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W. E. THIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

NUMBER 29.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The entire session of the Senate on the 7th was devoted to debate on the Montana election case, no final action being reached. When the House met Mr. Morrill (Kan.) moved to suspend the rules and pass (with a substitute) the Senate Dependent Pension bill. The substitute provides a service pension of \$8 per month to soldiers who have attained the age of 62 years or who are dependent. After a lengthy debate the motion to suspend the rules was lost by a vote of 192 yeas to 87 nays, not the necessary two-thirds. Among the bills passed was one for a public building at Salina, Kan., at a cost of \$75,000, and a bill for two additional land-offices in Nebraska. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Morrill (Kan.) reported back the House bill to admit free duty articles intended for the St. Louis Exposition in 1890 that might be imported from Mexico. The bill was amended to read "and other American Republics and the Dominion of Canada," and the bill passed. After disposing of resolutions the Montana case was taken up and further debated but laid aside and the Anti-Trust bill taken up and passed as it came from the Judiciary Committee. The House passed several bills of minor importance, and a bill making an appropriation to cover the Silcott defalcation passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

The Senate on the 9th passed the House bill appropriating \$25,000 to reimburse members for the Silcott defalcation, and then resumed the Montana case. After several speeches the matter went over. The Chinese Census Enumeration bill, after the consideration went over without action and the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate bill passed admitting free duty articles intended for the St. Louis Exposition in 1890 from Mexico and other American Republics and Canada. The Senate amendment to the Oklahoma Townsite bill was agreed to and the Naval Appropriation bill considered in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

The day in the Senate on the 10th was occupied almost exclusively in debate upon the Montana election case. Immediately after prayer the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the bill was favorably reported, and pending further action the House adjourned.

AFTER routine business on the 11th the Senate resumed debate on the Montana case, which occupied most of the session. Senator Hawley reported the House bill for the World's Fair at Chicago with amendments, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday. The House took up the Virginia contest of Waddell against Wise and after debate the case went over. An evening session was held to consider pension matters but the attendance was so small that it was characterized as merely a debating society.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GREEN R. RAUM, Commissioner of Pensions, is out with a statement showing that his office has about caught up with its business.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has ordered a favorable report on a bill for the recoinage of worn subsidiary coin.

W. W. WARREN died recently at Washington. He was a newspaper man and was private secretary of President Johnson.

MUCH talk was created at Washington by Congressman Phelan, of Memphis, Tenn., sending a challenge to fight a duel to Colonel Fleming, of the Knoxville Sentinel, which challenge Fleming declined.

The Pan-American Congress has adopted a report recommending a customs union under certain restrictions.

It is announced that the sentence on Lieutenant Steele for striking Private Dell P. Wild is that he be publicly reprimanded and confined to the limits of his post for three months.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has approved the Silcott Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The Senate has confirmed Lewis A. Grant to be Assistant Secretary of War, Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles to be Major-General, Colonel R. H. Grierson to be Brigadier-General, Major T. H. Stanton to be Deputy Paymaster-General and Frank Buchanan to be marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri.

The reprimand administered by General Schofield to Lieutenant Steele for striking Private Wild was rather a mild one, much to the disgust of the private.

THE EAST.

PETER WEISHAUP, aged thirty-three years, was found hanging from a tree at Leedsdale, Pa., the other morning. Some time ago he joined the Economites and from that time has been despondent because, according to the laws of the society, he could not marry.

The defalcations of William S. Darling, in connection with the embarrassment of Plummer & Co., of New York, are said to amount to \$500,000. Darling has absconded.

Mrs. FERNAND WARD, wife of the ex-broker now in Sing Sing, died recently at Stamford, Conn., of inflammation of the stomach. She was thirty-five years old. She leaves a son seventeen years old. Ward has two years more to serve in prison.

The shops of the Lewis & Fowler Car Building Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned the other night. The loss was \$200,000. About 400 men were thrown out of work.

MISS ANNIE HEASLETT GOULD, of Auburn, N. Y., daughter of the late Thomas Gould, a noted young society woman, a graduate of Wells College and a friend of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, has run away and married George L. Winters, her coachman.

M. O. RAQUEL & Co., paper dealers of Philadelphia, have assigned. The liabilities and assets are each placed at \$100,000.

TRouble is brewing in the coke regions of Pennsylvania that will probably result in a concerted strike. Operators are cutting down expenses.

The British steamer Majestic, Captain Snell, from Liverpool, made the quickest maiden passage from Queens-town to New York on record, her time being six days, ten hours and thirty minutes.

EMPLOYEES of the Green Point iron-works, New York, to the number of 1,000 walked out the other day. The firm had a disagreement with the Central Labor Union.

JAMES KELLY and Michael Feeny, two convicts at Sing Sing, N. Y., beat and bound a keeper the other day and made their escape. They were recaptured several miles from the prison by the guards.

THE WEST.

MOSES FRALEY, the St. Louis grain bill operator, has failed again.

The election at Kansas City, Mo., on the 8th went in favor of the Democrats. A waterworks issue was involved and probably had something to do with the result.

The tornado that visited Prophetstown, Ill., on the evening of the 7th was destructive of property, but not of life, as first reported, though several persons were injured.

ANOTHER fuss and deadlock exists between the State Live-Stock Board and the city health board at Chicago. Lumpy-jawed cattle are penned up under the seal of both boards.

The Chippewas are again reported starving on the Court Oreilles reservation in Wisconsin.

The most terrific windstorm for many years swept over Denver, Col., on the 8th. Many houses were unroofed and the walls of several buildings in the course of erection were blown down. No one was injured.

The Bayliss Tramp bill has passed the Iowa Legislature. It will clear the State of tramps, so they say.

MUNICIPAL elections occurred in Ohio on the 7th. A light vote was polled, showing Democratic gains.

The Iowa Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill providing for electrical executions.

TEN Chinese were captured at San Diego, Cal., while trying to evade the law preventing their entrance to the United States.

The bank of Fort Morgan, Col., has assigned with \$40,000 liabilities and \$30,000 assets.

NORWALK, O., was visited by a destructive storm on the evening of the 8th. The umbrella factory of Sprague & French was blown down, killing one girl and injuring several others.

COLONEL JOHN ABMAN, of Chicago, died recently at San Diego, Cal., of nervous prostration. He was seventy years old, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., and in former years was the brightest ornament of the criminal bar of Cook County, Ill.

ALL the soldiers have left the Cherokee Strip, no boomers remaining.

The California Prohibition convention has nominated General John Bidwell for Governor.

The Iowa Senate has refused to disturb the Prohibition law, the license bills being thrown out.

EX-TREASURER MARTIN A. JAMESON, of Warren County, O., has been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement.

Two engines, several emigrant coaches and ten freight cars were wrecked near Mansfield, O., causing \$30,000 loss. Disregard of orders was the cause. No one was hurt.

The Masonic grand lodge of Iowa denies that Judge Preston's decision at Cedar Rapids was in favor of the Cerneau Masons.

THOMAS H. KEHNS, a prominent citizen of Brazil, Ind., has been arrested for receiving and misusing fees and dues of a lodge of Catholic Knights of America which had forfeited its charter.

THE SOUTH.

The village of Harper's Ferry, Henry County, Ky., suffered greatly in the late tornado. A woman and a child were killed.

CRUELNESS has been charged against certain members of the City Council of Little Rock, Ark.

A DISPATCH from Northern Texas accuses the lady bug of destroying the wheat. This is probably an error as the bug lives on the aphides and is known as the aphid-lion. The aphides, or plant lice, are probably the real cause of the trouble.

A CYCLONE struck Roanoke, Va., on the 9th, and the blast house of the Crozier furnace was blown down, killing Fred Phillips, Nelson Johnson and Henry Casey. Six other men were injured.

The Archer investigating committee at Baltimore, Md., has made the discovery that in addition to the \$133,000 of coupon bonds which State Treasurer Archer disposed of for his own account over \$50,000 of registered bonds are missing.

The Supreme Court of Virginia has decided a case involving real estate worth \$10,000 in favor of the quadroon daughter of a white man of Lynchburg, Va.

HON. P. W. DAVIS, a member of the Legislature, was cowhided by Editor Harper, of Elberton, Ga., recently. Davis resigned his seat and skip, which he did. Davis and Harper had married cousins and gross misconduct on the part of Davis caused the community to act.

JAMES SPEED, one of the wealthiest cattlemen of Southwest Texas, was shot and killed by John Tomerlin at Moor Station, three miles south of San Antonio, on the International & Great Northern railway. The dead man was a brother of President Lincoln's Attorney-General.

GENERAL.

The Premiers of Germany, Austria and Italy are expected to meet soon in Austria.

SIX warehouses in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, were burned to the ground recently. The Russian Church adjoining the warehouses was slightly damaged and five persons were injured.

In view of the celebration of the approaching birthday of the Emperor of China, the execution of all persons condemned to death within the limits of the flowery kingdom has been postponed until after that happy event.

A RAILWAY train was thrown down an embankment at Frankfurt, Germany, recently and twenty-seven workmen injured.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to extend the modus vivendi for the coming fishing season.

A SENSATION has been created in Vienna by the discovery that the enormously valuable baton presented to the famous Marshal Radetsky in 1850 has been stolen from the military museum.

