

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

NUMBER 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THERE was an unusually large attendance of Senators and spectators when the Senate met on the 4th. As soon as the journal was read Senator Blackburn rose and announced the death of Senator Beck. Resolutions offered by him were adopted, and after the appointment of a committee consisting of Senators Blackburn, Harris, Vance, Kennan, Dawes, Evans and Manderson to attend the funeral the Senate adjourned. But little business was transacted in the House. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) announced the death of Senator Beck, and after the adoption of appropriate resolutions and the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral the House adjourned.

No public business was transacted in the Senate on the 6th, the meeting being only for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Beck. The ceremonies took place shortly after noon and were very brief but impressive. Soon after assembling the House adjourned to attend the funeral ceremonies of Senator Beck and the members in a body, presided by the Speaker, repaired to the Senate chamber for that purpose.

AFTER bills were reported in the Senate on the 7th, the House bill to amend the act dividing the State of Missouri into two judicial districts was reported. It passed after an explanation that it was rendered necessary by two mistakes made by the enrolling clerk of the House. At two o'clock the silver bill came up as the regular order, but as Senator Jones, who had charge of the bill, was absent an effort was made to postpone until Tuesday by unanimous consent, to which Senator Vest objected and consideration was proceeded with, but no progress made. Adjourned. Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the McKinley Tariff bill, and Mr. McKinley spoke at length in support of his bill, followed by Mr. Mills in opposition. The debate was continued at the evening session.

THE Senate on the 8th considered at great length the House bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolen which was finally passed. The Pension Appropriation bill (which appropriates \$7,500,000) was then taken up, but no quorum being present the Senate adjourned. Immediately after meeting the House resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, debate on which continued during the day and at the evening session.

SOON after assembling on the 9th the Senate again took up the Pension Appropriation bill, the question being on Senator Sherman's amendment to increase the number of pension agents from eighteen to twenty at a salary of \$4,000. The amendment was agreed to after an animated debate. The bill was finally passed, and the Military Academy bill also passed. At 4 o'clock the silver bill was then discussed until adjournment. The House passed the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Parnell of \$50 per month, and then resumed debate on the Tariff bill, which was continued into the evening session and until adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE fire-ruined house of Secretary Tracy, on Farragut square, Washington, has been sold for \$30,750. The Secretary paid \$50,000 for the house and expended about \$25,000 in improvements.

SENATOR PLUM introduced a bill providing for the organization of a grand army of labor and for the establishment of a department of labor.

THE marriage of Governor Toole, of Montana, to Miss Lilly Rosecrans, daughter of General Rosecrans, took place recently at St. Matthew's Church, Washington.

THE President has nominated Albert H. Jones as United States marshal of Colorado.

THE President on the 8th sent in the Oklahoma nominations, headed by George W. Steele, of Indiana, for Governor. Robert Martin, of Oklahoma, is Secretary and Horace Speed, of Oklahoma, is Attorney.

THE EAST.

By a collision at a crossing in Allentown, Pa., two passenger coaches and an engine were wrecked, a young lady killed and five other passengers slightly injured.

CHARLES L. LANCASTER, the defaulting treasurer of the Press Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., who ran away with \$1,100, has been arrested in Toronto, Ont.

EDWIN STOKES, of Philadelphia, who took the place of a striking iron molder at San Francisco, was probably fatally beaten by strikers.

JOHN H. SCHMIDT, a young man, was caught in the belt of a wheel at the electric light works at Parkersburg, Pa., recently and crushed to death.

THE jury in the libel suit brought by Broker James Burt, of New York, against the Boston Advertiser, where plaintiff sought to recover \$25,000, brought in a verdict for \$12,500 for the plaintiff.

By the burning of C. E. Clay's livery stable in Middlesborough, N. Y., the other morning twenty-six saddle horses were lost.

THE Scranton (Pa.) carriage works were burned recently. Loss heavy.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who was recently convicted of criminal libel at New York, has been fined \$100.

THE county poor house at Norwich, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently. A number of imbecile women, who had been locked up as usual for the night, perished in the flames.

By the falling of a smokestack at a saw mill at Braddock, Pa., two Greeks were fatally and two seriously injured.

THE jury at Bordentown, N. J., brought in a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Vandegrift for killing her son Frank to obtain his life insurance.

CONSEJO CALVO, of the Argentine Republic, at New York City, ridicules the statement that dishonest customs officials have robbed that Republic of \$10,000,000 per year.

Two men were killed by fire damp in the Gilbert colliery near Mahanoy, Pa. THREE hundred plumbers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck for an advance in wages.

THE faculty of Cornell University has decided to discontinue the class in journalism after the present college year.

THE sister and her children of the late Thomas W. Pierce, of Boston, who left an estate valued at \$6,500,000, have asked the court to remove the executors for neglecting their business.

FIVE more bodies were found at Johnstown, Pa., on the 8th, victims of the flood.

A GIANTIC local fire insurance combination was reported under way in New York.

MASURY & Son's large paint factory at the foot of Sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and buildings adjoining the Atlantic starch works have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Both branches of the New York Legislature adjourned sine die on the 9th.

THE miners at Antrim, N. Y., went on a strike recently, making 3,000 men out of work in that locality.

THE annual competition for the Boylston prizes for Harvard students in declamation was held in Cambridge, Mass. The first prizes were won by W. E. B. Dubois '90 and H. E. Burton '90. Mr. Dubois is a negro.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is reported from Pittsburgh to have its contribution of \$275,000 to the Chicago World's Fair all ready for delivery.

THE lime producers' combination in Maine has expired by limitation and prices are now expected to fall nearly 100 per cent.

THE WEST.

JUDGE CREIGHTON, of the circuit court of Sangamon County, Ill., has decided that a tobacco bill can not be collected from a minor by law, as tobacco was not a necessity of law.

THEODORE THOMAS, the musician, was married to Miss Rose Fay at Chicago on the 7th.

THE cantilever bridge at The Needles, Cal., with the longest unsupported span in the world—360 feet—has been completed.

A SEVERE frost was reported on the night of the 6th in various places in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

THE misplacing of a switch at Fountain, Col., threw part of an express train down an embankment. Fireman Sipes was killed, but no one else was hurt.

THE strike of the coal miners of Illinois has, it is reported, been settled.

JONAS RUSSELL, aged sixteen, and Clarence Hickox, aged seventeen, went to camp out in a cave and were buried alive and smothered near Des Moines, Iowa.

Two girls named McDonald, aged nine and twelve, became frightened at an approaching train at Portland, Ore., and jumped into a creek and were drowned.

W. L. BRICE, a brother of United States Senator Brice, of Ohio, died at Denver, Col., recently of consumption.

W. H. POPE, the defaulting teller of a Louisville bank and a traveling companion were captured at the Two Harbors, Lake Superior, by Detective Crawford. Pope had a large sum of money on his person and a ticket on the Canadian Pacific railway from Port Arthur to Victoria.

RACE excitement was reported at Crawfordsville, Ind., over the graduation of four colored pupils from the high school.

DURING a Chinese riot in Los Angeles, Cal., the other night, one Chinaman was killed and one seriously wounded. The Wong Chee society has declared deadly war on the Ah Mow faction.

THERE was a report that an old charge was likely to be trumped up against Lody Cook (Tennie Clafin) in Illinois. About twenty-six years ago when a girl she was induced by her mother to clairvoyantly treat a woman for cancer. The woman died and a charge of manslaughter was preferred, but was not pushed.

THE SOUTH.

THE twentieth annual conference of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. began at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th.

FOURTEEN persons were drowned by the wreck of the launch Gertrude near Wheeling, W. Va., on the 7th. Only meager particulars were obtainable.

A MAN calling himself G. F. Rich, hailing from Cleveland, O., has been stirring up strife among the races in Laurens, S. C. He advised strikes among the laborers in a speech made at a secret meeting. Next day a crowd of masked men, white and black, gave Rich twenty-five lashes and escorted him out of town.

THE statue of General Lee was hauled from the railroad station to the monument site at Richmond, Va., on the 7th. Thousands of men, women and children were at the ropes.

FOURTEEN persons were drowned by the wreck of the launch Gertrude near Wheeling, W. Va., on the 7th. Only meager particulars are obtainable.

FIVE thousand persons attended the final services over the remains of the late Senator Beck at Lexington, Ky., on the 8th.

THE Government snag boat C. W. Howell was wrecked at Shreveport, La., recently by striking a pier of the railroad bridge.

THE Pandora levee in Bossier Parish, La., gave way on the night of the 7th and a vast amount of country was inundated.

COLUMBIA, Tex., was flooded recently. At Ruffin, N. C., recently David Stokes died from the bite of a domestic cat. The animal buried her teeth in his arm and her head had to be cut off to release him. He died within twenty-four hours.

THE Georgia Temperance Association has adopted resolutions urging Congress to pass a measure giving States the right to control or prohibit the liquor traffic regardless of Inter-State Commerce.

GENERAL.

EXPLORER STANLEY was highly honored at London on the 5th. He was led into Albert Hall by the Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the royal family, attended by distinguished leaders of all classes.

It is reported from London that the French Government is preparing to expel German workmen from France so as to give Frenchmen a monopoly of work. There are 50,000 Germans in and about Paris now.

THE market gardeners' men in the environs of London have struck for 9 cents an hour. They had been receiving 7 cents. The strike caused a rise in the price of vegetables.

THE insane asylum at Longue Pointe, Que., was set on fire recently by one of the patients. Many of the imprisoned lunatics perished, together with seven of the sisters in charge. There appeared to be a culpable lack of water and means of escape.

CAPTAIN CASATI, the Italian explorer of Africa, denies that he has entered the service of Germany.

THE arrival of the first car load of pigs allowed to enter Saxony through the special permission of Chancellor Caprivi was made quite a fete by the pork hungry citizens at Dresden.

RICHARD CROKER, the big chief of Tammany Hall, is reported hopelessly sick in Europe.

An encounter between police and strikers at Lille, France, two strikers were wounded and arrested.

THE raid of Major Wissmann on East African tribes was successful.

AUSTRIAN and Hungarian papers are all well pleased with the speech of the Emperor of Germany opening the Reichstag.

PECULATIONS amounting to \$10,000,000 annually have been discovered in the customs department of the Argentine Republic.

THE drought has occasioned considerable distress in Cuba.

THE Chamber of Accusation at Constantinople has confirmed the decision of the court that there is no case against Moussa Bey on the charge of ravishing an Armenian girl.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily News says that the Russian Government has resolved that the delegates to the prison congress shall pledge themselves not to raise a question regarding political prisons and prisoners in Siberia.

STRIKING factory workers in Bohemia have broken into several factories, damaging the machinery and compelling those at work to quit.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended May 8 numbered 209, compared with 211 the previous week. The failures for the corresponding week of last year were 207.

A SENSATION has been caused in Russian military circles by the discovery that a large quantity of bombs have been stolen from the magazines at Sebastopol. Evidence is abundant that the abstraction of munitions has been systematically carried on and has extended over several months.

THE LATEST.

LIEUTENANT EDWIN B. WEEKS, quartermaster at the United States army post at San Antonio, Tex., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Despondency was supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

THE Democrats have nominated Richard Vaux to fill Randall's place in Congress. Vaux was born in Philadelphia in 1816.

JUDGE GEORGE M. SABIN, United States District Judge of Nevada, died at San Francisco on the 13th.

ADVICES have been received from Senegal that the King has been murdered by his subjects. He had tried to impose upon them European ideas which he had imbibed at the Paris Exhibition.

EMIN PASHA has demanded from the Egyptian Government seven years' arrears of his salary as Governor of the Equatorial Province and an annual pension for life.

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported greatly improved in health since his retirement. He spends much time sorting and burning letters.

Two section men were killed and a third fatally injured by being run down by a special train near Prescott, Wis.

PHILIP BRIGHT, youngest son of the late John Bright, the renowned English statesman, has enrolled himself in the Gladstone party.

Two engines were completely wrecked, a fireman killed and an engineer fatally injured by striking a landslide at a tunnel near Campbellton, N. B.

THE first Republican Congress of Brazil will elect a President and the Brazilian Constitution will be promulgated before August.

GENERAL JULIUS WHITE, ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic, died at South Evanston, Ill., of dropsy.

THE President has approved the act for improving the harbor at Aransas Pass, Tex.

BARON HIRSCH proposes giving an American committee an annual sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing and sustaining an agricultural school for the benefit of Russian Hebrews in the United States.

PROTESTS from Germany and England in connection with the Mousas Bey trials caused the removals of the Turkish Minister of Justice and the Governor of Constantinople.

THE Senate on the 12th passed the bill fixing times and places for holding Federal courts in Kansas. The Silver bill was taken up. Mr. Jones giving his views of the question in a lengthy address. The House had an animated debate over the Tariff bill.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE district committee for the Fourth Congressional district has called the Republican convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to be held at Emporia, June 24.

THE barn and granary of A. B. Smith, living eleven miles south of Wichita, burned to the ground the other night, together with contents. Estimated loss, \$6,000.

CHARLES BAIRDWELL, a farmer, was recently killed at Hutchinson by Bill Wollery, who is represented to be a tough citizen, and who cut Bairdwell's throat with a razor. Nothing could be learned of the cause, but both men were under the influence of liquor. Wollery was jailed.

FRANK CONE, a switchman in the Santa Fe yards, was run over and instantly killed while attempting to board a caroose in Argentine late the other night. He was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and one child, who live at Burton.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the State Dental Association was recently held at Topeka. The following officers were elected: President, T. K. Aitken, of Valley Falls; first vice-president, O. F. Hetrick, of Ottawa; second vice-president, J. A. Roberts, of Sabetha; treasurer, R. A. Wasson, of Ottawa; secretary, C. E. Esterly, of Lawrence.

FOUR years ago a traveling man's trunk was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the Byram Hotel at Atchison and the owner claimed and received \$200 for the loss, saying it was filled with cigar samples. The trunk was found on a sand bar near the city recently and was found to contain a lot of printed stationery and advertising matter.

A SWITCHMAN named James Wagner was knocked off a car in the Santa Fe yards at Wichita the other day by a projecting switch and probably fatally injured.

THE ten-year-old son of George Melrick, a farmer living south of Wichita was caught under a roller the other day and killed.

At the recent meeting of the State Homeopathic Society at Salina the following officers were elected: President, M. J. Brown, of Salina; vice-president, G. H. Anderson, of Seneca; treasurer, G. H. T. Johnson, of Atchison; recording secretary, P. Deiderich, of Kansas City, Kan.; corresponding secretary, D. P. Cook, of Clay Center. Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of Emporia, and Mrs. McIntyre, of Topeka, and Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, were elected on the board of censors. Dr. Robey, of Topeka, was elected delegate to the American Institute Homoeopathy and Dr. Foster, of Kansas City, to the Western Society of Homeopathy.

JOHN REDMOND, who was convicted of the crime of being accessory to the murder of Thomas Fitzgerald in a run-down at Kansas City, Kan., about two years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years, has been pardoned by the Governor. Redmond vows that he will never touch liquor again.

HENRY HUTTON, a section hand twenty-seven years old, was recently killed by a Santa Fe train at Argentine.

THE Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional district will be held at Emporia Tuesday, June 24.

At the recent meeting of the Loyal Legion at Leavenworth the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General C. A. McD. McCook, commander; Captain J. D. Barker, of Girard, senior vice; Major Thomas J. Anderson, of Topeka, junior vice; Captain Hathaway, U. S. A., recorder; S. F. Neely, of Leavenworth, registrar; Dr. T. J. Weed, of Leavenworth, treasurer; Dr. Woolverton, of Topeka, chancellor; Rev. Bernard Kelly, chaplain; Colonel Milton Steward, Wichita; Colonel J. R. McClure, Junction City; Captain C. C. Carr, Leavenworth; Major Homer Pond, Fort Scott, and Dr. A. C. Varduy, Leavenworth, council.

HEAVY frosts visited parts of the State on the night of the 7th.

THE boiler of a Santa Fe engine exploded near Wellington the other morning killing John Mack, engineer, and fatally injuring the fireman. The explosion occurred on a small bridge which was destroyed, and the sixteen cars of cattle which the engine was pulling through from the Panhandle were piled up in a heap.

JUDGE HARRISON, living near Augusta, was found dead in his bedroom at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. R. Davies, at Towanda, the other day.

ELBERT F. WARD, wanted at Vienna, Ill., for selling for \$1,200 his horse Red Bird, which was mortgaged for \$800, was recently arrested at Anthony. He was living there under an assumed name and was about to try to secure a loan of \$1,000 on another's land.

THE Social Science Club at its recent meeting in Lawrence, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. K. Gravens, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. M. B. Gray, of Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. Judge Haulk, of Hutchinson; Mrs. Prentiss, of Lawrence; Mrs. Crowell, of Atchison; Mrs. Sallie Toler, of Wichita, and Mrs. Morgan, of Leavenworth; secretary, Mrs. Rosa W. Atwood, of Manhattan; treasurer, Mrs. Henrietta Stoddard Turner, of Paola.

WHILE Henry Shaw, of Potter, was recently crossing the bridge at Atchison, a check for \$750 was blown out of his hand, which disappeared in the river.

THE contract for the output of the penitentiary coal shaft for the ensuing year has been let to Ed. Thomas for 6 cents a bushel in the summer and 6½ cents in the winter months.

CAPITOL UNROOFED.

A Hurricane Visits Jefferson City and Other Parts of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 13.—A tornado struck the capital at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for half an hour the wind blew a hurricane, driving before it a storm of rain which so enveloped the town that nothing could be seen but the vivid flashes of lightning. The storm came from the southwest, crossing the river at this point and doing great damage to forest trees. At 4:45 o'clock the wind had risen almost to the force of a cyclone, and as it came roaring across hills it struck the State Capitol with terrific force, carrying with it the roof of the northern end of the Capitol building. Beams, tin, huge ventilators and iron work were rolled together like a scroll and carried over the bluff.

