

Wase County Cent.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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 19th 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 16th and then considered at length the naval appropriation bill, pending which enticement 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 Ouster to \$100 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. Dulzell (Pa.) severely criticized the action of the Secretary of the Navy in reprimanding Commander Reiter for his action in the Barrunda killing and the denial of a court of inquiry to follow. Without completing the bill the House adjourned.

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 up informally. The joint resolution continuing the laws of Nebraska over Oklahoma until July, 1891, passed, also a number of local bills and the Senate adjourned... The House passed the Senate bill to establish a record and pension office in the War Department 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 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 character 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. Cleveland's anti-free coinage letter was sent up to the clerk's desk by Mr. Grosvenor (O.) and read, and the Pension-office was again under fire. Adjourned without completing the bill. 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 copyrighted upon the payment of regular tariff duties. The amendment, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted by 25 to 21. A message from the President announcing the death of Admiral Porter was received and the Senate adjourned, after a lengthy discussion, was adopted by 25 to 21. A message from the President announcing the death of Admiral Porter was received and the Senate 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 1.

REPRESENTATIVE STRIFE, 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 Forsyth for his acts at the Wounded Knee fight. Forsyth 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 Waterson 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 10th.

The striking Connellsville coke burners threatened to mob the non-union men at Rainey's works, and forty detectives were distributed at the several plants.

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 and 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 73 years old.

The First National and the North Middlesex Banks, of Ayer, Mass., have suspended. Cashier Spaulding has disappeared.

The sale of the Baker collection of Washington's books and other rare and historical relics begun 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 Soney picture collection sale at New York has ended. Three hundred and seven paintings were sold, realizing a total of \$504,000.

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 open, and soon the slope will be dry. Preparations are being made to take care of the bodies of the men when they are reached and give them prompt and careful burial.

The condition of the health of General Sherman was much improved on the 13th.

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

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 settlement in the spring.

The lower house of the California Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 for California's World's Fair exhibit.

In the Illinois House the Taubneck Investigating Committee made a report exonerating Representative Taubneck from the charges made against him and stating that the fullest investigation failed to show any foundation in fact for the rumors that Taubneck had been an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary.

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

THERE was a terrific explosion of gas in an Indianapolis sewer the other afternoon that injured severely William Rock and John Christianson.

As the time set by law for the Pottawatomie to take their lands in severalty has expired the agent at Shawnee-town is engaged in forcibly allotting the few who were backward.

The Republicans on the seventy-seventh 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 Legislature 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, recently killed the second cook, Gottlieb Nonneman, at San Francisco.

THOMAS NORTHOTT, 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 Newwander, 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 WEST.

THE United States cruiser Baltimore sailed from Toulon for Chill.

THE body of another mutilated woman has been found in London. The murder was credited to "Jack the Ripper."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has placed his wife in the care of her parents while serving his sentence of imprisonment.

PRESIDENT NORTON, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, has resigned.

MISS KATE DREXEL has taken her final vows as a nun. Her \$750,000 goes to endow an order of sisters to educate negroes and Indians.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's letter antagonistic to free silver coinage provoked much adverse criticism, especially 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 of the factory. About 50 operatives were killed and wounded.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 13 numbered 297, compared with 306 the previous week and 303 the corresponding week of last year.

At an exciting session of the Italian Cabinet most of the proposals of Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior, were rejected.

A NATIVE of the Shan States, Burma, 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.

Two of the crew of the steamer Calhope, that took fire at her dock at Newport, England, were found dead in their bunks.

THE LATEST.

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 Selverkoff in Paris, has been found, half devoured by wolves, between Philippopolis and Zanzanlik. The body, the paper says, was identified by documents found in the pockets.

MOREY's motion censuring the Government for recent events in Tipperary was defeated in the British House of Commons by 230 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 made 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 minister.

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 wrecked off the island of Zea and nine lives were lost. Other disasters are feared.

A REVISED estimate shows that the deficiency for the Pension Office is \$28,678,323. The estimate first presented to Congress was \$34,000,000. The present estimate is a reduction on the former estimate of \$5,321,676.

ALL the troops of the Argentine Republic have again been placed under arms because of rumors of a fresh revolutionary plot.

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 killed Hale 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 cities.

Three police officers of Leavenworth were recently fined \$30 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 therein.

The jury in the Spindlove 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 harmony again prevailed.

Louis S. Holsely, 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 married about eight years but Mrs. Holsely had separated from her husband four years ago. She had brought suit for divorce, and failing to effect a reconciliation her husband committed the terrible deed.

The residence of County Clerk Brown, near Topeka, was destroyed by fire the other night. The family was gotten out of the building with difficulty. A young man employed on the place attempted to save some household goods, but was overcome with the smoke and had to be rescued. The loss was estimated at \$3,000, with \$1,300 insurance. A library valued at \$1,000 was destroyed with the house.

