

Wase County

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

NUMBER 20.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on February 2 Mr. Turpie introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Referred. The fortifications bill was then considered until adjournment. In the afternoon the sundry tax bill was considered. The House rejected the bill on a vote of 170 to 156.

Mr. Wagoner moved on the sundry tax bill to amend the article in regard to temporary appointments to fill vacancies occasioned by death, etc., of heads of departments, extending the time from ten to thirty days. The amendment was adopted. Pending consideration of the military academy bill, which was next taken up, the Senate adjourned. The House passed the Senate bill to prohibit the sale of tobacco to children under 16 years of age in the District of Columbia. After disposing of several local bills the House, in Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing consular bills until adjournment. During the debate the Barrandia killing was the subject of a lively tilt between Messrs. McKenna (Cal.), Bazel (Pa.) and Hill (Ill.), the two former defending Minister Minner and criticizing the conduct of Commander Reiter and the latter gentleman defending the action of the department.

After routine business in the Senate on the 4th and a colloquy between Senators Cockrell and Dawes as to the source from which petitions on the Conger land bill emanated, the fortifications bill was considered at length and finally passed. Pending consideration of the military academy bill, which was next taken up, the Senate adjourned. In the House on the 4th the sundry tax bill was considered. The House rose at 10 o'clock for the day.

When the Senate met on the 5th Mr. Ingersoll, rising to a question of privilege, said that the pension bill was considered at length and finally passed. Pending consideration of the military academy bill, which was next taken up, the Senate adjourned. In the House on the 5th the sundry tax bill was considered. The House rose at 10 o'clock for the day.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Paddock presented the resolution of the Nebraska Legislature against the Conger land bill. The naval appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in favor of the bill to aid in construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill to adjust the accounts of mechanics and laborers to the eight-hour law was then taken up and considered at length. The House amendments to the bill providing for the payment of interest on the debt were adopted. The Senate passed the bill to amend the act relating to the payment of interest on the debt.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate has confirmed Marcus W. Acheson, of Pennsylvania, as United States Circuit Judge of the Third circuit. The public debt statement showed a decrease during the month of January of \$15,365,406. The recent campaign in the Northwest will cost the country about \$2,000,000. Secretary Blake has purchased the old Seward mansion in Washington in which he now resides. It is given out at Washington that the President's purpose in asking an extension of time within which Secretary Windom's successor might be appointed had special reference to Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to the Court of St. James.

The ways and means committee of the World's Columbian Exposition has decided to ask Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 in aid of the World's Fair. The matter will be laid before the next Congress. The council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in session at Washington, adopted practically free trade resolutions. The President on the 5th published his proclamation of reciprocity with Brazil under the provisions of the McKinley tariff law.

THE EAST.

Eighteen lives were lost in Hayden & Co.'s mine at Jeanville, near Hazelton, Pa., on the 4th, caused by water breaking into the slope where they were at work. The rest of the men escaped. On the same day three men lost their lives in a similar way in colliery No. 5 of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Grand Tunnel, near Wilkes-Barre. There is little doubt that the Pennsylvania Legislature will reimburse Governor Beaver the \$400,000 borrowed for Johnston's sufferers. In a recent collision near Braddock, Pa., four men who were in the caboose of the front train were seriously injured.

A MINER named John Duceman was killed and two others badly injured by an explosion at the Neilson colliery, at Shamokin, Pa.

SIXTY-FIVE horses were burned to death in a fire at Glow's stables, Hanover street, Boston. Loss, about \$25,000.

CHURCH's soda water factory at Greenpoint, L. I., has gone up in flames. Loss, \$200,000.

THE poorhouse at Waterville, Me., was burned and a girl of 15 lost her life.

NEAR New Haven, Conn., a gang of stone blasters were shaken up by exploding dynamite, placed on a forge to thaw. C. L. Barbour lost both eyes, was much out and may die.

STERNBERG's bolt works at Reading, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000; fair insurance.

THE long overdue steamer Denmark has arrived at New York from Europe. She had encountered a series of fierce gales, in which one cattleman was drowned and the vessel considerably disabled.

FOUR hundred men were thrown out of employment at Mahoney City, Pa., by the shutting down of the Tunnel Ridge colliery.

THE New York Press says it is an open secret that the portfolio of the late Mr. Windom has been offered to Chauncey M. Depew, which he declined.

THE WEST.

A House joint resolution was offered in the Ohio Legislature requesting Senator Sherman to vote against the admission of Senator-elect Bruce to the United States Senate on the ground that he is not a resident of Ohio but of New York.

Veins of coal in the mountains near Newtswell, Col., are on fire, causing much alarm.

THE Ohio House has passed a bill making eight hours a day's work, except farm labor. It now goes to the Senate.

THE Wisconsin Legislature has repealed the Bennett school law.

ALL the missing fishermen who were carried out to sea by the breaking of the ice in Saginaw bay, Mich., are reported safe at Fish Village, near Fish Point. There were many thrilling escapes, but no lives were lost.

A MORTGAGE has been put on Schweinfurth's "heaven" at Rockford, Ill.

JOHN C. HALL, the defaulting attorney of San Francisco, has left that city and can not be found.

IOWA proposes to have a \$100,000 building at the World's Fair.

By an explosion of giant powder in the Wiefly tunnel of the White Quail mine at Kokoma, Col., William Young and John Anderson were blown to atoms and John Johnson, John McLeod and Will Crain seriously injured, many of their bones being broken by flying rocks.

SEVENTEEN ghost dancers, who were arrested at Lower Brule agency early in the Indian troubles and taken to Fort Snelling and confined, returned to their homes completely cured. Hundreds of their people gathered to greet them.

THE Northwestern Lumberman says the production of white pine lumber in 1890 was 8,684,504,715 feet—275,788,253 feet more than ever produced in any previous year. The shingle output was 4,484,824,500—more than 200,000,000 less than in 1889.

THE Pullman repair shops at St. Louis have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$225,000.

A PRIVATE letter from Winona, N. D., gives news of the death of two soldiers by drowning in the Missouri river, names unknown. They had been courting at Winona and were on their return to Fort Yates and went through an air hole in the ice.

APPLICATIONS for injunctions against two-five saloons have been filed by the State Temperance Alliance at Fort Dodge, Ia. Detectives have been at work for weeks in gathering evidence. The creditors of Banker Kean, of Chicago, have decided to accept thirty-five cents on the dollar.

JAY P. DAVIS, defaulting deputy clerk of the district court at St. Paul, Minn., has been given six years in the "pen."

THE SOUTH.

A HAND-CAR was run down on a trestle near Martin, Tex., and one man was killed and five badly injured.

AT the annual banquet of the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial Club, Erasmus Wiman, who was the principal orator, discussed reciprocity with Canada and made glowing predictions.

THE joint committee of the Arkansas House and Senate has adopted a resolution refusing to recommend any appropriation for the Columbian Exposition, owing to the large deficiency in the State Treasury.

GENERAL R. J. HENDERSON, a noted ex-Confederate officer, died at Atlanta, Ga.

THERE was a report of a serious disaster on the Cotton Belt road near Clarendon, Ark., on the night of the 5th. Nine persons were said to be killed.

EIGHT firemen were injured at Norfolk, Va., recently by the burning of a three-story brick building on Hill street.

HARVEY REYNOLDS, the most noted moonshiner of Alabama and Tennessee, has been captured at Birmingham.

ADELINA PATTI is lying sick at Bristol, England, due to a return of the grippie.

THE Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario favors free trade.

THE assault is made at Lisbon that the funds used by the insurgents of Oporto were furnished by Signor Zorilla, the Spanish agitator, and the republicans of Spain.

SEVERAL hundred men employed in the Admiralty ship building dock yard at St. Petersburg struck recently. They then proceeded to the headquarters of the Admiralty. He endeavored to argue with them, but they became so threatening that the troops had to be summoned to rescue him.

A STRIKE of the Canadian Pacific conductors, brakemen and switchmen from one end of the line to the other was expected at any moment. The cause was a demand for increased wages.

COUNT VON WALDENSEE, of Germany, the retiring chief of the general staff, took formal leave of the staff officers. In a speech in which he showed deep emotion, he said: "The Emperor has ordered me elsewhere. A soldier obeys orders without asking reasons."

A MEETING of republicans at Barcelona, Spain, was attacked by gendarmes recently and several persons were injured.

NINE children were burned to death in a fire at an orphan asylum at Moscow, Russia. Many others were seriously injured.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of a bill to remove religious disability and make a long and earnest speech in support of the measure. The bill was defeated by a vote of 238 to 223.

THE Chinese Government is trying to raise a 4 1/2 per cent silver loan of \$35,000,000 at 95.

AT Toronto, the Farmers' Institute received a committee report favoring abolition of the Dominion Senate as being a hindrance to her progressive legislation.

TWENTY-TWO men were recently buried under an avalanche of snow at Ruetta, a village of Switzerland.

A DISPATCH from Chili by way of Lima, Peru, states that the port of Iquique when the dispatch was sent was momentarily expected to be bombarded by the Chilean insurgents.

It has been officially decided to commence work on the Siberian railway at Obdvoistock this year.

THREE bandits were killed by officers on the steamer Iglesi at Havana. The outlaws were endeavoring to escape at the time.

THE Cabinet crisis in Italy seems to become more serious every day. Upon King Humbert's refusal to consent to large economical reductions of the naval and military budgets the members of the Right Center have withdrawn from the Cabinet.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 5 numbered 296, compared with 320 the previous week and 321 the corresponding week of last year.

THE LAWLESS.

THE great strike in the Connellsville (Pa.) coke regions commenced on the 9th. 10,000 men going out.

A NUMBER of table glassware houses have formed a combine under the title of the United States Glass Company.

THE entombed miners in the Grand Tunnel colliery, near Nanticoke, Pa., were rescued alive.

NEWS comes from Montana that the notorious Jim Cummings, formerly a member of the Jesse James gang, is under arrest in Montana County, charged with participating in the murder of a graduate at McArthurville, a railroad camp, two weeks ago.

It is reported at Brownsville, Tex., that the beautiful Mrs. McCabe, who killed County Judge Stein over in Mexico, had escaped from her Mexican prison. She had been the recipient of much sympathy from this side of the line because of events prior and subsequent to her trouble.

THE Tolerton & Stetson Grocery Company, Sioux City, Ia., was burned out recently; also the gun store of H. O. Lyons and the Baker & Bissell Hardware Company. Losses about \$250,000.

THERE was a report that the Santa Fe had absorbed the Rio Grande Western.

HELENA, Ala., was visited by a tornado on the 9th. Several persons were injured.

THE State Department has sent to the Governors of the different States copies of the appointment act so that proper legislation may be proceeded with.

THE Senate on the 9th refused to reconsider the eight-hour bill. The copyright bill was then taken up. The House passed the sundry bill.

THE Iowa Supreme Court has decided the joint rates schedules of the State Railroad Board to be constitutional.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Additional Committees.

Following are the standing committees of the House not already published: Ways and Means—Rodgers, Washington, Neeley, Rice of Bourbon, Brown of Wilson, Shull, Showalter, Patterson, Tucker, Newman, York, Lovett, Hollenbach, Freeman, Coburn, Henry.

Federal Relations (corrected)—Coburn, Smith of Neosho, Davidson, Steel, Tucker, Doolittle, Atherton.

Insurance—Parker, Rogers of Marion, Reiser, King.

Railroads—Campbell, Kerton, Neeley, Seaton, Donovan, Howard, Warren, Sean, Brown of Harvey, Pratt, Pearson of Allen, Hardie, Whittington, Rubin, McConkey, Alexander.

Municipal Corporations—Newman, Andrews, Glover, Drake, Rogers of Marion, Reiser, King.

State Affairs—Matchett, Barnett, Davidson, Bryden, Burgard, Day, Reeder.

Fees and Salaries—Dickson, McKinnie, Remington, Freeman, Vandewater, Goodwin, Beckards, Smith of Neosho, Morrison.

Mines and Mining—Dolan, Hartenberry, Fisher, Steele, Jones of Cherokee, Donovan, Lewis, Morris, Cory, Caster, Bishop, Willard Barnes.

Minia—Mitchell, Showalter, McConkey, Campbell, Nixon, Coona, Bryden.

Charitable Institutions—Jones of Butler, Craig, Doty, Simmons, Henry, Steele, Harvey.

Labor—Wagner, Jackson, Jones of Cherokee, Turner, Lewis, Reed, Rehrig, Stanley, Glover.

Hygiene and Public Health—Miller, Simmons, Craig, Stephens, Tucker, Vail, Pearson of Allen.

Assessment and Taxation—Scott, Watson, Ingram, Phinney, Chubb, Stahl, Stewart.

Engrossed Bills—Cleveland, Alexander, Lanier, Matchett, Douglas, Rice of Coffey, Scott.

Penal Institutions—Duncan, Gable, Everly, Gillmore, Hardie, Stanley.

County Lines and Seats—Morrison, Everly, Fortney, Smith, Mitchell, Caster, Harley, Hicks, Hopkins.

Live-Stock—Bryden, Crumley, Davidson, McInch, McClain, Hicks, Cleveland.

To Apport on Governor's Message—Rodgers of Marion, Douglass, Simmons, Remington, Coburn.

Senate Conference—Patterson, Seaton, Kerton.

On Senate Resolutions and Joint Resolutions—Brown of Harvey, Coulson, Andrews.

Internal Improvements—Howard, Milligan, Rice of Coffey, Maxwell, Williamson, Senn, Coburn.

Miscellaneous.

The Bayles Mercantile Company, the largest grocery in Lawrence, has suspended.

A number of Alliance editors met in Hutchinson recently and issued a call for a State convention to be held in that city February 24.

Senator Kelley, of McPherson, has introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for calling a commercial congress of Western States at Kansas City.

Governor Humphrey has nominated W. H. McBride, of Osborne County, to be Superintendent of Insurance in place of D. W. Wilder, whose term expires July 1.

Charles H. Branscomb died in Denver, Col., recently of pneumonia. He and others laid out the town-site of Lawrence thirty-seven years ago. Four years ago he was Prohibition candidate for Governor of Kansas.

The general legislative board of the railroad employees of the State met at Topeka the other day with about 250 delegates present, representing about 28,000 railroad employees of Kansas. The object of the meeting was to form a State organization and agree on the necessary legislation in the interest of railway employees.

The House Judiciary Committee has introduced an entirely new mortgage law covering the whole subject of mortgages. The bill as introduced abolishes the present method of foreclosing mortgages, doing away with a large part of the expense, and it also gives the debtor a right to redeem and to occupy the land for two years after sale under foreclosure.

According to the reports of all the railroads reporting to the Railroad Commission there were killed during the year ended June 30, 1890, 312 employees and 1,122 were injured. Of this number 44 were killed and 378 injured from coupling and uncoupling, while 51 were killed and 109 injured by falling from trains. In addition, 254 passengers and others were killed and 350 injured.

The Davis murder trial terminated at Leavenworth in a verdict of murder in the first degree, the jury remaining absent from the court room only fifteen minutes after receiving the charge from the court. Davis was charged with the murder of his wife, a woman 26 years his senior. Last fall the Davis residence was fired and when the flames were extinguished Mrs. Davis was found dead in bed. The husband was arrested on suspicion and the evidence against him was entirely circumstantial. The theory was that he married the woman for her property, and murdered her to obtain it.

The State Senate on the 2d confirmed the following appointments of the Governor: Trustees State Board of Charitable Institutions, T. F. Rhodes, W. T. Yoe, W. W. Miller; State Board of Health, D. C. Jones, G. H. T. Johnson, J. Milton Welch; Board of Pardons, Samuel C. Parker; Industrial Reformatory, F. W. Rask; Director of Penitentiary, John S. Gilmore; Managers Soldiers' Home, J. E. McDonigle, Ira B. Collins, Henry Booth; Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, Kenon Hurst; Supreme Court Commissioners, Benjamin F. Simpson, George S. Green, J. C. Strang; Regents of State Agricultural College, T. P. Moore, R. W. Finley; Regents of State Normal School, S. H. Dodge, Nelson Case, James M. Graybill; Regents State University, Charles F. Scott, G. R. Mitchell, D. A. Valentine.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate convened at 2 o'clock on February 2. Bills were introduced. The bill providing for the reorganization of the State militia and ordering the arming and equipping of the Sons of Veterans were favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution asking Congress to open the Cherokee Strip, and after a recessive session the Senate adjourned. The House met at 3 o'clock with a slim attendance. Bills were introduced and petitions presented. A bill passed making St. Francis the county seat of Cheyenne County, and bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate on the 3d worked nearly all day on the bill reducing the schedule of prices for public printing. The Senate rejected a resolution to commence holding evening sessions February 9. A bill was introduced disorganizing Gray and Garfield Counties and creating out of them a new county to be called Union. The House had quite a debate on the Senate resolution asking the Kansas delegation in Congress to support the Conger pure land bill. An amendment was offered to include the Paddock pure food bill. The Conger land bill was finally knocked out and the Paddock pure food bill adopted as a substitute. The chattel mortgage bill was considered without amendment. It shuts off the loaning of money on chattels in the western part of the State. The House bill passed which prohibits the hiring of private armed detectives by railroad companies, other corporations or persons. This bill is a blow at the Pinkerton detectives and the penalties for its violation are very heavy.