THERE was a riot at Valencia, Spain, on the 11th, caused by the arrival of the Carlist leader, Marquis Cerralbo. The mob attacked the Carlist Club and tried to burn a church and sack the Jesuits' College. Several persons were wounded.

The passenger steamer Avoca was run down and sunk in the English channel recently by the steamer North Cambria, which was badly damaged, but managed to reach Dover. No lives were lost.

SIXTEEN SUFFRAGE, who, with Mazzini and Arceffini formed a triumvirate in 1848 when the people rose in rebellion and drove Pius IX. from Rome and established a republic, is dead.

The French fishing brigantine Niagara with eleven men, has not been heard of since January 7 and has been given up for lost.

HERR GRUENWALD, Rome correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung, has been expelled from Italy for attacking the triple alliance.

The Canadian Parliament has raised the penalty for polygamy from two to five years. This is aimed at the Mormons settling in Manitoba.

BARON FERDINAND ROTHSCHILD'S mansion at his country seat at Yalesburg, England, has been partly burned. Among the property destroyed was a picture by Gainsborough valued at \$50,000.

The non-Socialist unions of Germany, numbering 63,000 persons, have refused to observe May 1 as a labor holiday.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 10 numbered 209. The week previous they were 206.

DURING the celebration of mass in the Catholic Church at Bronisewitz, Hungary, the edifice caught fire and was burned to the ground. The congregation became panic stricken and choked the exit. Two persons were killed and several injured.

The election to fill the vacancy in the English House of Commons for the Carnarvon district, caused by the death of Edmund Swetenham, Conservative, resulted in the return of Lloyd George, Liberal.

THE LATEST.

The Northern Pacific shops at Ellensburg, Wash., were burned recently. Loss, \$100,000.

NORTHERN Cheyenne Indians were reported threatening life and property in the vicinity of Tongue River, Mont.

GILBERT'S starch factory, a five-story building at Des Moines, Iowa, was burned recently with a loss of \$300,000; insurance, \$200,000.

THE case of the deputy marshal, Neagle, for killing Judge Terry after the latter had assaulted Justice Field has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, which finds that Neagle acted in the line of duty. The proceedings against him were therefore ordered to be dismissed.

A COUSIN of the Czar, the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, has been arrested in St. Petersburg for connection with the revolutionary propaganda.

The Jewish tailors and pressers and the machinists at Manchester, Eng., have struck for shorter hours and higher wages.

The prophecy of George Erickson, a religious crank, that San Francisco, Oakland, Milwaukee and Chicago would be destroyed by an earthquake on the 14th, failed to come to pass. Another crank, however, committed suicide at Clinton, Ill., by throwing himself under a train, which he said was necessary to prevent the calamity.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done by rain and hail in Illinois on the 13th.

The Madrid (Spain) gasworks burned on the night of the 14th.

The Peruvian elections passed off with perfect quietness. The results seemed to favor Colonel Morales Bermudez, the official nominee for President, and to give the present Government a strong majority.

The death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall caused the abridgement of proceedings in Congress on the 14th. In the Senate Mr. Plumb introduced a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury and made a speech deprecating the hoarding up of money in the Government vaults.

The Russian Government has put into force the most stringent passport regulations on the Austrian frontier.

The Nile is falling rapidly at Cairo.

MR. PARNELL will make a motion in the House of Commons for the rejection by that body of the Irish Land Purchase bill recently introduced by Mr. Balfour.

WHITELAPS at Downey Rapids, near Kingston, Ont., blew up Miller McIntyre's house with dynamite. He had been ordered to "pack up and clear out."

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The reported raid by women of the W. C. T. U. on the liquor joints at Kingman is denied.

FORMAL complaint has been made against John Metzman, the husband, and Mrs. Routzahn, the daughter, charging them with the murder of Mrs. Metzman, who was recently found dead and so horribly mutilated at Leavenworth. The accusation and arrest completely prostrated Mrs. Routzahn, and she was said to be physically and mentally in a critical condition.

The other night Officers Wilson and Wellman went to arrest William Haddock, a young Topeka negro, for grand larceny. Wellman produced a warrant for his arrest and Haddock immediately raised a musket and said: "The first man that offers to cross this door is a dead man." No sooner had he said this than Wellman fired, the ball entering the negro's left breast, coming out at the back and producing a fatal wound.

The Manhattan Bank, owned by E. B. Purcell, recently made an assignment with liabilities of \$561,000; assets not stated. Mr. Purcell was regarded as one of the wealthiest men of the State and the failure created considerable surprise. The bank is one of the oldest in the State, and the assignment was precipitated by the action of the British Land & Mortgage Company, which advertised a public sale of collateral given by Mr. Purcell to secure his obligation to the company for \$200,000 due April 1 and which he failed to pay.

FRANCIS W. BERKS, the defaulting cashier of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company at El Paso, Tex., has been captured at Salina, Kan., and returned to El Paso for trial. Berks had been in the employ of the company for some time, and his defalcation extended over a considerable period and amounted to about \$18,000.

The State encampment of the Ladies of the G. A. R., met recently at Topeka with delegates present from every circle in the State. The annual report of the department president showed that seven circles have been organized in the department during the past year with 193 members, making the whole number at present seventeen circles and 736 members. The department secretary presented her annual report showing that there had been a gain in membership during the year of 404, and the total amount expended for relief was \$283.70.

The Governor has appointed R. W. Finley, of Decatur County, a member of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College, vice Thomas Henshall, of Wyandotte County, whose term has expired.

The other night the city street car stables at Arkansas City, together with twenty-three horses, four cars and a lot of feed were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss to the company of about \$18,000, on which there was an insurance of \$5,000.

The other evening Sergeant Colebrook shot and instantly killed Private Patten while taking him to Fort Riley. Patten had been on a drunken spree, and tried to escape. He was ordered to stop, but kept on, when Coleman shot him through the heart.

The annual salary list of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has been reduced \$500,000, and other expenses have been cut down \$1,000,000.

The farmers of Thomas County, Kan., have organized a County Alliance. There are 321 branches in the County.

PENSIONERS granted Kansas veteran on the 10th: William K. Copeland, of Lablanche; Nathaniel J. Floyd, of Lowe; John Cahill, of Edwin; George W. Diehl, of St. George; Alexander T. McLean, of Almena; James Elkins, of Somerset; David Straub, of Monet; William P. Owens, of Council Grove; John W. Sampson, of Atchison. John Ingle, of Cherryvale; Andrew M. Easton, of Grainfield; James Gilmore, of Danby; Dennis Botts, of White Cloud; Harrison Robinson, of Topeka; James Carroll, of Alma; Clinton Lewis, of Hunnewell; Oliver Cotrell, of Stanton; Jesse W. Arnold, of Lorraine; John A. Sutherland, of Caldwell; Joseph Machin, of the National Military Home; Benjamin Moody, of Pittsburgh; Francis M. Choote, of Orwath; Samuel McCutcheon, (deceased) of Wichita; Melissa Coran, of Dunlap; Martha Manley, of Bellaire; Anna McCutcheon, of Wichita; Martha Morris, of Watena, and Rebecca J. Courtney, of Horton.

PROF. HAY, State Geologist, was recently in Lawrence to get some of the meteorites lately obtained by Prof. Snow in Kiowa County. He said that the man upon whose land the meteorites fell was about to lose his farm by the foreclosure of a mortgage when he discovered the meteorites. He has sold over \$1,000 worth and paid off the mortgage.

At a recent meeting of the regents of the State University Prof. Frank H. Snow, who for nearly a quarter of a century has held a professorship in the institution, was unanimously chosen chancellor and the salary fixed at \$4,000. Prof. Snow has accepted the position.

At the recent meeting of the ladies of the G. A. R. at Topeka officers were chosen as follows: Mrs. Emma Carlidge, president; senior vice-president, Mrs. Irene Snider, of Oskaloosa; junior vice-president, Mrs. Leona Nugent, of Horton; treasurer, Mrs. Fanny Davis, of Topeka; chaplain, Mrs. Emma Johnson, of Leavenworth; secretary, Miss Ella Wale, of Topeka; council of administration, Mrs. Wall, of Grenola, Mrs. McClellan, of Meriden, and Mrs. Farnsworth, of Richland.

CHANCELLOR SNOW.

The Kansas University fills the Vacant Chair—Other Appointments.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 12.—After a three days' session the regents of the Kansas State University have settled the question of who should be Chancellor of the institution by electing Prof. F. H. Snow at a salary of \$4,000 per annum—\$1,000 less than they offered Rev. Dr. Thwing, of Minneapolis, Minn. The reason for this reduction is not known.

The selection of Prof. Snow gives universal satisfaction here, and undoubtedly the same feeling exists throughout the State. In the present state of affairs it is undoubtedly the very best thing that can be done for the university. Prof. Snow will honor the institution in the Chancellor's chair as he has honored the professorship of natural history.

For twenty-three years Prof. Snow has occupied the chair of natural science and in this quarter of a century's work he has shown himself to be a thorough, conscientious and indefatigable worker. Outside of his regular duties he has prepared a catalogue of over 600 species of the plants of Kansas, a list of animals of the State, a list of the fishes of the State and a list of the insects of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and has collections of these in the university museum comprising 200,000 specimens and over 20,000 species. There is no other State in the Union that contains such a vast accumulation—the work of one man. The entire museum collection is valued at nearly \$1,000,000.

