipt; for money due and withheld by an unreasonable and vexatious delay of payment or settlement of accounts; for all other money due, and to become due, for porbearance of payment whereof an express promise to pay interest has been made; and for money due from corporations or individuals to their monthly employees from and uals to their monthly employes, from and after the end of each month, unless the same shall be paid within thirty days thereafter; and such a rate as has been stipulated in the

and such a rate as has been stipulated in the original contract sued upon in courts of record and justices of the peace from the day on which they are rendered, which rate shall be specified in the judgment.

Sec. 2. That the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note or other instrument of writing, for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such bill, bond, promissory note or other instrument bond, promissory note or other instrument in writing at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent per annum; provided, that any person, corporation, company or co-partnership so contracting, either directly or indirectly, for a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent. per annum shall forfeit the principal and all per annum shall forfeit the principal and all the interest so contracting for, and the courts shall render no judgment for, any sum against the payor, maker, his heirs, assigns, administrators or other legal representa-tives on such bond, bill, promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness wherein such a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent, per annum has been contracted for either directly or indirectly; and any dis-count or bonus in excess of 10 per cent, per count or bonus in excess of 10 per cent. per annum, whether taken in advance of maturity or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed and held in law to be usurlous interest within the meaning of this

mony or evidence, either oral or in writing, than any greater sum or rate than 10 per cent, per annum has been charged, taken or received, either directly or indirectly, by any person, company, corporation or co-partnership, the party so paying, his heirs or other legal representatives shall have his, her or their right of action in any court of competent jurisdiction to sue and collect from such party so receiving the same with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of such payment, any time within three years from the date of such

TO CONSIDER IRRIGATION.

A Resolution in the Kansas Legislature For

a Western Conventi TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The people of Kansas are daily becoming more interested in the subject of irrigation, and it is generally conceded that the only salvation of the western counties, especially, is the establishment of a thorough system for supplying the ground with moisture. Many schemes for accomplishing this have been suggested and there is a general desire to secure all available information which will aid in the accomplishment of the result desired.

To accomplish this Speaker Elder has introduced a concurrent resolution in the House calling a mass convention to be held in Topeka April 15, and requesting Governor Humphrey to invite the States of Texas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nevada and California and the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona to send such number of delegates to take part in the convention as shall seem proper to their Governors.

should, by a liberal system of appropriation, irrigate the arid lands of this country as far as practicable to be done. and that the movement to do this might in justice to homeseekers be inaugurated without delay.

A. J. Grover Dead. ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 14.—A. J. Grover, of this county, a somewhat noted character, died yesterday of pa-Several years ago he was prominent in Illinois politics and was once the Republican candidate for Congress in a Chicago district. He was defeated, and he accused the Catholics of being the cause of it. Later he wrote a pamphlet abusing the Catholic religion, and soon after came to Kansas, purchasing a farm. In 1888 he was the Union Labor candidate for Congress in this district. He sought Democratic indorsement, but his anti-Catholic pamphlet was sprung on him, which de-feated his plans, and at the election he received less than 2,000 votes. Of recent years Mr. Grover has been a frequent contributor to the press of the country on the tariff.

Female Suffrage in the House TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 14.—The House of Representatives last night by a vote

of 60 to 7 adopted the following: Section 1. That women, 21 years old and possessing all the other necessary qualifica-tions of voters, shall be entitled to vote at all general, special and municipal elections in

this State, the same as men.
Section 2. That women, 21 years of age and possessing all the other necessary qualifications, shall be entitled to be voted for and hold all State, county, municipal and township offices in this State.

Forced to Take Food.

Омана, Neb., Feb. 14.-H. M. Rodgers, the insurance agent who last week wrote a letter confessing the murder of a girl at Mercer, Pa., and then took poison but was placed in jail for the crime, is making a determined effort to starve himself to death. He has taken no food for seven days. Physicians found him in his cell and forced food down his throat. He fought like a demon and declares he will die.

The Effects of a Boller Explosion in a Flour

clinton, Mo., Feb. 14.—The boiler of the Windsor flouring mills burst yesterday, killing instantly Engineer Walter Beaman, Fireman Charles Sturdivant, Machinist Hugh L. Smith and his assistant, Thomas Tilberry. Both the latter were from Sedalia and had just completed repairs on the exploded boiler. The mill was damaged to the amount of \$5,000. It is supposed the explosion was caused by turning water on when the boiler was dry. No persons were about the engine room other than those ki.led outright,

ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

The Admiral of the Navy Surrenders to Death.