Correspondents report the condition of the winter wheat crop in Kansas more encouraging than it has been at this season for several years. The last fall was exceptionally fine for seeding, and the winter thus far has been as favorable as could have been wished. There has been considerable moisture 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 Wellburn, 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 16.5 per cent. in wages in the five years ended with the year 1889, while four Unions with eighty-four members, representing 6.5-10 of the whole number, suffered a decline during the same period of 27 per cent. These 376 men, or 29.1-5 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 lower charges if passed. The provisions 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 of 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 it was accepted and the committee 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 place.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Kelley's committee on the resolution, which provided for a congress of representatives of Western States at Kansas City, Kan., on April 19, was adopted. At 7 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 evening session local bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The House was not in session in the morning and the afternoon session was devoid of general interest. A resolution offered by Mr. Rubie was adopted, asking Congress to pay ex-Union soldiers the difference between the depreciated currency they received and gold.

The Senate spent a large portion of the day on the 10th considering a bill secrecy of local interest to Topeka. Mr. Carroll's bill abolishing the police commission board of Leavenworth and Wichita was defeated by a vote of 15 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.

SOON after the Senate met on the 11th the President 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 commissioner bill was defeated, which went down. The House adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate charges against the State House Commissioners. The Railroad Committee reported several bills favorably and Mr. Andrews offered a number of amendments. Mr. G. L. Walker was appointed to the position in the labor bureau and for other appointments. Mr. G. L. Walker was then considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate had a lively debate on the 12th on the House concurrent resolution which provided for the payment of members of Congress for such days as actually spent in session, and it was finally rejected. The bill establishing a station at the University of Kansas for the destruction of chinch bugs passed. The bill was cleared and passed up on business transacted of general public interest. The House passed the bill for a resale of mortgaged property sold without proper notice. Not enough bills were reported, and also the general mortgage bill. Mr. Coburn offered a resolution declaring that the House is unalterably opposed to any legislation repealing just debts, but supporting such legislation as will render it possible for the debtor to meet his liabilities. 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 13th discussing the seed grain bill of Mr. Lockard appropriating \$150,000 for the needy of Western Kansas. The appropriation was rejected by a vote of 19 to 19, there being two absentees... In the House a gavel made out of an apple tree grown in Cloud County was presented to the Speaker on behalf of the State of Labor of that county. Many committees reported, and many bills of minor importance passed on third reading. The House by a vote of 60 to 7 adopted a bill favorable to female suffrage. A bill was reported abolishing the political disabilities of all persons disqualified by the Constitution from voting or holding office by reason of having borne arms against the Government during the civil war. The Australian ballot system bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended for passage.

SOON after the Senate met on the 14th it 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, express, postage, etc., raised from \$5,000 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 receipt of the news of the death of General Sherman an informal meeting of the Senate was called and it was agreed that the Senate adjourn on the day of his funeral... The House debated the Douglas bribery bill and deferred final action until 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 adjourned.

FATAL MINE GAS.

A Miner Drops a Naked Lamp Causing an Explosion.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND SIX MISSING.

Great Alarm at Johnstown, Consequent Upon Ragging Waters—Three Men Buried in a Snowslide in Colorado—Efforts to Reach Them.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 17.—In the Meyer mine, about three miles from this place, an employe dropped a naked lamp, when mine gas exploded with a terrific 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 flame.

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 8 o'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 Pittsburg 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 townhouses 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.

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 2:30 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 fired 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.

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 7:30 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.

GEORGE STARKEY ARRESTED.

The Arrest of a Gambler at St. Joseph For the Murder of State Senator Gillham at 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 a 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 warrant issued for his arrest.

A BLUE RIBBON.

A ribbon of the softest blue. The sweet June sky's most lovely hue...

JIM AND DOLLY.

A Sketch from Life on the Western Prairies.

Dolly and he were friends. How or why the friendship was struck up is unknown. But this much is certain...

Dolly's question as to whether he was ready for all he could get, by committing a theft—a daring theft, and by no means his first, although for the first time discovered.

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 least as well able to judge as Jim, did not receive his remark in the pleasantest spirit."

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD. —The electric light of 20,000,000 candle-power in the lighthouse at Hanstholm, coast of Jutland, said to be the most powerful light in the world, is now lighted for service.

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.

Malaria. Hood's Sarsaparilla. The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. 5.00 Goulet Hand-made, or English dress shoe which compares favorably...

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar.

FURNITURE Carpets, Stoves, Etc., On Easy Payments! LOW PRICES, IMMENSE STOCK, LIBERAL TERMS. A. C. WURMSER & CO.'S GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALASKAN EXPLORATION. An Immense Territory Which Has 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."

AN ANCIENT CRAFT. Weir Yarns Told of a Century-Old Ship Near Tiburon. Lying at Belvidere, near Tiburon, is an ancient hull, scarred and scathed by the ravages of time and the elements.

Kansas will hereafter receive more consideration than ever before in its history at the hands of the administration, because it swung over to the list of doubtful states.—Florence Herald.

One of the largest clocks in the 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 cwt; 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 in the Kansas Senate was lost, which shows that the Kansas statesman amateur.—Norton 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.