The Senate on the 4th transacted a large amount of business in Committee of the Whole. Revision Committee bills were discussed at length, and the clause in one providing for a permanent State agent at Washington caused spirited debate. A communication was received from the chaplain of the penitentiary favoring the repeal or modification of the "age of consent" law as a measure of protection to the boys and girls. The bill to reduce the cost of State printing was passed on third reading. In the House the bill for the revision of the Statutes was considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended for passage. It provides that the Supreme Court shall appoint five persons to do the work. Mr. Andrews offered a concurrent resolution for investigating the Coffeyville dynamite explosion of 1888. The resolution asking Congress to pay prisoners of war \$2 per day for the time kept in rebel prisons was adopted. The remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Moody introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$2,000 to pay expenses of transporting tents to the various G. A. R. reunions in the State. Mr. Kerton introduced a bill to repeal the act to encourage the manufacture of sugar. Among the bills passed was Senator Murdoch's bill compelling fire insurance companies to pay the full face of policies or refund the amount building, and a bill providing for the appointment of a State agent at Washington in place of ex-Governor Crawford, resigned. The Loyal Legion was received by the Senate on the 7th and entertained for some time. At the afternoon session the fees and salaries bill was under consideration but no final action reached. In the House an irrigation bill was introduced by the Irrigation Committee. The Loyal Legion was received and entertained for while and Mr. Elder's bill to tax bonds, mortgages, notes, etc., occupied nearly the whole time of the day in Committee of the Whole. The bill was finally recommended for passage. A protest against the passage of the Kerton bill was presented numerously signed by railroad employees.

In the Senate on the 6th appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Carroll's bill abolishing the police commission in certain cities was laid over until Tuesday at his request. Mr. Buehan introduced a bill creating a Superior Court for Wyandotte County. In the House Mr. Dunham introduced a bill relating to the election of judges and the trial jury system. Mr. Webb presented a complaint against Judge Botkin, making serious charges against him and praying for his removal. The Coffeyville dynamite explosion also a large number of local bills.

The majority of the Elections Committee reported in favor of Heber (Rep.) of Meade County, retaining his seat, which is contested by Bennett (Liberal). Many bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole.

The proceedings of the Senate on the 7th were brief and of little interest. After the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged insurance combine, consisting of Senators Mohler, Richter and Johnson, and the consideration of the local bills the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House worked without a quorum for while and took a recess until 2 o'clock; then the report of the committee confirming Mr. Heber of Meade, in his seat was adopted. The balance of the day bills unobjectioned to were considered in Committee of the Whole.

Other Measures Favored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It appears that in addition to the list of measures (already published) selected by the Republican Senatorial caucus for consideration, the army reorganization bill was given a place next the Conger land bill and immediately preceding the Inter-State commerce bill. The bill to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy was also assigned a place just after the bankruptcy bill and next to the last measure.

Extra Session Predicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Sun in its issue of to-day says editorially: "We are not speaking from probabilities when we inform the public that a proclamation from the President may be expected, and probably before the 20th or 25th of this month, calling an extra session of the United States Senate to meet in Washington on March 4 or immediately thereafter. It may also be presumed that the business to be brought before this called session will be of more than ordinary importance."

Explosion Soup.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. C. W. Weissner, wife of a newspaper man, by mistake poured a quantity of gasoline into a kettle of soup, supposing the fluid to be water. The result was an explosion, by which she was seriously, if not fatally, burned and the greater portion of her home destroyed.

Child Burned to Death.

MACON, Mo., Feb. 8.—This morning Ray, the three-year-old son of Ed Johnson, residing in this county, was burned to death. His clothing caught on fire while his mother and father were out of the house.

ROCK ISLAND MORTGAGES.

Decision of the Referee Adverse to the Kansas Municipalities.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 6.—Receiver Newman Erb, of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, who was appointed referee in the Rock Island, Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska controversy, has forwarded his decision in the case to Judge Caldwell, of the United States Court. The controversy arose over an attempt to foreclose the mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road. When the line was built the Rock Island advanced the money necessary and accepted bonds in return. The Rock Island issued mortgage bonds on the road bearing interest. The Rock Island afterward took control of the road, the terms of the lease being 30 per cent of the gross earnings, to be paid to the original stockholders. The people of the counties which were traversed by the road voted aid bonds, accepting in return three millions worth of stock. The interest on the mortgage bonds became due and was not paid and foreclosure proceedings were begun. The counties holding stock in the road protested against the foreclosure, their case being that the interest was not defaulted as the Rock Island had not paid even the 30 per cent of the gross earnings, but instead had paid only a part of the agreed percentage. The Rock Island held that it had paid the full assessment, less the operating expenses. On this point the issue was made. The case was referred to Mr. Erb by Judge Caldwell. Mr. Erb decides in favor of the Rock Island. He finds that the interest was in default and that the trustee has a right to foreclose the mortgage and sue the road. The case is one of great importance, and if the report of the referee be accepted, it means a loss of \$3,000,000 to the counties of Kansas and Nebraska through which the road passes, together with the loss of the dividends due, and which the Rock Island will escape paying.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Hurtful to the American Live-Stock Commission Company and Its Affiliations.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Judge Snyder, of the Illinois circuit court at Belleville, has dealt the American Live-Stock Commission Company a severe blow by dissolving the Robinson injunction. The American Live-Stock Commission Company was established in 1889 and chartered under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The stockholders number about 390 and are the largest ranchmen and stockmen in the United States. The Farmers' Alliance and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and other States are also stockholders. The object of the company was to reduce the cost of marketing stock. The company charges the exchange prices to its stockholders, but each year declares a dividend on its profits.

The enormous business done by the new company and the dividends declared last year alarmed the commission men of the exchange. Amendments were made to the by-laws of the exchange which rendered any person acting for any company, declaring dividends ineligible for membership; also prohibiting any of its members from buying stock from any such company. Most of the buyers are also members of the exchange, and the effect of these amendments, if enforced, would prevent the American Company from doing any business under these regulations. E. H. Robinson, representative of the commission, was suspended by the exchange. He secured a temporary injunction, and this injunction has been dissolved by Judge Snyder, who decided that the exchange had the right to bar Robinson or anybody else from doing business on the exchange. The decision is far reaching. Cases of the same kind will now be made at Omaha, Kansas City and in all other places where the National Exchange has branches.

EXPOSITION ALL RIGHT.

Treasurer Seeburger Intimidated Over Statements Sent From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Treasurer Seeburger, of the Columbian Exposition, is indignant at the recent telegrams from Chicago to Eastern papers on the subject of Exposition finances. He says there is nothing new or unforeseen in the soliciting of \$5,000,000 more of subscriptions and that the directors never at any time expected to provide such an amount. There was no discrepancy or deficit whatever. It was always expected that an additional subscription of \$5,000,000 would be solicited.

The report that only \$1,000,000 of the stock subscriptions had been collected and that the directors acknowledged that 13 per cent of the subscriptions were not collectable are pronounced by Mr. Seeburger an unfounded if not a malicious misstatement. The \$1,000,000 of stock subscribed has been collected on the first assessment of 20 per cent of the total \$5,000,000, and this \$1,000,000 is within 13 per cent of the whole of that assessment. Something may be lost through the death or removal of subscribers, but considering that there are 29,000 subscribers, 13,000 of whom have subscribed to single shares, it is thought that the collectors have been remarkably successful. The directors can make other assessments at any time and collect the \$3,000,000 whenever they choose to do so, but as the money is not needed they will probably not make another assessment for some time.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

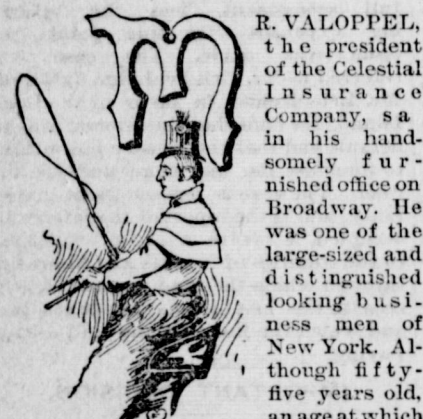
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

WHEN YUH'RE SIXTY, DEAR.

Don't be 'n a hurry 't judge a man,
Don't be 'n a hurry 't sneer.
Fer though young eyes is pow'ful bright,
Their vision ain't v'ry clear.

AN INGENIOUS LOVER.

Winning a Bride by Driving the Family Carriage.



R. VALOPPEL, the president of the Celestial Insurance Company, is a man living in the country has usually become somewhat careless as to his personal appearance.

The office-boy opened the door and a young man in rough garb was ushered into the august presence. The newcomer made a respectful obeisance, and stood in humble attitude awaiting the pleasure of the great man.



THE NEW-COMER STOOD IN HUMBLE ATTITUDE.

cool, dry air that gave them zest. The sleek black horses attached to the equipage were full of mettle and champed their bits and rattled their silver-mounted harnesses.

The door of the brown-stone front was opened by a colored servant concealed from view, but it seemed as if it sprung back at a nod from the splendid being that was revealed, her queenly bearing conveying the impression that all things, even the inanimate, must yield to her wishes and render her homage.

The brisk and cheerful spirit of the morning communicated itself to her, she drawing her tall and graceful form to its full height with glad vigor, and with elastic tread descending broad stone steps to the sidewalk. A smile

played on her proud and glowing features, but it was for herself alone; it was a tribute to her consciousness that she was the chief attraction of the winter scene.

As she approached the carriage where the obsequious footman stood ready to aid her, the heart of the new coachman beat rapidly; for, strange as it may seem, there is often an unaccountable fascination in that which we can not wholly approve or like.

Can it be that the coachman asked these questions? Yes; for even a common coachman can indulge in romantic speculations.

The footman directed the coachman to drive to the Grand Central Depot. The carriage was an open one, and on the way the driver ventured to look behind him twice in a quick and cautious manner.

The name of the young lady was Julia Valoppel, she being the only daughter of the proud president of the Celestial Insurance Company. She resembled him in character, and she satisfied him in every particular.

During the month that Miss Valoppel was absent from home, Buckskin became proficient in his new duties, and learned much concerning the typographic art of the city.

Buckskin eagerly awaited the return of the daughter of the household, and speculated much as to whether she would ever take any notice of him. When she did come back, he was more than ever impressed by the cold distance of her manners.

"Mr. Buckskin, why do you not overcome your horrid Western gait, and walk like city people?"

"I-I beg pardon, Miss Valoppel, poor Buckskin stammered; 'I'll try to improve; indeed, I will.'"

Buckskin sought out a fashionable dancing-master, who taught him how to walk properly. He bought a large looking-glass, placed it in his room, and every evening spent an hour in walking before it until he had completely overcome his defects.

Miss Valoppel noticed the great improvement in the coachman's gait and relaxed her haughtiness sufficiently to show him that she was pleased.

When spring arrived Miss Valoppel expressed a desire to ride on horseback, and having learned that Buckskin had been a cowboy and was a fine rider, she preferred to take lessons from him rather than from an instructor of the riding academy at Central Park.

A month later Miss Valoppel and Edward Livingstone, alias Joe Buckskin, were married and went to the elder Livingstone's ranch in Texas to spend their honeymoon.

she gave him her friendship and treated him with a respect which in view of their previous relations, seemed incredible.

But there came a disagreeable change. Count Poccopecucci, of Italy, arrived in New York, and received a warm welcome from Mr. Valoppel, who believed that he could now obtain the long desired titled son-in-law.

Meanwhile Count Poccopecucci, instead of the coachman, accompanied Miss Valoppel when she rode on horseback in Central Park.

One morning she surprised him by asking him to ride with her in the park. Her mood was melancholy and she did not speak to him for some time.

"Miss Valoppel, I am at your service. My life is at your service, if necessary," was the reply, in tones of deep earnestness.

She flushed again and gave him a most grateful look. "I have promised father," she said, "that I will marry Count Poccopecucci; but I fear he is not a good man and that I have made a mistake."

Her companion felt a thrill of anguish, but he manfully recovered himself. "You have made a mistake. He is a scoundrel and I can prove it."

"What shall I do?" she cried. Her proud spirit was broken, and she appealed to the young man as if he alone could protect and advise her.

"Marry me!" was the startling answer. Buckskin leaped from his horse and taking her hand tenderly in his, looked into her eyes with ardor equal to that of Romeo when he gazed at Juliet in the window.

Women admire downright boldness tempered with the deepest respect. The haughty Miss Valoppel bowed her head toward her conqueror and received an exquisite kiss.

"What have I done! How can I marry a coachman! Father will never forgive me!"

But Buckskin quickly told her something which restored her courage and caused her cheeks to glow with happiness.

They returned to Miss Valoppel's stately home and entered it hand in hand.

In the parlor they encountered Mr. Valoppel and Count Poccopecucci. They glared at the couple.

"What do you mean by entering this parlor on the arm of that coachman?" shouted the aristocratic father in tones of thunder.

"It means that your daughter has promised to become my wife."

"It shall not be. She shall not marry an ignorant coachman."

"I am not an ignorant coachman. I am the son of an English gentleman who owns thousands of cattle in Texas and whose wealth surpasses even yours."

"You are an impudent scoundrel. I do not believe a word you have said."

"He has told the truth, as I can prove to your full satisfaction," said a calm voice.

Mr. Dunstan, member of a well-known Wall street firm, whom Buckskin had summoned by telephone before Miss Valoppel and he entered the mansion, had come into the room unperceived by the irate father, and it was he who had spoken.

Mr. Dunstan's firm had written the letter of recommendation that had enabled Buckskin to become Mr. Valoppel's coachman.

"As for this man," said Mr. Dunstan, pointing to the Italian, "I can produce the proof that he is a consummate villain. He has been seeking to marry your daughter although he has a wife living in Italy."

Count Poccopecucci turned deathly pale and hastily made his exit from the house.

A month later Miss Valoppel and Edward Livingstone, alias Joe Buckskin, were married and went to the elder Livingstone's ranch in Texas to spend their honeymoon.

When the pretty type-writer goes so far as to put her arms about her employer's neck she is apt to say of the process: "It is the man's!"

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, entire.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat: Sir:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death.

Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea.

Yet, even as a physician, I did not think these things meant anything seriously. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and foam appeared on the surface, and a sediment settled. At last I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity.

Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand. I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, a congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had.

In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I had at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently lay on the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitously, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach.

In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 36 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can succeed in warning others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENTON, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

When the pretty type-writer goes so far as to put her arms about her employer's neck she is apt to say of the process: "It is the man's!"

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A PLEA.

I have watched the children playing
With the countless odds and ends,
Such as children glean together
In their myrtle and daisy dens.

I have watched their mute emotions,
Ever changing with the hours,
And find they have their hearts-aches
The same as we have ours.

I have seen their frightened faces
When a glorious Golden-hair
From out of dolly-kingsdom
Has died and gone back there:

And have heard their sighs and heart sob
When they realize the blow—
Then isn't dolly's death to them
Just as a mother's woe?

Yet we smile upon their folly,
Or chide them for their grief,
Little thinking of their anguish—
That their feelings need relief;

Never heeding never halting
To seek that childhood's heart,
Of all that's good in nature,
Is the best—the purest part.

But, can you not remember,
In the days of your little ones,
Of just such crushing sorrow
As these little darlings know?

And, for days and days together,
Have mourned some thing of play,
And wondered that you thinkers
Should not your grief allay?

Do you think because it's childhood,
And childhood's heart is light,
That these ceaseless little crosses
Can not their beings blight?

Oh, hear that soulful sobbing,
And see those tearful showers
As children have their heart-aches
The same as we have ours.

Then soothe that childish sorrow,
And smother the throbbing head,
E'en as tho' it were a mother
When mourning for her dead;

And the little heart will thank you
In the years that are to be—
Aye, remember that the children
Have heart-aches just as we.

—Josie F. Capleman, in Detroit Free Press.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH"

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CHAPTER XI.

When Percy arrived at Buenos Ayres he did not rush with precipitate haste to Emerick & Co.'s office; he took up his quarters at a quiet English hotel and then went systematically to work to find out what he could about Mr. Emerick. There was little to be learned, however, for all he could hear was that Emerick lived in quiet seclusion in a handsome modern residence lying to the north of the town, which had been previously occupied by Mr. Howe, his partner, and family. When not at business Emerick was reported to spend his time at this house, where he would sometimes entertain a few friends, particularly some Spanish gentlemen, who, strange to say, were not admitted to the better society of Buenos Ayres. To these guests of Emerick's the houses of the civil authorities were not open, neither did any of the numerous wealthy foreign residents invite them to their tables. Yet it was no uncommon thing for them to spend the evening and greater part of the night at Mr. Emerick's house, and one of the servants had once told a confidential friend outside that their amusement consisted almost entirely of playing cards, drinking wine and smoking. Yet Mr. Emerick was exceedingly strict in his attendance to business and was regularly seen at his desk in the office of Emerick & Co., in a large four-story modern business block situated near to the custom-house. Only very seldom did the merchant appear at the theater. Occasionally he could be seen at an Anglo-German concert hall, but not often, and then he was usually alone and would drink his wine in a little private box and go quietly home.

That night after his arrival at Buenos Ayres, our friend Lovel casually made up his mind to drop into the place for an hour. He was quite alone and, sitting at a side table partially hidden by some trees, he could without undue effort see all that was going on yet not attract particular attention to himself.

He had been seated there about an hour when, happening to look up, his eyes rested upon the familiar form of Mr. Emerick standing up in one of the boxes. He was just arranging his chair so that he could sit behind the curtains and not be visible to the audience but Lovel noticed that he was alone and had a single bottle of wine before him.

Percy failed to get a glimpse of him again during all that evening, but he waited patiently and, after the performance, he still lingered hoping to see the merchant pass out. He had to wait some time and in part of the hall many of the lights were being extinguished before Mr. Emerick arose to leave. When he did he moved about as though afraid of being seen. It was hardly the place where one would expect to see a person of his position and that was probably his reason for his cautious movements. Percy followed his man rather closely as he went towards the stage door where he met a lady just coming out. Together they walked across the Plaza and found a conveyance which was evidently waiting for them, for, without a word to the driver, they took their seats and were driven away.

"The more I see of this man the more of a mystery does he become to me; but I would like to get a good look at him face to face once," soliloquized Lovel.

The opportunity was not long delayed, for a few days later Percy was seated on one of the marble seats in the shade of the Paradise trees on the Plaza Victoria when who should approach but Mr. Emerick. Percy was reading a portion of a London paper which had arrived on the last mail, and was handed to him by an English army officer at the hotel. He hardly knew how to accost Emerick, but resorted to very simple tactics by asking him in the free and easy manner which he had acquired in America, if he would permit him to take a light from his cigar. Mr. Emerick at once drew out a gold match box and supplied the want.