Although Not Unexpected His Call So what Sudden-His Long Career in the Navy Briefly Sketched.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Admiral David D. Porter died yesterday morning.

His death resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart, which relentless disease fixed its fatal clutch upon him at Newport, R. I., last summer, when contrary to the advice of his physician he overtaxed his strength by taking violent exercise, and was stricken down with a complication of diseases, includng congestion of the lungs and dropsy. His death this morning was calm and peaceful. It came almost entirely with



at 11 o'clock Tuesday night his condition was about the same as it had been for several weeks past, and there were no indications that medical services would be needed before the time for the doctor's regular visit in the morning, about 9 o'clock. The nature of the Admiral's disease made it extremely dangerous for him to lie on his back, so that he was accustomed to rest sitting upon a large sofa with his back and head supported by pillows. Nourishment was administered every hour and the Admiral was awake at 6:45 o'clock and took his nourishment as usual. He afterwards fell into a light sleep and gave no indication whatever that the end was so near at hand. At 8 o'clock the Admiral's son Richard, who slept by his side, noticed that there was a change in his father's condition. He was breathing with difficulty and seemed to be choking. The nurse felt his pulse and found it to be fluttering feebly. The household was at once aroused and Dr. Wales sent. The patient's pulse grew fainter and fainter and at 8:15 o'clock ceased to beat. At that hour he gasped convulsively and expired without a word. He sat bolt upright with his son Richard holding one hand and his daughter, Mrs. L. C. Logan, holding the other. There were also at his bedside his son, Lieutenant Theodoric Porter, U. S. N., and his son-in-law, Lieutenant L. C. Logan, U. S. N., his nurse, James McDonald, and his faithful man ser-

vant William Wilkes. The resolution also declares it the formerly of the army, and his youngest rived soon after and joined the sorrowing group which had gathered in the chamber of the afflicted widow.

BIOGRAPHICAL David Dixon Porter was born in Chester Pa., in 1813, and at the age of 11 accompanied his father, David Porter, a naval officer, to the West Indies, where piracy prevailed. In in 1813, and at the age of 11 accompanied 1827 he was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy, and in 1929 became an American "middy," serving first in the Mediterranean. He subsequently served on the coast survey, and in 1841 was ap-pointed a Lieutenant. He was transferred to the naval observatory in Washington in 1845 and in 1846 was intrusted with a secret mission to Hayti. He was actively engaged in the Mexican war, first as Lieutenant, afterwards as commander of the Spitifre At the beginning of the civil war he took command of the Powhattan and in April, eommand of the rownatian and maps, 1861, was in charge of the mortar fleet of twenty-one schooners and five steamers that joined Farragut's fleet in 1862. He took part in the bombarding of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip below New Orleans and they surrendered to him in 1862. He assisted Farragut in all the operations between Vicksburg and New Orleans. While the Con-federates at Vicksburg were making efforts to repair the Indianoia, which they had captred, Commander Porter fitted an old scov to look like one of his turtle gunboats, with two canoes for quarter-boats, a smokestack of pork barrels and mud furnace in which a fire was built. This craft was called the Turreted Monster and was set adrift with no one on board. A tramendous cannonade from the Confederates failed to stop her and from the Confederates talled to stop her and the authorities at Vicksburg hastly de-stroyed the Indianola, while the supposed monitor drifted for an hour before the enemy discovered the trick. In 1852 Porter, as Rear Admiral, took

In 1882 Porter, as Rear Admiral, took charge of the Mississippi squadron, improvised the Mound City navy yard, increased his squadron to 125 vessels and co-operated with Shorman in the capture of Arkansas Post in 1863. Congress thanked him for his services at Vicksburg and he was commissioned Rear Admiral in July, 1863. The same year he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, captured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf and later assisted in the capture of Vicksburg. He remained in the Mississippi until 1861, and in October of that year was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron and in 1846 captured the forts at the mouth of the Cape

captured the forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, including Fort Fisher. For this he was again thanked by Congress. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1865 and served as superintendent of the Naval Academy until 1869, when he was detailed for duty in the Navy Department at Washing-ton. In 1870 he was appointed Admiral of beceased came from a long line of navy officers, five generations of ancestors having preceded him in the service.