Cattural wrong, it is gumlac that is the matter with them.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Whitlaw Reid the Order of the Shekfat, the highest Turkish decoration that can be given to a woman till the Sultan orders something higher. This signifies his good feeling for the editor of the Tribune. Meanwhile the Democrats in Congress will soon 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. The proprietor of the newspaper must pay for the free advertisements if the beneficiary 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 it for any less than living rates, would be as certainly fatal as for a landlord to supply houses free of rent.—Council Grove Republican.

"By watching the advertising columns of a newspaper we are enabled to know the exact condition of mercantile 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 newspaper. It is considered by sagacious men, a better criterion to go by than a photograph. It is the enterprise of the inhabitants, not the size of the buildings that makes the town. You may pick up a paper and at a glance, see 'We mean business,' or 'We're dead' than a stuffed bird, as plainly as though it were printed in big type and red ink across every page.—Exchange.

'Fire! Fire!' The sudden cry naturally strikes terror to every heart; but modern appliances for fighting the merciless flames have been carried to such a degree of perfection that the knowledge of their existence inspires confidence even when in peril from fire. The New York Fire Department is world-renowned for its efficiency, and every one will be interested to know of the methods and appliances for fighting fire in the metropolis, which are most vividly described and splendidly illustrated in the March number of 'Demorest'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 discussed on by one who has had intimate acquaintance with those most prominent, and the accompanying illustration drawn from life; many a pleasant evening can be spent in the home circle learning how to dance, 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 expense, by reading about cottages that can be built for less than \$1,000, in the paper entitled 'Inexpensive Homes;' and the prospective bride who, some day, may possess one of these homes will gather many practical hints from 'Dorothy's Trouseau,' which was arranged for \$100. Surely, here is a wide diversity of interest; but in addition there are bright stories, and the usual well-stored departments, and nearly three hundred handsome illustrations. Every number of 'Demorest's Family Magazine,' brings its quota of pleasant surprises, and every family should enjoy them. It is only \$2 per year, and is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York City.

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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 persuade ourselves that there was a benefit in 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 inasmuch as he has never been proven to be wrong on any of the public questions 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 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 greatest 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 increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring 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.

JUST A FEW FIGURES.

It has come to our knowledge that certain politicians in this county have been heard to deny the truth of a statement made in the Messenger some time ago to the effect that Congressman Otis, of this district, owed his election to the fact that the Democrats endorsed him instead of putting up a candidate of their own. For the benefit of these politicians as well as for the information of other persons who may be interested we present the figures on the State ticket by counties:

Counties	Humphrey	Willits	Robinson
Butler	2003	2132	2081
Chase	713	687	447
Coffey	1432	1443	856
Greenwood	1098	1610	513
Lyons	471	2231	740
Marion	1535	1455	902
Morris	1071	1917	413
Osage	1977	2869	970
Shawnee	4940	1099	407
Wabawneec	734	1049	1267
Woodson	1002	337	363
Totals	18764	10496	10638

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 district ranging from 1,600 up, with the exception of Kellogg, for attorney general, who lacked nearly 5,000 votes of running even with Lively, the combined Alliance and Democratic nominee.

Coming to the Congressional contest we find that Harrison Kelly received 19,994 votes, of 1,228 more than Humphrey; but Otis had 24,993, or 8,497 more than Willits. Where did these votes come from? From the Democrats who voted for Robinson and the remainder of the Democratic State ticket. Had there been a Democratic candidate for Congress on the track he would have received somewhere from eight to ten thousand votes according to his personal popularity, and Harrison Kelly would have continued to represent the Fourth district for two more years.

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 a 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 Simpson could have touched with a ten foot pole the persimmons they were after. And so with the Legislature. Mr. Peffer says publicly that he does not owe his election to the Democrats, and yet had these same Democrats put candidates in the field in the legislative districts of the state the Republicans would have had a working majority in the lower house and John J. Ingalls could have easily succeeded himself without departing from the mode of voting, or the golden rule.

As we understand it the Democrats are not asking any recompense for what they have done, and the most of them, at least, are not sorry for the 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, the veracity of which has been called in question by some of the local leaders. However, it might be well to keep in view the facts we have stated when making your estimate on future elections.—Eureka Messenger.

Yes; and that dead lock was on the manner of voting, on which proposition 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 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 June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' 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., Topeka, Kansas.

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 dollars, on an average. \$3,000, you say, due us! Correct.

Experience shows that the most of these delinquencies are due to neglectfulness 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 "putting-off" 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 pay, but neglected to call.

Now, if we were rich, we would like to let "by-gones 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 necessary.