At the same moment half a dozen trees in Capitol Park were snapped in twain, and the glass in the windows of the dome came tumbling with the crash into the rotunda. The building itself stood as solid as a rock.

Workers are busy covering the top of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices with tarpaulin, but it is thought the ceilings are badly damaged by the rain falling through.

The Catholic Church was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 by the falling of a large iron cross, which crashed through the roof and into the beseamed, completely dismantling the altar. This is a sad blow to Rev. Father Hoog, who had expected to leave in a few days for a trip to Europe.

The wind also carried away the roof of the hospital at the State penitentiary, but did no other injury to that institution. Telephone and electric light wires, fences and trees were scattered in many directions, but so far as can be ascertained no injury to life has resulted anywhere in this section.

THE STORM IN OTHER PLACES.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A terrific storm, approaching a tornado, passed north-west over this State at seven o'clock last evening.

At Edina, Mo., it was accompanied by hail and did great damage to the growing crops. Ten buildings in the town were demolished.

At Mexico, Mo., several buildings were blown down. In this city the rain came down in a flood and the wind attained a high velocity. Chimneys, window glass and fences, as well as telegraph poles and wires, were wrecked in all parts of the city.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Five Men Reported Killed Over the Herd Law—Another Claim Murder.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., May 13.—A rumor reached here yesterday afternoon that in a neighborhood row over the Herd law in Little River County, twenty-five miles south of this place, five men were shot and killed and a number seriously wounded. As there is no telegraphic connection with that locality the authenticity of the report can not be ascertained. Officers have left for the place.

The Governor and other Territorial officers are expected to arrive to-day, and a large delegation of citizens has been appointed to wait on them for the purpose of welcoming them to the Territory.

United States marshals were called yesterday morning to "Dee H. Fork," a settlement five miles north of this city, where a murder occurred. Henry Laborn, a young German, twenty-three years of age, was visiting his brother, W. R. Laborn, who has had considerable trouble with a neighbor, Frank Ely, over a stone quarry. The line between the claims has never been surveyed, and just whose claim the quarry was on has been the cause of much dispute and bitter feeling. In the afternoon Ely and a brother-in-law of his passed the residence of W. R. Laborn, who called out for them to get off of his claim. A quarrel ensued and Henry Laborn came out of the house to quiet the disturbance. Ely drew his revolver and warned the brothers not to advance upon him. W. R. Laborn returned to his house, secured a revolver, and was just passing out of the door when the pistol was accidentally discharged. His brother Henry was walking toward the house and calling on him not to shoot, when Ely fired three times, the second shot entering the visiting brother's left breast, killing him instantly. Ely fled, but has been arrested and is now confined in the guard house at the military camp. The deceased was an inoffensive young man, and considerable feeling exists among the neighbors in regard to the matter.

Construction Train Accident.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A construction train on the new St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railway jumped the track near Clayton yesterday morning. Richard Jones, engineer, and Richard Sheldraff, conductor, were killed, and Arnold Garfield, fireman, fatally injured. The engine and five cars were badly wrecked. Thirty men had narrow escapes, but jumped and saved themselves.

Webb McNall Nominated.

COLBY, Kan., May 12.—Webb McNall, of Smith County, was nominated by the Republican convention as its candidate for Congress in the Sixth Kansas district yesterday afternoon. When the critical time came, on the eighty-second ballot, Mr. Turner was only able to poll the 45 votes with which he started into the convention. McNall's vote was 61.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Signs of a Considerable Boom in Trade—Spring Wheat Seeding's Effects.

NEW YORK, May 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: During the past week the business situation has changed but little. The outward manifestations vary somewhat, but the leading facts are still the enormous volume of traffic in progress, the expectation of monetary expansion and the absence of forces at present seriously disturbing even in details. Chief and most potent of the present favoring influences is still the prospect of increased monetary use of silver in some form. Labor controversies cause less interruption than has been anticipated.

It has come to be recognized that injury to winter wheat may count for 50,000,000 bushels at least, but spring seeding has covered an increased acreage and a larger yield of that kind would naturally follow higher prices. Cotton is a shade weaker than a week ago and accounts of injury less impressive. Iron shows no great change, the radical facts in that branch being the transfer of part of the production to Southern instead of Northern fields. The increase in wool supply this year can not be large, but the expectations of higher prices so generally entertained by growers tend to embarrass the manufacturer. Boston sales were large, with prices stiff.

The movement of meats continues heavy—at Chicago, 3,000,000 pounds of dressed beef against 945,000 last year, and for the year thus far 50,000,000 against 18,000,000 pounds last year. Beef cattle have reached the highest point for the year; lamb receipts at Chicago are nearly double, and hogs grow stronger at the West. In general, operations in products are remarkably large, with advancing prices, but mainly because of the expected loss in production this year.

The dry goods business continues of full volume—at Chicago larger than last year—and the shoe trade is also larger. The volume of all trade shown by exchanges outside of New York remains about 10 per cent. above last year's, which in turn was the largest on record. The reports from interior cities indicate fairly maintained activity, with money markets nowhere stringent, though at Chicago and some other points closer about May 1 than before on account of settlements and preparation for assessments for taxation. The disbursements to May 1 were larger than ever before, approaching \$30,000,000.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 209, as compared with 211 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 207.

LOT JUMPING.

Characteristic Lot-Jumping Scene at Oklahoma City, Ok.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., May 10.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here over an attempt at lot jumping. In the morning about ten o'clock a wagon loaded with lumber was stopped in front of a vacant lot on Robinson street, between Grand avenue and Main street, and simultaneously a trio of colored individuals appeared, armed with carpenter's tools, quietly unloaded the wagon and began to construct the foundation of a small house. As if by magic a dozen men appeared upon the scene and without a word began tearing up the foundation and carrying the boards and scantlings to a pond near by, where they were dumped.

Within two minutes the dozen men were joined by others, who had been informed of the attempt at jumping, until the streets were filled with excited men, vying with each other to secure a board that might help in the destruction of the proposed edifice. The lot in question is held under a city certificate by S. C. Woodruff. The would-be jumper was J. D. Willy, colored, formerly a Topeka, Kan., barber. Willy and his two aids disappeared and the crowd dispersed as quietly as they came, but with the understanding that a watch would be kept on Willy, this being his second attempt at lot jumping.

THE PAUPER HOLOCAUST.

The Loss of Life Supposed to Be Far Greater Than as First Reported.

UTICA, N. Y., May 10.—The number of bodies found in the ruins of the poor house in Preston, Chenango County, is already thirteen and the impression is growing that the loss of life far exceeds the first estimate. The building burned very rapidly, as if pitched and tarred, and with great fierceness. The fire was intensely hot the belief exists that some of the bodies were so completely incinerated that no trace of them can be found. The following are known to have been burned besides those mentioned in previous dispatches: Mary Vosburg of Otsego; Estella Malory of Norwich and Julia Hunt of Norwich. One insane woman was captured near Plymouth, several miles away, last night. She was half clad and bewailed the loss of her home. One of the imbeciles was seized into her senses by the fire and escaping from the burn room by a window reached the roof and crawled along the ridge board and roused the keeper's wife from slumber, thus saving her life.

A Negro Wins a First Prize.

BOSTON, May 9.—The annual competition for the Boylston prizes for Harvard students in declamation was held last night in Cambridge. The first prizes were won by W. E. Dubois '90, and H. E. Burton '90. Mr. Dubois is a negro.

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

THE LITTLE GOLD HEART.

I've a quaint little keepsake,
A relic of childhood,
Among the odd trinkets tucked by in my drawer;
It's a dear little treasure,
A gift from my sweetheart,
A tiny gold heart that my boyhood's love wore.
I remember the evening,
A sweet recollection,
'Twas long years ago, on a fair summer day,
When she gave me the token,
And bade me to keep it
And tenderly think of the giver alway.

In a far-away church-yard
The dear child is sleeping,
The sweetheart who was of my boy-life a part,
And I held above jewels
This token more precious,
Her pledge of affection—the little gold heart.
—Frank B. Welch, in The Jeweler.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

An All-Night Vigil with a Man-Eating Tiger.

Separated from His Cruel Teeth and Powerful Paws by a Frail Bamboo Partition—How We Bagged Our Game at Last.



HILE at Katanand, in the Nepal district of India, with Captain White, the American tiger and serpent destroyer, a delegation came in from a village called Aliwar, thirty miles away, to get some of the

English officers to go out and destroy a man-eater who had rendered himself a terror to a large district. Hearing of the presence of the American, they came to him instead. The Government bounty on the head of a man-eater at that time was sixty dollars. The villagers offered to make up sixty additional and to give the Captain a cow and four goats. In ten minutes he had closed a bargain, and on the afternoon of the second day we reached Aliwar. It was situated on the Scindwala river, which is one of the tributaries of the Ganges, and within fifteen miles of the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The country was badly broken and covered with heavy forest and jungle, and the Captain pronounced it the finest tiger range in India. The village contained about seven hundred inhabitants, and had considerable commerce with points lower down on the stream. It was on the bank of the river strung out for half a mile, and the cleared space thus occupied was not more than a quarter of a mile wide. A day's work on the part of the villagers would have been sufficient to clear away the cover under which the tiger approached, but not a move was made. The beast had appeared about four weeks previous, and the first intimation of his presence was a woman's life. She was cooking at a fire on the north side of the village, not over ten feet from the door at which her husband and three children sat, when a tiger, who had come out of a ravine and kept the cover of some bushes, sprang upon her. This was just at sundown. The spring of the tiger knocked the woman into the fire. He seized her by the foot and drew her out, and, although her clothing was on fire, he took hold of her shoulder, gave her body a twist to throw the weight on his back and was off at a run. The woman must have been killed by the blow of his paw as he sprang, as she made no cry.

In the four weeks which had elapsed since the man-eater appeared he had carried off seven people, and for a distance of ten miles around the people were in great terror. There were half a dozen old muskets owned in Aliwar, and these had been loaded and discharged at the ravine at high noon in hopes to scare the tiger away. Two nights previous to our arrival the tiger had entered a hut through an open window, seized a boy ten years of age, and made his exit by the door. The cries of the boy awoke every one in the village and would be heard a long way up the ravine. He had not come the night before, but was expected to show up on



HE SEIZED HER BY THE FOOT.

this, the night of our arrival. We reached the place about two hours before sundown and as soon as the Captain got the lay of the land he made his plans. Two huts on the northern edge of the village were abandoned to us. The Captain and one of his men took one, and a second native and myself occupied the other. All had guns, and the plan was to watch for the tiger and pot him. The hut I occupied belonged to a storage merchant. It was a solid building, made of small logs and a heavy thatch roof. The ground floor, which was the only one, occupied a space of about 16x24 feet. It had one door and two windows. The door and one window were in front and the other window at the rear. Sixteen feet from

the door a bamboo partition ran across the room. In this rear room goods belonging to various parties were stowed at a fixed charge, while the family occupied the front room as a living room. The door in the partition slid up and down in grooves.

When we began our watch we fastened the door securely. The window beside it was an opening about two feet square, protected only by a cloth curtain. The one at the rear had a wooden blind, and this was fastened on the outside.

It was a hot and sultry night, and we had a jar of water and brandy in the store-room. The front window commanded a good view of the country over which the tiger was expected to approach, and for two hours I peered and listened and waited, but without reward. The native was stretched on the floor and sound asleep. Weary with standing on my feet and my throat very dry for the want of moisture, I quietly aroused my companion and told him to watch while I refreshed myself. I was behind the partition drinking from the jar when the native uttered a low cry of alarm and bounded in upon me and shut down the door. I had the jar yet in my hand when a heavy body dropped to the floor and I heard the snarl and saw the form of a tiger in the hut. This was what had happened: The tiger had approached the house from the opposite direction, and, creeping softly around, had sprung for the opening and into the native's face. In his alarm the man had started back and dropped his gun, while mine was leaning against the door. He had shut the partition door, however, and that saved us. There we were, face to face with a full-grown man-eater with only a bamboo partition between us and his fangs, and I am frank to say that for a moment I am completely done for. The native flung himself down on his face without a word, and I knew that neither suggestions nor aid could be expected from him.

It was a starlight night, but the small opening in the wall of the hut made the room pretty dark. I could just make out the outlines of the tiger as he moved to and fro, while his eyes were like two small lanterns. There was no floor in the hut, the ground being beaten hard instead, but I could feel a sort of jar as the tiger moved about. He made a thorough inspection of every thing in the front room, and then turned his attention to me. My revolver was in my bag, and so I was entirely destitute of weapons. I had seen the native wearing a long knife during the day, and I called to him to know if he had it with him. He was crying with fear, and would not answer me. I went over to him and found the knife in a sheath at his belt, and when I had it in my hand my courage came back in a moment. About that time the tiger had discovered that the only victims in the cabin were behind the partition, and he founded against it right opposite me with a force that made every thing crack. Left to himself he would have knocked it down in short order, but I was there to interfere. I hacked him with the knife, and from the way he snarled and spit I knew that I had cut him. He withdrew to the far end of the room, growling menacingly, and I could hear him lick the blood which the knife had drawn.

The general situation was far from pleasant. By knocking on the rear shutter and calling out I could make Captain White understand how matters were, but on second thought I felt that it would be to his risk. The tiger might go out at the opening any moment, and if he encountered any one outside a tragedy was certain. To alarm the village was to bring about the same thing. Even if I could get out of the rear window by forcing open the shutter the tiger had only to go out of the other window at the same time to pick me up. I felt that I was a pretty fair match for him with the knife in my hand, and hoping that he would give up and leap out of the window after receiving another cut I decided to wait. I could just make him out as he lay on the floor near the door, and I was standing close to the partition when he suddenly uttered a roar of anger and charged. He struck the sliding door with a great smash, and his right forepaw struck at me through one of the openings. I hacked at it and gave him a severe cut in the leg. This time he set up such a dreadful roar of pain and rage that half the village was aroused by the noise. He drew back and ran along the partition, probably hoping to find a weak spot, and three or four times he reared up on his hind legs, seized the bamboos in his teeth and shook them as you have seen a dog worry at a root when digging at the hole of some wild animal. Then he bounded toward the front and sought to go out of the window, but stuck in the opening, snarling and growling, and finally dropped back. He tried this three times and then gave up. As we afterward discovered, there was a huge silver on the log at the top of the opening. This pointed inward. As the tiger crowded his bulk into the opening he pressed this silver up against the log. When he undertook to go out the silver diminished the size of the opening and stuck in his back like a dagger. The uproar he made alarmed Captain White, and he called out to know what was the matter.

"The tiger is in the front room and can't get out!" I answered.
"Why don't you shoot him?"
"The guns are in the room with him."
When I had fairly explained the situation he advised that I be on my guard and ready to use the knife, and that it would not be safe to make any new move until we had daylight to aid us. I did not know at that time that the tiger could not get out where he came in, or I could have forced the rear shutters and escaped from the hut. The beast slunk into a corner and lay there for a time, whining and growling. Then he tried the opening again, and when he found himself a prisoner, he sat up on end and howled with fear. I believe I could have then driven him about with a stick.

As the tiger lost his ferocity the native with me regained his courage, and by and by he got up and found a heavy stick among the piles of goods and stood ready to assist me in beating off any new attack. While the entire village was awake, no one moved out of his

house, and all waited for the coming of daylight. At intervals of fifteen to twenty minutes Captain White sang out to us to know if we were all right, and about an hour before daylight he warned me that the beast would no doubt fly into a fury with the first signs of day. From midnight to two o'clock the tiger was not quiet over five minutes at a time. He would sit and snarl and whine and lick his wounded paws for a time and then go circling around the room and growling in a way to make me shiver. As he passed along the partition, rubbing his head against it, his eyes had a glint in them which haunted me for months afterward.

Upon the approach of daybreak the man-eater began to grow more restless. It was time for him to be off to his lair, but he was a prisoner. Just as the first faint light came he tried the window again, and his efforts to get out were so determined that I thought he would succeed. When he finally drew back he was ripe for mischief. We could make him out plainly now, and as he dropped back to the floor the native gasped out: "By my life, Sahib, he is the largest tiger in all India!"

I thought so, too, and subsequent measurements astonished every body.

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THE BEAST LET GO AND FELL BACK.

In most cases the man-eater is an old beast, with most of his teeth gone. This tiger was full grown, not over five years old, and every tooth was perfect. When he dropped to the floor he spit like a mad cat, wheeled with a snarl, and at his second jump he struck the partition like a battering-ram. He not only struck it, but he stood on his hind legs and pulled and shook, and it must have gone down had we not attacked him. The native dealt one of his paws a terrific blow with the stick, and I cut half way through the other with a blow of the knife. The beast let go and fell back. It was now broad day, and we could see him plainly. A photograph of his head and face would make a woman shiver. He backed off, laid his ears flat to his head, showed every tooth, and his eyes wandered up and down the partition looking for a weak spot. I expected a rush, but he was not quite ready. He made three circles of the room, and then, springing like a flash, he fastened to the bamboos again. If we had not been ready the partition could not have held him more than a minute. He used teeth and claws and the whole hut was shaken with his exertions. I got in a savage cut on his hind leg and stabbed him in the shoulder, and the native hit him an awful whack on the nose. When he let go this time he was done for. He retreated to a corner and howled and whined like a puppy, and Captain White now called out to know the situation. I explained that the tiger could not get out, as I could now see the silver which obstructed, and he opened the rear shutter and passed me in a rifle. When I took aim at the tiger's head he was moaning and shivering, and I almost felt ashamed to shoot him.

Not knowing whether the dead man-eater had a mate or not we scoured the jungles for his lair, and found it in the ravine not more than half a mile away. He had not devoured any of his victims at the spot where he rested, but all had been eaten within a radius of a few rods. From what we could discover it was concluded that he was a "solitary," and as the village suffered no more this must have been the case. In removing the skin we found a spot on the shoulder where the beast had been severely cut with a knife. The slash was fully four inches long and quite deep, and the hair had not grown out to cover the scar. Ninety-nine chances out of a hundred the native who had inflicted the cut had been eaten.—N. Y. Sun.