'The Forsythe Reinstatement, CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—General Miles. when asked whether he had any thing to say in regard to Colonel Forsythe's reinstatement, said: "I know nothing about the action taken at Washington. I do not care to make any statement in regard to it, nor do I care to review the case. I made a careful study of the matter and did what I thought the exigencies of the case demanded. What I did I would do again under the same circumstances. I expect to receive no official notice of the action taken, from the fact that Colonel Forsythe is not under my command but is in General Merritt's department."

THE COPYRIGHT BILL

The Publishers' Lobby Upset By Sherman's Amendment to Give Foreign Authors a Fair Deal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The copy right bill suffered more mutilation in the Senate by the adoption of the Sherman amendment, which completely subverted the principle on which the bill is based, and is equivalent to an estoppel of the entire copyright enterprise for this season at least. It was brought out very clearly in the debate for the benefit of those who had not perceived the fact from the first that the bill under consideration was a publishers' bill, pure and simple, and that the proposed legislation was as truly class legislation, or legislative favoritism, as any thing that has ever received denunciation as such. The promoters of the bill showed their colors when they passed the word along to oppose the Sherman amendment. This amendment simply sought to place foreign books copyrighted here, but printed abroad, under the regular restrictions of the present tariff law. This would appear sensible, but the publishers who are behind the bill would not hear of it. They said it would completely ruin the bill. In other words it would destroy their interest in it, because it would interfere with the monopoly which they hoped to enjoy under the bill. After the Sherman amendment was adopted the bill was laid aside without further action.

It would not be surprising if it were not taken up again in a hurry, as it has been molded into a shape very distasteful to its originators. They confess here that they now expect the bill to fail. It is an open secret that the authors of the country, the ostensible beneficiaries of the bill, have never taken any real interest in it. It has been pushed solely by the big publishing houses, and it is safe to say that they have not spent their time and money over it just for fun, or even for the sake of advancing the cause of abstract right and justice. Mr. R. U. Johnson, and his co-laborers of the Copyright Association, continue to assert that the Senators have acted ignorantly in the matter, but the Senators are evidently not so ignorant as to fail to perceive the real purpose and motive power of this so-called authors' international copyright bill.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The President's Message Announcing to Congress the Death of General Sher-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The President Saturday afternoon sent the following message to Congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The death of William Tecumseh Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence in New York, at 1:50 o'clock p. m., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every patriotic citizen. No living American was so loved and venerated as he. He served his

country not for fame, not out of a sense of professional duty, but for love of the flag and the institutions of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the esprit du corps of the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the Constitution, and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in an undiminished usefulness and honor. He was in nothing an imitator. A profound student of military science and precedent, he drew from them principles and sugges-tions and so adapted them to novel conditions, that his campaigns will continue to be vant, William Wilkes.

His other son, Captain C. P. Porter,
U. S. M. C., and Major D. E. Porter,
formerly of the army, and his youngest
daughter, Mrs. Charles Campbell, argived soon after and joined the sorrowired soon after and joined the sorrowhis. His career was complete, his honors were full. He had received from the Govern-ment the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people un stinted gratitude and love. No word of mine can add to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable inci-dent that when the department which he served shall have put on the usual emblem of mourning, four of the eight executive de-partments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but to day removed

the crape from its walls. RENJAMIN HARRISON. Executive Mansion, February 14, 1891.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Reported Combination of Systems Which

Will Prove of Great Interest to the West. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.-The railroad situation in the West has been a chaotic condition for the past year. The workings of the Gould schemes have made even the best posted afraid to venture an opinion on what would happen twenty-four hours in advance. Now, however, matters appear to be as suming definite shape and the papers give the workings of what will probably be the greatest railroad deal in the history of the United States and the consummation of which would make Kansas City the railroad center of the country.

The deal hinges on the movements of

Jay Gould in establishing a transcontinental system of railroads and an action of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis in retaliation for curtailment of traffic prvileges. The scheme is to unite Chicago with points west of Kansas, and the important ports on the gulf and the southeast Atlantic seaboard. The undertaking is gigantic one, but perfectly feasible when understood, and would be brought about by a consolidation of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road and the network of lines east of the Mississippi river in the Southern States. These roads would be the Seaboard & Roanoke, Georgia, North Carolina & Northern, the Covington & Macon roads and the Georgia, Southern & Florida road, a combination of which has already been made.