The regents after electing Prof. Snow continued the good work by establishing a chair of geology and electing S. W. Williston, of Yale College, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College and formerly a Kansas man, to preside over it at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

A chair of mental and moral science was also created, but no one has yet been chosen to fill it.

Prof. C. G. Dunlap was elected full professor of English literature. Gertrude Croty was chosen assistant professor in geology at a salary of \$500 per annum.

All the optional studies advised by the professors were adopted and ordered placed in the curriculum.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Report of a Special Committee of Inquiry as to the Operations of the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In a report made to the executive committee of the National Civil-Service Reform League, the special committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the reform law details the investigation made among members of Congress as to the distribution of patronage and says: "It is not an extravagant estimate to say that more than one-third of the entire time of these Congressmen (time which should properly be devoted to their legislative duties) is consumed in the distribution of offices."

The committee inquired into the extent to which this patronage interfered with the proper performance of legislative duties. It found that in the last Congress a little more than 10 per cent of the measures introduced passed both houses. Of the 17,078 measures introduced, more than 11,000 never came out of committee and 1,400 of those reported never reached consideration.

The neglect of public business here shown, the committee thinks, is due to the spoils system. The committee commends highly the Lodge bill for the selection of fourth class postmasters by examination.

SUPREME COURT EVILS.

California Cut-Up Over Legal Delays and Conflicting Decisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A circular has been issued by the California State Bar Association, which contains an address by ex-Judge Thomas P. Stoney, president, in which he states that a well founded dissatisfaction with the condition of the law and with the administration in this State prevails widely. He says there is a deplorable uncertainty as to what the law is, owing to the want of harmony in the opinions of the Justices composing the Supreme Court, and added to this condition of affairs, there is an intolerable delay in obtaining justice in the ordinary courts of judicial procedure. He declares that if the evils complained of are as serious as they are claimed to be, the only adequate remedy will be in a thorough reorganization of the system by an amendment of the Constitution.

Corrupt Aldermen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—The grand jury is making it extremely warm for Chief Clerk Haney and ten or a dozen of the City Council, and it is said that many indictments are to follow the revelations. It developed that a good many aldermen had stone pavements laid in front of their houses free of charge in consideration that they award contracts to the right party. The tender was not made to them in that barefaced way, but they voted and the streets in front of their houses were paved free.

Three Men Frightfully Burned.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 12.—At the Warren factory, Phillipsburg, while the men were running off the molten iron from an immense ladle which had just been filled, by some alleged carelessness it was upset and the contents fell upon the damp ground, causing a terrific explosion. The men were thrown in every direction and three of them were frightfully burned, one fatally. The building was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished with only slight damage. The explosion was heard blocks away.

DEATH CAME AT LAST.

Samuel J. Randall, the Honored Son of Pennsylvania, Finally Gives Up the Unequal Struggle with Disease and Passes Away—His Sufferings were Great, but He Kept Up a Manful Fight to the Last—Biographical.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall died at ten minutes past five o'clock this morning of internal cancer, after a long and painful illness. He was surrounded by his family—his devoted wife and affectionate children—in his last moments. Mr. Randall came to Washington early in last November a sick man, but with hopes of improvement. He expected to be able to take his seat in the House when Congress met in December. But when Congress convened he was unable to leave his home. Subsequently the oath of office as a Representative was administered at his residence by Speaker Reed, and Mr. Randall was made a



Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

member of the committees on rules and appropriations—the two important committees he had served on for so many years. Mr. Randall then hoped to be able to take his seat and participate actively in the affairs of the House at the conclusion of the holiday recess, but the dreaded and fatal malady from which he suffered, slowly but surely made inroads upon his strength, and each month as it passed found him weaker. Mr. Carlisle, his associate on the committee of rules, and Democratic members of the appropriations committee and other Democratic Representatives called frequently at Mr. Randall's home, to consult him about party matters and committee work. Some of them who called occasionally but regularly noticed that Mr. Randall was slowly failing physically, although mentally he was as acute and vigorous as ever; and for the past two months they felt that he would never leave his home alive.

During the last few weeks of his life he suffered very much at times, and he had become greatly emaciated. His devoted wife and children were untiring in their attention all through his sickness, and his friends in Congress (and he had a host of them of both political faiths) contributed much toward his comfort by frequent friendly visits. During his last hours his wife and family were constantly at his bedside. Mr. Randall was unconscious at times during the last day or two of his life, and was speechless toward the end. To Mrs. Randall he smiled a last and fond look of recognition a half hour before his death.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Philadelphia, on October 10, 1828. He came into public life at a very early age as a Democrat, and has never since been re-elected even temporarily. He served four years in the Common Council of his native city, and one term, 1858-59, in the Pennsylvania Legislature as a State Senator.

Mr. Randall was first elected 42d Congress in 1872. He commenced his Congressional life in December, 1865, in the Thirty-eighth Congress (in which Hon. James G. Blair served his first term), thirty-two years after his old friend but political opponent of thirty years standing—the late Wm. D. Kelley—had commenced a career in Congress that lasted nearly thirty years. Mr. Randall was re-elected at every succeeding election, and at the time of his death had served twenty-six years in Congress, or through thirteen Congresses. He was elected for a fourteenth term, but though he took the oath and qualified as a member, he was not able, because of failing health, to take his seat in the present Congress.

Mr. Randall was a candidate for Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress, in 1875, but was defeated by Hon. Michael C. Kerr, by whom he was appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations. At the second session of the same Congress Mr. Randall was chosen for Speaker—Mr. Kerr having died during the recess. Mr. Randall was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-fifth Congress by the Democrats in 1877.

By reason of long service and close attention to his duties Mr. Randall became his most expert parliamentarian on the Democratic side of the House. In familiarity with the rules and all branches of parliamentary law, he perhaps had no superior in either party, and as far back as 1875, when the great contest over the Force bill took place at the close of the Forty-third Congress, Mr. Randall was, by common consent, assigned the leadership of the Democratic minority.

A Plan for Raising a Regiment of Indian Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of War has under consideration a plan for raising a regiment in the regular army which will be composed of Indian soldiers with Indians as non-commissioned officers, the commissioned officers to be detailed from the regular army. He has asked the views of the department on this subject, and the only objection raised is that it would have the effect of reducing the present regular force of the army to 25,000 men, including not to exceed 1,000 Indian scouts. Indian Commissioner Morgan is in favor of this plan, and it is probable that Congress will be asked to make an appropriation for such a regiment.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE AUCTIONEER'S GIFT.

The auctioneer leaped on a chair, and bold and loud and clear.

He poured his cataract of words—just like an auctioneer.

An auction sale of furniture, where some hard bargains were to be had.

Was heard to get his money back, and pay his lawyer's fee.

A humorist of wide renown, this doughty auctioneer.

His horse-play raised the loud guffaw, and brought the answering jeer.

He scattered round his jokes, like rain, on the unjust and just.

Said Stepmama said he "luffed so much he thought that he would bust."

He knocked down bureaus, beds and stoves and clocks and chandeliers.

And a grand piano, which he swore would "last a thousand years."

He rattled out the crockery, and sold the silver-ware.

At last they passed him up, to sell a little baby's chair.

"How much? how much! come, come make a bid: is all your money spent?"

And then a cheap, facetious wag came up and bid: "One cent."

Just then a sad-faced woman, who stood in silence there.

Broke down and cried: "My baby's chair! My poor, dear baby's chair!"

"Here, madam, take your baby's chair," said the softened auctioneer.

"I know its value all too well—my baby died last year—

And if the owner of the chair, our friend, the mortgagee,

Objects to this proceeding, let him send the bill to me!"

Gone was the tone of raillery; the humorist auctioneer

Turned shamed-faced from his audience, to brush away a tear;

The laughing crowd was awed and still, no tearless eye was there

When the weeping woman reached and took her little baby's chair.

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

MATCH MAKING.

The Story of a Match That Got Out of Order.

"What do you think?" said my wife to me one evening. "Mr. Edwards is going to sell a hundred feet from his lovely lawn."

It is her custom to entertain me at the evening meal with dissertations upon various subjects of ephemeral interest; sometimes it is the iniquities of the maid-servants; sometimes, the ailments of the children; occasionally, it is the actions and intentions of our neighbors and other acquaintances. These discourses are usually so absorbing and exhaustive, that she is wholly taken up with her theme, and requires but little evidence of interest from me. If I can manage to hit upon the requisite alternation of "indeed" and "I suppose so," I have ample opportunity for reflecting upon other affairs. In this case I sagely remarked:

"Indeed!"

"Wouldn't it be horrid if any unpleasant person should buy it and build there? Every one in the neighborhood now is nice, and it would be too bad if the street should be spoiled."

"I suppose so," I returned, vaguely.

"But then, some very nice person might get it, and that, of course, would be a real gain to all of us. I wish we could get some friend of ours there. Poor Mr. Edwards is so anxious to sell; he needs the money, Mrs. Edwards told me, in his business. That bank failure was a dreadful thing for him."

"Indeed!"

"Now, you're not paying a bit of attention to me, for you told me all about that bank failure yourself, and explained how it affected Mr. Edwards so. I do wish you would listen to me. But about the lawn—if only some friend of ours would buy it and build there!"