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 you 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 the subscription was paid in advance, and you find to 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.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

HE WILL RETURN TO THE SOUTH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

It seems hardly necessary to say anything of the history of Gen. B. F. 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 politician before the war, as a patriot who was among the first to respond to the country's call at the firing upon Fort Sumpter, as the man who gave New Orleans the best government the city ever had, as Commander of the Army of the James, as a Representative in Congress and a leading politician since the war, he has had public attention constantly focused upon him. No man in the country has received more praise and more abuse than he, and no man has more warm personal friends and 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 upon the heads of his detractors by a great enterprise to help restore prosperity 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 prominent 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 hand, 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.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

This Court, which began its February term, Monday afternoon, has disposed of the following cases, thus far:

Ettie Coulson vs. Polly Clay et al., foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

C. C. McDowell vs. Arch Miller, administrator of John McDowell, recovery of money; judgment for plaintiff for cost.

John R. Muhane et al. vs. Alexander Newby et al.; foreclosure; settled.

Emporia Investment Co. vs. Chase Co. Agricultural Society; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

Same vs. W. H. Shaft et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$1,946, and sale without appraisal.

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.; stay of execution ordered on agreement.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERT T. ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERT'S Proprietors. Dealers in—All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE and SUCCESSFUL TIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Dis-... and Control orders of... FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE... HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

TWO PAPERS A WEEK FOR A DOLLAR A YEAR.

The "Twice-a-week" Edition of the St. Louis REPUBLIC is at once the best and the cheapest news journal in the world. It is a big seven-column paper, containing six to eight pages each issue, or 12 to 16 every week, and is mailed every Tuesday and Friday. Its readers get the news of the day almost as promptly and fully as the readers of a Daily and half a week ahead of any Weekly in every State in the Union. Yet the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Sample copies, also an Illustrated Premium Catalogue, sent free on application. Address THE REPUBLIC, ST. LOUIS, MO.

INCERROLL ON CALIFORNIA.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Incersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents here in the Eastern States confess now and then a roasting storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling fogs. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

From millions of customers, during the past year, comes the verdict that VICK'S SEEDS never disappoint. Why waste time and money in buying cheap imitations? Make no mistake this year; send to our Floral Guide, deduct the 10 cents from the large list of plants, and you will receive the best colored plants, Grand varieties worthy of cultivation. Cash prices lowest and goods guaranteed. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, WATERBURY, N. Y.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE THE BEST WOODWORK AND ATTACHMENTS. CHICAGO, 28 UNION SQUARE, N. W. CORNER, AT ATLANTA, GA. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEX.

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KANSAS CITY STAR.

DAILY AND WEEKLY. The Leading Newspaper OF THE WEST. 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 moving contemporaries. It publishes the Produce Markets and Commercial Reports of the trade centers of the world, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets, including the closing reports from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. 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 news 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 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 so little money as we are giving in the columns of the weekly edition of the Star.

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

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

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Splendid Investments Awaiting Men of Moderate Means.

Excursion and Sale in the Spring. LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS. The Healthiest Place in America.

Lying just east of the town, a natural and delightful health resort.

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

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

SAVE YOUR LIFE! If your little one should be taken by cholera, or any other disease, what would you do? What physician could save his life? NONE.

Baldin's CROUP Remedy. In a nation, humors prevail, and it is the only safeguard. \$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bring you, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, can make more than \$3000 a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one witness from each district, and I have already taught and provided with employment to many. Write me making out \$3000 a year, and I will send you the full particulars FREE. Address, E. C. BALDIN, Box 320, Augusta, Maine.

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, I 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 I'd say I'm 'man'—and he's tired of my contrivance that 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're 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 discovered 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 time she was first published, and the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis 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 sets 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 Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you half!"

"What wonderful Magazine is it?" "Demorest's Family Magazine, and..." "What! Why that's what I'd wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's where you've made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'sub,' right here, on my wife's account; she's hoarse to have a china tea-set in time for our little wedding next month. My gold watch was the premium I got for getting up a club. Here's a copy, with the premium list for clubs,—the biggest thing out! If you don't see in it what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, which is a tick-hammer or a new carriage, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, or for part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise Mrs. Tom. Only \$2.00 a year,—will save fifty times that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. B. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau in Syracuse, N. Y. where contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
New to the line, lest he ships fall where they may.

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1 week.	\$1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50
2 weeks.	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
3 weeks.	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
4 weeks.	2.25	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
5 weeks.	2.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
6 weeks.	2.75	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
7 weeks.	3.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
8 weeks.	3.25	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
9 weeks.	3.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
10 weeks.	3.75	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50
11 weeks.	4.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00
12 weeks.	4.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
13 weeks.	4.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
14 weeks.	4.75	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
15 weeks.	5.00	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
16 weeks.	5.25	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50
17 weeks.	5.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
18 weeks.	5.75	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50
19 weeks.	6.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00
20 weeks.	6.25	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
21 weeks.	6.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00
22 weeks.	6.75	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50
23 weeks.	7.00	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00
24 weeks.	7.25	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50
25 weeks.	7.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00
26 weeks.	7.75	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50
27 weeks.	8.00	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00
28 weeks.	8.25	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50
29 weeks.	8.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00
30 weeks.	8.75	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50
31 weeks.	9.00	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00
32 weeks.	9.25	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50
33 weeks.	9.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00
34 weeks.	9.75	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50
35 weeks.	10.00	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00
36 weeks.	10.25	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50
37 weeks.	10.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00
38 weeks.	10.75	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50
39 weeks.	11.00	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00
40 weeks.	11.25	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50
41 weeks.	11.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00
42 weeks.	11.75	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50
43 weeks.	12.00	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00
44 weeks.	12.25	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50
45 weeks.	12.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00
46 weeks.	12.75	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50
47 weeks.	13.00	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00
48 weeks.	13.25	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50
49 weeks.	13.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00
50 weeks.	13.75	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cool and cloudy, this week. Mrs. Frank Miller, of Strong City, is very sick.