"You are a stranger here?" he said to Percy.

"I am, indeed. I arrived here only a few days since," replied Percy, at the same time feeling devoutly thankful that Mr. Emerick had not recognized him. It was so dark on the plaza at Long Branch, the only place where Mr. Emerick had met Percy, that it was a safe risk to take, and it had apparently passed safely.

"Have you any acquaintances in Buenos Ayres?" was Mr. Emerick's first question.

"None, whatever," answered Percy; "I am here to see the country, and do not intend to remain long."

"Where are you staying, may I ask?" "At the Hotel Victoria," was the reply.

"Then you are an Englishman, I presume?"

"Yes," answered Percy without alluding to his real residence in America.

"If you ever find the time hanging heavily on your hands while here," said Mr. Emerick, "drop in at my office and see me." Saying which he drew out a card and handed it to Percy. "May I inquire your name?" he asked as he handed the card.

"Byron Huntly," responded Percy. "I am sorry I have no card."

"This was the assumed name under which Percy had registered at the hotel and the one by which he was traveling. A few days later he called at Mr. Emerick's office and look lunch with that gentleman. He also accepted an invitation to meet a few gentlemen at Mr. Emerick's house that evening.

Nothing could have suited Percy better than this. He went and stayed late. Pomeroy was the order of the hour, and Percy left a winner to such an extent that he felt in honor bound to accept the invitation pressed upon him to attend again a week later and give the losers an opportunity to recoup their losses.

An intelligent Spaniard of about Mr. Emerick's own age accompanied Percy part of the way home and grew very confidential.

"Mr. Huntly," he said, "let me caution you to be very careful when you go to Mr. Emerick's next week. There were one or two gentlemen in that party to-night who are adepts at handling the cards and I have just cause for being suspicious even of Mr. Emerick himself. It is not perhaps the essence of honor to speak ill of one's host behind his back. You are a stranger and may have plenty of money which you can afford to lose, but my suspicions that the play at Mr. Emerick's house was not always fair, were confirmed to-night and I give you warning. Be careful."

These words set Percy thinking, but they of course did not deter him from going to Mr. Emerick's on that night week.

During the time which intervened he took a trip up the Rio de la Plata to one of the river ports, and returned on the morning of his appointment for the card party.

When evening came Mr. Emerick called for him at the hotel and together they went out to the merchant's house. Percy was left to himself for about half an hour before dinner, and he occupied most of the time with his thoughts. He could not by a means make up his mind that this man Emerick was the man he was searching for, yet he could not give up the idea that Emerick was in hiding for some purpose of his own. There was a slight resemblance to Velasquez, as he remembered that rascal, but so long a time had elapsed since he used to watch the high play at the gaming house in San Francisco that it would be dangerous to accuse this man of being Mario Deloro's murderer and then discover that he was altogether mistaken. Besides, in regard to finding out whether he was the woman Bregy's husband or not, he possessed no clew of any kind on which to work.

The early part of the evening passed pleasantly enough. Percy continued to win and so did the gentleman who had given him the warning on the last occasion of their playing. But after midnight—the turn came. In an incredibly short space of time the Spaniard's pile was reduced to almost nothing, and Percy also played a losing game. All of a sudden he detected the unpleasant fact that they were being cheated. When he made this discovery he did not hesitate a moment, but threw down his cards and refused to play. The Span-



HE DREW OUT A CARD AND HANDED IT TO PERCY.

iard and Mr. Emerick stared at him in amazement and asked the reason. Leaning back in his chair and quietly lighting a cigar, he said, as he puffed away without the slightest regard to consequences: "Because this game is crooked."

Every man except the Spaniard who had warned Percy jumped to his feet. "Sir," they said in unison, "what do you mean by this insult?" "Precisely what I said," the cool and undaunted Englishman replied.

"Such insults may pass unnoticed in England," said Mr. Emerick, with assumed haughtiness, "but here things are different. The insult which you have offered us can only be wiped out in one way."

"On the modern French plan or in the stern reality?" asked Percy, who could not resist the temptation to hurl a sneer at the man for whom he had conceived such a strong dislike.

"We have but one plan here," spoke

up a tall, mustached Spaniard, "and that is to fight to the death."

"Undoubtedly a very good one, too," but do you propose that I should fight each of you singly, will you all pounce upon me at once, or do I take my choice of opponents?" was Percy's reply, made as easily as though he was engineering his way on an unfamiliar street. The Spaniards at once commenced speaking rapidly to each other, at the same time casting angry glances at Percy, but he never flinched.

During this conversation Percy's thoughts chased each other through his mind with lightning swiftness. If he fought, his opponent must be this man Emerick. And what if Emerick should prove the better man? In that case it might never be learned who he really was. He felt that he had made a mistake in offending these hot-headed Spaniards. True, there was one who would probably render him assistance, but even he could not be relied upon. Percy had no faith at all in men of their nationality.

In a few moments they ceased their confab, and Mr. Emerick, acting as spokesman, said:

"We have decided that you must either name one of us gentlemen to fight with weapons which you shall be allowed to choose or prepare to be treated as a coward and a liar."

"It is hardly possible that I shall choose the latter," answered Percy. "It is not exactly natural to an Englishman to back out when there is any fight-



ONE OF THEM STRUCK HIM A HEAVY BLOW ON THE HEAD.

ing in prospect, so I accept your proposition. This gentleman on my right will perhaps act as my second."

The man alluded to was the one he had walked home with a week before, and he agreed to act for Percy. Then Lovel pondered for a moment before he proceeded to name his opponent. Each of the Spaniards stood eyeing him as much as to say: "Oh, please take me; I would like to spill a little of your cold English blood on the fertile plains of this Republic; only give me the chance." The coolest of the lot was Mr. Emerick, who seemed as unconcerned and indifferent as Lovel himself. But Percy was not considering whom he should fight; on that point his mind was fully made up. He had other thoughts in his mind. He seemed, as it were, in a trap. He knew full well that if he further incurred the anger of these men he might never leave the place alive, and his body might float out on the next tide to the ocean. It was a bold break he was about to make, but it meant a great deal. If he was to be killed, he wanted to know who killed him. If he killed, he proposed to know whom he had killed. He stood erect, his enemies being on one side the table and himself on the other.

Looking Mr. Emerick straight in the eyes he riveted that gentleman's gaze in such a manner that there was no escape. Then in a clear, calm voice he uttered the words: "Leon Velasquez, I will fight you."

But if Mr. Emerick was indeed Velasquez, Percy's words took no apparent effect, for not a muscle of the merchant's face moved as he replied: "There is no one of that name in the room; to whom do you refer?"

"To you," answered Percy; "but I will fight you under any name you wish."

"I fail to understand why you should address me by any name other than my own, but our seconds will make arrangements, and I am prepared at any time to meet you," was the reply.

The tall Spaniard and the gentleman whom Percy had named as his second then held a consultation and soon decided that the meeting should take place at daylight in a secluded spot to the northwest of the town.

Percy chose to fight with rapiers, as he was tolerably skillful in the use of those weapons and felt more certain of getting fair play. All arrangements being completed, Percy and his second at once made their departure. There was still time for a few hours' sleep, and Percy decided to take advantage of it.

But no sooner had Percy and his friend departed than the tall Spaniard and Mr. Emerick were again in consultation. "That Englishman must never leave this country alive," he said, "and I can not and will not run the risk of fighting him. He is probably a skilled swordsman or would not choose such weapons, and since there must be no mistake about his being disposed of, other means must be resorted to."

"That will be easy enough," replied his second in Spanish. "You go to bed and get a few hours' rest and I will attend to the rest."

"Do this and you shall be well paid," said Mr. Emerick. The Spaniard apparently entertained no very high estimate of Emerick's promises and thought it would be better to have something on account. So he demanded a payment in advance, and upon his desires being satisfied he left the house and made his way into the town as fast as possible, to find suitable men to carry out his plans. As daylight dawned Percy and his second arrived on the spot which had been agreed upon. They were first on the scene, but had not long to wait, as Mr. Emerick and his second arrived soon after them.

It took but a short time to prepare for the fight, and when ready the seconds were standing a short distance

from the men who, devoid of coat and vest, stood facing each other. The word was given, and they measured swords. Then as they crossed, Percy heard a rush behind him, and in another instant a cloak was thrown over him and he was forced violently to the ground. His struggles were in vain, and a moment later he felt his foot being tied by rough hands so tightly that he suffered intense pain. The next thing he knew he was being carried somewhere, though in which direction he had not the faintest idea.

Once he heard his second's voice ex-postulating, but only for a second. He writhed and struggled, paying no attention to the injunction of his captors, given in Spanish, telling him to keep quiet. Finally, tired of handling such a troublesome load, one of them struck him a heavy blow on the head which stunned and effectually quieted him. He remembered no more until some hours after, when he came to his senses with a terrible pain in his head, and realized that he was being conveyed in some vehicle without springs over a very rough road. What his thoughts and feelings were can better be imagined than described, but his chagrin at not being permitted to pass his sword through his enemy's body surmounted all other feelings. Whether he was being carried he could form no sort of calculation. One thing he was thankful for, and that was life; for so long as that was left he cherished the hope that he might find deliverance. He was too much exhausted to remain conscious long and soon sank again into a comatose state.

Meanwhile, Mr. Emerick returned to his house, settled with the Spanish rascal who had engineered the outrage on Lovel and appeared at the usual time at his office as if nothing out of the ordinary course had happened within the past few hours. He was little afraid that any disclosure would be made, for he knew full well that the Spaniard who had acted as Percy's second would never dare to say a word of what had happened, lest the other members of the gang should injure him. Of the others, he had no cause to be afraid.

In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Emerick received a cable message from New York stating that his partner had died that morning. Here was a dilemma for the merchant. How should he act? If he returned to New York he ran a risk of again meeting that woman selling newspapers; or he might meet openly, equally, to him, disagreeable people.

Still his business was worth saving or selling (for, whatever the secret history of this man Emerick, and whatever the reasons he had for playing hide-and-seek with his fellowmen, he was undoubtedly a clever man of business) and he had run greater risks than he imagined he incurred by re-visiting New York. So after weighing all the pros and cons, he decided to sail for the Empire City by the next steamer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STUDY OF THE VOICE.

It should not be delayed until other studies are completed.

Study of the voice should not be delayed until other studies are completed. As soon as a child begins to read some idea of how the voice should be used should be given him. Children naturally use their voices correctly; their ordinary tones of conversation are invariably correct, but they are ready imitators, and if the voices about them are harsh, throaty or guttural, theirs soon become so. Very few teachers, even in the best schools, have any scientific knowledge of the voice. The importance of speaking distinctly is impressed upon the youthful pupil, and, as his idea of distinctness is allied to sound, sharp, disagreeable tones are cultivated. A teacher's voice will often express the irritation she refrains from manifesting in other ways, and the moral results and influences of such expressions are hardly less serious than the physiological. A child should be taught to have the voice always sweet, and this teaching should be more by example than by precept. Breathing exercises should be early taught, and voices and bodies allowed to develop naturally. When it is more generally understood how clearly voice is a revealer of character, the test of ability to instruct will not be determined alone by facility in answering certain technical questions. The intellect of the present time is too often at the present time the primary consideration; but this condition is not to last, nor is the mental development of the child to be of more value than the physical in the schools of the future.

To keep the bright, happy, joyous ring of youth in the voice is to keep the heart as well as the body, young, for tones produce structural growths of body and soul. The child who is allowed to express his ill-temper in words and tones is affected physically and morally. Note the faces, forms and voices of actors who habitually enact one role. The man who on the stage expresses always a morbid condition becomes eventually morbid everywhere. If sweet, happy, musical tones are only mechanical at first, they will, through practice, become natural. To study vocal culture, therefore, is to become possessed of many valuable secrets.—*Jenness Miller Magazine.*

A Different Case.

Excited Female—Say, if you have filed them divorce papers for me I want you to go 'round and stop 'em right away.

Lawyer—Have you made it up with him?

Excited Female—Lord, no. I don't have to. He has just been run over by a train. I want you to sue the company for damages.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Young Wife—Horror! See here, your dog has run off with a whole sponge cake I left outside to cool.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Jelly should be kept in a cool dry closet.

When one runs a nail or a wire in the flesh, hold the wound over burning sugar as soon as possible and it will prevent soreness.

Make your kitchen aprons of the best quality of gingham. It does not fade or spot easily, wears better than calico and irons easier.

Cocoa.—Dissolve one teaspoon heaping full of cocoa in half a cupful of boiling water—when mixed add a cupful of hot milk, stir until it boils well, and serve at once, sweeten to taste.

Chocolate Macaroons.—Melt slowly two ounces chocolate, add slowly two-thirds pound sugar and the beaten whites of two eggs; roll one-fourth inch thick cut and bake in a cool oven.—*Boston Globe.*

Fried Apples.—These are an excellent breakfast dish. Wash, quarter and core good tart apples. Put into a frying-pan with a little water added, boil until nearly tender; then add sugar and butter and cook until tender and brown.—*Boston Budget.*

Almond Cheese Cakes.—Beat half a pound of sugar and the whites of five eggs; blanch and pound four ounces of almonds; beat up with the sugar and egg, add a teaspoonful each of almond and rose extract. Bake in puff paste.—*Ladies' Home Companion.*

Prune Pie.—Soak a pound of prunes over night so that the stones will slip out easily; stew in water with as many raisins as you wish, and sweeten; use less water than for grapes. When both are soft grate in the rind of two lemons and fill the pie. Have top crust.

Do not season your turkey with sage or black pepper, or put allspice and cloves in your cake. Use the proper amount of salt and you will soon learn to relish your food without having it highly seasoned. It is not the turkey or cake which produces sour stomach but the seasonings mentioned.

Home Sausages.—Chop up fresh beef with one-half the amount of salt-pork, or well freshed bacon, or moderately fat ham; mince it fine with one onion, pepper, sage and thyme to taste. Mix well, roll into balls, flattened, dip them in egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry to a nice brown.—*Housekeeper.*

Troy Pudding.—Ingredients: One cup chopped suet, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, one small cup molasses, one and a half cups milk, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, two and a half cups of flour, one cup chopped raisins. Flavor with lemon and nutmeg and boil three hours. Serve with brown sauce.—*Detroit Free Press.*

To avoid a great deal of the weekly darning of children's stockings would be a welcome relief. This may be accomplished and much time and labor saved by shaping a piece of chamois skin to fit the heel. Use over-seam stitch in sewing and press out the seam flat and smooth with thumb-nail. It should be worn over the stocking, and if held in place by a piece of elastic half an inch wide over the ankle will afford an effectual protection.—*N. Y. World.*

Clam Soup.—Pour the juice from 50 small clams into a steppan, simmer it about five minutes, strain it, rub two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour together smoothly; add this slowly to the clam juice while it is heating, then add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half a nutmeg and one pint of cream or milk; stir this well; let it cook slowly 10 minutes, then add a heaping tablespoonful of chopped parsley and the clams; allow the soup to boil only once after the clams are added. If large clams are used, they must be chopped.—*Boston Herald.*

HOW LONG TO SLEEP.

Some Instances of Persons Almost Entirely Dispensing With Sleep.

How much sleep is necessary to renew the exhausted energies of the brain and fit it perfectly for work must be determined by individual experience; but as to children, it is safe to say they ought to be indulged to the extent of their inclinations. They require more sleep than adults; and old people, if their slumbers are sound, incline to sleep at shorter intervals than persons in the prime of life. The difference in individuals in this respect is very great. Dr. Good mentions a man who sleeps only fifteen minutes a day, and yet enjoys perfect health. Blaine, in his "Medical Logic," speaks of some missionaries in China who reduced their sleep to a minimum that they might pursue their labors with the least possible interruption.

When forced to rest they threw themselves on a couch, with a brass ball in hand over brass basin. The moment they lost consciousness, the ball dropped from the fingers and, ringing on their basin, woke them; and this sleep they found was all nature required. Seneca declares that Maccenas passed three years without sleeping a single hour; and Boerhaave says that he has passed six weeks at one time without sleep.

Blaine was informed by General Pichegru that during his active campaign in Holland he never for a single year slept more than one hour in twenty-four; and the same is related of Charles XII. of Sweden, during his wonderful career. Jeremy Taylor, during part of his life, slept only three or four in the twenty-four; and Napoleon slept only four or five hours in the twenty-four during his military career; but he was able to fall asleep at any time in the midst of his work when he felt drowsy.

John Hunter, the great surgeon, slept four hours at night and one after dinner. Sir John Sinclair gives the history of a man, who had reached the advanced age of ninety-one, and all his life had slept but four hours in twenty-four.

Sir Walter Scott said that he was not entirely himself until he had passed seven hours in total unconsciousness. Southey required ten hours, going to bed at ten and rising at eight. Sir William Jones laid down the rule of life for students in the college.—"Seven hours to books, to pleasant slumber seven.

Tea to the world aloft, and all to Heaven."—*Yankee Blade.*

Tea to the world aloft, and all to Heaven."—*Yankee Blade.*

THE PENNY POST.

A Business Man's View as to What Would Constitute True Reform in the Postal Service.

A writer on the subject of the postal service of the country in a recent article advances the following ideas, which are, perhaps, worthy of consideration:

The annual report of the Postmaster-General has provoked considerable inquiry as to the necessity for reform in postal rates. The ideas advanced by the different articles that have appeared on the subject as to the most desirable changes that could be made are generally prompted by the personal or business interests of the writer of the theory. We believe that the public generally will take the view that the Postal Department was established for the safe and rapid transmission of letters of a business or personal nature, and for the prompt dissemination of news matter, and that all other undertakings of the Postal Department should be secondary to this. The public demand not only the rapid and safe transmission of letters and news matter, but that the rates on this legitimate class of mail matter shall be placed at the lowest figure consistent with its cost. The annual report of the Postmaster-General shows that the present 2c per ounce rate on letters yielded the Government during the last year \$28,000,000, and that the actual cost of carrying and delivering such letters for the same period was but \$2,000,000, leaving a clear profit of \$26,000,000. But the final balance shown in this report shows that, instead of there being a profit of \$26,000,000, there was an actual deficiency or loss of \$2,765,300. Inquiry into the causes of this deficiency discloses the fact that it is due:

First, To carrying through the mails at rates largely over cost tons of advertising matter and schemes of every character and merchandise packages of every nature, overburdening the already over-taxed facilities of the mails to such an extent as to render the prompt transmission and delivery of legitimate mail matter almost an impossibility.