"But most of our friends are settled in houses that seem to suit them very well," I returned, weakly.

"That's true enough; but then, just suppose some of them wanted to change; or—the idea was a sudden inspiration, as I could see by the lighting up of her face—"just suppose some of them should get married! Let me see: who is the very nicest girl I know?"

From this point she branched off into a discussion of the characters and accomplishments of her female acquaintances, which need not be repeated; and was no nearer a decision when bedtime came, than she had been at the beginning. I think it was that very evening, after a due consideration of all the interests involved, that I decided to invest as largely as possible in a certain stock which brought me in a good deal of money.

The next evening she met me at the front gate with an air of triumph.

"It was so stupid of me not to think of her before; but wouldn't it be delightful if your sister Belle were to marry and settle upon Mr. Edwards' lawn?"

"Rather cool in winter, I should think; and rainy weather might dampen the ardor of love."

"Now, Harry, don't be so smart; you know well enough what I mean, so why can't you give me a sensible answer?"

"But I have not heard that there is any near prospect of Belle's marriage. Is she engaged?"

"No; but just as soon as I can think of any one nice enough for her, I shall invite her to visit us, and try my hand at match-making."

"O, don't," I entreated, "for matches are made in Heaven, and I don't want you to go there just yet."

"Not all are made there," she rejoined, shaking her fluffy little head very sagely.

"But I don't want Belle to marry unless the match is made there."

"O, well, of course; but I reckon I can help matters along some. Just let me decide upon the man, and I'll have Belle here, and do things up in a hurry. I am going to write to-morrow for her to come, and make up my mind about him while she is getting ready. I would have written to-day, but I wanted to consult you about it first."

As this was her usual method of con-

sulting me, I did not think it worth while to suggest that she had only announced her intention. I had no objections to Belle's visiting us.

The letter of invitation was duly dispatched, and that of acceptance received. Belle wrote:

I have some thing very particular to tell you, but I shall not enter into particulars until you see me. Now, aren't you dying to know? I will tell you just this, to whet your curiosity the more: Harry is sure to be on the best of terms with his future brother-in-law.

"Isn't it too bad?" demanded my wife; "just as I had decided who was the nicest man we know, Belle has to write that she is already engaged. It's some horrid fellow, who will never come here to live; and I'm sure I don't know who will buy Mr. Edwards' lawn."

"If he is in any kind of business—and if he's of any account—of course he is—he could not very well pick up and move here, just to oblige Mr. Edwards by buying his lawn. Our neighbor is a very pleasant man, and most of his friends would do much to oblige him, but Belle's fiancé probably never heard of him."

To this elaborate bit of consolation my wife paid not the slightest attention, but pursued her own line of thought.

"I had quite set my heart on it," she said, plaintively; "and you yourself know that he is really nice—almost nice enough for Belle."

"Perhaps if I knew who you had in mind—" I ventured.

"Why, your particular friend, Charlie Mitchell, of course. Who else should it be? I don't believe there ever was such a stupid man!"

"I never found him so," I returned; "and I did not know that stupidity was any element of niceness."

Although I said this with all the gravity at my command, it was not considered worthy an answer; my wife merely improved upon nature by tilting her nose a little higher than usual.

It was some days before she recovered from the effects of the disappointment; but before Belle arrived she had settled to break the existing engagement and bring about a match between my sister and my most intimate friend.

"I am afraid," I remarked a few evenings after she had come to this dogmatic determination, "that there are more difficulties in the way of making a match between Belle and Charlie than you have reckoned upon."

"What do you mean?"

"Mitchell dropped in to see me, today about that very piece of ground of Edwards'. He wants to settle down, he says; and as he has no one dependent upon him, that can mean only one thing. He looked pretty sheepish, too, like an engaged man is apt to."

"Why didn't you ask him all about it? I hope it isn't that horrid Clara Manning, but I'm afraid it is. Well, there's one consolation: he'll soon get tired of her. And I'm sure if he knew Belle better, it would all come right. They just seem made for each other."

From this it would appear that she was not daunted by the prospect before her; she had two engagements to break, and another one to make; but she did not doubt her own ability in the least.

I had one or two other short talks with Mitchell which confirmed me in the belief that he was going to be married, and that very speedily; but he seemed to take it for granted that I knew all about it, so that I did not like to confess my ignorance. Once, indeed, he said to me:

"Wait until your sister comes, and then you'll hear the full particulars."

I knew that he had made occasional visits to the small town where my relatives live, and at once concluded that his ladylove was some one whom Belle knew; but I rejoined:

"I reckon Belle will be so taken up with her own affairs, that she will not have much time or thought to devote to others."

"I hope not," returned Mitchell, with a queer smile; and just then we were interrupted.

I duly communicated the result of these conversations to my wife; for she closely questioned me regarding my intercourse with him. She had been unable to ascertain from outsiders the name of Mitchell's fiancé; but as Miss Manning had simpered and bridled when the subject was hinted at, she was firmly convinced that her original supposition was true.

Like a wise general, she had her plan of campaign arranged beforehand. She had made up her mind to ignore both existing engagements, and throw Belle and Charlie together as much as possible. I was sworn to secrecy regarding her intentions.

"Forfeither one of them should get to hear of it—should get even a suspicion of it—opposition would be aroused at once, and I might as well give up. I am sure that if they are together a great deal, each will learn to like the other a great deal better than those that they are engaged to now."

With much ungrammatical conclusion she rested content until Belle came.

I am afraid to say how far ahead she had planned for this intercourse; I know that she had written down her projects for at least three weeks, four or more evenings in each week; Charlie was to be invited to the house—without Miss Manning, of course; we were not supposed to know of their engagement—or asked to be one of a party bent on some expedition; when, of course, he was to be detailed as Belle's escort.

My sister arrived at last. She was evidently very anxious to tell my wife about her betrothal, but that clever little woman deferred the confidence for some time; she must have had a feeling that, after she had been told the news, she would be acting a treacherous part in endeavoring to break the engagement. But at last Belle conquered. She had arrived late in the evening; the news was told the next day. I was not present at the time, but my wife beckoned me upstairs as I entered the house that evening.

"They're in the parlor," she announced, as she softly closed the bedroom door; "he's been here nearly an hour, now."

As I had not the least idea who it was that she meant, I simply looked inquiringly. She has, in general, a contempt for antecedents, which is quite puzzling.

"Belle and her fiancé, of course," she

rejoined, impatiently, in answer to the look, "and who do you think he is."

"I am sure I can not guess."

"It's the most horrid thing I ever heard of; it's Charlie Mitchell himself!"

"Horrid! Why?"

"Yes, horrid. Just as I was looking forward to so much pleasure, breaking the engagement between Belle and that dreadful fellow I didn't know, and Charlie and that despicable Clara Manning, and then getting them to fall in love with each other—but nothing ever does turn out as I want it to. They are the most provoking couple I ever saw, and I hope Mr. Edwards has sold his lawn to somebody else, I do so. I don't care if he sells it for a site for a row of tenement houses."—Miriam K. Davis, in Good Housekeeping.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

How a Priest Saved a New York Police Officer's Life.

Sergeant Sims, of the Nineteenth precinct, relates a thrilling experience of his during the troublous times of the Orange riots in 1871. He was a roundsman then in the Sixteenth precinct, and on the day of the memorable parade, when the militia were called out to protect the Orangemen, he was detailed on duty on Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

"The procession," he said, "was guarded by the 54th, 22d and 23d regiments, and had marched from Twenty-third street into Eighth avenue, when the mob closed in on them, and with clubs and pistols attempted to break through the cordon of military. The commanders of the regiments ordered them to disperse three or four times, and upon their refusal, ordered the soldiers to fire. The first volley did no damage, and the rioters, thinking the guns were loaded with blank cartridges, made a furious onslaught, just as word was echoed down the line to fire again. This time their aim was true, and fifteen or twenty men fell dead and a number more were wounded, the rest scattered like sheep. The procession then passed on and the police stepped in and assisted in removing the wounded. I became separated from my men by the surging crowd, who, maddened at the sight of blood, were in no mood to tolerate the sight of a blue-coat. Lying on an oyster stand on the street corner, with a newspaper over his face, was the body of a man shot through the heart. As I raised the paper I recognized an old school-mate. The mob were fast returning to the scene and were being harangued by a man named Cunningham, who noted my presence and warned the crowd. They were almost wild, and the cry went up that I was responsible for the man's death. Matters looked threatening. To raise my night stick and attempt to force my way out would have been the signal for a general attack; to draw a revolver would have been still worse, and I would have been stoned to death in a moment. I turned to the mob and said: 'Men, this man was one of my dearest friends; we went to the same school and grew up together.' This staggered the crowd for a minute, and just then a priest pushed his way through the excited crowd, and reaching out his hand, said: 'Oliver, how are you?' The effect was almost magical. Father Evans, the priest, linked his arm through mine, and we walked through the crowd without trouble. Father Evans was also a school-mate of mine, and we had always been great friends as boys, but I never welcomed him quite as cordially as then, and it was his presence that saved my life."—N. Y. Star.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH

That Many Persons Do When They Engage a Physician.