MEMORY IN INFANCY.

Frequently It Lies Dormant for a Long Space of Time.

A curious instance of this took place in our family. My mother went on a visit to my grandfather, who lived in London. She took with her a little brother of mine, who was eleven months old, and his nurse, who waited on her as her maid. One day this nurse brought the baby boy into my mother's room and put him on the floor, which was carpeted all over. There he crept about and amused himself according to his light. When my mother was dressed a certain ring that she generally wore was not to be found. Great search was made, but it was never produced, and it was almost forgotten.

Exactly a year after they again went to visit the grandfather. This baby was now a year and eleven months old. The same nurse took him into the same room, and my mother saw him, after looking about him, deliberately walk up to a certain corner, turn a bit of the carpet back and produce the ring. He never gave any account of the matter, nor did he, so far as I know, remember it afterward. It seems most likely that he found the ring on the floor and hid it, as in a safe place, under a corner of the Brussels carpet where it was not noticed. He probably forgot all about it till he saw the place again, and he was far too infantile at the time it was missed to understand what the talk that went on was about or to know what the search, which, perhaps, he did not notice, was for.—Jean Ingelow, in Longman's Magazine.

ABNER WAS INSURED.

Consequently He Was Able to Make a Thousand Dollars Without an Effort.

Abner Singleton was constantly annoyed with accident insurance agents. He spent much of his time on the road, and the agents assured him that unless he had himself insured, he should, ere long, be laid up with a broken leg, without any revenue coming in. Singleton had just returned from a trip to the north-west and was sitting in his office, when an agent, the most persistent of the lot, came in.

"Ah," said the agent, "I see that you have gotten back safe this time."
"Yes, I always get back safe."
"Ah, and that's what Dan Butterfield always said, and so he did until the other day, and then the train ran off the track and broke one of his legs. He came within one of insuring with me, just before he started, but, remembering that he always did get back all right, he held out against my entreaty and best interests of his family, and now look at him. Lying up and not able to pay his board."
Singleton studied for a moment, and then said: "What advantages do you offer?"

"Well, now, I'll tell you: Take out one of our policies, and in case you have a leg broken, for instance, you get one thousand dollars. Two legs broken, two thousand. See? Wait a moment. If you are killed, your family will receive five thousand. Hold on again. If you lose one eye, there you have one thousand dollars, and as much again if you lose both eyes."
"That's fair enough," Singleton answered, almost converted.
"Nothing could be fairer. Suppose I write you up."
"All right, I am with you."
He was "written up," and the conquering agent, happy in his achievement, took his departure. Singleton went out on the road the next day, and shortly afterward the insurance company received information that in a railway accident he had lost an eye. Several days later he returned, and, sure enough, one of his eyes was gone. He shook the agent by the hand, and said: "Old fellow, you did me a great turn. I am now almost incapacitated, and the chances are that I shall lose my job with the company, as the firm is rather inclined to have a prejudice against one-eyed men."
Singleton received his money and went home, and when he had counted it time and again, he took a glass of water (?) from the bureau and put in his eye.

"Rather an easy way to make money," he mused, as he adjusted the sightless ball, "and I wonder that I did not think of it before. I will now go and have myself insured in another company."
—Arkansas Traveler.

AN UNFINISHED FORAY.

Three Embryo Adventurers Close Their Career Under Sad Circumstances.

Tommy Janders (reading)—"Creeping noiselessly to the door of the wigwam, the boy scout looked in. The four Indians were sleeping soundly. Drawing his six-shooter, the intrepid youth took aim at the nearest savage. (To be continued in our next.)" That settles it, fellows; we'll never know the rest of it, 'cause by the time the next number's out we'll probably be in Montanner somewhere.

Eddy Adkins—Well, we can do those things ourselves, then, 'stead o' reading about 'em.

Willie Wabbles—I wish 'twasn't so far; ain't there any Indians any nearer than Montanner?

Tommy Janders—I'm glad o' one thing—there'll be plenty of snow on the ground when we get there; makes it a good deal easier to track 'em.

Eddy Adkins—I wonder how much those broad-brimmed hats cost; we'll each have to buy one of 'em, the first thing.

Tommy Janders—Mebbe we can borrow three of 'em; we've only got a dollar 'n' a quarter between us, you know, and Willie ain't got a cent.

Willie Wabbles—Is it always as c-c-cold as this wh-when you're camping out?

Tommy Janders (ignoring the question)—I'm always going to aim to hit 'em right under the left ear; that's where Notch-Handle Nick always aimed. They jump right up, give a death-yell, and keel over.

Willie Wabbles—It look'd if it was going to be an awful d-d-dark night, don't it?

Tommy Janders—What's the matter with you, anyhow? Here we're giving you a chance to go out on the plains with us, an' be a reg'lar scout an' have adventures, an' you're commencing to back out already!

Eddy Adkins—Lots o' fellers'd be glad to be in his boots; we oughter left him home!

Willie Wabbles—I w-w-wish I w-w-were h-h-ho-ome now-w-w—Woo-woo-boo-o-o-o-oo-oo!

Wayfarer (down the road, to three Inquiring Strangers)—Ya-as, I seen three boys settin' long s'ide the fence back there, behind them boards. They looked like they was tryin' ter camp out; guess they must be the 'ones you're lookin' fer.

Mr. Janders (testing a bamboo cane, carelessly)—Thanks!
Mr. Adkins (taking a leather strap from his pocket)—Much obliged!
Mr. Wabbles (tucking up his right sleeve)—Good evening sir!—Puck.

DOMESTIC SEAL CULTURE.

A Scheme to Rear Fur Seals in the Great Fresh Water Lakes.

"The time is not far distant," said John Farrent yesterday, "when a new industry will be inaugurated in this country, and that is the raising of seals. A seal is not alone valuable as a fur-producing animal, but it will yield from eight to twelve gallons of oil. The seal has great confidence in man. It may be readily tamed, and is a very docile animal. It exhibits much affection for its keeper, and is more intelligent than the dog."

"You look as if you doubted the practicability of such an enterprise," he remarked to the reporter. "Well, you will remember a few years ago some men in California determined to go into the ostrich business. People all over the United States thought they were missionaries, but nevertheless they expended a good deal of money in sending to Africa for ostriches and bringing them to California. Several of them died while being transported, but there were a sufficient number of them left to give the industry a fair trial. Even after the birds began to lay eggs people in California said the projectors of the enterprise had thrown their money away. But incubation went on satisfactorily, and the young ostriches came out in a healthy condition; and it was not long until all admitted that it was a success. More ostriches were brought from Africa, and the industry flourished to such a degree that the authorities in Africa issued an order preventing the taking of any more ostriches out of the country. There are plenty of these birds in California now, as large and fine as the best specimens found in Africa."

"The seal industry promises as good results as ostrich-farming. They may be successfully raised in any of the Western lakes. They would do well in Lake Erie. The small islands and rocky prominences in the lake would be just the places for them to come out and bask in the sun. They are very fond of getting out on a rock and warming themselves in the sun.

"The difficulty in the way of securing the full benefit of the increase of seals after they had been placed in the lake would be that, as they are a migratory animal, many of them would make their way to Canadian waters, and this fact would make it unprofitable for those who would go into the enterprise.

"But there are many good-sized lakes in Michigan which would be very suitable for the introducing of seals and their rapid increase. Rocky prominences might be made about the center of any one of these lakes as basking places, and the industry would flourish from the start. They would soon learn to go regularly to a given place for their food. It would be an immensely profitable enterprise.

"Some people have an idea that a seal will not thrive excepting in a very cold climate. This is a mistake. They will thrive in any fresh-water lake. In the Pacific ocean, off the coast of California, there is a prominence, and there are many seals there. They are protected by law. It must be remembered that it is warm there.

"During the winter months a cheap house for protection could be built on the edge of the lake, to which the seals could come for air, as they must have this. Then, houses would be necessary while the lake was frozen over. A seal can stay under water from fifteen to twenty minutes, when it must come to the surface for air.

"Please remember what I tell you—that within the next few years the seal industry will be inaugurated in Michigan, and it will come to stay, and make big money for the men who invest in it; and you need not live many years to see Toledo ladies wearing sealskin sacks from seals raised in Michigan lakes."—Toledo Blade.

OLDEST WOMAN LIVING.

Her Age Is 136 and She Has Over Four Thousand Descendants.

Living in Cheatham County, Tenn., is Elizabeth Potter, colored, aged 136 years. She is not only noted for her old age but also for the number of her descendants, she being the mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother of 4,439 persons. Of children she had twenty-seven, the last one dying June 8, 1889, at the advanced age of 94, near Thibodeaux, La. Rasmus Williams, her eldest son, attained the great age of 108 years. Rasmussen at Thibodeaux, N. C., two years ago.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The first Young Men's Christian Association in the United States Army has recently been established at Fort-Ross, Monroe, Va.

—In northern Michigan there are many counties without a church of any denomination, and thousands of men, women and children grow up in the towns and in the woods who never have heard the word of God or seen a church.

—World-Wide Missions.

—Protestant missionaries began Christian work in Korea in 1855. The first native convert was baptised by Rev. Horace Underwood, July, 1856. In 1887 a Christian church of the Presbyterian polity was organized. This had, in October, 1889, nearly one hundred members.

—Germany is to have a new Bible. For twenty-five years a committee has been sitting in revision of the famous work of Martin Luther. The last meeting of this revisory body was held on the 10th of January. The work has now gone to the printers, and it will soon be made public.

—In Cincinnati the Woman's Un-denominational Society is working hard to establish a free kindergarten for the children of the six thousand Italians who swell the population, and the Woman's Conference of Charities is trying to introduce industrial training into the public schools.

—The lumber camps of Wisconsin have recently been the scene of remarkable work. The State W. C. T. U. has kept an itinerant missionary constantly in the field and the camps have been supplied with the best of literature by the various unions throughout the State. Men do read with eagerness all that they receive and are grateful for the interest shown in their welfare.

—In Paris there are five professional schools for girls. The course of instruction embraces modern languages, domestic economy, industrial designing, cutting and fitting garments, and accounts. Each school is equipped with a kitchen, and workshops for making corsets, feathers and other staple articles of trade. Girls are admitted at fourteen, and remain three or four years.

—Rev. W. H. Murray, a missionary at Peking, has devised a system for teaching the blind, and has reduced the Chinese language to 408 syllables. By this system the blind have been enabled to learn to read with marvelous facility. The blind themselves are employed in the stereotyping and printing of books, which are produced at an amazingly low rate, compared with books embossed for the blind in this country. Among the Chinese the blind are regarded with great consideration, and they are watched with intense interest when they read with their fingers from the books which they carry in their hands.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The man who takes things as they come never has any "go" to him.—Boston Post.

—The man who thinks he is bright is seldom inclined to keep it dark.—Buffalo Courier.

—It seems strange that the sharper a man is the harder it is to make a tool of him.—Boston Post.

—The silent man is the one we always listen to with the greatest pleasure.—Richmond Recorder.

—The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, with a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

—If you can't marry a woman with dollars, the next best thing is a woman with sense.—Binghamton Republican.

—Pride is wise when it goeth before a fall. If it waited until afterward it could not go at all.—Milwaukee Journal.

—Sometimes, to unkindness and injustice, silence may be softer than even the soft answer which turneth away wrath.

—A horse has the advantage over man in one thing. He's worth more after he's broken than he was before.—Berkshire News.

—Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving enough to be called a failure.—George Eliot.

—A man will always confess that he is like other men, but he will never admit that he was ever anything like any baby he ever saw.—Atchison Globe.

—The world is full of would-be philosophers; but, like the majority of physicians, we do not find them taking their stock prescriptions when occasion arises.—Boston Budget.

—Whatever a man's personal follies may be, he never succeeds in showing the depths of idiocy to which he can descend until he tries to run the universe for other people.

—Love is the highest happiness. It may also be the deepest anguish. An unloving heart can not take any deep hold on joy or sorrow. The more we love the greater the possibility of bliss or agony.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

—He that will give himself to all manner of ways to get money, may be rich; so be that lets fly all he knows or thinks, may by chance be satirically witty. Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from being witty.—Selden.

—Moderate desire constitutes a character fitted to acquire all the good which the world can yield. He is prepared, in whatever station he is, therewith to be content; has learned the science of being happy; and possesses the alchemic stone which will change every metal into gold.—Dwight.

A Curious Birth-Mark.

Joseph H. Rotherman, a carpenter, residing at Conneltsville, Pa., has a crescent-shaped birth-mark on the back of his neck which has aroused considerable curiosity in that vicinity. When the moon is new Rotherman's mark is hardly noticeable, but as Luna turns the first quarter it begins to turn red and swell. By the time of full moon it has swelled into a hornlike roll over two inches in thickness. As the moon wanes the mark decreases in size and color until it again becomes a blueish, crescent-shaped mark, hardly raised above the skin.—St. Louis Republic.

A REALISTIC COLLOQUY.

"Oh, where are you going? my sweet little maid, Oh, where are you going?" said he.

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND. BY H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," "Etc., Etc., Etc."

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOODVILLE and GRIFFITHS.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE COMING BACK OF HARMACHIS; OF THE GREETING OF CHARMION; AND OF THE ANSWER OF CLEOPATRA TO QUINTUS DILLIUS, THE AMBASSADOR OF ANTONY THE TRIUMVIR.

RESENTLY I lifted myself, and laying my hand upon the Queen upon my knee, strove to call her back to life.

"Ah, it is thou!" she said. "I mind me—thou hast saved me from that horror-haunted place!"

very weary, we arched back to the banks of the Nile, and I, leaning on my arm, saw at length come thither, seeing no one save some few peasants going out to labor on the lands.

Four days and more we spent in coming to Alexandria, for the wind was for the most part against us; and they were happy days!

Night after night for those four unhappy nights, the last happy hours I ever was to know, we sat hand in hand upon the deck and heard the waters lap the vessel's side.

"Does the Ambassador of the noble Antony wait?" he asked.

"Let him come in and hear our answer," I said.

"The doors were flung wide, and, followed by his train of knights, Delliis, clad in his golden armor and his purple chlamys, walked with catlike step up the great hall, and made obeisance before the throne.

"I heard, and felt my passion rise within me, for I could bear this fair girl's scorn."

"In my despite that he may do, but in despite of Cleopatra that he can not do," I said.

"Nay, but with the aid of Cleopatra he can and will do it," she answered.

"It is false! I say that it is false! Cleopatra goes not to Tarsus, and Antony comes not to Alexandria; or, if he come, 'twill be to take the chance of war."

"Now, thinkest thou thus?" she answered, with a little laugh.

"She paused, and a murmur of applause of her high words ran down the hall.

"Noble Delliis! Half are we minded there to bid our tongues stop, and strong with our fortresses of one and other fortresses built of the hearts of men, abide the issue.

"Here the murmur arose anew, while my heart beat high in triumph, and in the pause that followed Delliis spoke once more.

"Then, Royal Egypt, my word to Antony is word of war!"

"Nay," she answered, "it shall be one of peace. Listen! We said that we would not come to make answer to these charges, nor will we. But—"

"I heard, and was bewildered. Could I hear aright? Was it thus that Cleopatra kept her oaths? Moved beyond the hold of reason, I lifted up my voice and cried:

"Like a lioness she turned upon me, with a flashing of the eyes and a swift shake of her lovely head.

"Peace, Slave!" she said; "who daud thee break in upon our counsels? Mind thoud thy stars, and leave matters of the world to the rulers of the world!"

"I sank back, amazed, and as I did so once more I saw the smile of triumph on the face of Charmion, followed by that of the Queen's word. And, lo, the shadow of pity for my fall.

"Now that you brawling charlatan," said Delliis, pointing at me with his jeweled finger, "hath been rebuked, grant me leave, O Egypt, to thank thee from the heart for these gentle words."

"We ask no thanks from thee, noble Delliis; nor lies it in thy mouth to chide our servants," broke in Cleopatra, frowning heavily.

"Delliis bowed thrice and withdrew, while the court stood waiting for the Queen's word. And, lo, waited, wondering if she would yet make good her promise and name me Royal Spouse there in the face of Egypt.

"Pardon me, Cleopatra; 'tis of our marriage!"

"Our marriage! Why, are we not indeed already wed?" she answered.

"Yes, but not before the world. Thou didst promise."

"Ay, Harmachis, I did promise, and tomorrow, when I have rid me of this Delliis, I will keep my promise and name thee Cleopatra's Lord before the court. See that thou art in thy place. Art content?"

On the morrow the court met in the great hall one hour before midday, and thither I went with a trembling heart to hear Cleopatra's answer to Delliis and to hear myself also made King consort to the Queen of Egypt.

Then presently the trumpets blared, and, clad in her robes of state, the urous crown upon her head, and on her breast, flashing like a star, that great emerald scarabæus which she had dragged from dead Pharaoh's heart, Cleopatra, followed by a glittering guard of Northmen, swept in splendor to her throne.

"Does the Ambassador of the noble Antony wait?" he asked.

"Let him come in and hear our answer," I said.

"The doors were flung wide, and, followed by his train of knights, Delliis, clad in his golden armor and his purple chlamys, walked with catlike step up the great hall, and made obeisance before the throne.

"I heard, and felt my passion rise within me, for I could bear this fair girl's scorn."

"In my despite that he may do, but in despite of Cleopatra that he can not do," I said.

"Nay, but with the aid of Cleopatra he can and will do it," she answered.

"It is false! I say that it is false! Cleopatra goes not to Tarsus, and Antony comes not to Alexandria; or, if he come, 'twill be to take the chance of war."

"Now, thinkest thou thus?" she answered, with a little laugh.

"She paused, and a murmur of applause of her high words ran down the hall.