Second, To the shipment through the mails of Government freight that could and should be forwarded through other channels at much lower cost.

In the face of this report, a bill has been introduced in Congress for the establishment of a Parcel Post, which proposes still lower postal rates than are now in effect on a class of business that has been largely instrumental in reducing a profit of \$20,000,000 to an actual loss of \$5,765,300. We conclude that it is not of as much importance to the average citizen that the cost for the transmission of a package of merchandise or other articles of like character through the mails shall be less than the Government pays for transporting it, as that the rates of postage on newspapers and personal and business letters which are the province and property of all shall be placed within the reach of all. The revenue of the Postal Department, if properly applied, fully justifies the reduction of rates on letter postage, and it is undoubtedly the duty of every voter to urge upon their representatives in Congress to legislate for penny postage on letters and for the continuance of the present reasonable rates that are afforded the newspaper interests of the country. The surplus revenues of the Postal Department should be used for this purpose, and for the improvement of the facilities for local delivery of letters and newspapers, and for the extension of mail routes to regions of the country not already favored with acceptable postal communications, rather than that they should be used to build up a branch of public service that is not required by the public, and which experience has demonstrated will exhaust the revenues and absorb the facilities needed for other and more important branches of the postal service.

Cow-Birds.

Cow-birds are so called from an odd fancy they have of taking a ride on the cow's back occasionally while in the pasture. The female is homely enough to be called a cow-bird, being of a uniform dusky grayish brown, but the male is a fine-looking bird, clad in an entire suit of rich black velvet, with head and neck of a deep maroon color. Cow-birds usually look for the homes of birds that are smaller than themselves, and if fortunate in finding one where the owners have gone out on business or pleasure the lady-bird takes possession of the nest and leaves an egg there and then quietly takes her departure. This is not a very lady-like proceeding, but there may be some reason for it; either the birds are too lazy to build nests for themselves or they don't know how. Their eggs are large, of a dirty white color, plentifully splashed over with a cold gray-brown.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Punster's Punishment.

"No, I can't see any fun in playing on words," said the man in the big mackintosh, gloomily. "A pun once cost me one hundred thousand dollars."

"How was it?"

"You needn't gather around me. It isn't much of a story. A fat old aunt had come to visit us. They told me to go in and pay my respects. I was a very smart young man. I went in and told her in a cheery, off-hand way that I had come in to make my obeisance to my obese aunt. That's all there is of it."

"But how about the one hundred thousand dollars?"

"She left it to her other nephew."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Brainy Canine.

Dogs are brainy for their intelligence, and owners of dogs are perhaps equally wonderful for their faith and versatility. Every one of them has a new story. Here is the latest: "The other day," says Mr. Gordon, "I forgot to give Bruno his dinner, and in my preoccupation paid no attention to him when he began to beg for it. He went away at last, and was gone for some time. Then he came in from the garden bringing something in his mouth. And what do you think it was? A sprig of forget-me-not!"—*Youth's Companion.*

The Chase County Courant.

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

The result of the Senatorial election, last Tuesday, is very gratifying to the Leader.—Chase County Leader.

To-day, February 12, is Lincoln's birth day; and it will be celebrated all over the United States, by the Sons of Veterans.

The spelling of Senator-Elect Peffer's name has been settled. Now the exact shade of his politics is the great issue.—Boston Post.

Judge Peffer is a life long Republican and will doubtless be more satisfactory to Republicans generally than any other candidate the alliance had.—Orange City People.

Peffer is a sound protectionist, and voted for Harrison in 1888. When he gets to the Senate he will sit on the Republican side and vote with the Republicans. Mark that.—Council Grove Republican.

A prominent real estate dealer of Kansas City remarked, the other day, "show me a community that gives a liberal healthy support to a newspaper and I will show you a desirable locality in which to live."—Ex.

"An old soldier, a life-long Republican and a protectionist; if the brigadiers can get any comfort out of that, let them make the most of it," is the way the Emporia Republican speaks of the election of Mr. Peffer as United States Senator.

Many of the Republican papers over the State are congratulating the party on the fact that while they could not get legal, they have succeeded in getting a pretty good man who has always been a Republican, and one who, two years ago, wrote a book on the beauties of high protection.—Newton Journal.

Mr. Engalls' defeat is not a Democratic victory, but it certainly is a Republican defeat.—Eldorado Democrat.

The Republicans are very well satisfied with their defeat, while the Alliance people are glorying over their victory, and the Democrats are wondering how they leaped the chasm and are still in the ditch.

Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, president of the Atlantic-Pacific Railway Tunnel Company of Colorado, that has more than 4,300 share owners, has good reason to say that this is a happy New Year to him, now that he has reached gold and silver ore in large quantities for shipment and sale, as stated in the large 16 page pamphlet he sends to all who address him at his eastern office, Pulitzer building, New York City. So much for a good stayer.

In Belgium when a man gets drunk they do not let him off with a small fine, but keep him until he gets rid of the drunk and then make him sweep the public streets two hours. It happens that a gentleman just at that time is not in the humor of sweeping the streets, and consequently when he goes on a booze next time, he will be sure not to expose himself in public. That is a free drinking country, but little drunkenness is seen.

The Maine Labor Commission reports the average weekly earnings of men in cotton mills of that State to be \$8.46; women, \$5.88; boys, \$3.45; girls, \$3.59. In the woolen mills the men earn weekly \$9.18; women, \$7.17; boys, \$4.64 and girls \$4.19. These figures are about the same as would be paid for ditch digging in any part of the country, and illustrate the beneficent results of thirty years of high protection secured to skilled operatives.

Here is a pretty good declaration on the powers of Congress and the rights of the people, although it was uttered over a half century ago by that sterling patriot, Andrew Jackson: "Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some of the specific powers entrusted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive."

In Kansas the newspaper has been the best civilizer, and most satisfactory town builder. Like the railroad and the pioneer farmer, it heaves paths through unpeopled land plants cities in the deserts. For every dollar it receives from the reluctant pockets of subscribers and advertisers, it returns one hundred dollars worth of good to the general community. Kansas people can not esteem their newspapers too highly, nor be too liberal in the practical matter of subscriptions and advertising.—W. W. Howard.

When the present Congress expires, nothing will stand between the country and Democracy but a Republican President. There will be a small Republican majority in the Senate, but a number of Republican Senators are so opinionless that they might as well be Democrats.—Emporia Republican.

It takes you a long while to find out that the country was captured by the Democrats at the last election, and that about the only thing that will stand in the way of its prosperity at the time you mention will be the country's chief agent, the Republican President.

An editor is a cross between early piety and cranky old age. He never swears in the paper, without abbreviating with a dash. He rolls along like a stone gathering moss until the lumbago strikes into his back. The gathering of wealth has but a faint hope and a shadowy "might be" in his mind. He lives from day to day in the hope of getting conscience money from his subscribers who owe him several years subscription, but the subscribers sleep well, every night, while he struggles on, always something coming.—Ex.

If Kansas would equip a printing office of its own, and employ an honest competent printer to manage the public printing, the cost of the entire outfit could be saved in a few years. And then if the State would print its own school books hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved to the people, which now goes into the capacious maw of one of the worst monopolies in this country—the school book trust.—Marion Record.

Yes; and then start a sugar factory and do away with the sugar trust and give each of us a sugar treat.

While the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is talking of Peffer for President in 1892, the Republicans are speculating on the chances of that gentleman's early death from a pulmonary ailment. There is always enough variety in the Sunflower state to make things interesting.—Kansas City Star.

Yes; and the minds of men in Kansas can whip from one position to another as fast as do the breezes that fan our prairies veer their courses, and Peffer may be back in the Republican party long before his term of office shall have expired, if he has not, by that time, taken his departure for a world of elysian perpetuity.

"We are willing to wager a nice red apple," says the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) "that the St. Louis tin plate establishment, mentioned by Congressman Nield, will import its tin from England and its sheet steel from the same foreign country, and its expert designers of the sheets in the molten tin bath from Wales. Not ten per cent. of the value of the product will be of American manufacture, and that is all there is to the boasted tin plate American industry which is going to do such wonderful things for producers, consumers, laborers, and mining interests." And for this beggarly result the American consumers are to have the cost of their tin plate enhanced fifteen to twenty millions of dollars per year.

Somebody has taken pains to make the following computation, regarding the cost of advertising, which will be read with interest by all. A single page in an issue of the Century taken for advertising purposes costs \$500; in Harper's, \$400; in other magazines from \$500 down to \$100. A yearly advertisement of one column in the Chicago Tribune, \$36,000; in the New York Herald, \$29,574 for the lowest; in the New York Herald, \$35,203 for the lowest, and \$348,000 for its highest priced column. The space thus quoted is taken up in every issue of the periodicals and journals named, which goes to show that the business men of the East understand their business and the best methods of improving it.

We're wickeder than we used to be. According to Mr. Wines, who has made an intelligent study of the criminal statistics of this country, in 1850 the ratio of persons imprisoned for crime to population was 200 to the million; but in 1880 it was 1,169 to the million. This startling increase has anything but a millennial aspect. In its relation to the use of intoxicating drinks the fact is calculated to upset all the favorite theories of the prohibitionists. For the last thirty years the efforts of the friends of temperance have been very successful in curtailing the use of liquor. This fourfold multiplication of crimes, happening concurrently with a decrease of drunkenness, is calculated to stagger the faith of persons accustomed to believe that intemperance is more responsible than all other causes for offenses against society and against morals. As we grow soberer we grow wickeder. It is evident that alcohol can not be made the single scapegoat for the depravity of this wicked generation.—Phil. Record.

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.
School reports from all the cities in the Union demonstrate the startling fact that the great majority of children of school age can not spend more than four or five years in the schools, and that about four fifths of them are practically deprived of proper and timely instruction in "the three R's" by a system which devotes too much school work and time to other and less important things. The great school question now is how to correct this gigantic wrong. It can not be mitigated by dedicating a large part of the insufficient school funds to the free public nursery business. When ample room and tuition shall have been provided, and the school course shall have been arranged to impart thorough instruction in "the three R's" to every child who can stay in the school four or five years between the ages of 6 and 12 or 14, what is left of school room, school funds and school facilities may be well devoted to a number of useful or even ornamental educational extras, including kindergartens, technical schools, art schools, industrial schools and what not. But these can all wait until "the three R's" and the great majority of children shall have been accorded first right of way and a better chance than they now have in the school of any city.—Ex.

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 agents 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 exemplar 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.

EMMETT CLUB MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Emmett Club of Chase county, Kansas, met at the Acme House, Strong City, at 7 o'clock, p. m., Friday, February 6th, 1891, and was called to order by the President, Matt. McDonald, and in the absence of John McGinley, the Secretary, John Madden was elected Secretary pro tem. The Treasurer's Annual Report was then read, showing a balance of \$9.43 in the treasury; and, on motion of Thos. O'Donnell, the report was adopted.

On motion, it was decided to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, March 4, 1891, with appropriate exercises.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, resulting as follows: Matt. McDonald, President; James O'Byrne, Vice-President; W. A. Morgan, Treasurer; W. E. Timmons, Secretary.

The following committees were then appointed to make arrangements for the annual celebration:—
On Finance and Arrangements—W. A. Morgan, James O'Byrne, Geo. McDonald, Dennis Madden, W. E. Timmons, Richard Martin and James O'Reilly.

On Programme—John Madden, W. Y. Morgan, F. P. Cochran, E. W. Ellis, Albert Berry, C. L. Conaway, Geo. U. Young and Patrick Tracy.

On Invitations—M. R. Dinan, Thos. Boylan, Michael Quinn, Al. Roberts, C. J. Lantry, Patrick Creigan, P. B. McCabe, E. A. Kiene, D. K. Carter, Ed. Ferlie, Jere Madden and Thos. O'Donnell.

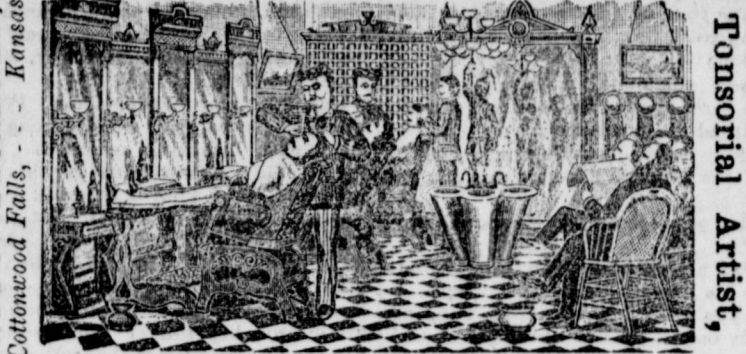
On Decoration—Matt. McDonald, Thos. Quinn, Patrick Raleigh, Hugh Harvey, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Miss Maggie Martin, Miss Etta McCabe, Miss Mary Foley and Miss Kate Hilbrand.

Organist—Miss Grace Crawford.
The Programme Committee will meet next Saturday afternoon, in the Madden Bros. office in this city.

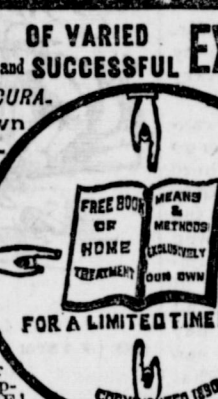
MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

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 fring upon Fort Sumter, as the man 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 good for evil, and heap coals of fire 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...

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER. ROLAND ROBERT T
ERIE MEAT MARKET.
SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.
Dealers in—
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas
JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist.


J. A. GOUDIE, DEALER IN
FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.

YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE
In the Use of **CURA**, we Alone own for all Diseases. **TIVE METHODS**, that and Control, orders of

FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our **HOME TREATMENT**, as set forth in our **WONDERFUL BOOK**, which we send **FREE**, for a limited time, **GET IT TODAY**. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the **MONOPOLY** of **UNIFORM SUCCESS**. **ERIE MEDICAL CO.**, 64 NINGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.
2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

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 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.

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION
The Western Rural and American Stockman is one of the oldest and ablest farm journals published in this country, and none is more fully identified with the best interests of the agricultural classes. It deals not only with the farm but more especially with the farmer. Its columns are devoted to subjects involving literature and science and its aims are for the promotion and elevation of the social and economic condition of the farmer and his family. The Rural advocates physical culture and manual training as well as intellectual endowment. It believes that the state owes to the citizen the right to such an education as shall fit him for a self-reliant citizenship and that our public school system should be enlarged along the practical lines. In short, The Rural is a Fire-side Companion as well as a helper in the affairs of farm life. Subscription price \$1.50 per year. For free sample copies address MILTON GREGG, 158 Clark St., Chicago.

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 morning 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 transactions.
It publishes the Produce Markets and publishes 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 news paper matter been given for so little money, and we are giving in the columns of the weekly edition of the Star.
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DAILY:
One month.....\$.50
Three months.....\$ 1.00
One year.....\$ 3.00
One year.....25 cents
Write for sample copy. Address.
THE STAR,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper and Stationery Agency of Moore, L. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE
THE LIGHT RUNNING
THE STAR
THE FINEST WOODWORKING MACHINES
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES, BRANDS
28 UNION SQUARE N.Y. CITY
CHICAGO AT ATLANTA GA. ST. LOUIS MO. FOR SALE BY DALLASTEX

LAWRENCEBURG TENNESSEE,
A thriving and prosperous new City in the iron and timber region.
Surrounded by good farming lands, and possessing excellent shipping advantages.
New buildings going up on every hand. Two good fires nearly wiped the old town out, and everything there is new. A good place for two or three good contractors, as a hundred new houses are needed to-day.
We need a few more good factories to manufacture our cheap wood and iron into Furniture, Carriages, Farming Implements, &c.

GO AND SEE.
CHEAP FARMS GOOD FARMS.
We know that no considerable community can be built up without a good farming population. Farming and fruit lands can be bought at from \$5 to \$25 per acre.
Timber land can be bought for less than the timber is worth in the market.
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.

Now is the time to move to Lawrenceburg.
Lawrenceburg is on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., 80 miles south of Nashville, County seat of Lawrence County.
The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,
Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Small little fortunes have been made for us, by Anon Page, Austin, Texas, and Jim. Jones, Toledo, Ind. See our advertisement as well. Why don't you? Some cars ever get into the streets. You can't see the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even the greatest dealer but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment large numbers of men and women. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. H. HERRICK & Co., Box 500 Portland, Maine.

Beldin's GHOUL Remedy
It's your little one should be taken TO-BE-FIT with Beldin's GHOUL Remedy. What would you do? What would you do with your little one's life? Beldin's GHOUL Remedy. In 30 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from us. Price, 50c. A sample packet will be sent free. THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

\$3000
A YEAR! I undertake to satisfy you with my family. I will read and write, and who, after instruction, will receive \$3000 a year to care Three Thousand Dollars A Year their own families, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can care that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I have already taught and provided with employment large numbers of men and women. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. H. HERRICK & Co., Box 500, Augusta, Maine.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.
For Brain-workers and Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, Young; Athlete or invalid. A complete gymnastic. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others, now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were married. Sit down; let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"
"Oh! she's so-so, snore as usual,—always wanting something I can't afford."
"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"
"Yes; but I guess 'want' will be my master. I started to keep down expenses; and now Eli says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of seeing and saying anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"
"I think she is; and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some 'dainty' contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful. We made one condition: she would leave her Magazine, and she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word; the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keep me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department. She makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the 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've wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."
"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'rub,' right here, on my wife's account; she's bound to have a club-tea set in time for our little wedding next month. My cold watch was the premium I got for getting into a club. Here's a copy, with the new Premium List for clubs,—the biggest thing out! If you don't see it in what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, whether it is a table hamper or a new carriage, and he will mail it to you. Better subscribe right off and surprise your wife. Only \$2.00 a year,—will save fifty times that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, We, Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

LIBERAL OFFER. ONLY \$10 FOR
Chase County Courant
and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
Send Your Subscriptions to this Office.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. W. Vesting, Bureau (10 Spruce St., New York) advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with advertising rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and insertion bills.