The weather was quite windy and warm, Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Davis has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mr. J. C. Davis was down to Emporia, 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.

There was a man out after midnight last night, hunting some stray mules.

The Hon. J. S. Doolittle was home over Sunday, from his legislative duties.

Miss Grace Wilkison, of Fall River, is visiting her sister Mrs. John Maclean.

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 a gripe.

Mr. T. J. Foreacre is now postmaster at Morgan, vice Mr. Swainhart, resigned.

Mr. M. M. Young is suffering with a felon on the middle finger of his left hand.

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

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

Mr. Thad. Scribner, proprietor of Central Hotel, is confined to the house with the gripe.

Born, on Wednesday, February 4, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pippel, 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 Strong, last week.

Gen. 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 daughter, Miss Emma Kilgore.

Mr. J. M. Tuttle bought a new horse, Saturday, for his delivery wagon, and to give "Tom" a rest.

Capt. C. N. Sterry and Judge L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, are in attendance at the District Court.

Mr. J. D. Minnick has put down a board sidewalk in front of his lot north of the Kettelle office.

Mrs. John H. Martin, of East Las Vegas, N. M., is visiting relatives in the east end of the county.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hughey, who was dangerously sick last week, is now improving.

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. Schlauecker went to Emporia, on Wednesday last week, for a month's visit with friends.

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

Mr. A. O. Shaif is putting down a out 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, arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Geo. B. Carson.

Mr. June B. Smith is suffering with a gripe, having been confined to his home the fore part of the week.

See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Write for full particulars.

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.

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 16, 1891, at the residence of Dr. W. H. Carter, its grandpa, to Mr and Mrs. Frank Lee, a daughter.

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

A few thorough-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.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

MAST. AT. X. N.Y. X. CHI. X. MR. X. KC. X.

	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Cedar Grove	7:00	11:25	12:21	1:15	10:30	11:08
Elmdale	8:22	11:48	12:50	1:27	11:23	11:23
Strong	9:25	11:53	12:53	1:32	11:27	11:27
Emporia	10:32	12:02pm	1:00	1:44	11:37	11:37
Elmdale	11:40	12:15	1:10	1:55	11:47	11:47
Cedar Grove	12:45	12:17	1:15	1:04	11:53	11:53

WEST. P. T. X. Mex. X. Dec. X. Col. X. Wich.

	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Staffordville	8:51	4:24	1:54	3:30	1:02	1:02
Elmdale	9:56	4:29	1:59	3:37	1:10	1:10
Strong	10:05	4:38	2:08	3:50	1:23	1:23
Emporia	11:14	4:47	2:15	4:07	1:33	1:33
Elmdale	12:18	4:51	2:18	4:13	1:37	1:37
Cedar Grove	1:21	5:04	2:22	4:21	1:54	1:54
Cedar Grove	1:25	5:18	2:26	4:34	2:06	2:06

C. K. & W. R. R.

	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymar	11:00am	6:21pm	
Evans	11:21	6:57	
Strong City	11:30	7:15	4:20pm
Cottonwood Falls			4:32
Gladstone			4:59
Basar			5:30
Basar			5:40pm
Gladstone			6:40
Cottonwood Falls	4:00am	6:45am	6:50
Evans	4:10	7:04	
Hymar	4:37	7:40	

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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

THIS SPACE

BELONGS

TO

Carson

&

Sanders.

LOOK OUT FOR

THEIR ADVERTISEMENT.

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 home.

Mr. John A. Murphy and daughter, Lotta, came up from Guthrie, Oklahoma, 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. Edgar W. Jones, son and brother of the two ladies.

Mr. W. S. Romigh informs us that, at the last meeting of the County Alliance, a resolution to start an Alliance store in this town was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. James Johnson, of Matfield Green started, last Friday, with the remains of his wife, for Lee county, Ills. for interment there, she having died the day previous.

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

Mrs. Alice Cochran, of Topeka, was in town, last week, visiting friends, and returned home, the fore part of this week, accompanied by her two children, Eva and Lee.

Mr. A. Aldorfer, the District Court stenographer, being sick, at his home in Marion, Mr. John H. Swope, of Emporia, is acting in his place during the present term of court.