"Noble Delliis! Half are we minded there to bid our tongues stop, and strong with our fortresses of one and other fortresses built of the hearts of men, abide the issue.

"Here the murmur arose anew, while my heart beat high in triumph, and in the pause that followed Delliis spoke once more.

"Then, Royal Egypt, my word to Antony is word of war!"

"Nay," she answered, "it shall be one of peace. Listen! We said that we would not come to make answer to these charges, nor will we. But—"

"I heard, and was bewildered. Could I hear aright? Was it thus that Cleopatra kept her oaths? Moved beyond the hold of reason, I lifted up my voice and cried:

"Like a lioness she turned upon me, with a flashing of the eyes and a swift shake of her lovely head.

"Peace, Slave!" she said; "who daud thee break in upon our counsels? Mind thoud thy stars, and leave matters of the world to the rulers of the world!"

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And she stretched out her hand for me to kiss, looking on me with strange eyes, as though she struggled with herself. Then, went, but that night, once more I strove to see Cleopatra and could not. "The Lady Charmion was with the Queen," so said the eunuchs, and none might enter.

JAPAN will shortly become entirely independent of other countries as regards its coal supply, since vast coal fields have been recently discovered in the islands of Kinsai and Yesso.

A NEW LINCOLN STORY.

He Played Ball the Day Before He Was Nominated.

One among many memories of prominent public characters, stored away by Mr. Edward W. Cox, of the Dennison House, is a recollection of having played hand-ball at Springfield, Ill., with Abraham Lincoln the day before the latter was nominated for the Presidency.

Before the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Cox was traveling in the West for several days used trains which were full of people bound for the Chicago convention.

Thoroughly convinced that Lincoln would be the nominee, the pair of drummers took a run down to Springfield to see the coming man.

"Does the Ambassador of the noble Antony wait?" he asked.

"Let him come in and hear our answer," I said.

"The doors were flung wide, and, followed by his train of knights, Delliis, clad in his golden armor and his purple chlamys, walked with catlike step up the great hall, and made obeisance before the throne.

"I heard, and felt my passion rise within me, for I could bear this fair girl's scorn."

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"Ay, Harmachis, I did promise, and tomorrow, when I have rid me of this Delliis, I will keep my promise and name thee Cleopatra's Lord before the court. See that thou art in thy place. Art content?"

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white and the gums hard and rosy.

—To stop the bleeding of a wound, set a mass of woolen rags on fire and hold the afflicted part over them in the smoke.—The Household.

—While it may not be necessary for every woman to do her own washing, it is important that she should know how it should be done in order to direct others.—The Home.

—No scientist contends that oatmeal is more nutritious than wheat flour, but it is a better producer of bone, and its large proportion of fat renders it a better balanced food.

—Wash for Sunburn.—Twelve ounces of elder-flower water, six ounces of common soda, and six drachms of powdered borax. Shake well and apply with a soft cloth. This will remove tan and make the face very soft and white.

—Scarfs.—A pretty scarf, to throw over a picture, is of pale pink China silk. One end is hemstitched and the other fringed. Others, of waste China silk, are daintily painted in water colors, and have sprays of apple blossoms, wild roses, trailing arbutus, eye-eyed daisies, pansies, violets, heliotrope and hesterdrops.

—Harmless Cosmetic.—Half a cup of oatmeal and two and one-half cups of water; let it stand over night and in the morning turn off the water and coarsen part of the meal; strain the rest and add enough bay-rum to make it the thickness of cream. Apply to the face, hands and neck every night and frequently during the day; it will make them very soft and fair.

—A Pretty Dish.—Peel six large oranges, divide into sections, being careful not to break the thin skin surrounding the pulp. Put half a teaspoonful of water and half a pound granulated sugar in a saucepan and boil until, on testing it, the sugar becomes brittle. Dip the pieces of orange in this hot sirup and lay them around the sides of a plain mold. When cold fill the space in the center with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste.—Orange Juda Farmer.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The High-Water-Mark of Settlement Not Yet Been Reached.

It has often been predicted that, by the present year, nearly all the public lands which it is practicable for individuals to "locate" and improve under the land laws would have been occupied, and that the number of entries of Government lands would have begun to decline.

But there is as yet no sign that any such high-water mark of settlement has been reached. Indeed, the report of the United States Land Office for 1909 shows that the last fiscal year was marked by the largest number of patents of land for agricultural purposes ever made.

During three years 1886, 1887 and 1888, the patents issued for agricultural lands had averaged about thirty thousand a year. But for the fiscal year ending with June, 1899, more than seventy thousand patents were issued.

Though many of these patents, which are practically the Government's deed of the land to the settler, were upon entries or settlements made a few years before, the new entries have about kept pace with the patents.

Still "Uncle Sam's farm" is not exhausted. Up to last June, only about one-half of the area of the two Dakotas had been entered for land claims. Undoubtedly it is the better half which has been taken, but that which remains includes much excellent land.

In several of the Western States and Territories there are hundreds of settlers who are unable to obtain the patents or deeds for their land. They are merely "squatters," or legally unauthorized occupants; but the Government tolerates them, and their occupancy, if it is persisted in, will in nearly all cases be equivalent to a title.

In Idaho, soon to be a State, only a little more than one-seventh of the area of the Territory has been surveyed. The settler who locates upon unsurveyed lands, of course, only a squatter, no matter how valuable his improvements may be, since the government can not give him a patent to his land.

Within a few years, many millions of acres of good land are likely to be made available for settlement through the purchase by the government of vast tracts not needed by the Indian tribes, and through the forfeiture of land grants by railroads which have not complied with the conditions under which their lands were given.

The nature of the claim of certain tribes of Indians to vast tracts of land on the plains and prairies is profoundly affected by the disappearance of game from these regions. When the Indian tribes lived by the chase, they required vast tracts to range over in pursuit of their game. Now, throughout most of the Western country, the game has in great part disappeared. The buffalo, which was the plains Indians' chief source of subsistence, is now completely gone, and all the fur-bearing animals are practically exterminated.

The Indians, therefore, must either be supported by the Government or must maintain themselves by farming or grazing.

In either case they have no further use for the great tracts which were formerly their hunting-grounds, and in the nature of things, this land must come into the hands of those who will make use of it.

In the meantime, land grants to railroads, amounting to more than twenty-one million acres, have been suspended, and are awaiting the legislation by Congress which is necessary for their forfeiture, or cancellation. This land is nearly all good, and its area is about equal to that of the State of Maine.

Even though the land which is now available for settlement in homesteads or farms, and which does not appear to be in immediate danger of giving out, must some time be exhausted, there will still remain a vast area, which, by a general system of irrigation, can be made to support a larger population than the United States as yet contains.—Y. Utch's Companion.

—Out of the back of a resident of Jasper, Ga., a rusty pistol bullet was cast the other day. It was a war relic twenty-six years old. The bullet first went through Mr. Darnell's hand, then struck him on the cheek, cutting the flesh and coursing its way to the back of the neck, then tore down the backbone to a point nearly even with the lower part of the shoulder-blade, where it lodged and remained.

—The ancient Greeks used olive leaves for ballots, and the Australian voting system is a revival of the practice in Rome 2,000 years ago.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be placed to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

The men with a big family is a flat failure, from the landlord's point of view.—Puck.

In another place in this paper will be seen an advertisement of the Hartman Manufacturing Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa. They are an enterprising, reliable firm, and have a great deal of testimony to show that the Hartman Steel Plate Fence is the best thing of the kind on the market. You can find out all about it by writing for particulars.

It frequently turns out that the queen of diamonds is a knave of hearts.—Ashland Press.

My son is affected with weak legs and has tried various treatments, but Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla has done more good than all other medicine. I cheerfully make this statement for the benefit of the afflicted.—John S. McGee, Morse Cave, Ky.

The fisherman considers it a part of his business to scale the heights of fiction.—Yonkers Gazette.

Most men are confounded with common Catholic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One sachet will prove their superiority. Besterdrops.

Russian students still sing "God Preserve the Czar," but they don't say in what.—San Francisco Alta.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by C. G. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

OBEDIENTY induces to inactivity. It's probably why the fat office never seeks the man.—Singhamton Leader.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. P. O. Remedy for Catarrh. By Druggists. 20c.

A TITLE often sells a book as easily as it buys a house.

Pains and Aches ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY Stryco's OIL. Maywood, Kans. Aug. 10, 1888. I suffered with pain in my side; doctors failed to help me; no return of pain. J. L. LEMMON, P. M. Carleton, Pa., February 11, 1888. I was hurt in the left hip and tried several physicians without obtaining relief. Let me have a half-bottle of Stryco's Oil cured me. JOHN W. SHEAFER.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE AND \$2 SHOE. And Other Advertisements. For Fifty Years the Standard Blood-purifier and Tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a Spring Medicine. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For Fifty Years the Standard Blood-purifier and Tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a Spring Medicine. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TO cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS. Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; at all ages. Price of other size, 25 cents per bottle.

IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES, SICK HEADACHE, DRY AGUE, CONSTIPATION, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, AND BLEEDING, if you feel dazed and debilitated and you have no appetite, TOTT'S PILLS will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but with gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED for that intensely interesting story "UNCLE DICK" WOOTTON. The famous Pioneer Hunter, Trader, Trapper and Government Scout of the Rockies. The book is a story of 10 years' adventures, elegantly illustrated and sold only by subscription. Extra inducements to agents. For full details and exclusive territory, address W. E. DIBBLE & CO., Publishers, 250 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

DO You Live in a House? If so, you want the HARTMAN Steel Plate Fence. Absolutely Reliable. Endorsed by Physicians and all the best authorities. For particulars, HARTMAN MFG. CO., Beaver Falls, Pa. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

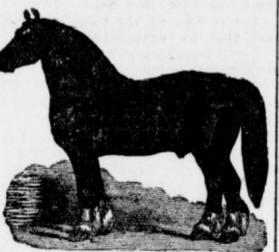
W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance, after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks).

The Clydesdale Stallions,



Drumore Bay, No. 2063, S.C.S.B. Rockford, No. 4, 339 A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,

Will stand for a limited number of mares this season, ending July 1, 1890, at the following prices: On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, at home, on Diamond creek; on Wednesday, at William Drummond's, on Diamond creek; on Thursday, on Friday, till noon, at Emdale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable, Cottonwood Falls.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS

- Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the medical profession. They are a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure, by their direct action, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

It is sold in every State and County in the Union and is today WITHIN A RIVAL. It is the only grease that has been made, all claimants to be "Just as Good as the Frazer"

THE FRAZER. It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. It cures every horse.

Advertisement for Baldness Cured or No Pay, featuring an image of a man's head and text: WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! BALDNESS CURED OR NO PAY. THIN HAIR, THIN BEARD, FALLING HAIR, THINNING HAIR.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Dr. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, is in town.

Mrs. Hattie E. Dart was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was very sick, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Madden were down to Emporia, Sunday.

Mr. S. Fred Perrigo's baby is just recovering from the measles.

Mr. Dick Wilson, of McPherson county, was in town, last week.

County Clerk J. S. Stanley is building an addition to his residence.

Mr. J. L. Cochran was down to Kansas City, on business, last week.

Mr. L. A. Loomis, of Decatur Arkansas, is in town, attending Court.

E. W. Weston, of the Wichita News-Beacon, was in town, yesterday.

Mr. R. Cooley, of this city, has been granted an increase of pension.

Mr. C. W. White, of Osage City, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday.

Mrs. L. B. Coggeswell, of Emporia, is visiting at Strong City, this week.

Mr. Jas. George has moved into the Mrs. Holz house, south of the Court-house.

Mr. Scott E. Winne, of Hutchinson, was in town, Monday, attending Court.

Twain City Lodge, K. of P., will meet in special session this (Thursday) evening.

Mr. J. C. Farrington bought 350 head of cattle from Mr. E. A. Hilderbrand, the other day.

Mr. L. C. Kogler, of Matfield Green, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. H. S. Lincoln, of Kansas City, formerly of Matfield Green, is in town attending Court.

Mr. H. A. Chamberlain has put down a sidewalk in front of his premises in Strong City.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Wooddale, who is in attendance at Court, called in to see us Monday.

The H. V. Simmons school, taught by Miss Alta Rice, will close, next Friday, for vacation.

Mr. C. E. Edwards, of Emporia, who was visiting at Cedar Point, returned home, Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Holmes and daughter, Miss Jennie, of Emdale, went to Kansas City, Tuesday.

Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Sunday, and returned, Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. L. Crawford, of Clements, had a very pleasant surprise party at his house, the other night.

Misses Carrie and Maggie Breese are visiting at Emporia. Miss Carrie will remain there a month.

On Wednesday of last week, Miss Carrie Breese closed her school in the Harris district with a picnic.

Little Dottie Scribner, of Kansas City, Kansas, is here visiting at her grandfather's, Mr. John H. Scribner.

Mrs. Stella Crum Shipman and husband, of Cedar Point, were visiting her parents, last week, at Strong City.

Mr. E. W. Myler is attending the State convention of County Superintendents now in session at Hutchinson.

Judge John Martin, of Topeka, while in town, Monday, in attendance at Court, gave this office a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, have gone to Kansas City, to make that place their future home.

Mr. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, went to Hutchinson, last week, on business, to be gone about two weeks.

Somebody will some time hear something somehow; but let nobody but somebody lose any rest about it.

Mrs. Thos. Fleming and her sister, Miss Clay, of Emporia, were visiting friends and relatives at Strong City, last week.

Mrs. Hattie E. Dart will soon make a visit to Texas, and Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh will visit at Lawrence and Hutchinson.

Mr. L. S. Myler went to Larned, last week, for a short visit, after which he will go to Pekin, Illinois, to practice law.

Mr. John A. Murphy and his daughter, Lottie, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Easton, of Spottsville, Kentucky, who were visiting at Dr. J. W. Stone's, have returned home.

Rev. J. L. Leahy, of Baldwin City, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church in this city, last Sunday morning, and evening.

Mr. E. T. Barber, County Superintendent of Schools of Allen county, was in town, this week, the guest of Mr. E. W. Myler.

Marble Hill school, Miss Fannie North, teacher, closed for vacation on Wednesday night of last week, with literary exercises.

Miss Etta Moorehead started, Sunday evening, for the State of Washington, where, it is understood, she will soon be married.

A little after noon, Monday, the wind very suddenly began blowing quite hard, and by Tuesday morning fires were very comfortable.

Mr. T. B. Johnston has gone to Henderson, Kentucky, to put in a creamery and canning factory there, and will be absent about two months.

Mr. Don Gillett, who has been working for his uncle, Hon. M. A. Campbell, at Plymouth, Lyon county, for some time past, was in town, this week.

Mrs. Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Toledo, has gone to Colorado, where she will join her husband who has been out there for his health, for a couple of months.

Married in this city, on Wednesday night, May 14, 1890, by the Rev. Father Chas. Scheper, O. S. F., of Strong City, Mr. Chas. Hayden and Ida Vetter.

On Tuesday of last week, the graduating class of our High School were down to Emporia, with their teachers,

Prof. E. W. Myler and Mrs. Hattie E. Dart, having their pictures taken. Mr. N. A. Rice returned home, Sunday night, from Missouri, where he had been after a horse belonging to him, and which he rode home, coming through the northern part of Kansas.

At the meeting of the City Council, on Wednesday night of last week, sidewalks were ordered to be put down on the west side of Broadway, south of Friend street; and that wire fences over the lot boundaries should be taken in.

The State Bible School of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in camp, at Emporia, June 10-19. The school will meet in a splendidly laid-out grove, situated on the banks of the Cottonwood river, within easy access of the city.

Mr. Henry Bonwell, mine host of the Eureka House, has had a new paling fence put in front of the lots north of his hotel, also a new sidewalk put down in front of said lots, and is fixing up his premises so that a stranger would think it a new establishment.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, received 191 head of cattle, last Friday, from the Waters Cattle Company, of Arizona. Mr. Harvey Barnes, of Sedalia, Mo.; bringing them in. Mr. Scribner will pasture 1,200 head of cattle for the same company, this summer.

Mr. Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar, was down in Butler county, last week, getting twenty head of cows with their calves, that he had been wintering at his son's, Mr. Dick Hays, who assisted him in driving the cattle home, and who returned to his home in Butler county, last Saturday.

Miss Aggie Ford, daughter of the popular jeweler, Mr. R. L. Ford, of this city, has been made the recipient of a very handsome little pony, the gift of her grandfather, Mr. David Ford, also a most excellent jeweler, of Herrington Kansas. It got here, Sunday, overland, and Miss Aggie has already had much pleasure in riding it.

The following census enumerators have been appointed for the work, next month: Falls township, south of river, D. K. Harmon; Falls township, north of river, C. W. Jones; Cottonwood township, Geo. B. Fenn; South Bazaar township, C. S. Jennings; North Bazaar township, Wm. Norton; Toledo township, Aaron Jones; Cedar township, C. E. Hoskins; Diamond Creek township, Julius Frey.

At the late examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in this city, there were thirty applicants, of whom the following received certificates, there being no applicants for 1st Grade certificates: J. W. Brown, Jennie Beals, Maggie E. Breese, Minnie Ellis, Virginia Fetty, Alta Gause, Hattie Gray, H. B. Kleeberger, Inez Montgomery and Edith Park, 2d Grade; Jennie Barrett, Maude Crook, Dora Hayden, Angella Stout, H. C. Stephens and Sarah McCabe, 3d Grade.