TYPE TABLE.

Type table listing various typewriter models like East, West, and Mixed with their respective specifications and prices.

Table with postal rates for different regions like East, West, and Mixed, including rates for newspapers and magazines.

POSTAL LAWS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly... 2. If a person orders his paper to be delivered...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line. First insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Lent began yesterday. The pension of Mr. D. S. Cox has been increased.

Mr. Wm. Fritze and family have returned to Strong City, from Hutchinson, to make Strong their future home.

Mr. Wm. McNece, son of Mr. Jas. McNece, has moved into the Winne house, in the south-west part of town.

Major Ed. D. Forney, of this city, is billed for an address before the G. A. R. Post, at Newton, on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. Henry Tracy, of Strong City, who has been at work at Canon City, Col., is at home visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Wm. Rettiger is putting down a cut stone sidewalk and curbing around his residence property in Strong City.

Mr. Dennis Madden returned, Saturday evening, from Topeka, where he had been, arguing a case before the Supreme Court.

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

Mr. Frank Harden of Strong City, who is now watchman at the round-house, Florence, was at home, last week, on account of sickness.

Mr. Martin Bookstore, of Rock creek, has been awarded a pension; also Mr. Jas. C. Stogsdill, of Clements, and Mr. John Cassidy, of Cedar Point.

All lovers of pure oratory, keen wit and beautiful word painting should not fail nor forget to secure tickets to J. W. Stewart's "Modern People," on the 19th.

Mr. W. J. C. Hansen has gone to Rochester, N. Y., to engage in business there; and his son, Mr. W. E. Hansen, will take charge of the farm, east of Strong City.

Married, at the M. E. Parsonage, in this city, by the Rev. John Maclean, on Tuesday morning, February 9, 1891, Mr. Bert Tacklington and Miss Emma Waidley, both of Matfield Green.

Mr. Jacob Howard, who lives on the Isaac Alexander place, on the Cottonwood river, east of this city, left last Thursday, for Wayne county, W. Va., to visit his son, Mr. Andrew Howard.

Mr. Geo. Betty, of Holton, went home, Tuesday, from a visit to his brother in law, Mr. John Zimmerman. He will return here, the last of this week, with his family, to make this their future home.

Quite a number of the friends of Mr. T. M. Gruwell, of this city, gathered at that gentleman's residence, Monday night, and gave him a very pleasant surprise party, the occasion being the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

Free Lecture.—Bible Politics, the road to National Prosperity, and the Farmers' Millennium, is the subject of a lecture that will be delivered in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by the Rev. W. C. Somers, and to which every one is invited.

Last Saturday afternoon, a fire was set out on the place of John Bardill, on Prairie Hill, and it got away from the party who started it and burned twenty tons of hay of Mr. James McClelland, ten tons of Mr. J. H. Saxer and a lot belonging to Mr. Syler, on the Freeborn place.

"Once a man and twice a boy;" but when grown men will tie the tails of a cat and a possum together, to see them fight, we think a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals should be organized, and a lesson taught such folks as will make them have tender feelings for even a dumb brute.

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

Married, at the residence of Mr. James George, in this city, at 6:30 o'clock, on Saturday evening, February 7, 1891, in the presence of a few immediate relatives of the contracting parties, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, Mr. James Davidson and Miss Isabella George, niece of Mayor Geo. George and Mr. James George. The happy couple have taken up their abode on the Lee ranch, on South Fork.

McFadden's Mammoth Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. produced "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in Music Hall, Saturday night, before a crowded house and a highly appreciative audience, who have since spoken of their playing as being very satisfactory.

Bill Reynolds and James White, the song and dance artists, are well up in their parts, and received much applause. Little Eva is especially bright.

A wife of six months' experience had a private interview with her husband the other day. We violate no confidence in reporting it, "John" she said, "before we were married you were always bringing me rings and breast pins and vialnettes and things like that. Why don't you ever bring me anything now?" "My dear," replied John, "did you ever hear of a fisherman feeding bait to a fish after he had caught it?"

Last Thursday afternoon Anna Morgan, daughter of Mr. W. A. Morgan, took a couple of her little girl friends out riding, and after she had taken them back to their home and was on her way to her home, the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing her from the buggy, one of the hind wheels running over her head, but not hurting her very badly. The horse was soon caught, and but little damage was done to the buggy.

Messrs. L. W. Hillcutt and C. R. Simmons, who had been at Tacoma, Wash., for several months past, and who had started for South America, arrived here, Sunday morning, from New Orleans, the former having become afflicted with rheumatism before they left Washington, and having become more sick on the road, they concluded to return home, coming back by way of New Orleans. They left Washington, January 20, and stopped at San Francisco on their way. They are both looking quite well now.

The McKanlass Colored Company will be at Music Hall, this (Thursday) evening. The following favorable comment is from the Sterling Bulletin: "The McKanlass Specialty Co. played to a very good house last night and the performance was splendid throughout—better than any minstrel show that has ever been here. Prof. McKanlass is a good musician, and is no novice with any instrument, from the harmonica to a piano. His playing two cornets at one and the same time took the house by storm, as no one in the audience had ever witnessed a like performance. The company will be welcomed should it ever come this way again."

The February Wide Awake opens with a ballad of heroism. When the brave Crusader ancestor of the present British Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Poncefote, was captured by the Saracens, they demanded his wife's right hand in ransom, and the brave lady so saved her lord. Sir Julian Poncefote supplied the author, Mary Bradley, with authentic facts. Mary Bradley's pictures for the ballad are finely dramatic. Other poems are by Elizabeth W. Bellamy and Mary E. Wilkins. The interesting illustrated articles of the number include Lieut. Fremont's timely account of "Life at Frontier Posts," and as a sort of military pendant a curious account of "A Fish Army." The short stories are unusually clever, from the ingenious plot of "Aunt Dolly's Two Robbers," to the laughter and tears of "A Hungry Boy." Mrs. Burton Harrison's story, "Diamonds and Toads," is concluded. Kirk Munroe's railroading serial develops a startling situation, and the doings of Margaret Sidney's "Peppers" are delightful as ever. Mr. Bridgman's funny pictorial sketch, "Through the Dark Continent," drops the curtain to the laughter of the audience. Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

As was announced in last week's Courant, the funeral of the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, took place, last Thursday evening, from the Lutheran church, Strong City, by the Rev. Carl Elberhart, conductor of the funeral services, Masters Charles Giese, Sam Reifers, August Schroeder and Joseph Bibbert being the pall bearers, and the remains being interred in the cemetery east of Strong City. The church could not hold all who attended the funeral, and the procession was quite long. As the people were coming back from the graveyard the team drawing the vehicle containing the pall bearers got frightened as they were coming down the hill just this side of the graveyard and ran away, coming all the way to this town where they were caught by Mr. Bud Richards, their owner, the lively man, who saw them as they passed his stable and followed them here on horse back. They were being driven by his living man. Before they reached Strong City, they ran into the buggy of Mr. Albert Berry, who had two other gentlemen with him, and demolished it, throwing the riders in both vehicles to the ground, but hurting none of them very much. When caught they were still attached to the wagon, which was bottom side up, but damaged very little. One of the horses was hurt in one of his hind legs.

AN INVESTMENT That will DOUBLE in TWELVE Months.

PAYING DIVIDENDS APRIL AND OCTOBER. STOCK OF THE GA.-ALA. INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO. Capital Stock, \$4,500,000. Shares, \$10 each, full paid and Subject to no Assessments.

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

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SUFFOLK TRUST CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, 244 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF FIRST. 8,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Hardison County, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2,500 acres, on the center of which the city was originally built. Present value \$1,084,765. SECOND. 2,488 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value \$122,900. THIRD. The issued Capital Stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad Company, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stevenson Ala., 120 miles, that will net the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of railroad, paying 7 per cent. dividends. FOURTH. The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 50 tons capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of cold and hot blast charcoal car-wheels. Present value \$250,000. FIFTH. The Piedmont Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity, and manufacturing flint-glass flasks and prescription-wares. Present value \$100,000.

There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., 2,800 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa within the last three years, 600 houses, 15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, schools, churches, water-works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.

50,000 Shares Treasury Stock. Are now offered to the public, the proceeds to be devoted to locating new manufacturing establishments and developing the Company's city property, at a special price of \$3.33 1/3 Per Share.

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

Table showing prices for purchasing shares: \$10.00 will purchase 3 shares or \$30.00 par value of stock. \$30.00 " " 9 " " 90.00 " " 27 " " 81.00 " " 81 " " 243 " " 2,430.00 " " 75 " " 750.00 " " 225 " " 2,250.00 " " 150 " " 1,500.00 " " 300 " " 3,000.00 " " 250 " " 2,500.00 " " 750.00 " " 7,500.00 " " 1,500.00 " " 15,000.00 " " 3,000.00 " " 30,000.00 " " 75,000.00 " " 750,000.00

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LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 12th, 1891: Owen, B. E. Phimberg, Jas. Walker, Miss Roy. All the above remaining unclaimed for February 25th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BRIDGE, P. M.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City. For SALE.—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, Kan. J. M. HAMME. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office, Corner Drug Store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-11 S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM. WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-19-14.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Sprinkler Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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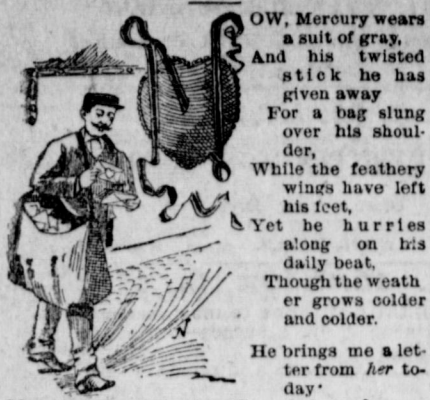
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A MESSAGE OF LOVE.



Now what in the world will my lady say? My mind is in wild disorder...

VAL'S VALENTINE.

A Precious One the Old Saint Brought—A Pretty Typewriter.



Too great a hurry. Whether I am pretty or not, is a matter of opinion. I, of course, do not incline to thinking myself quite a horror...

Mr. Postlethwaite is a rich produce broker, and, though he is not at all old, I never looked upon him as a young man—he is so grave and silent.

The very first day I took possession of my curtained corner, just as the clock was on the stroke of four, the loveliest little head in the world peeped around my desk...



THE HEAD DISAPPEARED.

little rogne, with all the confidence imaginable, walked inside the curtain, and revealed the daintiest darling, picturesquely clad in dark velvet...

The winter passed, and at Christmas and New Year's Jack and I exchanged appropriate gifts—Jack always assured me earnestly that his presents had

been his own unbiased choice, and purchased with his own money from his own money-box. I noticed that as the early February days slipped away Jack became immensely mysterious.

I can not pretend to say that I had no inkling of coming events, and, sure enough, when I arrived in the office on St. Valentine's morning, there on my desk lay a package, sealed almost all over with red sealing wax...

"dear darlin val, I luv u so much do wate till I am a man so we can be marid. I will be as quick as I can, u no am quite big now I luv u wild all my hart, u am only darlin, ure luvn Jack."

Now, I am very fond of children, and never having had brother or sister, or niece or nephew, or little one brought close to me by any tie, my whole heart went out to my baby lover, and any one who chooses may think me a fool when I own that I fear—I scarcely know if it was a sweet or bitter one—fell on that little smeared and blotted scrawl.

"A gemman to see you, Miss Valerie. I sprang to my feet, turned up the gas and found myself face to face with Mr. Postlethwaite. To say that I was surprised would give no idea of my feelings.

"I ought to apologize for disturbing you at this hour, Miss Claxton," he said—"he had a pleasant voice, and it sounded much less grave than usual.

"But I am afraid I have intercepted a letter that was not intended for me. I am John Postlethwaite, Junior—my father lives in the same house with me."

"Miss Claxton," he said, "I know you a great deal better than you know me. I have watched you often when you little suspected it, and besides, my boy's constant theme is 'Val.' Children are close observers, and he couldn't be so fond of you without good reasons.

"What will Jack say?" I murmured, with a smile I could not repress. "Will you take his verdict?" he cried, eagerly. "He is outside in the carriage, waiting most impatiently to be allowed to see his Val. You see I didn't venture to come without providing myself with a champion."

"Jack," said his father, before I could answer, "how would you like to

have 'Val' at once, without waiting to grow up into a man?" "What now?" cried the boy, opening wide his big blue eyes. "Take her back in the carriage?"

"Well—no—I'm afraid we could hardly hope for that," laughed his father. "Well—then?" demanded Jack. "I think you and Valerie had better settle that between you," was the politic reply.

"I don't seem to have much voice in the matter," I cried. "Mr. Postlethwaite—you said you wouldn't hurry me—I haven't had time to think yet whether I care enough for you to marry you at all."

"You're not going to marry papa," he said, fixing his eyes on me finally. "You're going to marry me—I asked you first!"

"I looked out of the corner of my eye at his father, and bit my lip, without answering. 'Will you, Val—dear Val?' pleaded Jack. How could I refuse to say 'Yes'?"



"WILL YOU ALWAYS KISS ME IN THE MORNING?" But you mustn't ever like him better'n me. You may kiss Val now, papa," he added, magnanimously.

"I placed him gently in his father's arms, and kissed the half-closed eyes. 'He's mine, now,' I said, looking John Postlethwaite for the first time full in the face.

"They live in an atmosphere of Indian-summer haze. Hence they are not ferret-eyed for flaws of society or character, and may never be heard of among the world's master-minds.

Go, Valentine, I do not dare to go myself and speak The word which, like the morning air, Shall tinge this Rose's cheek...

ENJOYING M'KINLEYISM.

The Menhaden Oil Trust Meets and Moves Up Prices—A Tariff Story of the McKinley Strips—One Industry Aided by McKinley in Preying Upon Another—The Leather Men Under the Tariff Wheel.

The people of this country have no idea how far trusts and trust methods have been developed in this tariff land. They do not know all the nooks and crannies of industry into which the trust, usually the fish-oil trust, has crept and built for itself a home in which to thrive and grow fat.

One of these industries is that of making what is called menhaden oil. The men engaged in this industry have an association which they call the Menhaden Oil and Guano Association. The annual convention of this body was recently held in New York, and one result of this meeting was thus stated by the New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter:

"The menhaden oil manufacturers are determined to get a better price for their product and since their meeting in this city last week, they have concluded that they might as well extend their plans for regulating the market so as to include the stock now on hand. Accordingly they have fixed prices that are about two cents per gallon above those quoted a week ago."

There is a tariff story behind this menhaden oil trust which deserves to be told, as it will illustrate the character and working of the McKinley tariff. It is a fair sample of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" in every page of the tariff law; and it shows how McKinley's new brood of protected infants are plotting behind their gradles and devising means to squeeze their protective pop bottle and satisfy their greed.

The menhaden is a fish similar to a herring which is very abundant in summer on our coast from Maine to New Jersey. Menhaden are taken in nets in great numbers, it being reported at this New York meeting that the numbers taken during the past season was 533,000,000. These fish are used for making oil, and the refuse from the oil press is used in making fertilizers. The menhaden are also used in their natural state as fertilizers.

The menhaden oil trust, as was reported by the secretary at the New York meeting, embraces 28 factories, employing 4,365 men, and having a capital of \$2,500,000. The industry produces annually about 3,000,000 gallons of oil, of which nearly one-third is exported.

The principal use of menhaden oil is for illuminating purposes in mines, and it is used to some extent in finishing sole leather. The better classes of leather, however, are treated with a product called degreas, which is collected from the water in which greasy wool has been washed. This degreas, or brown grease, as the leather dressers call it, has in the past fifteen years come to be recognized as a necessity in dressing upper leather. It gives a softer finish than menhaden oil, which is no longer used for finishing upper leather.

The gum in this oil frequently comes out of the leather in a few months and collects on the surface; and then the leather is worth less than the raw hide of which it was made. The superiority of the degreas in carrying leather is so great that it has taken the place of menhaden oil, and the result has been better leather and better shoes for millions of people.

But this result has not pleased the Menhaden Oil Association, or trust; and hence they invoke the help of our protectionist lawmakers, asking them to put a prohibitory duty on degreas and thus compel the leather carriers to use menhaden oil and produce an inferior quality of leather for the people. Three years ago they asked for such a duty from the Senate committee and it was given them; but as that bill did not become a law they were still without the "protection" for which they were clamoring.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Every one is a neighbor in the degree to which he is near the Lord.—Swedenborg.

—There are 365 corps of the Salvation Army in America, with 1,066 officers in service.

—The issues from the Bible House, New York, during the month of November were 97,388 copies; issues since April 1, 676,956 volumes.

—Every soul should have its own holy-hollies. The truths of Christ are worth keeping, and the way to keep them is to ponder them.—Henry.

—Two young unmarried native Christian women in Madagascar have gone out from the capital as evangelists to distant tribes. This is a new departure.

—Edward C. Towne wants the colleges to curb the overtraining and overexertion, which he believes to be injuring college championship games injurious to the best interests of the students.

—"Coming nearer and nearer Christ," we say. That does not mean creeping into a refuge where we can be safe. It means becoming better and better men, repeating His character more and more in ours.—Phillips Brooks.