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

The dance in Music Hall, Friday night, was a very enjoyable affair. The music was furnished by the Dickerson Orchestra, of Emporia, which was excellent. Nat Scribner acted as floor manager.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Butts left, last 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 to their new home.

On Wednesday night of last week, Miss Nettie Holsinger, daughter of Mr. W. H. Holsinger, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her birth, by most pleasantly entertaining a number of her little friends.

The Revs. R. E. Maclean, of Strong City; A. R. Maclean, of Hartford, and John Maclean and wife, of this city, were down to Emporia Monday, and attended the Scotch Choir Company's entertainment that night.

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, by a number of their friends, the occasion being the anniversary of their births.

Major Ed. D. Forney, of the Sons of Veterans, of this city, addressed the S. V., at Newton on Lincoln's birth-day, giving them a very interesting biographical sketch of this much loved and revered Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Mr. W. J. Deshler, having resigned his position as station agent at Diamond Springs, is visiting his friends and relatives in this city and county. He will soon go to Nickerson to take charge of the Postal Telegraph office at that place.

When horse buyers or any one else comes to this city or county, to make either purchase or sales, they should not be penny wise nor pound foolish, but should advertise their business in the COURANT, so that every one may know their wants.

Miss Estella Breese was truly surprised, Wednesday night of last week, upon her return home, from church, she was met by quite a number of her jolly friends, who, with her assistance, had a most enjoyable time in card playing, conversation, etc.

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

Dr. F. J. Dent, Surgeon at Ponca Agency, I. T., appointed by President Cleveland, gave this office a pleasant call, on Tuesday, while on his way home, at Breckenridge, Mo., traveling 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 cousins.

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 Atchison; J. W. Griff and B. Johnson of Kansas City; Chas. E. Whitmore, of Lyndon; J. C. Dwellie, of Cedar Point, and A. F. Leiday, of Topeka, have registered at the Union Hotel, this week.

Some people claim that February 23 is groundhog day, while a *Leader*, of this city says, it is on the 9th of the month; and one of the merchants of the town says that nobody, except himself, knows any thing about it; but that he knows, from actual experience, that that animal comes out of his hole on the 14th day of February, and not sooner.

On account of the death and burial, of Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Grant Post No. 201, Elmdale, Kan. will hold memorial service in the M. E. church, at Elmdale, Sunday, February 22, at 11 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 11 o'clock, a. m., Sunday, February 22. All are invited.

Some young men will do a good deal of work for a little fan, e. g. Monday night, the large, new meat block of Messrs W. W. Rockwood & Co. that was lying in front of their meat market, was rolled to the middle of the street and left on 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.

AN INVESTMENT
That will DOUBLE in TWELVE Months.
PAYING DIVIDENDS APRIL AND OCTOBER.
STOCK OF THE
GA.-ALA. INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO.
Capital Stock, \$4,

PAINTED BY SPOOKS.

Specimens of Art from the Alleged Spirit World.

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

Alfred E. Beach, the editor of the Scientific American, has made up his mind to declare war against a gang of spirit-istic frauds who have acquired an undue influence over his wife and, with the aid of the police, to drive them from the city.



MRS. BEACH AND BECHTEL.

New York correspondent, after 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 dollar 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 heavily.

The finest specimen of spook workmanship which Mrs. Beach exhibits to her friends is a photograph of herself with Henry Ward Beecher looking over her shoulders. Another "masterpiece" is a picture of Amaraona, a supposed ancient Egyptian magician, which Mrs. Beach pronounces to be "very lifelike." It was produced by the spirits at a seance 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 palmist. From him Mrs. Beach got a dand of Cassandra. He does a thriving business casting horoscopes and reading palms, for which he gets his own palm well greased. Sauter generally communes with the spirits alone, and has no 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 sensitive," and the work he gets out of his spooks is not of a finished character. In fact, she says, his pictures are only mere daubs and will not bear comparison with her own masterpieces of spirit art.

Whether the fault 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 protesting her innocence.

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 Hynes 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 money.

THE LITTLE BISMARCK.

A Graphic Sketch of the New Head of the Swiss Government.

Dr. Emile Welti, the newly-elected President of Switzerland, was born at Zurzach, in the canton of Aargau, 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 little 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 Ruchonnet, 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 noble bearing. He resembles Bismarck and has many of his traits. For this resemblance he is known as the "Little Bismarck."

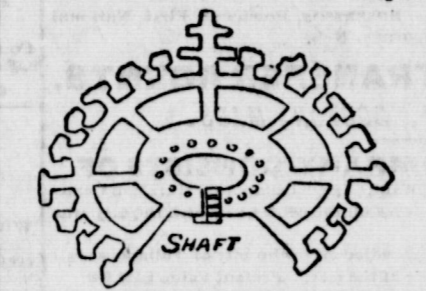
ALADDIN OUTDONE.

The Wonderful Mine That Will Be a 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 to 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 passages 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 elliptical



PLAN OF THE MINE AT THE DEPTH OF 500 FEET.

around the shaft seven hundred feet in length will be constructed, the floor to be of marble taken from the well-known 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 sandstone and quartzites, will be interspersed.