Last Saturday morning, May 10, 1890, the dread messenger, Death, crossed the threshold of the home of Mr. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, Chase county, Kansas, and claimed for his victim baby Harry the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, who was born on the evening of February 28, 1890, and who was, hence, two months and ten days old at the time of his death, which was caused by cholera infantum of only one day's duration, the little bud of humanity in that single day suffering untold agonies; but, in death, smiling as if he had never known pain, and was only awaiting his mother's kiss or his father's caress, or was watching the playing of his little brothers and sisters. The funeral took place, Sunday morning, from the family residence, the Rev. J. W. Blackburn, of Matfield Green, conducting the services and preaching an excellent sermon. The remains were interred in the Bazaar cemetery and Masters Hally Kalkoz, Seward Baker, Carl Palmer and Frank Evans were the pall bearers. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner desire us to return their most heartfelt thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted them during the illness and burial of their little loved one.

Mrs. Carpenter, in her most excellent address, spoke of the "river called modern politics, with which no true woman cares to meddle." I beg her pardon; there are hundreds of "true women" who do most decidedly "care" not to "meddle," but who help the few honest brothers who would fain cleanse the "muddy stream."

Our husbands and brothers must needs be "over their ears" in this stream, and if they will not make it a pure current for the sons who are so soon to enter also, there is no other way, we must meddle, else it will never be cleansed. Not a pleasant task, surely, but most of us have long since learned that duty is not always a pleasure. Of course we expect to get more or less soiled; but the white dress will be white always, and if we have worn it spotless hitherto, those who know us best will not see the dirt. With an abiding faith in God and right, we will, in His own good time, do more than "raise a commotion and soil our dress." Let us teach our boys how to vote, by all means; they will, no doubt, listen respectfully while they laugh in their sleeve that we should try to teach something they know nothing about, and let us also work and hope and pray for the time when we can give them an intelligent and practical lesson in politics.

AUNT LOUISA.

K. OF P. A number of resignations among the officers of the Knights of Pythias of this city resulted in a new lodge at Strong City, which was organized, Monday night, with the following officers: J. L. Hey, C. C. L. E. Gartside, V. C. A. P. McMinda, Prelate; J. F. Kirker, P. C.; N. B. Berry, K. R. & S.; W. Y. Moran, M. at A.; Ed Byram, M. of E.; A. T. McIlvain, M. of F.; Frank Dennison, I. G.; Chas. Crooker, O. G. To fill the vacancies thus caused in the officership of the lodge in this city the following parties were elected: C. M. Frye, C. C.; Chas. Rockwood, Prelate; G. M. Hayden, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. W. Holsinger, Guard.

VERNER & SCROCCIN, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Room 19, Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO. Includes image of a cow and text: M. J. VERNER, Hog Salesman; J. C. SCROCCIN, Cattle Salesman; G. D. ABLE, Solicitor; ROBERT BYERS, Yardman; H. E. BROBBCK, Office; J. C. SCROCCIN, Solicitor.

BILL BROWN, THE UNDERTAKER, Keeps everything that is needed in his line. CASKETS, ROBES, FLOWERS, ETC., STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Includes image of a hearse.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. The Best WASHER. We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. AGENTS WANTED. LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

CARSON & FRYE. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. White Plymouth rock eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. ALF. THISTLETHWAITE, Feb. 27, 2m. Tonganoxie, Kas. FOR SALE—A cupboard and Victor sewing machine. Apply at Eureka House, May 8 2w.

Paint, beautiful colors at J. W. Stone & Co.'s drug store. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care 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. dec 26 ft.

EGGS—The Best Laying Fowls are the Brown Leghorns, good eaters and healthy. Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 26. First-class stock. N. W. Lanbach, 1300 Taylor street, Topeka, Kas. Clover Lawn Stock Yard—Colonel Crockett, standard, No. 11,940; record, 2.20. Insure, \$30; by season, \$25. Send for pedigree. Also breeder of Silver Laced Wyandottes; \$1.50 per 13 eggs; \$2.50 per 26. W. N. D. Bird, Emporia, Kansas, may 16 w.

The largest varieties of colors in paint, to select from, at the "Stone" drug store. FOR SALE—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Loans on farms; money ready, no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Paint! Paint! Fresh Stock, at the Stone Drug Store.

The College Hill Poultry Yards, W. J. Griffin, Manhattan, Kansas, furnish pure bred S. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Silver Wyandotte, Light Brahma and Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.25 per thirteen. Paint, fresh and durable, at the "Stone" drug store. If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug 15-ft.

Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk, of said county, on Monday, June 2, 1890, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for the year 1890, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected. J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe 25-11 THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hiler's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, fe 2-11 C. N. STEPHY, 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. 7-13 11. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly 11-11 WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS, apr 25 11

NEW DRUGS, THE OLDSTONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE feb 18-11

Something About Hosiery. How annoying it is to buy black hose and find, although you may have paid a good price, that they crock your garments and turn brown after a few washings. There is ONE brand that we know are fast black in all grades. It is the Topsy Fast Black, for sale by the New York Cash Dry Goods Co., who will return to their customers the price paid for all hose that do not prove absolutely fast black. The prices are no more than you pay for inferior goods. When you are down town, call in and see them and learn the price.

New York Cash Dry Goods Co., S. F. PERRIGO & CO. Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS., April 12th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on May 20th, 1890, viz: Eleazar Philson, H. E. No. 7509, Wichita series, for the sw 1/4 section 2, tp 21, range 6, east of the sixth principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Finkston, Ezekiel Jolly, and Frank Bernard, of Clements, Kansas, and Frank Lalage, of Cedar Point, Kansas. HENRY W. SCOTT, Register.

Sealed Proposals. Sealed proposals wanted for the maintenance of the following county charges: Emaline F. Seals and two children, aged three and six years, respectively, of Bazaar township, and John and Elizabeth Kimmey, of Strong City, Falls township. The said bids to be for the maintenance of said persons for the coming year, commencing May 1st, 1890, and ending May 31st, 1891, and will be received by the undersigned trustees of said Bazaar and Falls townships, at their respective postoffices, as given below, or delivered in person to the undersigned trustees, on or before May 1st, 1890. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Those offering bids for Mrs. Seals and children, deliver same to trustee of Bazaar township, and those offering bids for Mr. and Mrs. Kimmey, deliver same to trustee of Falls township. W. P. EVANS, Trustee Bazaar Tp.; P. O., Bazaar. JOSEPH GRAY, Trustee Falls Tp.; P. O., Cottonwood Falls.

CARSON & FRYE. Silk Mitts. When we start a thing out you may be sure it is at the popular price. Now is the time for silk mitts and we have them in all silk at 25 cents a pair, and we show better qualities at 35 and 50 cents; as good as you bought last year at 50 and 75 cents. Jersey Ribbed Vests. Here is a great bargain in ladies' jersey ribbed vests. They sold last year at 25 cents. We bought them cheap and they will go now at 10 cents. Don't miss them.

Hosiery. We carry the celebrated "Albert Black" hosiery, and anything in our house that has the above brand on, we guarantee to be absolutely fast color. They range in price from 10 cents to 50 cents. If they fade the least particle, we refund the money. Shoes. Look at our ladies' \$3.00 shoes.

CARSON & FRYE. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. S. Wetstone, Bureau of Finance, where advertising notices may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STOCK CATTLE.

A Woolly Shortage of Good Bulls as Well as Heaves.

That farmers and cattle-growers generally have in many cases allowed their dissatisfaction with the course of the market for the past few years to get the better of their judgment is now fully and freely recognized. It is conceded on every hand, says the Breeders Gazette, by commission dealers at the yards and by all whose business leads them to scan closely the extent and character of the available supply in leading cattle-growing districts that there has been a woeful deterioration in the quality of the ordinary stock cattle of the country; that through indifference and discouragement there has been a lack of attention to proper breeding and management which is beginning to tell sharply in every direction, and the most inveterate "cronkers" are fast having the conviction forced upon their minds that present conditions are such as foreshadow a general reaction in favor of all the really meritorious grades.

Well-bred stock cattle and well-bred bulls are to-day in shorter supply than at any time during the past ten years, and those who inform themselves soonest upon these points will be able to restore their herds to their proper standard at least cost. Those buyers who are visiting one breeding establishment after another in quest of young bulls of a proper degree of individual merit in the belief that they are worth no more this spring than they have been during the past few years may as well face the fact now as later on that the bulls are not likely to be had for any length of time upon any such basis, simply because in the face of the general depression thousands of breeding cows have been sacrificed for lack of a market for their progeny. Localities in which hundreds of pure-bred cows were formerly maintained for breeding purposes report that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to fill orders either for good bulls to head pedigreed herds or for car-load lots for grading purposes. The scarcity of good bulls is therefore not merely prospective or theoretical, but a condition to be met by those who now stand in urgent need of good blood to repair the damage done by a long period of neglect.

There is a great temptation in the early spring to let stock run down even more than the average management lets it run down in the winter. It may be that feed gets scarce and we begin to pinch a little. It is very unwise management. Keep up the feeding even if you must buy feed. But turning out on pasture too early is the great fault. The pasture is the resource to save grain. Before the grass has developed any nutrition to amount to anything the herds and flocks are turned on it, and besides finding little to nourish the system, the ground may be wet and vast damage is done the pasture by the tramping of the animals. It is right here that ensilage comes in to do a splendid work. It helps keep the animals up and it saves the pastures.

Keep the stock healthy. As an Eastern writer remarks, it is reasonable to suppose that any falling off in condition must result in some loss. Not that animals, especially those intended for breeding, should be fattened. Fat is not thrift. It is the hearty, and in young animals, growing condition that should at all times be fostered. There should always be an abundance of nourishing food, enough to properly distend the stomach and give the digestive organs abundant exercise. This is especially necessary for animals bearing young, and that for a reason not often considered. The ability to feed well, important as it is known to be, is largely hereditary. We see this in all animals bred especially for their fattening characteristics. Take the most thoroughbred Short-horn cow, herself an excellent feeder, falling into the hands of a careless, negligent farmer, and half starved during the time she is bearing her calf, and what is the result? Nine times out of ten she will bear a scrub, inheriting not the thrifty characteristics of the parent, but bearing through life the condition imposed on it during its prenatal existence by the starvation and suffering of its dam.—Western Rural.

A Kicking Cow.

I have read and heard a great deal about restraining a cow from kicking, and have tried all the methods at different times, and failed, until I hit upon the following, which I think will com-



THE KICKING COW.

mend itself at a glance. Take a rope 10 or 12 feet long, fasten it securely about 5 feet 3 inches from the stanchion and 2 inches from the floor, as shown at A. After fastening the cow in the stanchion, take the free end of the rope, pass it between her hind legs, draw it up in front of her right leg, and passing it around behind her, draw it over a hook or (better) a flange pulley, as shown at B. Have a loop in the free end of the rope; draw tight, and fasten it by running a pin through the loop. To release the cow all you have to do is to draw the pin and throw the rope off the hook or pulley, B. It is impossible for the cow to kick or move about or injure herself in the least. I have cured the worst kind of kickers with this appliance in a short time.—Rural New Yorker.

As all insects are not enemies to fruit, it is best to know what one is doing before he destroys insects, hit or miss. Some insects are excellent friends of the fruit-grower, and this fact alone illustrates the importance of our education to the cultivation of the soil.

CONVENIENT BARN.

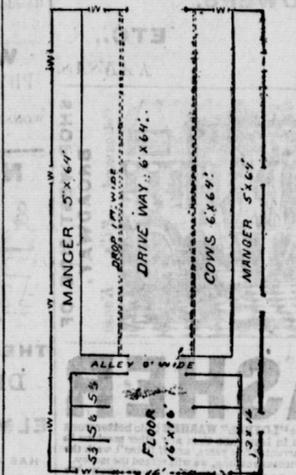
It Can Be Easily Built and at a Comparatively Small Cost.

The barn and plans here represented are the property of H. M. Schuyler, Huntley, Ill. It is, in size, 36x80x24 feet and rests on a foundation of stone, level with the ground surface. Plan of frame-work is shown in the engraving. To support extra strain liable, a truss made of 6x8-inch timber is inserted between the purline posts above the cross



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF \$1,080 BARN.

sill with 1 1/2-inch barred rod passing through center of sill to the apex of truss, the apex of truss being 36 inches above cross timber. The 6x8-in.x10 feet braces prevent the building from spreading and give additional strength. Besides these are 52 short braces 4x4-in.x4 feet, made from 12 feet stuff cut to suit. At end where the hay door is situated, the sill is joined 16 feet above, and truss omitted.



GROUND PLAN OF ABOVE.

The roof is one-third pitch, double length rafters jointed at purline plates, with comb of roof surmounted by an open cupola 6x8x8 feet. Windows are placed on each side and the ends, for light and ventilation. Those in the end are hid from view by the open doorway. All doors are provided with rollers, operating on an iron track, fully protected by cover. In the space allotted for horses there are 6 stalls, 5 1/2 feet wide, including partitions; and on the floor above are located granaries for shelled corn, oats, bran, etc. The cow stalls are 6 feet in length, and there is room enough for 15 head abreast on each side, with manure drops as indicated by dotted lines. Manger spaces in front of cows stanchions are 5 feet in width. Hay chutes are made near each side of the loft for easy access to mangers. To elevate grain attach a pulley to purline plates, through which pass a rope and down to another pulley at base of the door, and attach a horse to the end. To the other end loop hook two or more sacks of grain and proceed to unload as with hay. Grain once in the bins is conveniently lowered to feeder through a chute with a slide retainer at base. Use 2-inch plank, 16 feet long, for alley floor, with common lumber or best sheathing for manger, hay floor and granary partition.

Additional strength is given the sills by 6x8 in.x4 feet caps, resting upon the posts. The barn requires 32,667 feet of material, and 42 thousand shingles.

BILL OF LUMBER.

12 pcs. 8x8 in. 34 ft. long.	1280 ft. posts.
12 " 8x8 " 24 " "	1280 " inside posts.
6 " 8x8 " 36 " "	1152 " sills.
6 " 8x8 " 16 " "	448 " basement joist.
12 " 8x8 " 16 " "	640 " upper timbers.
12 " 6x8 " 16 " "	480 " long braces.
9 " 6x8 " 16 " "	576 " trusses & caps.
16 " 6x8 " 20 " "	1280 " plates.
52 " 4x4 " 4 " "	377 " braces.
30 " 4x6 " 16 " "	960 " girts.
12 " 4x6 " 10 " "	340 " "
6 " 4x6 " 16 " "	192 " "
100 " 2x6 " 19 " "	1920 " rafters.
82 " 3x8 " 16 " "	3994 " stringers.
44 " 2x1 " 12 " "	389 " "
16 " 2x6 " 16 " "	256 " "
222 " 1x12 " 20 " "	4640 " stock dressed
80 " 1x12 " 16 " "	1280 " "
1000 ft. of flooring.	
Total feet of material 32,667 @ \$15.00.	\$ 499 50
42 m. 4x4 shingles @ \$2.50 per M.	1050 00
14 1/2 light windows @ \$1.00.	14 00
Mechanical labor, hardware, etc.	475 00
Total cost of barn.	\$1,080 00

—Orange Judd Farmer.

LIVE STOCK HINTS.

FEED the dam that shows signs of giving too little milk, roots, middlings, ground oats and clover hay, if you have it.

GIVE the stallion plenty of exercise. Many a stallion never has sufficient exercise. It is ruinous to neglect this important matter.

A WRITER says that hog cholera is a disease of filth. Primarily perhaps it is, at least to some extent. But it invades the cleanliest of pens.

The germs of hog cholera get into the ground. Some claim that they originate in the ground. At all events they will be found there if hogs with cholera are on the ground. Then if a man walks on such ground he may carry the germs home to his own hogs on his feet.—Western Rural.

THE WIZARD OF MENLO PARK.

A Short but Interesting Sketch of America's Greatest Inventor.

"Some men," says Shakespeare, "are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." Mr. Edison belongs to the second class. He is essentially and above every body else a self-made man, having by sheer force of intellect won his spurs and attained to the highest pinnacle of fame. It was an uphill fight, too, from the first, and those who had watched his long and lonely struggle for "his own hand" were glad when he carried off the prize at last.

As great men go, Edison is a mere boy. He is only forty-two, having been born in Erie County, O., on the 11th of February, 1847. His father was of Dutch and his mother of Scotch descent, and his early years were spent in Port Huron, Mich. Although two months' schooling was all he had, he was a perfect glutton for reading, and, at the age of twelve became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada. While yet holding this position he began to experiment in chemistry, and purchasing with what little pocket-money he had some old type, printed and issued the Grand Trunk Herald, the first newspaper ever published in a railroad train. A station-master on the line, in gratitude for his having saved his little daughter from the front of an advancing car, taught him telegraphy, and thenceforth the youth who was destined to become the first scientist of his age gave up his life to the study of electricity. After a few failures in furthering his inventions, two telegraph companies in-



Thomas A. Edison.

turned availed themselves of his services, and his inventive faculties getting full play, he took out over fifty different patents in connection with improvements in telegraphy. In 1876 the Wizard established his laboratory at Menlo Park, in New Jersey, from whence he has given invention after invention to an astonished world.

Nearly all these inventions, which number about three hundred, were to be seen at the Paris Exposition. Never before had such a collection of the great inventor's triumphs been brought together. They were exhibited with the object of tracing the history of his numerous inventions and of showing their present perfected state. Mr. Edison's exhibit occupies no less than nine thousand square feet. Four systems of electric lighting, the two-wire central station system, the three-wire isolated system, the municipal system for street-lighting and the direct current transformer. Different vegetable products which Mr. Edison has experimented with in making carbon were also exhibited. He has tried twelve hundred different kinds of bamboo alone, and is at present using the fiber of a peculiar species of bamboo which comes from some foreign country, but he still continues to experiment, sending men to different parts of the world with the view of discovering something which will still farther perfect his carbon.

Next, there was the telephone department showing what Mr. Edison has done, from his original instrument down to his latest improved megaphone or loud-speaking telephone. Mr. Edison has devoted a large amount of his time and energies to perfecting the telephone, and here we have his multiple automatic telephone, which is capable of transmitting words at the lightning speed of 7,200 per minute. Then there was the telegraph department, which shows among other things that marvelous train system of telegraphing—by which messages are sent from a train traveling at fifty miles an hour on a track fifty feet from the telegraph wires.