—Bishop Taylor, of Africa, said recently that eight of the hardest African missionary stations were managed by women, of which the most difficult was carried on by a little Canadian. He did not give her name, but stated that she was among the wildest tribes, and doing the best work of all.

—It is stated that for the year ending July 23, 1890, there were, in New York State, 300,000 children of school age who did not attend school for any part of the period. The average daily attendance at public school fell 1,000-600 below the population of school age.

—Not shame of ignorance, but love of learning, makes the scholar; not fear of despotism so much as love of liberty makes the patriot hero; not so much the hatred of sin as the love of holiness makes the saint. The fear of hell may be the initial motive to set the sinner's face heavenward, but not until perfect love casts out this fear by taking its place does the highest, holiest, mightiest motives bear upon him.—Christian Standard.

—The statistics of the Lutheran Church for the year 1890 have just appeared. According to the "Lutherisches Kalender," whose figures are most reliable, the church in this country numbers 8,183 churches, 4,849 ministers, and 1,153,215 communicants, being a net increase of 321 churches, 248 ministers, and 67,167 communicants over last year's figures. The General Council numbers 323,053 communicants; increase, 12,522.

—"The county school superintendent of Adair County, Kentucky, after paying the expenses of his office out of the munificent allowance of \$650 a year, made to him by the county court, realizes the sum of about \$1 a day—a stipend that would not secure the services of many unskilled laborers at shoveling dirt. It is less than the salary of any of the teachers. Besides the labor performed for this miserable sum, the superintendent is required to give \$30-600 bonds."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"You need help to raise a laugh, but you can have a sigh alone.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"The only way in which happiness can be found is in trying to give it to other people.—Ram's Horn.

—"The pessimist still lives a good dinner and the optimist still groans with the toothache.—Troy Press.

—"If thou wouldst attain to thy highest, go look upon a flower; what that does witlessly, that do thou willingly.—Schiller.

—"The T gown is now cut with a V neck and other alphabetical changes will probably be made from time to time.—Texas Siftings.

—"It is a good plan to never become well acquainted with the people who have been held up to you as shining examples.—Acheson Globe.

—"Your book-keeper is quite an expert in accounts, isn't he?" "I should say so; he owns a trotting horse and three suburban residences.—Washington Post.

—"You can always distinguish your friends from your enemies by observing that the former agree with you when you say harsh things about yourself.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

—"Pedestrian (turning suddenly upon a tramp): 'See here, you skip, or I'll hand you over to the police. You're after no good.' Tramp: 'Well, stranger, now that I have a good look at you I guess you're about right.' 'It's very kind of you to furnish the plumber and his boy with lunch.' 'Not at all. It's economical. It costs less to give them lunch than it does to have them walk home and back at my expense to get it. I've employed plumbers before.'—Harper's Bazar.

—"Let us see—a cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" The young language student asked. "No, my child," replied the knowing tutor. "A cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

—"Poetry Boiled Down." Insp. Sel. An. Rej. Del. } cotton. —Washington Post.

PROTECTION WANTED AT HOME.

Cheap Southern Iron Close Up Furnaces in Pennsylvania and Ohio—"Protection" Asked of the Railroads.

The lowest cost of making pig iron in Europe, given in United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright's "Preliminary Report on the Cost of Production," is \$7.67 per ton; and the European average cost is \$9.91 per ton. In the same report seven Southern establishments are given in which the cost of production is below the average in Europe.

Since this report was published last summer a British mining expert has made a report on a certain iron property in the South where iron can be produced, he claims, at a cost of \$7 per ton.

It is a remarkable fact that the Southern iron industry is now producing the cheapest iron in the country, and is actually closing up old and well-established furnaces in the North. The furnaces in the South have had no sort of "protection" against those in the North; but now the amusing thing happens, and some of the Northern furnaces are anxious for a form of "protection" against those of the South.

Twenty-three blast furnaces were recently shut down in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio, throwing nearly 10,000 workmen out of employment.

In explaining this event the American Manufacturer, a great protectionist trade journal of Pittsburgh, says: "The first reason given by the furnace owners why they can not continue operations under present conditions is the large amount of Southern iron now being shipped into that district."

As no tariff can be levied by one State against another the Pennsylvania and Ohio iron men know not where to turn for "protection" from Alabama. They find that "iron is hauled from Birmingham, Ala., to Youngstown, O., about 800 miles, for \$4.10 a ton. The rate paid on pig from Youngstown to Pittsburgh, 64 miles, is 80 cents per ton. In one case this is a half cent a ton a mile, in the other it is 1.23 cents."

What, then, do the Shenango and Mahoning men want? The Manufacturer says they "hold that they should be protected from Southern competition by making the rate in iron from the South commensurate with that on iron going out of the valleys. The valley furnace men say that, being situated midway between the ore and the coke supplies, they should be able to produce iron in competition with any part of the North, and would do so were they protected from Southern ironroads."

These men have relied on "protection" so long that they turn now to the railroads and ask them for protection against the Southern competitors, the "infant industries" which as yet are barely started on their course of development.

"Infant Industries" in South Carolina. A stockholder of one of the cotton mills in South Carolina recently stated in a debate in the Legislature of that State that many of the cotton mills there are making as much as twenty-five per cent in dividends. These South Carolina cotton mills grew up without any protection at all against the well-established mills of the North; yet they have gone forward developing skill and capacity and growing rich. The protectionists tell us that this can not be done. A favorite doctrine of theirs is that "infant industries" can not spring up and flourish in a new country without protective duties. Yet they are springing up and flourishing in South Carolina and in all parts of the South. That part of the country has got control of the market for coarser yarns and fabrics and has begun already to make the finer fabrics.

Precisely the same thing is happening in India. This country belongs to England and has no protective tariff against it; yet cotton spinning and weaving has been developing in India with astonishing rapidity within the past few years. In the face of this fact it is pretended that our cotton mills need protection against England.

What becomes of the "infant industry" argument in view of this development in South Carolina and in India?

"Hedging" in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Republicans got such a thorough drubbing in the tariff issue last fall that they are already beginning to "hedge."

A meeting of Republicans was recently held at Boston to issue a call for delegates to form a Young Men's Republican Club. Here is their tariff plank:

We believe in a protective tariff that shall impose duties where they are needed, and only where needed, to equalize the labor cost of production and to develop American resources and American commerce, but not to relieve favored corporations or individuals from foreign competition.

Which being interpreted means: "But we don't believe in the McKinley style of protection—not much!"

—He who realizes and upholds the hallowed character of love in all its forms will never slight it in its highest and holiest; and he who holds loosely the love of a friend or a brother is unworthy to take upon himself any obligation more sacred or binding.

—"Have you any large-sized gentleman's gloves?" he asked. "How large-sized a gentleman?" inquired the salesman, with a smile of frosty, Bostonian severity. "Large enough, I think, sir," replied the customer, moving away, "to walk without any help to some other store where the clerks are not so classical."—Chicago Tribune.

Insp. Sel. An. Rej. Del. } cotton.

PARTY MEASURES.

The Designs of Unscrupulous Republican Leaders

The six Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats to abandon the effort to bridge discussion so that the force bill might be passed were wiser in their generation and for their party than the thirty-three Republicans who rallied around Mr. Hoar. As one of the six dissenters has pointed out to the Senate, the effect of the force bill upon the opinion of the country has already been decidedly unfavorable to the Republican party, and the enactment of that measure would cost the party still dearer in public disapprobation. The hope of the advocates of the measure is the faith in mechanical as opposed to moral force in politics. That is to say, it was expected by them that the unscrupulous use of the Federal power in behalf of the Republican party would gain more seats in Congress than would be lost by the revolt of intelligent voters. The expectation is familiar enough. It is one in which professional politicians are especially apt to indulge because the machinery of politics is before their eyes, whereas the springs of political action in the minds of the voters are hidden from them. In quiet times and when the popular interest in politics is not great, organization and habit prevail. It is when a measure really excites public interest that the politicians are at a loss and that the people are apt to take things into their own hands. Such an occasion was presented in Pennsylvania last autumn when Quay thought that his undisputed control of the party machinery, together with the great and usually trustworthy Republican majority in the State, would justify him in putting in nomination a candidate who was known only as "Quay's man." The result was a distinct notification that the "good Republicans" of Pennsylvania were not good enough Republicans to stand Quay or his works. His candidate was defeated and he himself so deeply discredited that his cunning and his boldness are by no means an equivalent to his party for the damage done to it by retaining such a man as the chairman of its National committee.

Perhaps the Force bill would have gone for an ordinary party measure but for the discussion that has already been had upon it both in the Senate and in the press. This discussion has had the effect of leading the people to consider the measure, and the result of their consideration has been such that the enactment of the force bill would produce a revolt against the party only less than that produced by the enactment of the McKinley bill. It would be less because the McKinley bill "comes home" to business and bosoms of men, and also of women, more directly than any piece of legislation that has been enacted for a quarter of a century. The enactment of the McKinley bill was its enforcement, and its disastrous effect could not be stopped or checked by any power after it had received the President's signature. In this the force bill differs from it widely, since the effect of the force bill would depend very largely upon the spirit in which it might be executed. If it were executed in the spirit in which it was conceived, if the President made an unscrupulous use of the power with which it clothed him, it would be felt as even more an outrage and a calamity than the McKinley bill itself. There is no reason to doubt that if Mr. Harrison could compass a renomination he would use these powers with entire unscrupulousness. Whether he would or not, the American people are by no means disposed to hold their individual rights and liberties at the pleasure of any man, or to allow a bill to go upon the statute books that confers upon any man powers so liable to abuse and powers that were granted for the express purpose of being abused.

Probably it may be assumed that this second postponement of the force bill—for, of course, the attempt at closure is merely an adjunct to the force bill—is the end of that measure. Its postponement to the silver bill, which was disposed of with unexpected rapidity, was by no means so conclusive. The apportionment bill must necessarily give rise to protracted debate, and it is a party measure of the first importance. Nobody imagines that the next Congress will pass any such measure of re-apportionment as is before the present Congress. The bill may be expected to occupy nearly all the remainder of the session. In any case, it is not to be supposed that the six Republican Senators by whose votes the closure resolution was postponed to the apportionment bill would vote either for that resolution or for the force bill, the passage of which it is intended to facilitate.

The Republican Senators have formally and officially assured the Democratic Senators that the force bill has been permanently abandoned. There will now be no more need of Congressional obstruction. All necessary business can be finished by March 4. No extra session of the new Congress will be needed. The abandonment of the force bill is the greatest event for liberty since Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. Endless honor and gratitude to the Democratic Senators and their Republican allies.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Blaine's Scheme.
It is said that Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme includes a United States guarantee of Nicaragua canal bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 or \$65,000,000, and that one of his chief reasons for advocating such a policy is the great strategic advantage the control of the canal would give the United States in case of war. After the Barrundia affair it is no wonder that Mr. Blaine should want to fortify himself in Spanish America, but if the canal is really feasible it can be built without a Government guarantee, as a commercial enterprise. As to its control, a single war vessel at either end of it can stop transit through it. In time of war its control would depend on the navy. Mr. Blaine would be justified in preventing any European nation from getting absolute control of the canal, but that can be done without a Government guarantee of the canal bonds.—St. Louis Republic.

DEFEAT OF THE FORCE BILL.
Failure of the Plan to Rob the People of Political Freedom.

The Republican party has been saved from itself again exactly as it was saved from the colossal crime contemplated in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The defeat of the force bill and the gag rule in the United States Senate would not have been possible if all Republicans had been as violent, fanatical and unscrupulous as George F. Hoar and John L. Davenport, nor would the country have been spared the shame of impeaching a President if all Republicans had been as malignant and implacable as Oliver P. Morton, John A. Bingham and Thaddeus Stevens. To a saving remnant of honorable and conscientious men in that party the people owe, in part, their deliverance on this occasion as on the previous one. To them, therefore, no less than to the solid phalanx of Democrats who so heroically resisted

tyranny and usurpation at the very threshold, the thanks of the country are due.

It is difficult at a single glance to comprehend the full villainy of the bayonet election bill now defeated, which was to have been the mightiest product of a rejuvenated monopoly Republicanism. This bill was born of the necessities of monopoly rule, of the embarrassments of detected vote-buyers and of the overweening desire of fat fryers and soap peddlers and blocks of five manipulators to reach election results by cheaper and quicker methods than they had yet employed. It was a magnificent device to relieve the robber trusts of the necessity of buying elections and to compel the people through official machinery to pay for their own corruption and enslavement. It would have built up a standing army of Republican party mercenaries under the control of John L. Davenport and others of his ilk who would have been responsible to nobody, who would have served for life, using public funds unostentatiously for party ends, and who would have had absolute power so to intimidate and disqualify voters and falsify the count as to make it forever impossible for the American people to elect a Congress that did not echo the demands of tariff greed and plunder. In a word, it was the measure to which Thomas B. Reed, the impudent usurper of the House of Representatives, as yet unrebuked by the people, referred in his Pittsburgh speech last October when he said with splendid insolence: "We must do our own registration, our own counting, our own certification."

The wickedness of this attempt upon the liberties of the people becomes the more apparent when it is considered that there was absolutely no demand for it save from the professional election crooks like Davenport and Dudley and the monopolies that keep them in funds. The pretense that it was in the interest of the colored race at the South is absurd. It was the one thing that the colored people, recovering from their long bondage and from the lawlessness of the reconstruction period, did not want. Its enforcement contemplated their subjection to a political serfdom worse than that from which they were so recently delivered, and to the whites of the South, not only, but of the North as well, meant an imposition of alien bossism that would have been intolerable. The last hope of a disintegrating party of plunder and privilege, its defeat follows logically upon the heels of the recent great popular uprising in favor of respectable, economical and honest government.

Considering the forces that have been instrumental in building up a Thomas B. Reed in the House and a George F. Hoar in the Senate, it can not be doubted that the country has escaped a very great danger. The force and fraud idea, so magnificently championed and so powerfully sustained, seems now to have met its Waterloo.—Chicago Herald.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The Republican party has had its day and must go. The exigency which called it into existence is long over. The great party of the future in this country is the Democratic party, and no oppressed popular interest ever looked to that party in vain.—New York World.

It is too late for the Republicans to gain any credit by an abandonment of the force bill in the alleged interest of practical and necessary legislation. The burglar who drops his "swag" in the street in order to escape the officers of the law, does not thereby purge himself of his dishonesty.—Detroit Free Press.

When the President says: "I have the welfare of the Republican party at heart, even though I have no plume stuck in my hat," it is supposed to be a hard blow at Mr. Blaine; but as Mr. Blaine has calmly appropriated and stuck in his own hat all the plumes that were pulled out of the tail of the Radical rooster in November he is in a position to bear it philosophically.—St. Louis Republic.

When calculations are being made as to the political complexion of the United States Senate after next month it will be in order to take cognizance of possible changes to occur in the ranks of monopoly-mongers. Party lines are severely strained when from the ranks of the majority is heard condemnation of a policy determined upon in caucus and carried by the aid of the administration. It is not yet forgotten that revolutions come quickly to those who have failed to note the trend of public opinion.—Chicago Times.

The Republican Senators have formally and officially assured the Democratic Senators that the force bill has been permanently abandoned. There will now be no more need of Congressional obstruction. All necessary business can be finished by March 4. No extra session of the new Congress will be needed. The abandonment of the force bill is the greatest event for liberty since Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. Endless honor and gratitude to the Democratic Senators and their Republican allies.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Blaine's Scheme.
It is said that Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme includes a United States guarantee of Nicaragua canal bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 or \$65,000,000, and that one of his chief reasons for advocating such a policy is the great strategic advantage the control of the canal would give the United States in case of war. After the Barrundia affair it is no wonder that Mr. Blaine should want to fortify himself in Spanish America, but if the canal is really feasible it can be built without a Government guarantee, as a commercial enterprise. As to its control, a single war vessel at either end of it can stop transit through it. In time of war its control would depend on the navy. Mr. Blaine would be justified in preventing any European nation from getting absolute control of the canal, but that can be done without a Government guarantee of the canal bonds.—St. Louis Republic.

A BEAR'S TOE-NAILS.

They Have to be Trimmed to Prevent Them from Growing In.

One of the difficulties which the keepers of certain wild animals in museums and other collections have to contend with is the tendency of the claws to grow into the flesh, in the absence of the wear and tear which they receive in the animal's wild state. A wild bear, for instance, uses his claws so much in climbing that they are not only kept sharp for use, but are worn down to a proper length. Domestic cats know the necessity of this process; and may often be seen scratching vigorously on the bark of a tree for no other purpose than to keep down their claws.

Recently, in the Museum of Natural History in the Paris Jardin des Plantes, it became necessary thus to trim the claws of a young bear of great strength, cunning and irascibility. The animal would not permit himself to be touched. Strategy was resorted to. The cages of the museum communicate with another by means of trap-doors. In the cage next to the one occupied by the bear, a movable partition was arranged in such a way that the moment the bear entered the cage the partition could be moved down upon him, fastening him between it and the bars of the cage.

Everything being ready, the sliding door between the cages was opened, and the bear invited to step into the adjoining apartment. This he declined to do. He plainly suspected something, and remained on his own side of the door, eyeing his keepers doubtfully.

Then upon the floor of the adjoining cage, on the spot where the treacherous machine was arranged to catch him, was thrown a delicacy of which the bear is passionately fond—some dried figs. The bear eyed these deliberately for some time, and then, stretching his raw to an almost incredible length, seized the figs deftly, and drew them through the open door to his own side, where he munched them with a satisfied air, nodding slyly to his keepers as he did so.

Having exhausted persuasion, the keepers tried force, endeavoring to induce the bear to go through the door by punching him with poles; but these weapons he hurled about the cage and through the bars with such violence that the men were glad to abandon this procedure.

Then a rope was brought, and, after many efforts, a knot was thrown over the bear's head, and drawn about his neck. Thus lassoed, the unfortunate animal was dragged by main force through the door, and the mechanical partition closed upon him.