Home Hunters.
GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 16.—The rush of people desiring to secure homes in the Iowa and Sac and Fox lands ceded to the Government has commenced. The new home hunters are generally thrifty people. A large number of negroes are coming with the intention of farming in the new country. There are some here who do not wish to encourage this class of settlers, but when it is considered that the country to be opened is excellent cotton land and that the negro immigrants are from the South the objection to their coming is not urged so vigorously.

THE LATE JAMES REDPATH.

dation With the Struggles in the

Topkka, Kan., Feb. 12.—The news of the death of James Redpath was re-ceived with expressions of sincere regret by the old settlers of this city and state who were associated with him in the early Kansas struggles. His first journalistic work in Kansas was done in 1855, when he was given a seat at the reporters' table at the constitutional convention held at Topeka October 23 of that year. Mr. Redpath at that time represented the Missouri Democrat. He ok a prominent part in the Free State agitation in January, 1856, addressed a meeting at Lawrence from the same platform with Jim Lane, John Speer and Jim Legate. On the 17th of that month a "printers' festival" was held at Lawrence, and Mr. Redpath made an addas on the subject of "Journalism." C. V. Eskridge and Sam Wood were also among the speakers. March 29, 1856, a call was issued for the first National Republican convention, to all who were "in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State." James Redpath was the signer for Missouri. Soon after this he came the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and was soon on the most intimate terms with Horace Greeley. At this time his influence in Kansas matters was strongly felt. Charles Sumner wrote him a letter in which he urged him to keep up the fight for freedom and urged the Northern State Legislatures to appropriate money to sustain the free State people in Kansas. Soon after this, in 1857, Mr. Redpath went to Boston, whence he wrote a letter defending Governor Charles Robinson, who had resigned the Governorship of the free State organization. He returned to Kansas and took part in the famous convention at Lawrence, held December 23-24, which resolved not to take part in the election under the Lecompton Constitution. Among those who took part in that convention were B. F. Simpson T. D. Thatcher, Charles Robinson, Colonel C. K. Holliday and William A. Phillips. In January, 1858, Mr. Redpath started the Crusade of Freedom at Doniphan. Wilder's Annals says of it: "It was short-lived, but of rare excellence." In November, 1859, he published in New York "The Roving Editor." It was dedicated to Captain John Brown, and several chapters of the book related to Kansas; and in December he issued "The Public Life of Captain John Brown." This was the most radical Kansas book published up to this time. The book had a good sale, and no doubt hastened the emancipation of the slaves.

NEW RAILROAD BILL.

features of the Latest Kansas Rallroa

Bill—The Commissioners to Be Elected By the People—Passes Forbidden. The majority of the House Committee on Railroads, in the Kansas Legislature has prepared a substitute for Speaker Elder's railroad bill. It provides for a two-cent passenger rate, and makes the Railroad Board elective by the people. The term of office of the present board expires April 1 next, and the bill makes it the duty of the executive council to appoint successors for the members to serve until January, 1892. The House and Senate are each required to elect a mem ber.

tions doing business as common carriers. Section 7 of the bill provides that the "Commissioners shall have power to examine any of the books, paper or documents of any such company or corporation, or to examine under oath or otherwise any officer, director, agent or employe thereof or any other person. Any person who obstructs the Commissioners in the performance of their duties, or who refuses to give any information within their possesssion that may be required by the Commissioners. shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of \$1,000. It is made the duty of every station agent, on five days' notice of intended shipment, to furnish suitable cars.

Section 9 of the bill meets the Alliance idea in regard to passes. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or corporation, receiver or any employe thereof, to issue, give or deliver any pass, ticket, card or other device for free transportation to any person over any railroad within this State, other than the en ployes or their families, or shippers of love-stock on such railroad, provided nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent railroad companies from transporting indigent persons without compensation when seeking relief.

Irregular Tickets. A Chicago special says: Chairman Finley, asserting the authority vested in him by the agreement of the Western Passenger Association, has notified the general passenger agents of the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Rio Grand Western and the Colorado Midland that the lines in his association will, after this, refuse to honor tickets of their issue requiring the signature of purchasers when such signatures are omitted. He has discovered that the roads named have been departing to some extent from the rule which requires that all such tickets shall be signed by the purchaser in the presence of the agent selling the ticket, and this Chairman Finley has chosen method of correcting the evil.

Smugglers and Guards Fight. MATAMORAS, Mex., Feb. 12.-A few days ago there were two desperate combats near Mier between customs guards and smugglers in which four of the guards were killed and one of the smugglers wounded and another was be trayed and captured at a ranch near the scene of the fights. The smugglers succeeded in successfully getting away with all their convoy of goods.