The photographic department was perhaps the most interesting of all. When ten years ago Mr. Edison declared that he had conceived and imperfectly constructed a machine which could distinctly repeat any sound that might be produced from a symphony in Wagner to the squeal of a one-year-old baby, the world took to laughing. Today, however, his factories are turning out forty perfected machines a day, and some 1,800 are already in use in various business houses. Mr. Edison has since created a pocket phonograph, the cylinder of which will take some three hundred words—about the length of an ordinary letter. One of these is now in use at the New York World office. The machine is placed down stairs. The reporters come in and talk into it. The cylinder is then taken up stairs to the composing-room, and the compositor sets up from its dictation, not only attaining a greater speed than on the old system, but earning more money.

Mr. Edison speaks very confidently of his new ore-extracting machine, which promises to revolutionize the mining of ore. The machine by a very simple process separates the ore from the earth, and leaves it ready for the furnace. As yet it is only adapted to iron ore, but the Wizard is now studying the question of a machine for dealing with both refractory silver and gold ore, and he will probably get them out in the near future.

The "far-sight machine" also promises to be a big thing, but it is absurd to say that it will enable a man to see his wife two thousand miles away. In a city, however, it will be of practical use, and for the present, at least, the Wizard does not look for any thing further.

Among some fifty-five yet more extraordinary inventions in progress in Mr. Edison's laboratory is one which concerns aerial navigation, and it is not un-

likely that the next great revelation of science will be in that direction.

"Now in the name of all the Gods at once, Upon what meat does this, our Caesar feed That he has grown so great?"

As a matter of fact his principal food is cigars, of which he smokes about twenty a day, and the more he works the more he smokes, and with him work is a religion. He generally gets through twenty hours of it every day and never takes more than four hours' sleep. Although he often works steadily in his laboratory for days together without even taking a "wash up," yet, withal, though he does everything contrary to the rules of health, he has a constitution of concrete, and is never even under the weather.

The secret of the Wizard's strength lies in his impenetrability. His individuality is so strong that he might be called influence incarnate, and in the company of his fellow-men he appears rather as a giant among pigmies than as a competitor among equals. Yet, when one gazes at that unwrinkled face, boyish almost in its openness, it is difficult to picture the magician who is absolutely wresting the secrets from nature.

Mr. Edison indulges in none of the ordinary dissipations by which the scientist and the man of letters can unbend his bow. In fact he goes in for no amusement whatever, and he is above society. Yet there is nothing of the leaden-eyed, melancholy mannered savant about him, and when he once descends from the ethereal heights of science, he is as frolicsome as a boy, and he has even been known on occasion to pertrate a joke.

RODDY'S MORAL HEROISM.

It Was Sublime, but Lost Him the Friendship of Two Chums.

"Roddy's coming down the street," said Cumso to Fangle. "I hear that he has caught a bass alleged to have weighed twelve pounds. Let's stop him and quiz him about it."

"All right," said Fangle. "Hello, Roddy; I hear you have been fishing."

"Yes."

"Much sport?"

"Fair."

"Only fair! Why, some one was telling me that you caught a fish so large that when you pulled it out of the water the river fell two inches."

"I'm afraid that's an exaggeration," protested Roddy.

"Yes; so it is," added Cumso.

"The fish was big enough, in all reason, without making it out that large."

"You gentlemen surprise me very much," said Roddy. "I didn't catch anything very big."

"Well," said Cumso, "I think a twelve-pound bass is a pretty good-sized fish."

"Who says I caught a bass of that weight?"

"Why, it's all over town."

"You don't say! Why, my usefulness as a Sunday-school superintendent will be ruined if it is thought I tell such whoopers as that. Why, gentlemen, I assure you that the largest fish I caught weighed only two pounds and a quarter."

With a low, incredulous and simultaneous whistle, Cumso and Fangle sneaked away.

They could not endure the presence of a man who told the truth about his catch of fish.—William H. Siviter, in Jurv.

LIKE A BIG SAFE.

The Queer Mud House Called a Kura, in Which Japanese Live.

The combustible nature of Japanese houses renders large fires a frequent and disastrous calamity; hence since a long time ago the more wealthy Japanese merchants as well as farmers have been in the habit of building a kura or fire-proof mud house contiguous to their shops and dwellings, yet generally entirely isolated.

Into these are hurried at the first alarm which indicates a fire approaching the premises the portable property, household stuffs, merchandise, etc., and the kura is then closed, and if time permits, the joints of windows and doors are sealed with fresh mud. A fire passing around and over such a structure will leave its contents unharmed.

It is a very common thing to see in Yokohama, in the streets of the native town, many of these kura built with much attention to architectural effect. They resemble very closely gigantic fire-proof safes, which may be one, two and even three stories high. They have heavy projecting roofs, concavely curved, covered with extremely heavy tiles of black terra cotta.

The gable end always faces the street. In each story is a window-like opening heavily barred with iron for lighting the interior. These are closed at night and in case of fire by heavy-looking



A KURA.

doors exactly resembling those of our fire-proof office safes at home in appearance. The whole structure is smoothly stuccoed and painted black. The entrance is placed where most convenient to the owner.

The kura is built of a light framework of wood, between the openings of which is securely fastened open wicker-work of bamboo, writes a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press. Then the whole wall surface inside and out is solidly filled with stiff plastic mud taken from the bottom of the river, and when thoroughly dried is smoothly covered with stucco, often treated ornamentally. No wood or other combustible material appears on the surface anywhere, and except for the color the kura would form quite an ornamental feature among the houses.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government; the revenue being divided between local governments, State governments, and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the medium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or in rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would, thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

Who Would Gain By It?

It requires no grasp of abstractions for the working farmer to see that to abolish all taxation, save upon the value of land, would be really to his interest, now matter how it might affect large landholders. Let the working farmer consider how the weight of indirect taxation falls upon him without his

having power to shift it upon anyone else; how it adds to the price of nearly everything he has to buy, without adding to the price of what he has to sell; how it compels him to contribute to the support of government in far greater proportion to what he possesses than it does those who are much richer, and he will see by the substitution of direct for indirect taxation he would be largely the gainer. Let him consider further and he will see that he would be still more largely the gainer if direct taxation were confined to the value of land. The land of the working farmer is improved land, and usually the value of the improvements and of the stock used in cultivating it bear a very high proportion to the value of the bare land. Now, as all valuable land is not improved as is that of the working farmer, as there is much more of valuable land than of improved land, to substitute for the taxation now levied upon improvements and stock, a tax upon the naked value of land, irrespective of improvements, would be manifestly to the advantage to the owners of improved land, and especially the small owners, the value of whose improvements bears a much greater ratio to the value of their land than is the case with larger owners; and who, as one of the effects of treating improvements as a proper subject of taxation, are taxed far more heavily, even upon the value of their land, than are larger owners.

The working farmer has only to look about him to realize this. Near by his farm of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres he will find tracts of five hundred or a thousand, or in some places, tens of thousands of acres, of equally valuable land, on which the improvements, stock, tools and household effects are much less in proportion than on his own small farm, or which may be totally unimproved and unused. In the villages he will find acre, half-acre and quarter-acre lots unimproved, or slightly improved, which are more valuable than his whole farm. If he looks further he will see tracts of mineral land, or land with other superior natural advantages having immense value, yet on which the taxable improvements amount to little or nothing; while, when he looks to the great cities he will find vacant lots twenty-five by one hundred feet, worth more than a whole section of agricultural land such as his; and as he goes toward their centers he will find most magnificent buildings less valuable than the ground on which they stand, and block after block where the land would sell for more per foot than his whole farm. Manifestly, to put all taxes on the value of land would be to lessen relatively and absolutely the taxes the working farmer has to pay.

Tear Away This Bar to Happiness.

Lying athwart the pathway of our nineteenth century civilization is a great menace to the liberty of the people. This menace is the monopoly of land—the monopoly of natural opportunities to gain a living—a which and through which every other monopoly depends for its existence. It is because of the monopoly of land that great armies of men and women are tramping the country unable to find employment. It is because of the monopoly of land that in the centers of commercial activity people are huddled together like beasts, breeding diseases and raising to a fearful rate the death roll. It is because of the monopoly of land that industry and enterprise are put at a disadvantage with idleness and fraud. Land monopoly is the creator of a set of base-born children whose hideousness is acknowledged by all, but whose parentage is not so clearly perceived. The monopoly of land is today the great cause of ignorance and poverty; it is the adamant wall that forms for the civilized communities of the world their unfavorable environment.

To tear away this bar to happiness and good living in its truest sense is the object of the intelligent social reformer. He alone of the vast army of benevolent people who are interested in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate and downtrodden sees the correct way of reaching the disease. And so he throws aside the plasters and palliatives prescribed by prison reform, associations, soup house societies and poor committees, and applies the knife of the surgeon to the very root of these—the monopoly of the opportunity of self-employment.—Detroit News.

The Single Tax Encourages Improvement.

Saginaw, Mich.—A and B own adjoining tracts of land of equal value and productiveness. At the end of ten years the improvements that each has made in the shape of buildings, fences, etc., are equal in value; but A has worked very hard, early and late, and by means of thorough cultivation has brought his land to the highest state of productiveness, while B has been content to cultivate his land in a slipshod manner, and as a result his land is no more productive than in the beginning. Now it is obvious that A's land has a greater rental value than B's, not by reason of improvements on A's land, but by reason of improvements in his land, the direct result of the exertion of his labor. How are you going to avoid taxing A on one of the products of his labor.

Whenever it appears that labor in any form would be put at a disadvantage under the single tax you may be sure there is something wrong in your idea of the operation of the single tax. Its great object is to relieve labor from artificial burdens and to make it free. The single tax does not fall upon improvements whether they are on the land or in the land. It would tax improved land for precisely what it would tax the same land if it had not been improved. In the cases you mention, both tracts having been of equal value and the productions of the one having been increased by labor and that of the other remaining as it was in the beginning, both A and B would be taxed alike. And the taxes of neither would be any more than when they took up their tracts, unless B's land rose in value despite his slipshod cultivation.

A GULF HARBOR.

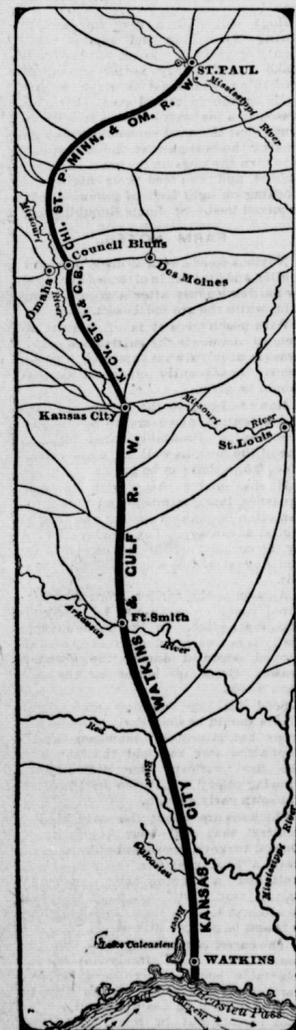
Location on the Gulf of Mexico—The Mouth of the Calcasieu River—Interests of Western Agriculture.

When all the States west of the Mississippi are looking anxiously for relief to the agricultural interests, the question is not how to produce more, but how to get rid of the productions of which that vast country is now capable. With corn and oats worth but about a dozen cents per bushel, and wheat, in many parts, worth less than fifty cents, the thrifty, industrious farmer is driven to desperation in his efforts, not to raise more, but to secure reasonable prices for the great surplus which every day accumulates and seeks markets.

Where is our outlet? The increase of other industrial pursuits alone at home is incapable of using the teeming products of the soil of the great West. The Atlantic cities from Baltimore to Boston, including Philadelphia, New York and numerous other ports, afford our only outlet, while there is a coast 600 miles nearer to us, with a sea frontage one-third larger than all this Atlantic coast, lying idle for want of appropriations from the Government.

The interest of Kansas and Missouri—and what is their interest is the interest of the whole North-west—is in securing the nearest practicable route to the Gulf. Take down the map and draw a straight line to the Gulf, and the mouth of the Calcasieu (Kal-ka-shu) river in Louisiana is almost due south of Kansas City at the northernmost projection of the Gulf of Mexico.

This part is a region so little known that it has till very recently received no attention. But already three railroad corporations are looking anxiously toward its development. The Kearney, Hutchison & Gulf railroad, leading from Northwest Nebraska, on a straight line through Wichita, is claiming to have sufficient backing to put it through; the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern railway is in operation in that direction and the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf railroad has a construction engine at work supplying the tracklayers north of Lake Charles, and sea vessels are entering the mouth of that river laden with railroad iron in prosecution of this enterprise. This latter road contemplates a continuous route from the Gulf to Duluth, as will be more plainly seen by reference to this map:



The advantages of this Gulf opening are numerous. It is 600 miles nearer to the corn and wheat fields of the West. It is over a gradual incline of but about one foot to the mile from Kansas City to the ocean—a decline of less than two feet from Wichita—and less than three feet from Kearney, Neb., or Des Moines, Iowa. Of course a uniform grade of that moderate slope would be impracticable, but it can be truthfully said that there is no country of the same length on the continent where such a grade would be so nearly practicable.

This route is through an undeveloped region of timber, coal and iron inestimable in its value.

The route direct from Kansas City to the Gulf passes through an almost primeval forest of 250 miles, consisting of the long-leaf pine, the best in the United States for ornamental purposes, such as wainscoting for banks, halls and offices and finishing materials for railroad cars, the various oaks, ash, pecan, hickory, magnolia, white gum, used for furniture and other varieties.

The coast has advantages over most other harbors in being high land, exempt from overflow by storms, as is witnessed by the fact that fine orange grove flourish to the very verge of the ocean.

PASTRY FOR SUMMER.

Fresh Fruit Pies Suitable for Luncheon or Dinners.

Rich pies, such as cocoanut, lemon, chocolate or cream, are not suitable diet for warm weather, and the various early fruits will now be found excellent and appetizing for delicate pies.

Rhubarb Pie.—Line deep pie pans with plain crust, mix half a teaspoon of sugar and a spoonful of flour; sprinkle over the crust; then add the pie-plant cut fine, sprinkle thick with sugar. Set in a slow oven and bake one hour, or stew the pie-plant in a little thin sirup before putting in the pastry.

Green Apple Pie.—Stew well-grown green apples, mash and strain. To every pint of the apples add half a teaspoon of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter and the beaten whites of two eggs, flavor with lemon or nutmeg; line pie pans with puff paste, fill with the apples, bake very quickly; cover the top with meringue and set in the oven one minute to brown slightly.

Cherry Pie.—Seed early tart cherries and seal them in their own juice, sweat and put in deep pie pans lined with crust; cover with puff paste, and bake in a very hot oven.

Gooseberry Pie.—Pick green gooseberries over, put in a porcelain kettle, add a pound of sugar to every pound of the fruit, stew until it begins to jelly; bake puff paste in pie pans, spread the gooseberries over, sprinkle with sugar and serve.

Green Currant Pie.—Wash and pick over green currants, sweeten and put in a deep dish, pour a little boiling water over, line pie pans with rich crust, pour in the currants, dredge with flour, cover with a top of puff paste, and bake in a very hot oven. Green currant pies may be made like green gooseberries.

Strawberry Pie.—Line pie pans with sweet, take three cups of the berries and crust with a cup of sugar, put in the pans, cover with a top crust and bake. Raspberry and blackberry pies may be made the same way.

Strawberry Tart.—Make rich, light puff paste, roll thin, cut small, bake, fill with strawberries stewed, low in sirup, and cover the top with whipped cream.

Raspberry, currant or gooseberry tarts may be made in the same way, and will all be found dainty dessert for luncheon or summer dinners.—Mrs. A. R. Parker, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

NICETY IN DRESS.

Elegance, Not Showiness, is Commendable in a Lady's Toilet.

Nicety in dress may not always be accompanied by goodness in the wearer, yet it is apt to be so construed. The betrothed wife of an estimable young man was recently visiting his mother. The members of both families were delighted. The chap's mother was dazzled by the beauty, the breeding and elegance of her prospective daughter-in-law. Strange to say, however, on the day after the young girl had begun her visit the mother called her son to her and spoke gravely to him about his promised bride. "Harry," said she, "Alice invited me into her room to-day, and, oh, my boy, she doesn't dress like a lady at all. I'm afraid, Harry, I really am."

Harry smothered his indignation and begged his mother to explain herself.

"Well, you see," said the latter, "instead of nice white linen, all her underwear is black silk. Every item of that material, and when I spoke of it she showed me trunks full of clothes in every tint of silk imaginable, and no linen at all. This was bad enough, Harry, but her garters had jeweled clasps on them. Oh, my son, you never knew of a girl of real refinement to get herself up in that style. I feel certain that some thing that we do not know about Alice's disposition will come out sooner or later."

In a great rage at his mother's imputation, Harry left the house. When he returned he did not recur to the subject, and his mother refrained from broaching it again, though her whole manner indicated her fears concerning her son's fiancée. A week later, however, the girl eloped with an adventurer.

"I should always," says Harry's mother, "doubt a young lady who could not take pride in fine linen, and I am positive that no modest girl ever wore a jeweled garter. Such a thing could not be the gift of her father or mother, and she would certainly not buy it herself."

And I fancy it is a fact that really exquisite girls avoid elaborate fads in underwear, and that elegance, not showiness, is commendable in a fashionable dresser.—Boston Herald.

A Barrel of Spruce Gum.