The next thing was to get hold of his feet. Although held fast in the partition, with his feet in the air, the bear made such excellent use of his paws that an hour was spent in trying to pinion him. Several times three strong men found themselves unable to hold even one paw, and when a dozen men had at last succeeded in getting all the animal's paws within their grasp, he kept them moving so incessantly that it was impossible to cut the claws.

One by one, however, the legs were pinioned with ropes, and the plucky bear lay completely mastered at last.

Then an operator, armed with a great pair of sharp pinners, clipped off his toenails, one by one. The ropes were untied, the men withdrew, and the bear was freed from his vice.

He rose calmly, walked very quietly into his own cage, and sat down to watch curiously the queer movements of the men outside, who were mopping their sweaty brows after as hard a half day's work as they had done for a long time.—Youth's Companion.

Old Times.

Host—Now old boys, make yourself comfortable, and let's talk over old times. Haven't seen each other since we were schoolboys together. I told you I've married Well, this is my house, and my wife will be in presently. By the way, you once lived in Nicville, didn't you?"

Returned Traveler—Yes, lived there some years.

"Then you may have met Miss Flirtie?"

"Met her? I was engaged to her. But so were all the other fellows, one at a time. What has become of her?"

"Well—er—I was just going to tell you that she is the one I married.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3.25 @ 4.65
Butchers' steers.....	2.50 @ 3.75
Native cows.....	2.00 @ 3.25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	3.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 @ 94
CORN—No. 2 hard.....	84 @ 86 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 47 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 47 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack.....	2.10 @ 2.15
HAY—Baled.....	7.50 @ 10.00
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	23 @ 25
CHEESE—Full cream.....	5 1/2 @ 10
EGGS—Choice.....	17 1/2 @ 18
BACON—Shoulders.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides.....	7 @ 8
LARD.....	6 1/2 @ 6 7/8
POTATOES.....	7 @ 1 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Butchers' steers.....	3.00 @ 3.75
HOGS—Packing.....	3.25 @ 3.75
SHIPPED—Fair to choice.....	4.00 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Choice.....	3.50 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 1/2 @ 93 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	50 @ 50 1/4
OATS—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/4
RYE—No. 2.....	72 @ 72 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	21 @ 27 1/2
PORK.....	9.75 @ 10.12 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3.40 @ 3.70
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4.00 @ 4.40
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4.40 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	93 1/4 @ 101 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	41 @ 41 1/4
BUTTER—Creamery.....	21 @ 27 1/2
PORK.....	9.67 @ 9.82 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	2.50 @ 5.40
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3.55 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4.40 @ 5.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1.68 1/4 @ 1.11 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	63 1/2 @ 64
OATS—Western mixed.....	50 @ 54 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	21 @ 27 1/2
PORK.....	9.75 @ 11.50

Donated the Hanging.
"What became of Hank Bitters?" asked a man who had left Oklahoma a year ago, of one who had just come there.

"Hank? Oh, he's dead."
"Yaum! Just as I expected! Of course he came to some bad end? Give a rasal rope enough and he'll hang himself, you know."
"Wal, it wasn't exactly that way with Hank. The boys gave him rope enough an' sorter throwed in the hangin'!"—Jury.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, Etc.

It is all right for a man to shine in society; but if his clothes do, it is quite a different matter.—Boston Herald.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA.
Sept. 6th, 1886.
DR. A. T. SHAULENBARGER,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-seated, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria.
Respectfully yours, W. W. MOHRKE.

"Ah!" remarked the manipulating book-keeper, when he saw the words "Post no bills," "I am anticipated."

When Wrinkles Seem the Brow.
And the locks grow scant and silvery, infirmities of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves digestion, rectifies biliousness, and overcomes malaria. A wine-glass before retiring promotes slumber.

MANY a youth tries to surmount the obstacles in life by jumping his board bill.—Elmira Gazette.

The complexion becomes clear, the skin free from eruptive tendencies, the appetite and digestion improved, aches and pains cease, the body grows stronger, sound sleep at night a habit, and the general health every way better when Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is made use of.

"Just state this," said the customer to the coal dealer, and the dealer did so to the extent of about one-third.

"I HAVE been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

TO PREVENT the lips and hands of girls from being chapped—tell the young men not to call again.—Boston Herald.

Did you ever go within a mile of a soap factory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Duboin's Electric Soap factory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

The easiest way for a prisoner to escape from jail is by filing his objections.—Binghamton Republican.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

THERE is one very pleasant feature about a sleigh-ride on a cold night—and that is the arrival home.—Norristown Herald.

How cruel to force children to take nasty worm medicines. Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are always sure and taste like dainty little candies.

"Go to the ant," said Solomon to the needy sluggard of old. But the needy slug gard nowadays generally goes to his uncle.

Don't wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horshorn and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A MAN could not serve two masters in the old days, but nowadays sailors often serve three masters.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

NEVER fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MANAGERS are said to be close and grasping; still, if you take a fancy to a play they will take pains to have it presented to you.

No Opium in Pike's cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

SYRUP OF FIGS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectively, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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



"WHAT AN ASS AM I!"
The ass thought himself as fine looking as his neighbor, the horse, until he, one day, saw himself in the looking-glass, when he said "What an ass am I!"
Are there not scores of people who cannot see themselves as others see them? They have bad blood, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other kindred disfigurements. All these annoying things could be entirely eradicated, and the skin restored to "lily whiteness," if that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, were given a fair trial.
It cures all humors, from the ordinary blotch, pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula, or the most inveterate blood-taints, no matter what their nature, or whether they be inherited or acquired. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood-purifier guaranteed to do just what it is recommended to, or money refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MANETTIA VINE
The True Manettia Vine
Here shown is the most magnificent flowering vine in cultivation either for the house or garden. It is loaded with bloom every day in the year. In the house it can be trained all around a window, and will be a solid growth of bloom both summer and winter. In the garden, its charming beauty surpasses everything. Flowers, intense scarlet, tipped with yellow, the most brilliant and striking combination, and borne by the thousand each flower keeping perfect over a month before fading. It is of the easiest culture, and sure to thrive for any one with ordinary care. It can be trained on a trellis, string, or used for drooping from hanging baskets. In any way a perfect mass of the most lovely flowers and foliage from the root to the tips of the branches. The great beauty and novelty of the True Manettia Vine is once, and if you are not ready for the plants now we will send them later, just when you say. Price of strong plants of the Amoyella family which commences to bloom with the bloom of the Manettia, by mail, post-paid, guaranteed to arrive in good order, 50 cents each, two for 95 cents. In every order we will add another elegant novelty free.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, Extra Choice, by Mail Post-paid.
12 Extra choice mixed Gladioli, flowering bulbs, 50c.
5 New Double Pearl Tuberoses 50c.
50c. 50c. 50c. 50c. 50c.
SPECIAL OFFER. The above liberal offers are made to introduce our superior goods. We will send, post-paid, everything offered for only 50c. Manettia, Spider Lily, Gladioli, Tuberoses, Chrysanthemums, Lilacs, Cacti, Bulbs, Seeds, etc.
OUR BLUE CATALOGUE, SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, and RARE FRUITS, is the most ever issued. It is a post-paid, everything offered for only 50c. Manettia, Spider Lily, Gladioli, Tuberoses, Chrysanthemums, Lilacs, Cacti, Bulbs, Seeds, etc.
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y.

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DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
Cures Diseases Without Medicine.
OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR.
Incorporated Jan. 1st, 1881. Covering all forms of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, and all chronic ailments. POSITIVELY CURED BY THE OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Sent free, postage paid. Illustrated Book, 650 pages, containing full and complete information, and 1,000 Testimonials from all parts of the country showing POSITIVE CURES.
DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT is especially adapted to the following cases:
RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Complete General and SEVERE NEURALGIA, Headache, all Diseases of the Bladder and Uterus, Catarrh, Stricture, and all chronic ailments. By Impudence in youth, Married or Single Life. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 309 S. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
*NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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GUFF'S BRAID.
wherever found, That holds the Roll on which is wound The Braid that is known the world around.

ROCKFORD HILL SEEDS
All or all of them. Seed. The True Manettia Vine. Rockford Hill, Illinois. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

BORE WELLS! MAKE MONEY!
Our Well Machines are the most perfect in the world. They do MORE WORK and cost less than any other. They FINISH Wells where others FAIL! Any size, 2 inches or more in diameter. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, - OHIO. Catalogue FREE! *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Here shown is the most magnificent flowering vine in cultivation either for the house or garden. It is loaded with bloom every day in the year. In the house it can be trained all around a window, and will be a solid growth of bloom both summer and winter. In the garden, its charming beauty surpasses everything. Flowers, intense scarlet, tipped with yellow, the most brilliant and striking combination, and borne by the thousand each flower keeping perfect over a month before fading. It is of the easiest culture, and sure to thrive for any one with ordinary care. It can be trained on a trellis, string, or used for drooping from hanging baskets. In any way a perfect mass of the most lovely flowers and foliage from the root to the tips of the branches. The great beauty and novelty of the True Manettia Vine is once, and if you are not ready for the plants now we will send them later, just when you say. Price of strong plants of the Amoyella family which commences to bloom with the bloom of the Manettia, by mail, post-paid, guaranteed to arrive in good order, 50 cents each, two for 95 cents. In every order we will add another elegant novelty free.

INDIAN HORRORS
Agents Wanted for our New Book, "A thrilling and authentic account of bloody wars with the savages and the story of the Indian horrid and terrible deeds." Send 25c. to pay postage. NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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FATAL BLIZZARD.

Many Unfortunate Persons Caught in the Storm.

NEBRASKA REPORTS SEVERAL DEATHS

Persons Also Frozen in South Dakota—Much Stock Suffers—Railway Trains Stalled—Velocity of the Wind—The Weather Moderates.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 10.—The storm ceased all over Nebraska and succeeded by severe cold. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was five degrees below zero, but now it is moderating. Railroad trains are still considerably behind time, but the tracks are being rapidly cleared. Reports from the frontier counties predict that there will be much suffering and many cattle will perish.

Special dispatches show that a number of lives were lost in Nebraska during the blizzard. The wife of Milton Cummings, a farmer near Rushville, who started for her home Saturday, was found dead in her buggy within forty rods of a neighbor's house.

Eddie Chedester and Steven St. Peters, fourteen-year-old Kearney boys who had been out hunting, were found frozen to death in a corn field.

M. L. Lissent, residing three miles north of Chadron, is supposed to be buried under the snow and searching parties are looking for his body.

At Chadron, a prominent citizen, M. L. Lissent, perished while en route to his stable a few yards distant and his body was not found until late yesterday evening.

Mrs. Milton Cummings, the wife of a prominent young farmer near Chadron, died in a snow drift near her house. She is supposed to have lost her way in the blinding snow while en route to the cow stable.

In the isolated districts the loss of life is expected to be heavy.

Late reports from the northern and western parts of the State indicate that the storm was much more severe than at first supposed. Stock has suffered greatly, the loss of cattle and horses in transit being unusually severe. All railroad lines have been seriously hampered, the Burlington being probably the most fortunate. Trains on the Union Pacific and Elkhorn were from two to four hours late. General Manager Holdridge of the Burlington, who is snow bound near Alliance, Neb., telegraphs that in that section the storm was the most severe since the blizzard of January, 1888.

LVES LOST IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10.—The blizzard at Rapid City, S. D., were itself out during last night, and with the arrival of ranchers and stages from outlying points reports of severity and casualties are coming in. On Box Elder divide, Grant Ray, a young ranchman, and Metta M. Gray, a school teacher, living at Sturgis, Mead County, were found frozen. Reports are still coming, one version being that the bodies were found frozen stiff by cowboys, the other that the parties are still alive but terribly frozen. Dr. Jones and wife, of Hill City, reported lost, have arrived in the city.

Few people ventured abroad Saturday and Sunday and the two bodies found are probably the only deaths. No loss of stock yet reported.

Reports from various parts of South Dakota indicate that the severest portion of the storm was in the Jim river valley. Huron being nearly the center. Little snow fell at Aberdeen and points in the north part of the State and only a tenth of an inch at Sully. The wind attained a velocity of fifty miles an hour and the thermometer this morning was 14 degrees below zero. The storm prevailed from midnight Saturday until 2:30 this morning, and was the most severe experience about Huron for several years. The snow is badly drifted and railroad cuts are packed full. Trains from the north and west arrived on the Northwestern nearly on time, and those from the east and south will reach Huron to-day.

The most terrific blizzard that Vermillion, S. D., has experienced in three years raged Sunday and Sunday night from the Northwest. Nearly a foot of snow fell and it was blown into large drifts.

The hardest blizzard since January, 1888, prevailed at Woonsocket, S. D., from Saturday night until Monday. Traveling was almost impossible. No casualties are yet reported. Stock that was out has doubtless perished.

THE NEW MEXICO CONSPIRACY.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 10.—The attempted assassination of Senator Anicheta at Santa Fe, it is thought, was only the first step in a conspiracy to murder Senators Stovors, of this city; Mills, of Las Vegas, and Anchita, of Silver City. The school law just passed by the Territorial Legislature has been bitterly opposed by a large class of native citizens. The opposition has been strongest against Messrs. Stover, Mill and Anchita on account of their brilliant and persistent advocacy of the measure.

LEAPED FROM A WINDOW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Walter S. Brooks, traveling salesman for the Herriman & Curd Co., wholesale lumber dealers of Hannibal, was instantly killed by leaping from a fourth story window of the Hotel Thorne, on West Ninth street, at 9 o'clock this morning. No reason is given for his desperate act.

FIRE AT EMPORIA.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 10.—About 8 o'clock Saturday evening Alderman Mollinger's furniture store was burned, both building and stock being totally wrecked before the flames were got under control. The loss will be from \$4,000 to \$6,000, fully insured.

AN ADVANCE TO SWITCHMEN.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 10.—The switchmen employed in the yards of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and Hannibal & St. Joseph Companies in this city have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

NATIONAL CALL.

The National Citizens Alliance Calls For a Conference at Cincinnati With Reference to the Next Presidential Election.

TOPSKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—W. F. Rightmire, secretary of the National Citizens Alliance, has issued the following call for a National conference of reformers:

WHEREAS, Many efforts are being made to educate the people to break the chains of corporate monopoly enforced by twenty-five years of class legislation; and believing that a general conference should be held to arrange a union of all reformers who can federate upon a platform demanding relief on the issues of currency, land and transportation; to arrange a systematic plan for the education of the industrial classes on these reform issues and to make such arrangements for the political conflict of 1892 as such a conference may deem best; therefore,

As friends of such a conference, hereby unite and call a general conference of reformers to meet in Cincinnati, O., on May 19, 1891, to adopt a platform and make such arrangements for the conflict of 1892 as the conference may deem fitting. Representation to be the National and State officers of each Alliance, assembly and association, ten delegates from each county or district organization of such bodies, and the editors and business managers of each reform paper belonging to the reform press association.

F. Elder, National chairman Union Labor party, Ottawa, Kan.; W. S. Moran, State president Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Hardy, Ark.; A. J. Streeter, New Windsor, Ill.; Albert R. Anderson, member Congress, Sidney, Ia.; James B. Weaver, Des Moines, Ia.; A. H. Graham, Lamasas, Tex.; Captain C. A. Power, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. P. Hadley, Hardman, Ore.; E. G. Nayer, Pomona, Wash.; S. F. Norton, Chicago Sentinel, Chicago, Ill.; John McGoVERN, Chicago Express, chairman U. L. convention of Illinois; J. H. Allen, chairman People's party of Indiana; W. J. McMahon, secretary People's party of Indiana; C. J. Howard, Laramie, Wyo.; Daniel Campbell, Blencoe, Ia.; George C. Bercher, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles A. Ford, Oswego, N. Y.; S. Bronson, Delta, Kan.; C. J. Jackson, Corn Hill, Tex.; Robert Schilling, chairman U. L. party of Wisconsin; S. W. Chase, chairman People's party of Kansas; John F. Willits, National lecturer, A. & L. U., McLouth, Kan.; W. P. Peffer, United States senator from Kansas; H. Vincent, editor Non-Conformist, Winfield, Kan.; W. L. D. Guffey, Kentucky; N. G. Eaton, Missouri; W. F. Rightmire, National secretary National Industrial Alliance; F. W. Gilruth, National president National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Kansas City, Mo.; Asa H. Antislado, New York; M. C. Rankin, secretary Union National committee, Indiana; H. Vincent, editor Economic Quarterly, Winfield, Kan.; J. G. Kingsbury, editor Alliance Advocate, Indiana; J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kan.; E. H. Maxon, Emporia, Kan.; W. B. Prather, State lecturer, Farmers' Alliance, Columbus, Kan.; R. M. Humphrey, Houston, Tex.; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; Noah Allen, vice-president National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Wichita, Kan.; S. H. Fisher, National lecturer National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Kingman, Kan.; Hugh Cavanaugh, Cincinnati; John Seltz, Ohio; G. B. Kieckhefer, Ohio; J. H. Powers, Nebraska; H. S. Schilling, Guthrie, Ok.; John H. Rice, Fort Scott, Kan.; J. C. Hendrickson, Missouri; J. F. Leonard, Missouri; Charles Ward, New York; William G. Bonke, New York; E. Hammond, Tennessee; J. Vallette, Norwich, Conn.; James Coekrel, Kinmundy, Ill.; E. H. Snow, State Printer, Kansas, Kan.; J. P. Latimer, Pleasanton, Kan.; G. K. Kies, Wichita, Kan.; Ben C. Boster, clerk of the House of Representatives of Kansas, and many others.

LABOR'S DEMANDS.