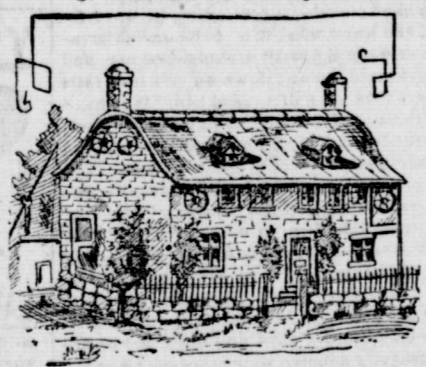
Outside of this elliptical corridor will be the line of drifts, reached by adits. From the outer circle of drifts different excavations will be made, so as to form exact representations of the famous mines. The carbonate silver ore of Leadville will be in one place, the ore of Aspen in another, and so 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 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 be waterproof. Down below the scene 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 Erected in 1634.

The recent mention of a house built at Guilford, Conn., in 1640, at 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 3 to 8 1/2 inches long, 4 to 4 1/2 inches wide and 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 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; oh! course not. Let dher office boy wind it. It vvas cheaper."—Puck.

He Did Not Want One. Pat Cohen (the clothier)—I always sends my customers away in a fit. Josh Green—Well, then, b'gosh, I guess I'd better go.—Texas Sittings.

OCEAN STEAMERS AT CHICAGO.

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 a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to build and operate a line of steamers between Chicago and England. A similar plan about two years ago fell through, as it was found that the Canadian canals could not accommodate vessels drawing nine feet of water. An improvement, however, 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 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 glad-fashioned 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 same farmers can make wheat and corn 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 will feel no harm to themselves from 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 ships which deserves the farmers' attention. The ship-owners not only expect to take away cargoes of American produce, but they equally expect to bring in cargoes of English goods. Does anybody suppose that these ships would come for our produce if they could not bring a cargo with them? Or if they should do so, is it not clear that our out-going cargo would have to pay two freights? Would not this make our 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 answer; but they deserve to be thought over again and again. They have in 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 Ohio'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 to attract attention by reason of the sharp contrast which they present on the question of free wool. The first of these was by the Ohio wool growers in a meeting at Columbus. At this meeting Mr. Columbus Delano offered certain resolutions, which were adopted, denouncing the wool manufacturers who had expressed the opinion that a modification of the duties on wool may be expected and that such modification is necessary and proper. This sentiment of the manufacturers was denounced as "unjust, unfriendly, 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 Ontario and Livingston Counties, in New York State. Their twenty-fourth annual meeting was held at Honeyoy, in that State, was largely attended, and was marked by an interesting discussion on the subject of free wool. As the result of this discussion the following remarkable resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been the policy in the past for this association to annually pass stereotyped resolutions praying Congress to restore the wool duty of 1857 or its equivalent; and Whereas, This association finally recognizes the unsoundness of its past position on this question, and ever ready to correct any error into which it may have fallen, we beg leave to submit the following:

First—We recognize that the wool duty is a delusion and a snare to the wool growers, and that it has largely been instrumental in driving to the wall an industry it was calculated to benefit.

Second—Prior to 1857, under the various chicaneries, 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 received high prices and low prices under high tariffs, 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 handicapped 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 undersell our manufacturers.

Fourth—The great wool tariff of 1867 resulted in driving from the eight chief wool-producing States—for whose special 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 nearly corresponding ratio.

Fifth—The importation of foreign wool increased from about 250,000 pounds in 1867 to more than 125,000,000 pounds in 1871, just four years succeeding the highest duty ever imposed on wool and woolsens.

Sixth—During eight of the past eighteen years the foreign price of imported clothing wool the last port of export actually exceeded the price of our domestic wool in the markets of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, while in no single year did the domestic wool bring the foreign price, plus the freight.

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, these countries, by admitting wool free, have created a demand for their home wool in excess of all wools required to clothe their people, and after giving employment to labor, and after paying the duties on the wool, the United States, on the other hand, by imposing a high duty on raw wool, has not only destroyed our export trade, but so throttled our manufacturers as to ruin the market for domestic wool.

Eighth—The free importation of raw wool into the United States would knock out the imports of woolen goods and would revive the present depressed state of our own manufacturers, thus giving employment to labor here and creating an increased demand for our domestic wool.

Ninth—Recognizing the truth of the above facts, therefore, we, the members of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition Congress to immediately place wool and woolen manufactures on the free list, in order that these industries may again thrive and prosper.

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 new 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 in the interest of a high protective duty on wool. The meetings of the association were in the habit of passing the usual resolutions favoring high duties, and petitions were circulated only last year asking for the "immediate passage" of the McKinley bill.

Mr. Norton in a letter to the editor of the New York Standard, says: "Many of us have for years been disgusted 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 discussion that followed they didn't get up and dust worth a cent."