When you buy a ticket from any of the leading railroad companies they can not promise you, if they are truthful, that they will take you to New York in time to catch the steamer to Europe. Many things might happen to delay the train—wreckage, fire, flood, tornado—you might die yourself. A berth in one of the finest ocean steamers does not assure you that you will land safe in Liverpool, Queenstown or Havre. You contract to have your house built according to certain plans and specifications, the house to be finished and ready for occupancy on a certain date. Do you always find it ready at the promised time? When you occupy the house do not the windows often move with difficulty, the doors close badly, cracks appear in the plastering, the plumbing unsatisfactory? You find that the plans and specifications were not followed. You get on the cable car and pay your nickel, to ride a few blocks, or a few miles. The cable breaks or the grip gives out and you are compelled to walk. In none of these cases mentioned, and hundreds more could be cited, can you be assured that what you desire will be granted. There is nothing certain but death and taxes.

When you call upon a physician, you very often demand from him more than you would from the railroad company, the steamship company, the contractor, or anybody else. You often say, "Doctor, what will you take to cure me?" You may have been sick for many years. Your parents may have been delicate people and started you in life with inherited tendencies to disease. You may have injured yourself by bad habits—you may refuse to correct these bad habits when pointed out. Notwithstanding these facts, you want to be "cured." No honest physician will promise you "cure." He would not guarantee a cure for a scratch of a pin, for men have died from as trifling a matter as a scratch of a pin. Cure, formerly meant, "to care for." He will do that. Quacks promise cures; the true physician never uses the word, except in its sense "to care for." Remembering the instances cited above—the uncertainty of earthly things—no intelligent person should ask a physician to guarantee a cure; and if a so-called physician undertakes to make such guarantee, every intelligent person should know that the guarantor is a quack.—Health Monitor.

The great contest between tea and coffee, as to which is to be the universal beverage, is gradually leaning to tea. As long back as the memory of man goes "cold tea" has always had the edge.

BLOUSES AND WAISTS.

Novelties in Tennis Flannels, Washable Silks and Silk Petticoats.

The new tennis flannels and washable silks for blouses for the house, for traveling and for tennis have broad stripes of a color on white, either in solid stripes or narrow irregular stripes forming the broad ones. Blue stripes prevail as usual, but there are also gayer stripes of red and green, and very quiet gray or brown stripes. These blouses are again made in the masculine fashion already so popular, with a shallow yoke like that of men's shirts, and a wide box pleat down the front. They have a straight turned-over collar, and shirt sleeves with wristbands, and are cut long enough to tuck in under the skirt belt, but held in shape by a drawing-string at the waist line.

Figured foulards and Scotch plain surahs are made into pretty house waists, trimmed with a ruffle going up from the belt in front and around the shoulders. This ruffle may be of lace, of foulard or of plain India silk. Deep collarettes of India silk are on other waists, and a belt of velvet ribbon is tied in front. Violet, gray or grayish blue surah satins or silk surah waists are shaped by lengthwise tucks extending high above the waist line both in front and back. Black lace waists are made full and striped with ribbon; black surah waists have a lace ruff put very full around the shoulders, and pointed to the waist in front.

Point de Genes in piece lace is very effectively used at the top of bodices lined with silk, where it forms a yoke or merely a pointed plastron, while the dress fabric of crepon or of silk is drawn from each side, from over and under the arms, in front and back, to meet a pointed belt of the white lace. Large sleeves with deep cuffs of the point de Genes complete such waists. Pale gray or violet crepon made in this way is a very refined dress, the skirt in plain English shape, or else slightly draped by three velvet bows on each hip.

Scotch plaid silk skirts are imported in quite gay colors, with two pinked frills at the foot, to wear either as petticoats or as matinee skirts with a fancy jacket or blouse. Silk petticoats are very popular and come in extravagant and charming varieties, as in slender stripes of pale green with white, or yellow with white, woven like accordion pleats, the foot of the skirt finished with lace flounces; or of pale gray taffeta cut out in Vandyses at the foot to fall over black lace flounces and ruffles of the silk pinked; or the whole skirt is of changeable blue and brown or green taffeta cut up in vandyses over a deep flounce. The English divided skirt modified by French modistes is made of surah pressed in accordion pleats, and is especially liked in black surah with insertions and ruffles of black lace.—Harper's Bazar.

How to Remake a Bodice.

When a bodice is worn out around the arm, axles or darts it can be freshened with a contrasting fabric like velvet, surah or figured woolen, applied as full fronts, sewing them in the under-arm seam and gathering the material in the arm circle nearly to the top of the shoulder; then draw all the fullness in easy folds to the short point, and fastening there under a long, slender buckle, which is sewed to one side of the folds and hooked over to the other when on. If a round waist is preferred in front, cut off the point, lap the loose fronts and use a wide belt from the side seams and buckle, or a loosely folded empire belt, shaped to a rounding point below the waist line by drawing the upper folds tighter than the under ones. For a hollow-chested person cover the upper part of the bodice with a drapery sewn in the right shoulder seam in graceful fullness, rounded over the bust, shaped to fit in soft drapery around the collar, and looked up on the left shoulder seam, with a trimming on the bottom, of silk drops or fringe. If of contrasting goods, a girle from the side seams, shaped to the edge of the bodice front and cuffs of the same transform an otherwise shabby bodice.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Narcotics Used by Women.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of Woman says, upon the increasing use of narcotics by women: "Alcohol is the narcotic most frequently used. But I could give you a formidable list of narcotics which women in all ranks of society are daily using: Chloral, chlorodyne, ether chloroform less used by women here than in America, sal volatile, eau de Cologne, and so on. I have known ladies addicted to alcohol drink three bottles of brandy a day. A bottle a day is by no means an uncommon quantity. I have had patients who had habituated themselves to two ounces (900 grains) of chloral as their daily allowance. Twenty grains of chloral, I may say, is a full medicinal dose. I have treated patients who have been in the habit of swallowing eight ounces of chlorodyne a day; and I have known ladies who could take a pint of chlorodyne in the twenty-four hours. Both tea and coffee are used in excess. I found a patient insensible in her room one day who had drunk nothing but tea. But she had consumed a pound of tea in the day. Tobacco, in the form of cigars as well as of cigarettes, is constantly resorted to. Thirty cigarettes a day has been the allowance of some of my patients."—N. Y. Sun.

The Prince at Monte Carlo.

Let us look at some of the people, writes a Monte Carlo correspondent of the Illustrated American. The Prince of Wales comes every year, but he never enters the gaming rooms. It would never do. The moment he did so the fact would be telegraphed to all the English colonies of the world that the Prince was in evil ways. He dines at the Grand Hotel. Some people think it very fine to be placed at the table where the Prince once sat. When you enter the dining-room at this hotel the head waiter informs you with a charming manner that "all the tables are engaged." You give him a fee and he seats you "at the table of the Prince." It does not matter which table he seats you at, he always tells you the same story after he has been paid. When the Prince is actually dining at the Grand Club tables are given to the head waiter for a table next to him.

CHINAMEN IN AMERICA.

Glimpse at a Boarding-House in Mont Street, New York.

In the Chinese boarding-houses of New York the thrift which is a national characteristic rules pre-eminently. In location every thing is sacrificed to economy. The cheapest floor in the cheapest house that can be found is selected. The proprietor, or, as is usually the case, the firm of two or three members who run the boarding-house, fence off a little room with boards for a private apartment for themselves, and often two or three small rooms will be made in the same way for boarders who are willing to pay a little extra for privacy, but the rest of the floor is one large room, which serves for sleeping, cooking and eating, and is used for a general-sitting-room as well. These rooms are furnished scantily. There are rows of bunks along the walls, a large table in the middle of the room, a cooking stove at one end, and a number of stools. On the table are two tea-pots, filled respectively with hot tea and cold. The bunks resemble those on shipboard, and are built in tiers. Little knees of wood on the upright posts form a sort of ladder for climbing to the upper rows. Instead of mattresses, each bunk is provided with a carpeting of Canton matting, and the pillows are of wood, either log-shaped or made of board like a footstool. The bed-clothing is sometimes of blankets but the Chinese who have not grown accustomed to American ways prefer a coverlet stuffed with cotton. They also take advantage of the fact, so well known and so seldom utilized by Americans, that paper is an excellent non-conductor of heat, and they frequently line their bed-clothes with it. Over each bunk is a small shelf, on which the boarder is expected to place his bed-clothes on arising. There the clothing remains during the day in a neat cylindrical roll. Some person of the household washes the matting and woodwork daily, for the Chinese are, as a rule, exceedingly cleanly. Three daily meals are prepared. For breakfast their favorite dishes are rice, tripe, fish and meat balls, but they may be said to live principally on rice. A Chinaman will eat, on an average, probably half a pound of this a day. Dinner consists of rice, pork, fish and usually some Chinese vegetable stewed with meat or poultry, and soup, which is served last. The pork is seasoned by being soaked in strong sauces like Worcestershire, and the fish is commonly dried. All food is cut into convenient morsels to be picked up on chop-sticks, for the Chinamen will not do at table the work of carving, which, he insists, belongs to the kitchen. The supper is very light, consisting of the inevitable rice and one or two small portions of meat. The Chinese are sociable and exceedingly hospitable, always inviting their friends to meals if they are around at meal-times, and are fond of social visiting outside of business hours. Their hospitality, indeed, is often lavish. It is a frequent occurrence for one of the boarders to provide for the whole household a special dish to supplement or take the place of the regular fare at some meal. They devote their evenings generally to social pleasures, visiting and playing games of dominoes or cards for trifling stakes. Nearly all are smokers either of tobacco or opium.—N. Y. World.

SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Were It Not for Their Dogs Their Existence Would Be a Dreary One.

Were it not for his dog Tommy Atkins in India would find things hang heavy on his hands; for his life would get rusty for the want of a whistle, his hands be idle when not teaching his dog tricks. A favorite holiday and Sunday morning's pastime was to go rat-catching. Around most Indian cantonments there are usually plenty of rat-holes, mostly inhabited, and to dislodge rats was our favorite sport. Calling together our pack we retired to the neighborhood of the rat-holes and commenced operations. Now, no ordinary dog can follow a rat into his hole. Certainly he can tear up a good deal of soil from around the mouths of the holes, but that is all. If sniffing in a rat's hole would oust a rat, then our dogs would have succeeded, for the vigorous way in which they sniffed in those holes would have turned many a hole inside out. But those artful rodents—conscious of a dog's sniffing powers, mayhap—burrowed their holes both deep and winding, and only to fit a rat's circumference, so that they had to be circumferenced independently of dogs' claws and sniffs. But out those rats had to come; so we went for buckets of water ourselves or hired a native water-carrier to fetch us some, when, by sheer swamping out, the rats quitted their holes and came on top. Then our expectant dogs had their innings; for the half-drowned rats, after a peep at daylight again, only escaped drowning to find themselves seized by the back, pitched high above a dog's head with a broken spine and their life shaken out of them. It was interesting, too, to see the younger dogs trying their first bite and learning rat-catching tricks from their older brethren. We used to stand round and enjoy the fun; and, I'm sure, felt sorry that we hadn't dog's jaws for the nonce, so that we might get down on our hands and knees and enjoy a good "rat worry." Anyhow, we used to follow our dogs' movements with an eye for a rat and our jaws in motion, while our teeth snapped and our chins dropped as we saw them gazing the rats their coup.—St. James' Gazette.

—A Pickaway County (O.) farmer has a \$2,000 renter on his farm. When he came to settle with him the renter told him he had not realized a cent off the property in six years. The owner said: "I do not want a man to work on my farm and make no money. You say you have made nothing for the past six years; the times have been hard, and you are the kind of man we want on our farm. I want you to stay on the farm, and if you will do so I will give you \$200 a year for the six years you have made no money and deduct \$200 from next year's rent, making \$1,400 in all." The renter promptly accepted.

QUICK-WITTED BIRDS.

A Scotch Naturalist Watches Them Open Shell-Fish.

In studying the habits of birds, one can not but be struck with the fact that, in proportion to their many dangers, experiences and pleasures, they become warm-hearted, quick-witted, bold or timid, ferocious or cunning, passionate as the falcon or deliberate as the rook, according to the life they have to lead. And, more than this, we find that they display in many ways a remarkably high degree of intelligence.

The water hen, for instance—which is found from Siberia to the Cape—has a kind of human facility, as Mr. Ruskin observes, in adapting itself to climate, as well as almost human domesticity of temper, with curious fineness of sagacity and sympathies in taste. A family of them, much petted by a lady, were constantly adding materials to their nests, and made real havoc in the flower garden; for, though straw and leaves are their chief ingredients, they seem to have an eye for beauty, and the old hen has been seen surrounded with a brilliant wreath of scarlet anemones! This aesthetic water hen, with her mate, lived at Cheddle, in Staffordshire, in the rectory moat, for several seasons, always, however, leaving it in the spring. Being constantly fed, the pair became quite tame, built their nest in a thorn bush covered with ivy, which had fallen into the water and, when the young were a few days old, the parents brought them up close to the drawing-room window, where they were regularly fed with wheat. And, as the lady of the house paid them the greatest attention, they learned to look upon her as their natural protectress and friend, so much so that one bird in particular, which was much persecuted by the rest, would, when attacked, fly to her for refuge; and, whenever she called, the whole flock, as tame as barn door fowls, quitted the water and assembled round, to the number of seventeen. They also made other friends in the dogs belonging to the family, approaching them without fear, though hurrying off with great alarm on the appearance of a strange dog.

Frank Buchland gives several curious instances of the special habits of some birds in procuring their food. The blackbirds, thrushes, etc., carry snails considerable distances for the purpose of breaking their shells against some rock or stone. Thomas Edward, the Scottish naturalist, describes gulls and ravens flying to a great height with crab or other shell-fish, and letting them fall on stones in order to smash the shells; and, if they do not break on the first attempt, he says they pick them up again and carry them up yet higher, repeating the operation again and again till the shell is broken. Ravens often resort to this contrivance. Darwin tells of a bird having been repeatedly seen to hop on a poppy stem, and shake the head with his bill till many seeds were scattered, when it sprang to the ground and ate up the seeds.

Some birds are gifted with a sense of observation approaching to some thing very like reasoning faculties, as the following anecdote proves: At a gentleman's house in Staffordshire, the pheasants are fed out of one of those boxes, the lid of which rises with the pressure of the pheasant standing on the rail in front of the box. A water hen, observing this, went and stood upon the rail as soon as the pheasant had quitted it; but the weight of the bird being insufficient to raise the lid of the box, so as to enable it to get at the corn, the water hen kept jumping on the rail to give additional impetus to its weight. This partially succeeded, but not to the satisfaction of the sagacious bird which, therefore went off; and, soon returning with a bird of its own species, the united weight of the two had the desired effect, and the successful pair enjoyed the benefit of their ingenuity.—Month.

NIHILIST STEPNAK.

A Very Hard Worker, But Not so Successful as He Deserves.

Stepnak the Russian Nihilist, who is spending some years of exile in London, is not as prosperous as he might be, although he has recently been paid a big sum for his new work on Nihilism. He is one of the most industrious workers in London; he is always writing or studying. He spends hour after hour in the British Museum, accompanied by his charming wife. They ransack through the big books, make piles of notes, and then the great Socialist goes home and to work. He is possessed of a wonderful constitution, for frequently, after spending an entire day in the museum, he dines very frugally, then goes into his little study and remains there until daybreak. But somehow, with all his hard work, he does not seem to make as much headway as he should. He is occasionally seen at the clubs and the theater, but he does not make a practice of going much into society. He writes English with ease, but in speaking often seems lost for the right word. He has a small army of friends who stick to him loyally, and in their society and that of his books he seems happy. He is perhaps the best informed man in England on the Russian question. He has been asked to come to America and take the lecture platform, but I doubt whether he would be a success here. He could hardly tell us any thing new, and his use of English is not such that our public would be pleased with. He seems to recognize this fact, and goes on plodding, studying and writing, hoping that the sun may break through the black clouds that obscure him, and that he may wake up some morning and find that the Russian dynasty is a thing of the past.—Philadelphia Times.

—The growth of the nails on the left hand requires eight to ten days more than those on the right. The growth is more rapid in children than in adults, and goes on faster in summer than in winter. It requires an average of 182 days for the renewal of the nails in cold weather, and but 116 in warm weather.

—An Adelaide, Australia, daily paper has in its employ three men named Day. One of them is called Sun-Day, because he is a clergyman, another being the cashier, is called Pay-Day, and the third, being a law reporter, goes by the name of Judgment-Day.

THE BETTER WAY.

Who serves his country best? Not he who, for a brief and stormy space...

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 NICHOLLS, after CATON WOODVILLE and ORSHIFFENBERGER.

CHAPTER XIV. OF THE VAILED WORDS OF CHARMION; OF THE PASSING OF HARMACHIS INTO THE PRESENCE OF CLEOPATRA; OF THE DEATH OF HARMACHIS.

"I WAS NIGHT, and I sat alone within my chamber, waiting the moment when, as it was agreed, Charmion should summon me to pass down to Cleopatra. Alone I sat, and there before me lay the dagger that was to pierce her. Long and keen it was, and the handle was formed of a sphinx of solid gold. Alone I sat, questioning the future; but no answer came. At length I looked up, and behold! Charmion stood before me, Charmion, no longer gay and bright, but pale of face and hollow-eyed.

"Royal Harmachis," she said, "Cleopatra summons thee presently, to declare to her the voices of the stars."

"It is well, Charmion," I answered. "Are all things in order?"

"Yes, my Lord; all things are in order; well primed with wine, Paulus guards the gates, the eunuchs are withdrawn to save on the legionaries sleep, and already Sepsa and his force lie hid without. Naught has been neglected, and no lamb skipping at the shamble doors can be more innocent of its doom than is Queen Cleopatra."

"It is well," I said again; "let us be going!" And rising, I placed the dagger in the bosom of my robe. Taking a cup of wine that stood near I drank deep of it, for food had I scarce tasted all that day.

"One word," she said hurriedly, "for it is not yet time: last night—ah, last night!"—and her bosom heaved—"I dreamed a dream that hant me strangely, and perchance thou also didst dream a dream."

"Twas all a dream and 'tis forgotten; is it not so, my Lord?"

"Yes, yea," I said; "why troublest thou me thus at such an hour?"

"Nay, I know not; but to-night, Harmachis, Fate is in labor of a great event, and in her painful throes mayhap she'll crush me in her grip—me or thee, or the twin of us, Harmachis. And if that be so—well, I would hear from thee before 'tis done, that 'twas naught but a dream, and that dream forgot."