A lively meeting at Chicago—An Eight-Hour Day and Union Labor Demanded of the World's Fair Directory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—At the meeting yesterday of the Trade and Labor Assembly, a body said to represent 45,000 workmen, one of whose members was given a seat in the World's Fair directory in recognition of the \$300,000 subscribed by the workmen to the guarantee fund of the fair, James O'Connell, president of the assembly, offered the following:

Whereas, When it was first proposed to hold a World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, organized labor was appealed to by the promoters of that institution to assist them in securing legislation and other influences in favor of Chicago; and

Whereas, The members of the various trade unions and labor organizations of Chicago have subscribed liberally to the stock of said Exposition; and

Whereas, Inducements were held out by the promoters of said Exposition to working people of Chicago that in all work done in the building of said Exposition union labor should be recognized and have a preference over scab labor; and

Whereas, The present directors of said Exposition indicate an intention of refusing to recognize union labor and threaten to employ indiscriminately non-union labor, thereby lowering the labor market in Chicago with the ultimate design of destroying the trades union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as union men, protest against this treacherous action of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and unless immediate action is taken by that body to redeem their implied pledges given in regard to union labor that we shall deem it our duty to oppose in every way any further legislation, either national, state or National in favor of said World's Columbian Exposition, and we hereby recommend all workingmen who have subscribed for said stock to decline to pay any further assessments until proper assurances are given by the directors that their indicated action will be changed so that we deem it our duty to ask the co-operation of every body of organized labor throughout the country to assist us in making our protest emphatic.

In an instant a dozen men were on the floor and peppy speeches containing some pointed personalities followed. One speaker concluded with the assertion: "There is no doubt but what it is the intention of the directory to kill organized labor."

O'Connell jumped up and shouted: "We will make the directory put a regiment of soldiers around their grounds if they employ scab labor. The day has passed when organized labor can be ignored in a great public enterprise of this kind." This was received with cheers and loud cries of "That's right."

The resolutions were carried without opposition, after which Mr. O'Connell said that a committee had been appointed by the Central Labor Union and another by the Carpenters' Council to take steps in this matter.

The Ringleaders in Jail.

SUENANDBAHL, Pa., Feb. 9.—William and George Butsairage, Matt Moldazes and John Lilurnikus, Polanders, have been committed to jail, in default of \$2,500 bail each, for murderously clubbing and stabbing five of their fellow countrymen, who were instrumental in having a friend of one of the accused sent to jail for assault and highway robbery. The men named are ringleaders of a society which has for its main object the enforcing the wrongs done its members and the payment of all the expenses of members who get into trouble before the courts.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Germany Pushing Forward the Work of Her Armaments.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Berlin dispatches state that the German authorities are pushing forward military preparations with a rapidity and earnestness unexampled in many years. Two hundred artisans have been added to the number employed in the powder works at Spandau, and the works are run day and night in the production of smokeless powder. The Kaiser, it is stated, has come to the conclusion smokeless powder shall be exclusively used in the German army, although he is not satisfied that the manufacture has been brought to complete perfection, and the experiments are still being carried on with a view of eliminating certain defects. As the French army is abundantly supplied with the smokeless powder the Germans would be at a decided disadvantage in the event of a war, and for this reason the military authorities of the Empire are hurrying forward the manufacture.

The Kaiser was affected by the very much hurt by the statement circulated in German newspapers that in conversation with Minister Miguel he expressed apprehension as to the effect of the powder upon the courage of his troops. He has hastened to require that denial of the story be published, while by a strange contradiction of conduct he is at the same time trying to find out what subordinate heard and betrayed the conversation. There is no doubt that the effect of the smokeless powder during the maneuvers in Silesia was to create some nervousness among the soldiers assailed by discharges unseen and almost unheard. But the same effect was visible in last year's maneuvers of the French and Italian armies and according to the best military authorities would undoubtedly wear away with custom.

THE RAUM CASE.

The Majority Report Exonerating the Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Morrill, chairman of the Raum Investigating Committee, has made a report which has been agreed to by his Republican colleagues. The Democratic members of the committee will present a minority report.

With regard to the refrigerator branch of the investigation, the report says: "There was entire absence of any evidence showing or tending to show that any refrigerator stock had ever been offered for sale to or purchased by any of the employees of the Pension Office, or that there was any stock held by any one for the benefit of the employees or any of their families, the only exception claimed being Bradley Tanner. The committee finds that Mr. Tanner spent four days while he was on his regular yearly leave of absence in the company's business and wrote a few letters for the company, but that he was never interested in the Universal Refrigerator Company, directly or indirectly, and that his promotion was due to Commissioner Tanner, who appointed him."

The committee finds that there is no evidence to show any favoritism to Mr. Lemon or any other attorney and no truth in the charges that Mr. Lemon procured situations in the Pension Office for his former employees.

DENIED BY DONALD.

The Bank Cashier Flatly Refutes Owenby's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—J. M. Donald, cashier of the Hancock National Bank, was recalled by the Silver Pool Committee and denied most of Owenby's testimony, particularly the statement by Owenby that Congressmen were interested in silver speculation, and further declared that he had never had a silver transaction in his life. As to the letter from a Senator described by Owenby, the witness testified that one day Owenby was in his office and saw a Senate envelope, eyed it and remarked: "I know the handwriting. It is that of the secretary of so-and-so." Witness did not say whose writing it was, but did say to Owenby that if he dared ask the Senator he would tell him all about the silver bill. Witness explained his statement to Owenby by saying that he had previously asked the Senator several questions and did not feel like taking up his time with further inquiries. This was in June. The letter from the Senator did not relate to speculation, but was a response to a request for information as to the progress of the silver bill.

TREASURY WATCHDOG.

The Boston Courier Offers Reasons Why It Should Be a Colored Gentleman.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Boston Courier, the organ of the colored people in this city, contains this week an editorial urging the President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary Window by the appointment of a colored man as Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. B. K. Bruce, ex-Haytian Minister John M. Langston, ex-Congressman Lynch, Hon. Frederick Douglass and James Townsend are named as colored men amply qualified to fill the position. The editorial continues: "Was not Hon. Benjamin Harrison elected by black men? It was conceded on all hands that he was. Even the President himself admits it. In view of these indisputable facts a Cabinet position is not all too large a gift for President Harrison to bestow upon the faithful colored Republicans who made him head of the Nation."

The General Trade Fair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Though at a higher level of prices, business continues to exceed last year's on the whole and is in character more healthy and conservative than usual. The disposition increases to count upon the future for this year at least with equal confidence, but speculative tendencies held in check by conviction that consumers' demands may not prove quite equal to last year, on account of short crops. The average price of commodities advanced nearly half of one per cent for the past week."

INGALLS EXPLAINS.

He is Unalterably Opposed to the Closure Rule—Favors an Impartial Elections Bill, But Not the Kodge Bill Unless Properly Amended—Advice to Partisan Critics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate Mr. Ingalls, rising to a personal statement, said that he had been absent from the sessions of the Senate during the last few weeks, in which interval action had been taken on the closure rule and the elections bill. His attitude on both these questions had been the subject of comment and censure and of animadversion. On the day of his departure, after consultation with Mr. Allison, on whom he had been accustomed to lean in every hour of need, he had left with Mr. Casey, who had charge of the pairs of absentees, a note, saying: "I should vote against the proposed change of the rules, and should vote for a motion to proceed to the consideration of any other than the elections bill; and am paired accordingly with Senator Allison, who is at liberty to vote to make a quorum."

He had been opposed, he said, unalterably opposed, to the adoption of the closure, for many reasons sufficient and satisfactory to himself. There were those present who knew that, many months ago, while occupying the chair in the absence of the Vice-President, he resisted many urgent importunities and many strenuous solicitations to cooperate in that direction by methods which he then believed and now believed were revolutionary and subversive of the fundamental principles of constitutional government. He had not since seen any occasion to change or modify his convictions.

He was now, he said, and always had been in favor of a just and impartial elections law, directed alike against force and fraud, nonpartisan, and applicable equally to all parts of the Nation. The measure under consideration, however, did not, in many of its details, receive the sanction of his judgment. It appeared to him to be cumbersome, complicated, obscure in many of its provisions, and difficult of application. It subordinated the judiciary to political control and opened the Treasury to indefinite expenditure without requisite supervision and in violation, in his judgment, of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the provision of the Constitution that declared that no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law. In order to guard against the enactment of such a measure into law, in his absence, and without amendments, which he regarded as essential to prevent dangers not less distinct than those which it was intended to obviate, he had reserved the right to vote (in his absence) with those Republicans who favored the consideration of other important measures unless those modifications were made. He had no arrangement, agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, direct or indirect, remote or contingent, to have his vote counted against the passage of the elections bill; and in that statement he was convinced that he would be confirmed and corroborated by the Senator from Iowa. He was as ready now as he had always been to proceed with its consideration and, with modifications which he had always believed essential, to support it to the end.

He had been a Republican, he said, since the party was born, and had voted "without varletanism or shadow of turning" for every Republican candidate. During that period he had never espoused a cause which he believed to be wrong, because it was popular, and had never refused to advocate a cause which he believed to be right because it was unpopular. He had recently expressed no opinion on political, social or economic questions and to which he had not given frequent utterances in the Senate Chamber and elsewhere.

It was related that the streets of Jerusalem had been kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door, and he commended to the self-constituted guardians of the sciences and their associates, outside of the Senate Chamber, that they should observe a more frugal, prudent and guarded husbandry of their disapprobation.

These leaders, who had conducted the most powerful political organization known in American history to the most stupendous and overwhelming disaster received in its annals, might well pardon those who were disposed to doubt the infallibility of their judgment. If they were wise they would be less proscriptive and more tolerant of differences of opinion among their associates on questions of opinion on which differences might be allowed, especially among those whose devotion to human liberty had never been questioned and whose constancy and fortitude had been exposed to tests as severe, at least, as any which they had ever known.

Mr. Allison deemed it due to himself to say that on every occasion when he had opportunity he had stated that he had no pair with Mr. Ingalls in votes respecting the elections bill.

Strike in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Several hundred men employed in the Admiralty ship building dock yard who had become greatly dissatisfied owing, as they complained, to a reduction of wages and harsh treatment by the Admiral, struck yesterday. They then proceeded to the headquarters of the Admiral. He endeavored to argue with them, but they subjected him to many insults and finally became so threatening that the troops had to be summoned to rescue him. All the ringleaders have been placed in prison.

Mollie Maguire.

SHEENANDBAHL, Pa., Feb. 6.—Thomas L. Evans, inside foreman of the Hammond colliery, and three of his miners, Alfred Kitto, Richard Stack, Sr., and Richard Stack, Jr., have received anonymous letters warning them to leave the county within fifteen days under penalty of death. The notes bear the skull and cross bones, a coffin and blood spots and are written in tones similar to those of the letters distributed by the "Mollie Maguire" in the seventies. A few days ago, ex-Postmaster Glick, of Jirardville, received a notice to leave town.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

The President Proclaims Reciprocity With the New Republic—This Country to Receive Free Sugar, Coffee and Hides in Return For Free Exports of Grain, Agricultural Machinery and Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President has issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, Pursuant to section 2 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties of imports and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil the act of the Congress of the United States of America with a view of securing reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 2, to-wit: Sugar, molasses, coffee and hides to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America; and

Whereas, The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that in due reciprocity for the consideration of the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 2 of said act, the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, authorized the admission from and after April 1, 1891, into all established ports of entry of Brazil free of all duty, whether national, state or municipal, of the articles of merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

First—Schedule of articles to be admitted free into Brazil: Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn and starch; rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour and barley; potatoes, beans and peas; hay or oak; pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams; fish, salted, dried or pickled; cottonseed oil, coal, anthracite and bituminous; tar, pitch and turpentine and agricultural tools, implements and machinery; and books for the arts and sciences; railway construction material and equipments. And that the Government of Brazil has by legal enactment further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of 25 per centum of the duty designated on the respective article in the tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether national, state or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

Second—Schedule of articles to be admitted into Brazil with a reduction of duty of 25 per centum: Lard and substitutes thereof—bacon, hams, butter and cheese, canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables; manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing; manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule; leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber timber and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage and cabinet work; wagons, carriages, carriages; manufactures of rubber; and that the Government of Brazil has further provided that the laws and regulations adopted to prevent revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and provides that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product of manufacture of the United States of America shall place no undue restrictions on the importer nor impose any additional fees thereon on the articles imported. And

Whereas, The Secretary of State has by his direction given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington that this act of the Government of Brazil in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America is accepted as due reciprocity of Congress as set forth in section of said act; Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff law of Brazil to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of February, 1891, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and seventh.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

ALLIANCE PLANS.

The Council Adopts Resolutions as to the Introduction of Products in American Vessels in Order to Build Up the Shipping Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union held under discussion yesterday afternoon a resolution looking to the betterment of the agricultural and commercial industries of the country and after quite a lively exchange of views it was adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Of the three great industries of the United States—the agricultural, the commercial and the manufacturing—the first two are in the most depressed state; therefore, in view to the betterment of the condition, be it

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union be requested to prepare a bill for presentation to the present or the following Congress containing the provision that all vessels built, owned and manned by citizens of the United States that carry full outgoing cargoes, to be determined by the tonnage of the vessel, two-thirds of which shall consist of home agricultural products, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes, providing such cargoes shall consist of manufactured products, at any port of the United States free of all customs duties.

That we are persuaded that such a measure properly carried out in detail will not only build up the shipping interest of the country, but result in creating a foreign market for the surplus agricultural products of the United States.

The report of the committee on plans was also submitted. In addition to the various Alliance organizations already in existence it contemplates the formation of Congressional district where Alliance organizations flourish. Each Congressional district is to have a lecturer. The State legislative committee is hereafter to be composed of the State president, the State executive board, the State lecturer and the lecturers of each Congressional district.

The committee on plans also reported a resolution, which was passed, instructing the president of the council to appoint a National legislative subcommittee of three members to formulate bills to be presented to Congress in accordance with the demand of the Omaha meeting. These demands include the sub-treasury proposition, the land loan proposition, the free coinage of silver and a bill with respect to the Louisiana lottery. This sub-committee of three is to be a standing committee, and its action will be regarded as the action of the whole council. The committee has not yet been appointed.

AGAINST SILVER.

The House Coinage Committee Determined to Smother the Silver Bill—Mr. Bland Announced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The chairman this morning laid before the House Coinage Committee a request from the Chamber of Commerce of New York for a hearing on the silver bill next Thursday. The request was granted. The chamber proposes to send here a committee consisting of A. S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, and others.

A vote was then taken on the motion pending yesterday, to strike out that part of Mr. Bland's resolution directing that closing be had next Thursday. It resulted adversely to Mr. Bland, by eight to four, and the same fate awaited amendments to fix Friday and Saturday of next week. Mr. Bland stated his object to be to come to a determination for some day when final action should be taken.

A motion by Mr. Walker to hold evening sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week was then carried.

Mr. Bartine said it was not his intention to impugn any member's motive, but he was entirely satisfied from the course of procedure that there never would be any report made by the committee in time for action by the House during the present session. For that reason he would not bind himself to appear here and waste his time. It was simply that much time and labor lost. He gave notice that he should consider himself absolutely at liberty to take advantage of every opportunity to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. Bland said he considered the bill as smothered now. Of course if it were not reported by the last of next week there was no use in making a report. Mr. Bland's remarks evidently annoyed his opponents, for there was a chorus of dissenting ejaculations from Mr. Vaux, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Walker and others.

Mr. Bland, without noticing these interruptions, repeated his declaration and said: "I say the bill is now smothered by a vote of this committee." He then picked up his hat and left the room and Mr. Bartine a moment later did the same.

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, said that as long as there was life there was hope and he would, therefore, attend the meetings of the committee. He made a motion that the chairman ask unanimous consent from the House for permission to sit during the sessions of the House.

The motion was carried by the vote of every member of the committee except Mr. Walker, who gave notice that he should object in the House to unanimous consent being given.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

General Raum Reviews the Work of the Past Seven Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—General Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, has written a letter to Secretary Noble, calling his attention to the business of the Pension Office during the past seven months.

There have been received to January 31, 1891, 555,578 applications for pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, and 116,839 under former laws. All these applications have received proper attention. The total number of claims pending is 162,390. During the same period 119,276 certificates have been issued to pensioners. The number of original claims allowed last year was 60,667. The first payment on these claims was \$22,478,841, the average payment being \$485.51. The number of original claims under the old laws that will be allowed this year will probably not exceed 50,000, with an average first payment of \$343 and a total payment of \$17,100,000. This will show a falling off of \$15,400,000 in first payments on old law original claims.

The Commissioner estimates that there will be 80,000 claims allowed under the new law during the fiscal year and that the total first payments on these claims will be \$5,000,000, making \$22,100,000 as first payments upon all the claims allowed during the first fiscal year as compared with last year. From these figures, says General Raum, it will be seen that the predictions made in some quarters of an extraordinary deficiency occurring in the appropriations for the present and next fiscal years are not likely to be fulfilled. The Commissioner declares that the practical operation of the act of June 27, 1890, as shown by the work thus far in the office, will be to materially reduce the annual value of pensions.

MOB AND POLICE.

An Intoxicated Soldier Released and Recaptured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 7.—Police Officer Keeks arrested an intoxicated soldier belonging to company H, Seventh infantry, from the fort yesterday afternoon. After the two had gone a block the soldier broke away and ran down Shawnee street to Fourth and down that street to Delaware, where he stumbled and fell. Quite a crowd gathered and released the man, but two more officers captured him and took him to the station, while a large crowd followed hooting at the policeman.

At the station several prominent men interceded for the soldier, when Officer Charles Robinson, clerk at the police headquarters, made insulting remarks, when one of the men knocked him over the office railing, and when the officer struck at another his club was taken away from him. Comrades of the soldier then gave \$5 bonds, which was what the police wanted.

Four Miners Killed.

OURAY, Col., Feb. 7.—Several of the Virgin miners on Mount Sneffels started from the mine to help bring in Billy Maher, who had been blown up in his cabin about a mile distant. While going up the mountain and at an altitude of 12,000 feet a heavy body of snow became detached and Sam Byron, L. Phillips, Allen McIntyre and John Sanderlin were hurled down the mountain and buried fifty feet beneath the mass. A large party of miners worked all night searching for their bodies, but did not succeed in finding them until late in the afternoon. All were dead.