It is interesting to note that the two counties in which this great change has taken place were thoroughly canvassed last year. Representatives of the club made forty-three speeches in the two counties, six of these being joint debates. Besides this, being joint literature was distributed at the meetings and a large number of documents were sent by mail to the farmers of the two counties. Already this work is bearing fruit.

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 a year for ostrich feathers. California has six ostrich farms; and to protect the six owners of these the women of the country are made to pay a duty of 10 per cent on all feathers that have not been dyed or finished for use, and a duty of 50 per cent on such as have 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 doubtless 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 McKinley tariff law. The era of McKinleyism is the era of trusts.

RADICALISM IN CHECK.

Not Only Brains But Right on the Democratic 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 place, 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 conservatives 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 the history 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 there 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 better 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 deceived, byasmuch will this vindication be accepted. Byasmuch as there are thinkers who seek for truth, byasmuch will this new episode of demagoguery be weighed at its true value. What that value really is may be determined as accurately as scientists have tested the pretense of its author's sunstroke under the scorching heat of an investigation by a Democratic Congress. Let the proposed new deal be measured by the only rule accepted by the Democracy—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 sewing-machines 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 peans to Blaine because he has broken the chains of protection-run- wild. 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 twenty-five 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 coparcener 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 righting-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 have characterized the career of the 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.—Detroit Free Press.

—Now that Ingalls has been beaten, Republican newspapers are very frank in declaring that he is an arrant demagogue who ought to have been beaten. But he is no worse demagogue to-day than he had shown himself to be over and over again during these years the Republican Senators repeatedly conferred upon him the highest honor in their gift by making him president of the Senate, and Republican organs had no word of protest to utter.—N. Y. Post.

AN ANCIENT BEVERAGE.

Chocolate Was Known and Favoured by the Aztecs.

To the unformed 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 manufactories.

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 certain spices being placed within it, and then beaten to a froth or a foam by 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 a Neck Basque.

All seams are tapered to give a long-waisted 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 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.

Table linen has never been of the importance 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 gentleman being at table, at home or abroad, must observe to keep his 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 lacey 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 impaired by sleeping in them. The poorest economy is to have large, airy parlors, and small, ill-ventilated bedrooms; and yet nothing is more common. In the bedroom we spend from 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 outdoor 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 Eugenie has a set of beautiful real pearl carved buttons that graced her corset riding habits in the days of the Empire.—Chicago Post.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

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 commotion 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 experience 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 case is deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements 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 the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could do nothing with my usual work; the next day dull pains in my stomach were 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 source of most of these ailments."

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

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are lurking 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 physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever, and other 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 throbbing and opened in this matter, and think an 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 very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the 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 is malarial fever, and other complaints, 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 afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed, his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys; and in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one.'

"Do 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 others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'Here comes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not fortunately used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

Dr. S. A. Lattimore is asked by Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the State Board of Health.

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 Bourdriquet 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 Fierbois, 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 her pedestal and follow William Tell, Quintus Curtius et al. Medieval history is rapidly losing its brightest stars through the irrelevant investigations of the modern quindine. 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 home-stead, and that the John Smith-Pocahontas story was due to the fertile imagination of some special correspondent.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Looking Ahead.

Governance—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 Prety. We've talked it all over.

"What has Birdie De Prety to do with it, I should like to know?"

"Why, she's going to be my typewriter."—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 trustworthy information for all who grow fruit of any sort or kind. Stark Bros., nurserymen, Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all interested.—Orange Judd Farmer.

It is just as wicked to indulge in mental laziness as to give right out loud, and much more injurious to the digestion.—Indianapolis Journal.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget 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.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. in St. Louis.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. in New York.

"August Flower"

For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montigny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

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. Gaters, 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. CUREY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

"I HAVE the drop on you," said the rain to the man who had forgotten his umbrella.—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. Professor Huestet's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them unharmed. Otherwise, apprehend trouble. Not only malarial infection, but rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and kidney complaints are successfully controlled by the great preventive and remedy.

NESSNESS is the straw that tickles humanity the world over.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WILLIAMS, Florida, Oct. 15th, 1888. MESSRS. A. T. SMALLENBERGER & CO., Rochester, Pa. Gentles—Since my first order for your Antidote, in 1886, I have kept the medicine constantly in stock. It is unquestionably the best medicine for BILIOUSNESS 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.

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

NO REMEDY has served so many sickly children's lives as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They never fail and children like them too.

COUGHS and HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

"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 nothing. 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 through the local dealer whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business 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.

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Commendable.

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-laid with the bull dog.—Binghamton Republican.

ALL that we can say as to the merits of Dobbin's Electric Soap, pales into nothingness before the story it will tell you itself, of its own perfect quality, if you will give it one trial. Don't take limitation. There are lots of them.

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

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

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 the best of all tonics.

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

Gained 44 Pounds. 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. He increased from 114 to 158 pounds and was soon a sound and healthy man.

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One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 " One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 " One cake of Vaseline Camphor loe, 10 "

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Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superseded. These books are given various names—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedia Dictionary," etc., etc. Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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