"Yes, 'tis all a dream," I said, idly; "thou and I, and the solid earth, and this heavy night of terror—ay, and this keen-pointed knife—what are these but dreams, and with what face shall the waking come?"

"So, now thou faltest in my humor, Royal Harmachis. As thou sayest, we dream; and while we dream yet can the vision change. For wonderful are the fantasies of dreams, seeing that they have no stability, but vary like the vaporous edge of sunset clouds, building now this thing and now that, being now dark and heavy and now walk with splendor. Therefore, before we wake to-morrow, tell me one word. Is that vision of last night, wherein I seemed to be quite ashamed, and thou didst seem to laugh upon my shame, a fixed fantasy, or can it, perchance, yet change its countenance? For remember, when that waking comes, the vagaries of our sleep will be more unalterable and more enduring than are the pyramids. Then will they be gathered into that changeless region of the past where all things, great and small—ay, even dreams, Harmachis—are, each in its own semblance, frozen into stone and built within the Tomb of Time immortal."

As I had never seen her wear before; 'twas sadder and more fateful than any stamp that grief can set upon the brow.

For—though, being blinded by my own folly and the trouble at my heart, I knew it not—with that smile, for Charmion the Egyptian died the happiness of youth, find the hope of love, and burst asunder the holy links of duty. With that smile did she consecrate herself to evil, did she renounce her country and her Gods, and trample on her oath. Ay, that smile marks the spot where the stream of history changed its course. For had I never seen it on her face, Octavianus had not bestridden the world, and Egypt had once more been free and great.

And yet 'twas but a woman's smile! "Why lookest thou thus strangely, girl?" I asked.

"In dreams we smile," she answered. "And now 'tis time; follow thou me. Be firm and prosper Royal Harmachis!" And bending forward, she took my hand and kissed it. Then, with one strange look, she turned and led the way down the stair through the empty halls.

In the chamber that is called the Alabaster Hall, of which the roof is upborne by columns of black marble, we stayed. For beyond was the private chamber of Cleopatra, even so same wherein I had seen her sleeping.

"Abide thou here," she said, "while I tell Cleopatra of thy coming," and she glided from my side.

For long I stood, mayhap in all for half an hour, counting my own heart beats and, as in a dream, striving to gather up my strength to that which lay before me.

At length came Charmion back, her head held low and walking heavily.

"Cleopatra waits thee," she said, "pass on, there is no guard."

"Where do I meet thee when what must be done is done?" I asked, hoarsely.

"Thou meetest me here, and then to Paulus. Be firm and prosper. Fare thee well."

And so I went; but at the curtain I turned suddenly, and there in the midst of that lonely lamp-lit hall I saw a strange sight. Far away, in such a fashion that the light struck full upon her, stood Charmion, her head thrown back, her white arms stretched as though to clasp, and her girlish face a stamp of anguished passion so terrible to behold that indeed I can not tell it! For she believed that I, whom she loved, was passing to my death, and this was her last farewell to me.

But of this matter I knew naught; so with another passing pang of wonder I drew aside the curtains, gained the doorway and stood within Cleopatra's chamber. And there, upon a silken couch at the far end of the perfumed chamber, clad in wonderful white attire, rested Cleopatra. In her hand was a jeweled fan of ostrich plumes, where-with she gently fanned herself, and by her side was her harp of ivory, and a little table whereon were flutes and zobelets and a flask of ruby-colored wine. Slowly I drew near through the soft dim light to where in all her glowing beauty lay the wonder of the world. And, indeed, never have I seen her look so fair as she did upon that fatal night. Couched in her amber cushions she seemed to shine as a star on the twilight's glow. From her hair and robes came perfume,

And now her lips met mine. From her lips fell music, and in her heavenly eyes all lights changed and gathered as in the ominous opal's disk.

And this was the woman whom I must slay!

Slowly I drew near, hovering as I came; but she took no heed. She lay there, and the jeweled fan floated to and fro like the bright wing of some hovering bird.

At length I stood before her, and she glanced up, the ostrich plumes pressed against her breast as though to hide its beauty.

"What! friend, art thou come?" she said. "Tis well; for I grew lonely here. Nay, 'tis a weary world! We know so many faces, and so few there are whom we love to see again. Well, stand not there so mute, but be seated." And she pointed with her fan to a silken chair that was placed nigh to her feet.

Once more I bowed and took the seat. "I have obeyed the Queen's desire," I said, "and with much care and skill worked out the lessons of the stars; and here is the record of my labor. If the Queen permits I will expound it to her." And I rose, in order that I might pass round the couch and, as she read, stab her in the back.

"Nay, Harmachis," she said quietly, and with a slow and lovely smile. "Bide thou where thou art, and give me the writing. By Serapis! thy face is too comely for me to wish to lose the sight of it!"

Checked in this my design, I could do naught but hand her the papers, thinking to myself that as she read I would arise suddenly and plunge the dagger to her heart. She took it, and, as she did so, touched my hand. Then she made pretense to read. But no word did she read, for I saw that her eyes were fixed upon me over the edge of the scroll.

chords. Then her low voice broke out in perfect and most sweet song.

And thus she sang: Night on the sea, and night upon the sky, And music in our hearts, we floated here, Lulled by the low sea voices, thou and I, And the wind's kisses in my cloudy hair; And thou didst gaze on me and call me fair— Enfolded by the starry robe of night— And then thy slaying thrills upon my air, Voice of the heart's desire and Love's delight.

Adrift, with startle skies above, With starlit seas below, We move with all the suns that move, With all the seas that flow; For, bond or free, Earth, Sky and Sea Whirl with our circling will, And thy heart drieth on to me, And only Time stands still.

Between two shores of Death we drift, Behind are things forgot; Before the tide is driving swift To lands be hidden not, And bending forward, she took my hand and kissed it. Then, with one strange look, she turned and led the way down the stair through the empty halls.

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"Why placest thou thy hand within thy robe?" she asked presently; for, indeed, I clutched the dagger's hilt. "Is thy heart stirred?"

"O Queen," I said, "it beats high."

"I've won!" she cried, shaking back her long hair, "I've won, and for the stake of Egypt—why, 'twas a game worth playing! With this dagger, then, thou wouldst have slain me, O my Royal rival, whose myrmidons e'en now are gathered at my palace gates! Art still awake? Now, what hinders me that I should not plunge it to thy heart!"

I heard and feebly pointed to my breast, for faint was I to die. She drew herself to the full of her imperial height, and the great knife glittered in her hand. Down it came till its edges pricked my flesh.

"Nay," she cried again, and least it from her, "too well I like thee. Pity 'twere to slay such a man! I give thee thy life. Live on, lost Pharaoh! Live on, poor fallen thing, blasted by a woman's wit! Live on, Harmachis—to adorn my triumph!"

Then she right me; and in my ears I only heard the song of the nightingale, the mur-

mur of the sea, and the music of Cleopatra's laugh. And as I sank away the sound of that low laugh still followed me into the land of sleep, and still it follows me through life to death.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NIGHT IN BRAZIL. A Country Where the "Voiceless Earth and Silent Air" Are Unbroken.

The long line of sweet singers who have chanted the praises of silent night has evidently been unbroken by any "Cantigas" from the wilds of Brazil; for there the "voiceless earth and silent air" are all unknown, and night is but another name for noise.

The approach of sundown is announced by the cicada, which, after a preliminary noise like the winding of a clock sends forth into the air a long shrill sound like the whistle of a locomotive. From all directions the strange note shrieks in different keys, recalling the far-off Carillone of Clapham, and waiving thoughts of "home" in the stranger's heart.

The "cigarra," as it is called in Brazil, is an immense brown beetle, about four or five inches long, with large and beautifully transparent wings. It flies rapidly from tree to tree, and rarely utters its unmelodious note except at sundown, on account of which fact it has received from the English the appropriate name of "the six o'clock express." So wonderfully close is the resemblance that in districts where they abound it has been found necessary so to vary the locomotive whistle as to distinguish it from the note of the cicada. No sooner have the "cigarras" heralded the night than the sun sinks in a splendor undreamed of in the cold north, even by our most imaginative artist, the brilliant coloring of Turner being often rivaled or rather surpassed. At times the sun presents exactly the appearance of a globe of fire; blood-red and almost terrible in its intensity, it lights up the sky with a crimson glow, bringing out into marvellous relief whatever stands out against the horizon, it may be the waving branches of the coco palm or the long hart's-tongue-shaped leaves of the banana. Rapidly through many an opalescent tint the sky fades into darkness, no sweet twilight intervening in a shadowy border land, but in a quarter of an hour day has become night, and then—the time for the singing of insects is come! Not insects alone, birds are equally active; one which the natives call "Petique" is an evening rather than a night bird, and usually sings just as the sun is setting, beginning with a very prolonged note, and then rapidly passing into an octave in regular chromatic intervals, a species of bird music which has rather an extraordinary effect. Sometimes from far off is heard a sound, doleful and eerie in the extreme, like the cry of a human being in distress, Oh! Oh!!! Oh!!! four notes descending the scale, in long-drawn sighs or rather in tones of agony, and when heard for the first time one is inclined to fly to the rescue; but the poor victim is only a bird, said to be a kind of goatsucker, which amuses itself in this peculiar fashion.—Good Words.