The claim is made by Prof. Lippman of Sorbonue, that he has discovered a method of photographing the colors of a stained glass window.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

The Secretary of the Great Whishy Trust Charged With Conspiracy to Pat Down Competion By Means of Dynamits.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 -George J. Gibson secretary of the great whisky trust, was arrested at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning on a charge of conspiring to blow up all the distilleries in the country net belonging to the trust

Mr. Gibson lives at Peoria and it is said that he came here for the express purpose of wrecking the Shufeldt distillery in this city.
In a small satchel carried by Mr. Gib-

son was found a number of articles which are said to be positive evidence of his connection with the conspiracy.
Gibson was taken to the United States marshal's office in the Government building, and at a preliminary hearing before United States Commis sioner Hoyne in the afternoon waived examination and was held to the Federal grand jury on \$20,000 bail.

The conspiracy was worked up through Revenue Inspector T. S. Dewar, who was told guardedly some months ago that the Shufeldt distillery was in the way of the trust, and that there was "big money for the man who succeeded in getting the concern out of the way."

Solicitor Hart, of the internal revenue bureau of the United States Treasury Department, who has arrived in this city from Washington to take charge of the case, has in his possession the dynamite machine with which the destruction of the Shufeldt distillery was to be effected, and papers closing the con-tract for the diabolical business.

The specific change against Gibson is that he tried to bribe Dewar to blow up the Schufeldt distillery. All arrangements had been completed for the work when the Government officials prevented the consummation of the

conspiracy. Inspector Stuart, of the Post-office Department, one of the officials who made the arrest, said: "I am not at liberty to give the facts in the case, but there is nothing that human mind can conceive more diabolical and horrible than the intentions of the conspirators. It was nipped just in time, too, for the first blow was to have been struck here in Chicago. Then it would have been

repeated in other points." The Shufeldt distillery was the most important outside of the combination, and it was against this that the plot was arranged. Two previous attempts, which were attributed to the whisky trust, but not proved, were made to destroy Shufeldt's with dynamite. One of them occurred two years ago last fall. Detective Dan Coughlin, of the city police force, was detailed on the case, and it was while at work on it that he made the acquaintance of the little German, John P. Kunze. Both of them were afterward tried for complicity in the assassination of Dr. Cronin. Coughlin is serving a life sentence for the crime, but Kunze was acquitted.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Evident Signs That It Will Be Open For Settlement Before Many Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The House Committee on Territories has agreed upon a report concerning the Cherokee Strip. It will recommend the passage of a substitute for the Mansur biil providing that the Strip be opened to settlement. The Mansur bill proposed The Railroad Board is also vested that the Indians should be paid \$1.25 an with the control of the express, telegraph and telephone companies and all tries were made, but the substitute agreed upon provides that a commission shall settle with the Indians for the price of their lands after the Strip has been restored to public domain. This is pretty near the same bill reported on January 23 by the House Committee on Indian Affairs as a substitute for the Perkins bill. The committee does not entertain much hope that the bill will pass the Senate, but it is pretty certain that an effort will be made to get it through the House. The report is signed by all the members of the Territorial Committee except Barnes, of Georgia, and Baker, of New York, and there is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in the House favoring the passage of some measure of this kind.

It is proposed to open the Cherokee Strip and settle with the Indians afterward, the Government having already paid 471/4 cents an acre for 6,500,000 acres

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Ex-President Cleveland Opposed to Free Coinage

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Between 600 and 700 people attended the mass meeting called at Cooper Union last night by the Reform Club to oppose the silver bill. E. Ellery Anderson presided and among letters of regret that were read was this, under date of February 10, from ex-President Cleveland:

My Dear Sir: I have this afternoon re-celved your note inviting me to attend tomorrow evening a meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely can not be necessarily on the subject. It surely can not be neces-sary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the gravest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an in-crease, those conditions fall far short of in-suring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Fatal Freight Wreck.

ST. Louis, Feb. 11.-At 5:35 a. m. today a collision occurred at Inglesdye, seven and a half miles northwest of St. Louis, between a Wabash engine and caboose and a St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern freight train. Both engines and ten cars of the freight train were badly wrecked. Brakemen William Bash and Keefer, of the Northwestern section, were killed. Conductor John Broderick and Fireman John Conley, of the Wabash, were seriously hurt, and Engineer Hoeffle and Brakeman B. Hill, of the Wabash, slightly injured