The Bennington (Vt.) Reformer relates that a citizen of that place, desirous of making some slight return for courtesies received from a wealthy uncle during a visit to Boston, sent him word that he was about to dispatch a barrel of spruce gum for his use. What to do with a barrel of spruce gum was a puzzling conundrum for the Boston merchant, but finally he concluded to sell it. Starting out he made a tour of places where he thought he could dispose of it, but to his dismay found that no one was ready to buy more than a few pounds. A barrel of spruce gum was an unheard-of quantity. He managed to dispose of a quarter of a barrel in small lots in advance of the barrel's arrival, after spending a day in the effort. He was contemplating another day of despairing exertion when the postman walked into his office with a package containing a barrel two inches in diameter and four inches high. That was the barrel of spruce gum. Tableau.

At a Boarding House.

Scientific Boarder—There are no nerves of taste in the roof of the mouth. If we wish to get the full taste of—of bread and sirup, for instance, we must put it in the mouth with the sweet side down.

Practical Boarder—Ah! I suppose that is why we eat that bread and butter with the buttered side up.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Thomaston, Ga., negro tried to take out a warrant for another sable brother for "conjuring" his mule, and was much disappointed when told that no such offense was recognized.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

Slippery elm bark is a good remedy for scaly boilers. It is placed in the boiler and left there, the scale falling off in flakes, which should be once removed.

Strawberry Cream.—Boil a quart of milk, stir in four tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, a little sugar, and a few drops vanilla. Add half-pound strawberry jam, pour into molds and serve cold.

Insects may be destroyed with hot alum. Put it in hot water and let it boil until the alum is dissolved; apply hot with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed without danger to human life or injury to property.

For washing red table linen use tepid water with a powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

Beef Roll.—Mince one pound of fresh beef very finely, pound it well, add three large biscuits well ground, two eggs, herbs, pepper and salt. Make into a long roll, put buttered paper round it, and bake for an hour. Served cold this roll may be cut into quite thin slices, and makes good sandwiches.

Outlet for an Invalid.—Trim all the fat from a cutlet or two from a loin of mutton, put it on to cook in a stew pan with a pint of water, a blade of celery cut fine and pepper and salt to taste. Stew two hours slowly, as fast boiling will harden it, and when very tender add a little thickening and serve as soon as it is well cooked.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Take a fine white-heart cabbage, remove outside leaves, and plunge into boiling water for ten minutes. This will make the leaves easily parted. Make a mince of beef with ham, seasoned with any herbs obtainable, stuff between the leaves that can be loosened, tie in a cloth and put it into a pot of fresh boiling water. An hour and a half will cook it, and the result will be a most appetizing dish.—Leeds Mercury.

Spinach Fritters.—Boil the spinach until quite tender; drain, press and mince it fine; add half the quantity of grated stale bread, one grate of nutmeg and a small teaspoonful of sugar; add a gill of cream and as many eggs as will make a thick batter, beating the whites separately; pepper and salt to taste. Drop a little at a time in boiling lard. If it does not form in fritters, add a little more bread crumbs. Drain and serve immediately, or they will fall.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Eggs and Green Peas.—Canned peas will answer for this dish if the fresh ones can not be got. Boil one gill of green peas; beat eight eggs just enough to mix the yolks and whites; season them with just a touch of grated nutmeg, salt and pepper; add a tablespoonful of warm water, put them in a stew-pan and set it on a slow fire and stir it until they begin to thicken, then add four ounces of butter, or two if preferred, stir for five minutes; and add the green peas; simmer for five minutes longer and serve.

WOMAN'S CHIEF END.

A Mission Far Greater Than Business or Professional Successes.

Periodical literature for women concerns itself so largely with her new successes in the business world, is so taken up with chronicling her achievements in commerce, in literature and in art, that the casual reader might be persuaded to believe the good old-fashioned occupation of motherhood had fallen into disrepute. Surely whatsoever the female finds to do, let it be done with all the might and skill possible; but let the woman not forget in her new delight in the discovery of the wide range of her powers the dignity and majesty of her ancient and primal mission. Let her remember that in all ages she has stood at the altar of life, the high priestess of humanity; that in the face of all accusations of weakness and inferiority she has gone with dumb lips and brave eyes again and again into the shadow of death to make her sacrifice for the race; and that in these latter days of knowledge, biologists, after profound study of the phenomena of being, announce that it is she who is the trunk of the tree of life, and the males but a subsidiary force in the world of genesis. The scientific data from which such conclusions have been drawn have not been entirely hidden from popular apprehension, for certain facts of heritage are matters of proverbial acceptance. The sons of great men are rarely great. Great men have nearly always mothers of powerful character and mind. The dignity, freedom and strength of a nation are usually in direct proportion to the liberty and dignity of its women, and so on, with like facts all tending to the same conclusion. It is undoubtedly proven that in America, where the women are famous for their originality and the freedom of their intelligence, the men are noted for the highest development of the same qualities, and the Nation moves with prodigious strides toward the full perfection of existence. Let the brilliant works of women be glorified, and cried upon the house-tops with trumpets of silver; but let it not be imagined that these works are the end for which the lives, admirable as they may be in themselves. Her real mission is greater and wider than all this, as these pictures, books, scientific discoveries, learning and commercial successes are but the means by which she works toward the lifting of the whole race. Motherhood grows more glorious with every step she takes upward in the scale of being, and her offspring, like the whelps of the lioness, shall be brought forth heirs of her own kingdom of power and dominion. Since she has caught up the torch of wisdom and learning, ages of darkness are no longer possible. Men of races may be destroyed and obliterated by lower forces, but woman is eternal. War and barbarian influx pass by and spare her, and whatever social or political convulsion may attack our present civilization, it can not be wholly destroyed, like those of old time, since of this one woman holds the secret.—Harper's Bazar.

Decay, the Universal Law.

Let anything in nature become lifeless and inactive and decay follows as a usual sequence. Decay is the universal law. Can you wonder when a person feels constantly worn out and more than half dead, that decay of the lungs or kidneys sets in. They say that decay of the lungs (consumption) and decay of the kidneys (Bright's disease) is incurable. Who says so? Only those experienced doctors who have failed. Don't despair. While there's life, there's hope! In checking decay of the lungs or kidneys, in preventing further ulceration, it is essential that all blood impurities should be removed, and an alternative influence exerted upon the whole system. The appetite and digestion must both be improved. The nervous system soothed, and sleep, nature's sweet restorer, invited and encouraged. Energy must be aroused and mental depression banished. In this momentous rallying effort, Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is an essential ally to nature. Use this remedy. It has restored many to health and strength, even after doctors had given up all hope.

Occasionally you see a girl with five dollar gold pieces for bangles on her bracelet and a lonely nickel in her pocket-book.—Aitchison Globe.

Our Hannah Jane.

Our Hannah Jane was thin and weak. We often thought—and thought with pain, "We soon must lose our Hannah Jane." With change of doctors, change of air, she sought for healing everywhere. "Favorite Prescription" tried at last. She ceased to pine, she ceased to moan. (Pierce's remedies are sure and true) And we Hannah Jane is good as new.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

Don't be a clam. If you've got to be anything of the kind be a mud turtle. Then you can't come snap to you.—Binghamton Republican.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

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 was at the time he subscribed for and paid for each and every case of Catarrh Cure that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me 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 mucous membrane surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A TEA-KETTLE can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no tea-kettle.—Terre Haute Express.

A Wonderful Phenomenon!

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion might fitly be regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

An exasperating coincidence—that coal should always come down at the same time as the stovepipe does.—Burlington Free Press.

To impress a plain truth it is not necessary to paint it to the eye by comic woodcuts or sensational pictures of any kind. Ordinary type is better, if it secures your confidence. To illustrate: If you are the victim of Malaria, and wish to be free from it, get one bottle of Chamberlain's Antidote will infallibly do the work. It may pay you to believe this and get the medicine without delay. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., will send it by mail for one dollar.

When a broker loses all his money he's a dead broke; but when he dies he's a dead broker.

Parents, you do yourselves and your children a great injustice if you fail to give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Many little lives are sacrificed by such neglect.

There is usually something on foot when a man takes his way to the chiro-podist—Boston Courier.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Many a maiden lady's age is marked down at a high figure, and may be disposed of at a bargain.—Rome Sentinel.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, headaches, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

'Tis the guest who is refused permission to run up a bill who runs down a house.

Rice! fragrant! fine! are the expressions of those who smoke "The Sun" Cigar.

Money talks, but occasionally the sales-lady cries "Cash!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The undertaker's favorite exercise is boxing.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 18.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$ 3 25 @ 4 70
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 00
Native cows	2 50 @ 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 3 92 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 85
No. 2 hard	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 45
FLOUR—No. 2	1 50 @ 2 00
Fancy	1 40 @ 1 45
HAY—Baled	3 50 @ 6 00
HUTCHER—Choice creamery	11 @ 19
CHEESE—Choice	5 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	7 @ 9
BACON—Hams	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	15 1/2 @ 16
POTATOES	35 @ 45
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40 @ 4 80
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 3 95
HOGS—Good to choice	3 50 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Choice	3 00 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	93 1/2 @ 95
CORN—No. 2	33 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2	51 @ 52
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 24
PORK	13 00 @ 13 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 80 @ 4 20
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95 @ 96
CORN—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 2	51 @ 52
HUTCHER—Creamery	16 @ 23
PORK	12 90 @ 13 00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 50 @ 5 20
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15 @ 4 05
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	95 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
CORN—No. 2	34 @ 34 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	32 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 24 1/2
PORK	12 00 @ 14 25



NEVER BETS ON HIS OWN HORSE.

They tell a good story of a man who has a fondness for fast horses. A year or two ago he had one that was said to be a "flyer," and marvelous stories were told of what she had done, and was capable of doing. But an intimate friend noticed that the owner of the wonderful horse never staked any money on her.

"Why don't you back her for a good round sum, if she can do what you claim she can?" he asked. "That would prove that you had confidence in her, but as it is—"

"See here, my friend," said the other, with a twinkle in his eye, "don't you know me well enough to know that I'm too modest to bet on my own nag, especially when I feel sure that she can't come out ahead?"

When a man knows he can accomplish what he undertakes, he doesn't feel too modest to say so. When Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" before the public as a certain remedy for "female weakness," with a satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, on every bottle of it, it proved that he had entire confidence in the preparation. He felt sure of its merits, and

the testimony of thousands of women who have been cured by it of "weakness," "irregularities," and all the peculiar diseases from which their sex suffers so much, proves that his faith was well founded.

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TARIFF TALK.

Debate on the McKinley Bill in the House.

Mr. McKinley Opens the Debate in Favor of His Bill and is Opposed by Mr. Mills in Opposition.

The Debate Opened. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House, soon after assembling yesterday, went into Committee of the Whole upon the McKinley Tariff bill, reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. McKinley took the floor in support of the bill. In the last political campaign the tariff had been the absorbing question before the people. It seemed to him that no extended discussion of this great principle was expected or required or necessary under existing conditions, for if any one thing was settled by the political contest of 1888 it was that the protective policy as promulgated by the Republican party in the platform, as maintained by the Republican party through a long series of years, should be secured in any legislation which was to be had by a Congress chosen in this great contest and on this mastering issue. He interpreted the victory to mean, he interpreted the majority in this House to mean, he interpreted the incumbency of the Presidency of the United States by the present Executive to mean, that a revision of the tariff was demanded by the people, and that that revision should be along the line and in full recognition of the principle and purposes of protection.

Under the existing statute any citizen of the United States could import an article, pay duty upon it, make it into a complete product, export it and the Government refunded 90 per cent. of the duty paid on the raw material. The committee recommended that hereafter the Government should retain only one per cent. instead of 10 per cent. This would give to the people of the United States practically free raw material for the export trade. The committee said to capitalists of the country: "If you think you can go into the foreign markets with free raw material, we give you within one per cent. of free raw material and you try and see what you can do." [Laughter.] This provision completely disposed of what had sometimes seemed an almost unanswerable argument, urged by gentlemen on the outside that if the manufacturers only had raw material they could compete in the markets of the world.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, inquired whether this provision applied to wool. Mr. McKinley replied that it applied to every thing. It was asserted by the minority that the bill would not reduce the revenues of the Government, but that on the contrary it would increase the revenues. This statement was misleading. It could only be valuable on the assumption that the importations of the present year under this bill would be equal to the importations of like articles under existing law. The instant duties were increased to a fair protective point, that instant the importation diminished. No one could dispute that proposition. If the bill should become a law the revenues of the Government would be diminished from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

After discussing the bill more in detail Mr. McKinley said that under the duties fixed by the bill the annual imports of \$25,000,000 of agricultural products would be supplied the people of the United States by the American farmer rather than by the Canadian farmer, and that \$25,000,000 distributed among the farmers would relieve some of the depression prevailing among them and give confidence, courage and increased ability to raise the mortgages upon their farms. [Applause.] During the twelve years of reciprocity with Canada the United States had bought much more than it had sold. What Canada wanted, what other countries wanted, was a free and open market in the United States. What the United States wanted, if it ever had reciprocity was reciprocity with equality, reciprocity that was fair, reciprocity that was just, reciprocity that would give her her share in the trade of the world.

Mr. McKinley explained and defended the wool schedule and the paragraph in the metal schedule concerning tin-plate and passed to the consideration of the free list. He said that the committee had taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list eighteen articles,

ten of which were articles of agriculture. If the same quantity should be imported this year as was imported last year, this would increase the revenue \$2,400,000. It had taken from the dutiable list and put upon the free list forty-eight articles which last year paid into the treasury \$81,500,000, \$55,000,000 of which was from sugar alone.

Referring to the growth of the carpet industry in the United States, Mr. McKinley said that the price of carpets had gone down while the ad valorem equivalent had gone up. It was the high ad valorem that gentlemen on the other side saw, while they shut their eyes to the diminished price. Their favorite assault of the Democratic free trader and revenue tariff reformer was to parade this high per centage and ad valorem equivalent to show the enormous burden of taxation imposed upon the people. When steel rails were \$100 a ton there was an equivalent ad valorem duty upon them of 28 per cent., but the very instant the price of steel rails had been reduced to \$50 a ton, because of this duty of 28 per cent., which had induced manufacturers to engage in that business, the ad valorem equivalent went up to 56 per cent. The Democrats looked at the per cent., the Republicans looked at the prices. The Republicans would rather have steel rails at \$50 per ton and an ad valorem of 56 per cent. than steel rails at \$100 a ton and an ad valorem of 28 per cent. The Democrats pursued the shadow; the Republicans enjoyed the substance. [Applause.] The Democrats would rather have low ad valorem equivalents and high prices than high ad valorem equivalents and low prices. What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interfere with foreign markets? The foreign markets were as accessible under the bill as under existing law. They were as accessible under the bill as they would be under absolute free trade. The committee would encourage foreign trade and sustain it, but what peculiar sanctity hung about the foreign market that did not attach to the domestic market? Was the foreign consumer a better consumer than the American consumer? Was not the American consumer a better consumer, and therefore a better customer for the American consumer?

Under the system of revenue tariff, Mr. McKinley declared, this Nation bought more abroad than it sold and paid the balance in gold—an unearthy state of affairs. The organized opposition to the bill came from the consignees here and the consignors and merchants abroad. Why? Because it would check their business. The press of other countries had condemned the bill. Why? Because it worked against them. This bill was an American bill, made for American interests. Much had been said about foreign trade and commerce and vast domestic commerce had been ignored. What would it boot it that the product of the great West found their markets in New York and Chicago rather than in Europe? Why pass over the best market of the world—the home market? Notwithstanding all of these croakings, however, the Americans were now exporting more products than at any time in their history. America's exports had increased 35 per cent. more than the exports from free trade Great Britain. While Great Britain had between 1870 and 1880 lost 13 per cent. of her commerce, the United States had gained 23 per cent. and with the same aid to shipping that Great Britain gave, the ships of the United States would plow every sea under the American flag, in successful competition with the ships of the world. [Applause.] On the Atlantic coast this year would be produced 100,000 tons of shipping, built by American workmen of American material. This Nation had enjoyed twenty-nine years of continuous protection—the longest period since the foundation of the Government—and found itself in greater prosperity than at any other time. In the arts and sciences, in wealth, in National honor, the country was at the front. In 1860, after fourteen years of revenue tariff, the country was in a state of depression with neither money nor credit. It had both now and had a surplus revenue. Under the Morrill tariff confidence was restored and courage reanimated. With a great war on hand, with money flowing into the treasury to save the Government, industries were springing up on every hand under the beneficent influence of protection. The accumulations of the working classes had increased and their deposits in savings banks exceeded those of the working class of any other country. The public debt of the United States per capita was less than that of any Nation of the world. Yet men were found to talk about the restraints we put upon trade. The greatest good to the greatest number, the largest opportunity for human endeavor, were the maxims upon which the protective system rested. [Applause.]

Mr. Mills of Texas, followed Mr. McKinley. In opposing the bill he declared that this was the first bill that had come before the American people with its mask torn off like a highwayman demanding their purses. [Applause.] To check importation was to check exportation. Split hairs as one might no man could show that they might sell without buying. When this Nation refused to take the products of other Nations against exports, and as this country removed the barriers to free exchange it increased its trade. Protection boiled down meant more work and less result, and carried out to its conclusion it meant all work and no result. Pig iron was the base of all iron and steel manufactures. In 1871 prices were rising after a period of depression and the imports of pig iron were increasing. From 3,500,000 tons in 1870 the imports of pig iron rose to 7,000,000 in 1873. If the Republican doctrine was true, then every ton imported displaced a ton of American iron. But the figures showed that domestic product rose from 52,000,000 tons in 1870 to 119,000,000 tons in 1873. That showed conclusively that the Democratic position was right—that increased imports increased the demand for American labor. Following out the figures it was

seen that from 1880 to 1885, when the imports of pig iron dropped off, the domestic production fell off more rapidly. These figures presented an argument absolutely overwhelming—horse, foot and dragoon—all this talk of importations interfering with domestic employment.

Mr. Mills criticized the provisions of the bill relating to hides, tin-plate and sugar, and then said that at length these gentlemen were brought to their knees at the confessional and were bound to admit that there was widespread depression throughout the agricultural regions. What did the bill do to aid agriculture? It put sugar on the free list, though all the Republicans did not come like little gentlemen and take sugar in their hands. Gentlemen on the other side expressed sympathy for the farmer, and their zeal to relieve the distress which they at length acknowledged surrounded the agriculturalist. Two years ago the Democrats stood here and declared that the country was on the edge of a dark shadow. The Republicans ridiculed this and said that the farm mortgages were only a further evidence of prosperity and wealth. [Laughter.] Why did not the committee treat sugar as it treated woolen goods and cotton goods and iron goods? Why did it not put a protective duty on sugar and compel its production in this country and carry out the protective policy?

The committee, Mr. Mills said, had found out that the wheat production was in danger and had increased the duty 50 per cent. The United States exported 90,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and it imported the startling amount of 1,940 bushels. [Laughter.] The increased duty was to protect the American farmer against the pauper of India. Corn was to be protected. The United States last year exported 60,000,000 bushels of corn and imported 2,388 bushels. This immense importation must be stopped. The committee proposed to deliver the ryer farmer from all peril. It was going to speak words of comfort to him and tell him that he would not have to compete with pauper labor. How much rye did the United States import? Sixteen bushels. [Laughter.] Some adventurous farmer had bought this rye to improve his crop and he was to be rebuked for this at the capital of his Nation. He attributed to the majority of the committee one bold and audacious move, which meant the deliverance of the farmers. They cried out, "let the portucullis fall," in order to save the cabbage patch. They had placed a duty on cabbage, and that was to be the panacea for all ills. The farmer could stand in his cabbage patch and defy the world. [Laughter.] This was a cabbage-head bill. [Applause.]

The Republicans, Mr. Mills declared, must do some something more than this in order to fool the farmers. The farmers understood that they needed markets for their products. This bill would almost stop the exportation of agricultural products, and then the Republicans would hear a storm worse than a Nebraska cyclone. In order to increase the home market and give employment to America's people, the farmers should be given access to the foreign markets, where they could sell their surplus products. Agriculture was chained like a galley slave. When her bonds were rendered and her products exported to foreign markets, the price of her products would be increased at home and abroad, and the increased price would extend employment to production in all departments of labor. The industries of the country had developed labor. The industries of the country had developed until they produced 15 per cent. more than could be consumed in this country. The surplus was constantly increasing and the question was what Congress was going to do about it. The Democratic way was to let down the barriers and let the surplus go out to the people who wanted it and take from other people what they did not want and this Nation did.

In this extraordinary bill a new policy was inaugurated, by which the whole American people were taxed in order that somebody might go into a foreign market and sell cheap goods to foreigners. The American Government had a foundation laid by the grandest and greatest men the world ever produced. They did not build the Government to tax the people in order that somebody might sell cheap goods to foreigners.

Discussing the sugar bounty clause, Mr. Mills said that the people who raised corn and wheat and rye would step up to the counter and say: "We will take some sugar in ours." The Democrats were opposed to subsidizing in every sea; he wanted to see American vessels in every port; but he wanted to see those vessels go into foreign ports as free ships, representing free American institutions. He did not want to hire anybody to display the flag of the United States anywhere in the world. He wanted to see the flag, when it went into foreign seas, go as an emblem of the proudest and freest people of the world, who by their genius had conquered the seas and brought their commerce where they pleased. The Republicans might pass their bill, but it had a Hell Gate to go through after it left the House and Senate. [Applause.] There was a whirlpool beneath the surface of the waters upon which the little craft floated. The American people were long suffering, but there was a time when distress was so supreme that the man stood with his eyes open and was bound to step forth for his own deliverance. That time had about come. [Applause.] He did not expect to hinder the Republicans from passing this bill, but he wanted them to take the bill to the Northwest and show it to the people whom they were taxing unnecessarily. He wanted them to confront those people and when they had preached their sermons and told the people how good the Republicans had been and how in the people's name they had cast out the devils, the people would say to them: "Get thee behind me, Satan." The Democrats would not impede the passage of the bill, but when the Republicans appeared before the great American people, after passing this measure, "May the Lord have mercy on their souls," [Applause.]

FIERCE STORMS.

The Tornado's Work in Several States—Destruction and Fatalities in Kansas—Several Persons Killed and Injured in North Missouri—Fatal Visitation in Pennsylvania—Storms in Ohio and Iowa.

FREDONIA, Kan., May 12.—Additional particulars of the cyclone that passed over this county Friday afternoon are obtained from Captain S. J. Bartlett, who made the drive of fifteen miles to get a complete list of the dead and injured. The formation of a funnel-shaped cloud was first noticed six miles west of here, passing in a north-easterly direction two miles north of here making its first dip, fortunately doing but little damage. Upon raising it passed in an easterly direction fifteen miles, again dipping and sweeping a swath from one-fourth to half a mile wide, demolishing first the farm buildings of Sam Sturdevant, and in a line Joe Wiltsie, Frank Glidden, John Anderson, Alexander Russell and Mr. Peterson, covering a distance of four miles.

Mrs. Joseph Chandler, while driving along the road, with a child in her arms, was carried high in the air and alighted uninjured, while the buggy was destroyed and horse killed.

Mr. Wood while driving had his wagon made into kindling wood and found one wheel half a mile away. A son of Mr. Wiltsie was carried a quarter of a mile away and found unconscious, but soon recovered.

The killed and injured are: Mrs. Zella Glidden, aged twenty-one, killed; Harry Wiltsie, aged fifteen, killed; Frank Glidden, child thirteen months old, hurt severely, can hardly live; Mr. Glidden, only slightly injured; Sam Sturdevant and family of four, all slightly hurt; Mrs. Peterson, dangerously injured; Alexander Russell and family, slightly hurt; John Anderson, slightly hurt; Mr. Wood, slightly hurt.

THE NORTH MISSOURI STORM. ALBANY, Mo., May 12.—A cyclone passed about five miles north of here at about six o'clock Friday evening. It first struck about six miles northwest of town, blowing to pieces two or three residences and the Shockley school house.

Then the storm passed on east, demolishing every thing in its track, destroying about twenty residences in all, killing Mrs. Nathaniel Green, who was visiting at Wint Needle's, and badly injuring three or four members of John Castor's family. Most of the people took refuge in caves and cellars and were unharmed.

The course of the storm was almost due east, and was about two hundred yards in width. The cyclone remained on the ground a distance of about six miles.

Five or six dwellings and several out-buildings were blown away south of Memphis, fences carried away and orchards swept down, but nobody killed.

Near Blythesdale Mrs. Jane Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were fatally injured and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt. More than a dozen houses were wrecked and other property destroyed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STORM. OIL CITY, Pa., May 12.—The most destructive cloudburst and cyclone ever known struck this section about eleven o'clock Saturday night. Houses, barns, bridges, oil well rigs and gas lines are in ruins.

At East Sandy, eight miles from here, the residence of William Nunemaker was blown down, burying the entire family in the ruins. Mr. and Mrs. Nunemaker are seriously injured and their two children will die of their injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Jackson were buried in the ruins of their residence and were taken out dead and badly mangled.

The residences of Thomas Starr and William Lambert were destroyed. The Valley railroad suffered severely. Freight train No. 68 struck a landslide at Bull's siding, throwing eighteen freight cars in the ditch. Three hundred feet of track was washed out at Astral and smaller portions at Brandon.

THE STORM AT AKRON, O. AKRON, O., May 12.—At 5:30 Saturday evening, in the midst of a terrific cloudburst, this city was struck by the worst tornado which has ever been known here, excepting, perhaps, the Sharon cyclone of just a month ago. The storm struck the southern part of the city and tore through the Fifth, Fourth and Second wards, doing damage which can not be estimated at this writing, but fully one hundred buildings are completely demolished. Hundreds more are badly damaged, and a stretch two miles long is stripped of trees and buildings of all sorts.

FIERCE WIND IN IOWA. DENVER, Iowa, May 12.—Friday night one of the most terrific storms that ever visited Iowa swept over Dubuque. For over four hours there was an incessant glare of lightning and a deluge of rain that filled the gutters and sewers to overflowing. Seventeenth street was washed out and a party of four in a carriage narrowly escaped death. One of the horses attached to the carriage was swept into the sewer and carried to its mouth at the river. Several buildings, including the Illinois Central railroad buildings, were damaged by lightning.

Fremont's Good Fortune. WASHINGTON, May 11.—At General Fremont's request the Second Comptroller has investigated his old accounts and has discovered that instead of General Fremont being a debtor, as had been generally thought, to the United States, the Government had actually owed him for over forty years \$21,000. A warrant for the amount due has been made out and signed.

A Boy's Shocking Death. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Frederick Carpenter, living with his parents at 1913 Vine street, was instantly killed by a Vine street electric car Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The boy was on his way home from school and stopped beneath the belt line bridge where it crosses Vine street to watch a train passing overhead. While standing there an electric car came up behind him. The powerman, F. Swickard, saw the boy on the track and rang his bell, but before he could check the car it was on the boy, splitting his head under the ears and throwing the top of the skull four feet from the trunk.

MORE LUNATICS CREMATED.

The County Poor House Burned at Norwich, N. Y., and Eleven Inmates Perished.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 9.—The Chenango poor house and insane asylum, six-tenths miles northwest of here, were entirely consumed by fire Wednesday night and thirteen inmates perished. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock in the north wing of the poor house building, where the idiots were kept. There were no provisions for extinguishing the flames. The keepers and neighbors gave their attention to getting out the 125 paupers and insane and let the building burn. They were all rescued, but eleven idiots and two women are missing. Six bodies could be seen slowly burning. The other five are supposed to be covered up.

The poor house building was three stories high and built of wood. The insane asylum was also a wooden building, two stories high and only separated from the poor house by a drive way. The property was estimated to be worth \$25,000 and was insured for \$20,000.

Wednesday afternoon Deborah Dibble, a woman in the idiot department, put her lighted pipe into her pocket and was soon enveloped in flames and later died from the effects of the burns.

It is supposed that some of the idiots got hold of some matches and in playing with them set fire to the building and caused the disaster.

The names of the idiots who perished were: Sarah Mills, Afton; Sarah Gallagher, Norwich; Almada Austin, this county; Sarah Bailey, Columbus; Laura Gray, of Greene; Adelia Benedict, of Oneida; Lucy Warren, of Oneida; Arvilla Atwood, Norwich; Deborah Dibble, Bainbridge; Mary O'Daniels, Austin.

All the departments in the institution were crowded, and it can well be imagined that the rescue of the poor creatures, many of them old and very feeble and others wild with fear and terror, which added to their insane delusions, was by no means an easy task. The keepers and citizens worked as best they could to carry, drive, drag and push the inmates out, but the flames spread so rapidly there was little time and the great wonder is that so many were rescued. There was little system in the conduct of the effort to save. People went at it haphazard, appalled by the cries and moans of the inmates. Not one of those who worked expected that so many would be saved.

A CRONIN SENSATION.

A Report That Bourke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan Were Planning to Escape Through Outside Friends.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Concerning the discovery that Bourke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, serving life sentences in the penitentiary for the murder of Dr. Cronin had secured facilities for communicating with the outside world, a dispatch from Joliet says:

The mail route was investigated and it was found that Tom Hillis, a foreman for the outside gang for the cooper contract, was the mail carrier. He took the letters from convicts and mailed them. The letters said "answer inclosed to T. Hillis, number so and so, will reach me." "These letters were to and from a half a dozen different convicts, but chiefly to Bourke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan. They show that these worthies have powerful friends outside and that money and influence are not lacking. Mr. Hillis was incontinently bounced and will never see the inside of the Illinois State Penitentiary again as a foreman.

One of the letters from Martin Bourke to a fellow convict suggests that if he can be moved from his present location in the cooper shop to a place beside his pal they could fix things to suit themselves, and says: "Don't you think Barrett will do it for \$50? You tackle him."

Attorney Forrest, who represents the prisoners, when spoken to about the matter scoffed at the idea that there was a plot on hand by means of which the Cronin prisoners hoped to escape. He declared that if the penitentiary doors were opened they would not walk out, because he had told them, and they firmly believed, that they would be granted a new trial on their appeal to the Supreme Court, which will soon be made.

Funeral of Senator Beck.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—The body of Senator Beck lay in state at the Southern Presbyterian Church all yesterday morning and thousands of people looked at the face of the dead. At twelve o'clock the funeral services were held in the church. The Congressional delegation marched to the church, followed by the Kentucky Legislature, judges of the Court of Appeals, State officials, members of the Lexington bar, city officials and the Lexington Chamber of Commerce. The services were conducted by Rev. W. F. V. Bartlett. The procession was then formed for the cemetery. It was headed by a military band. The hearse was escorted by pall bearers from Lexington. The services at the cemetery were very brief.

Oklahoma Officers. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations of Officers of the new Territory of Oklahoma:

George W. Steele, of Indiana, Governor; Robert Martin, of Oklahoma, Secretary. Supreme Court officials: Edward B. Green, of Illinois, Chief Justice; Abraham J. Seay, of Missouri, and John G. Clark, of Wisconsin, Associate Justices; Warren S. Lurty, of Virginia, United States Marshal; Horace Speed, of Oklahoma, United States Attorney.

A Jealous Girl's Deed.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Herald's special says that in Wintport, Me., a young man, Percy Rich, of Wintport, was driving in company with a Miss Mason, from Frankfort, to whom he was engaged. On the way from Frankfort to Wintport it is supposed that a quarrel occurred. The young lady became enraged and, drawing a revolver, fired two or three shots at her companion. One of the shots entered his mouth, passing through the upper lip and through the base of his head, nearly entering the brain in its course. The girl then fired again at close range. The man is in a critical condition.

STOCK ITEMS.

Keep the horses' legs clean in order to avoid scratches.

Wash the shoulders of the work teams at noon and night, and see that the collars are kept clean.

With good clover a very little extra feeding is all that is needed to keep up a good growth with pigs.

In fattening an animal for market any change of temperature, especially if made suddenly, will be detrimental.

Milk should be supplied to the calves in a regular quantity, and of an even temperature, and there should be no guess work about it, or serious damage may easily be done, especially in over feeding.

For young pigs that are just beginning to eat, crushed or ground oats with wheat bran, made into a slop with skim milk, is one of the very best possible rations, and they need the run of a good pasture besides.

There are few dry foods that can be used to a better advantage during the summer than good wheat bran, and especially is this the case with the milk cows. It is also a good material to use for growing calves and pigs.

As a rule sows that are wintered on corn alone will not farrow as well as when a good variety of food has been supplied. Corn is both heating and constipating, two conditions that it will be found very desirable to avoid at this time.

In breeding horses on the farm the best profit can only be realized by breeding and raising the best. A horse that the purchaser will come to you to buy is the kind to raise. There is but little difference in the cost but considerable in the profits.

Even with a good pasture stock need more or less attention in order to secure the best results. Letting them look out for themselves may lessen the cost, but at the same time it will lessen the possible profits. A steady growth and a quick maturity can only be secured by giving good attention all the time from birth until marketed.

A correspondent asks what to do for a cribber. This unpleasant habit which in time produces disease, is best cured by so arranging the stall that there will be no place where the horse can lay hold with his teeth. A smoothly boarded stall, without crib, is best, and let all food be given on the floor. It is of no use to give medicine, as it will be worse than thrown away.—American Livestockman.

Hogs will make a very fair growth during the spring and summer with plenty of grass or clover, but they will make a sufficiently better growth if something additional is given to pay well for the increased cost. For this reason a majority of cases it will be found that the most economical plan of making the best gain at the lowest cost is to turn the hogs on the grass or clover pasture, and then feed them night and morning on light feed of ground grain or mixed feed.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM NOTES.

Noxious weeds, such as dock, plantain, mullein and others, can often be destroyed by pulling up just after a good soaking rain, while the ground is soft.

With peach trees it is often quite an item to commence the cultivation early. Grass is nearly always injurious to peach trees; consequently clean cultivation should be given.

Many fail to give the quince the care and attention necessary to secure the best results. Profitably cared for it is one of the best, as well as most profitable, fruits that can be grown.

If the land is very rich melons, squashes, late cucumbers and pumpkins can often be planted among the corn to a good advantage. The shade afforded by the corn during the hot days of July and August will be a considerable benefit.

As soon as the earlier crops have matured other crops should be ready to take their place. In the garden especially it is true economy to keep all the ground occupied during the growing season. Crops are better for the soil than weeds.

Seed for late cabbage and celery plants should be sown early. These are crops that, if properly managed, can be kept all winter and add that much to the food variety. One difficulty in growing celery is that the seed is often not sown early enough.

Chickens are about the only kind of poultry that will bear confinement. Ducks, turkeys, geese and guineas must have a good range in order to thrive well, and in keeping them, especially on the farm, it will cost much less than to attempt to keep them in close quarters and be obliged to feed.

The carrot is especially desirable for soups, and is used freely in various vegetable soups. There are, besides, various ways in which carrots may be cooked to form an acceptable dish. To cook carrots, cut in round slices and serve the amber pieces in rich cream sauce. This makes a dainty-looking dish.

Seventeen years ago in Nebraska and Kansas the price of corn was the same as it was a month ago. It was burnt by farmers all over those States and thousands of bushels went to waste on the ground. Sixteen years ago the farmers were buying corn at 75 cents and \$1 a bushel. While there is little probability that such a bound in prices will occur in the next twelve months, the experience should not be entirely wasted. Corn will probably advance further and be much higher.—Kansas Financier.

Notes.

In many localities where stable manure is needed by all the crops, it will be found a good plan to use commercial manure with the potato crop, and apply what would be otherwise mixed with other crops. Of all crops generally grown on the farm, commercial manures can be used with potatoes to the best advantage.

Generally it is not a good plan to set out a young tree where an old tree has grown and died. Put the new tree in an entirely new place.

Phosphate fertilizers of all kinds are good for fruits.