SERVANTS IN PERU. A Country Where They Will Attend Only to Their Special Duty.

When a new servant is engaged the employer must instruct her as to the full extent of her duties on the first day. That is the sample of all days, and thereafter she will do exactly what she did then, and no more. The morning after our arrival at the hotel in Caracas I called for a glass of milk while dressing. On every subsequent morning during our stay a glass of milk was brought me at precisely the same hour, without instructions, and although the servant was told several times that it was not wanted she did not appear to understand, and continued to bring it just the same.

In the hotel were electric bells. The first day I rang for something, and a certain boy answered the summons. The next morning I rang again and again and no one responded. Finally I went into the dining-room and found there half a dozen servants.

"Didn't you hear my bell ring?" I asked.

"Si, señor," was the reply.

"Then why didn't you answer it?"

"The boy that answers your excellency's bell has gone to market with the manager."

"But you knew he was not here and you should have come in his place."

"No, señor; it is his occupation to answer your bell. I answer the bell of the gentleman in the next room."

And this provoking stubbornness outlasted my indignation. As long as I remained in that hotel my bell was answered by the one particular boy. If he was not in I could ring for an hour without receiving a response, although the house was full of other idle servants.—Kansas City Times.

Equal to the Occasion. A French mayor, who at one time held the office of stipendiary magistrate, was about to perform the civil service of marriage.

"Mlle. X—," he said, addressing the bride, "do you agree to take Mr. Z— here present for your wedded husband?" And, after the young lady had replied in the affirmative, the mayor, turning to the bridegroom, delivered himself as follows: "Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say in your defense?"

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —A strong solution of alum, to which has been added a little glycerine and vinegar, is a cure for mosquito bites.

—The repeated application of oil and cinnamon will cause those ugly excrescences—warts—to disappear. Rubbing them with salt is also recommended.

—When the skin is bruised it may be prevented from becoming discolored by using a little dry starch or arrowroot, merely moistened with cold water, and placed on the injured part. This should be done at once.

—The physician is frequently asked by lady patients for some thing that will remove freckles. A writer in the Pharm. Zeit., says that a wash consisting of equal parts of lactic acid and glycerine will do the work, and is harmless when applied to the skin.

—Vaseline is growing in favor as an emollient for shoes. Take a pair of shoes, especially the shoes worn by ladies, and when they become hard and rusty, apply a coating of vaseline, rubbing well with a cloth, and the leather will at once become soft and pliable, and almost impervious to water.

A bottle of the solution made by boiling two ounces of gum camphor in a pint of water is a valuable toilet adjunct. It will remove stains from the hands, makes an excellent hair-wash, adds to the luxury of a bath, and a few drops on the tooth-brush, when the teeth are brushed, will keep the teeth white and clean.

—Next to bathing, which is essential to a good, clear complexion, is to keep the system in good order, and to this the diet is to be directed. The food should always be digestible, well cooked and plain. Fruit, vegetables, oat-meal and a good deal of molasses or syrup should be eaten as candy, if not agreeable otherwise. Children who have eaten molasses instead of butter all their lives, grow up with lovely, clear complexions. Indeed, there are many women who would as soon eat poison as butter.—The Home.

—A writer on hygiene says that the common use of soda to correct acidity of the stomach is an error. A counter acid is a safer corrective than alkali. A little lemon or lime juice, properly used, will remedy the trouble as often as any thing. In some cases a very little sugar, occasionally, alternated with cold water, is found effective. Sometimes hot water is the best thing. Sometimes nothing is so good as external warmth applied over the stomach. Lemon juice before meals will be very advantageous as a preventive to heartburn. Acids, as a rule, decrease the acid secretion of the body and increase the alkaline. When acid is given for the relief of dyspepsia it should be taken before eating.

ANTI-LUXURY UNION. A Curious German Society to Eliminate Joy From Life.

The latest movement of the social reformers in Germany has just culminated in the organization of the "Anti-Luxury Union" in Berlin. During its short existence the Union has been too busy looking up principles and manufacturing literature to tell the public very much concerning its purposes. A few members, however, have made fragmentary declarations of principles in the columns of the Berlin dailies. The first object of the union is to oppose all extravagances of fashionable life. The boundary line between luxury and comfort is, they acknowledge, not very well defined. The luxuries of life do not begin, in their opinion, just where the necessities leave off, and the Anti-Luxury Union has not yet been able to decide altogether just what things belong in this or that division. Nevertheless three sets of reprehensible luxuries have already been selected for the disapproval of the Union's members.

These are dinner; and suppers which have more than three courses, last more than an hour and a half, or are served with more than one quart of wine per plate; women's high hats, ostrich feathers, false hair, gowns with trains and in general every gown which costs more than twenty-five dollars; men's evening dress, white kid gloves and opera hats.

As regards the size and furnishing of houses, the Union is much more liberal in its views than in the matter of food and dress. They justify this liberality on the ground that expenditures for a fine house and elegant furniture are usually made once for all, and go far toward advancing domestic happiness and preventing the family from spending money in public places of amusement.

The Union is especially bitter against the prevalent extravagances of parents in rearing their children. Little girls have too many dolls; little boys too many tops, building blocks and railway trains. Both the boys and the girls of fashionable parents are overfed and over-dressed, are allowed to go to too many children's parties, and in a hundred other ways are taught to squander the money of their papa's foolishly. The members of the Union will be expected to abolish from their families all the luxuries enumerated in the Union's blacklist, to inculcate in the minds of their children the Union's principles, and to make propaganda for the anti-luxury movement among their friends.

Every member of the Union will wear a little tin tag on his hat, as a sort of mute apology to his acquaintances for the plainness of his dress, house or table.

The leaders of the anti-luxury movement, like the true Germans that they are, have sought to find and to enunciate a philosophical "motive" for it. Dr. Tiburtius, a leading member of the Union and a military physician of high standing, has stated this "motive" as follows: "First, the sight of the luxuries of the rich excites the hatred and envy of the poor; second, luxury absorbs wealth which ought to be used to ameliorate the need and suffering of the unfortunate, and thus to diminish the danger of a social upheaval; third, luxury weakens not only the strength of the nation in general, but especially the strength of that class to which is given the task to withstand, through its weight of intelligence, all efforts of the disoriented to break down the present order of society."—N. Y. Sun.

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There is at least one good thing to be said for the crusaders. By their discoveries and exposures of joints and dives, they prove that an enormous amount of lying is done about the success of prohibition in Kansas.

Gov. Osborn in an interview a few days ago said: "We have been rolling up Republican majorities by pressing home on the farmer the old time doctrine of Horace Greeley, that protection would build up factories at our doors and furnish a market for the sale of our products. Unless something is done to show people that protection as practiced by the Republican party, works out that result, we shall have trouble. We cannot any longer furnish the big Republican majorities and let the manufacturers down east, who are rich, get all the benefits, while we have nothing but mortgages to show for it. This thing has got to have mutual advantages or it cannot go on. Kansas with her unbroken Republican delegation of seven in Congress is, at least, going to have something to say about it."

MRS. CARPENTER'S ADDRESS
Delivered before the public meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, at the Court-house, April 5, 1890.

For several years there has been a growing conviction in the minds of our farmers that something must be done to relieve our honest, overburdened working people. They have watched their wives growing old, not so much with the weight of years as the shadow hanging over their homes. The thought of the heritage he is to leave to his children has stung him to madness. He has grown careless or utterly discouraged, and finds a deadly hatred creeping into his heart against the men who have brought this trouble upon our land, the thought of which brings a blush of shame to honest faces. The farmer knows he is daily losing ground. He is not half the man he should be. Under the grinding curse of mortgage and debt, life is robbed of its joys. Gigantic monopolies dictated terms, took all and gave nothing in return. To stem the tide of increasing wrong the farmers are uniting everywhere throughout the State under the name of the Farmers' Alliance, as well as several other agricultural societies, formed for the protection of each other.

To search the history of the past, and you will find societies organized for the protection of the citizens of every clime and age—some for peace, some whose records are written in blood, dark and cruel—have arisen, served their day and passed into oblivion. But never in the history of the past will you find such a movement as this. Like golden grain awaiting the harvest they stand ready as the wind moves the wheat in the fields, its countless stalks waving in unison with silent, irresistible motion, so bonded together with the sympathies that make all men kin, free and equal in the sight of one common Father, we await our orders. In the name of Almighty God, I plead with you to stop and think of this trouble that has come upon us, and what we are doing to remedy the evil. Weigh down with thirty-three million dollars indebtedness, which at 8 per cent interest per annum amounts to two billions, seven hundred and thirty millions of dollars! This is paid by men who are doing the work, to men who toil not except with their wits to get what is left. While men toil bravely for all that makes life dear, the wives and little ones must be the sufferers always. One day I heard a silver haired woman crying out in bitter sorrow. The tears were falling fast from her dim eyes, her toil-hardened hands clasped in piteous appeal, because the husband by whose side she had toiled forty years, was about to fail to pay his two per cent, a month, and the home, the home they had worked so hard for, was in jeopardy. The highway robber is more honorable than the man who systematically robs the poor man and his family because he has the power. A reasonable rate of interest may be all right, but this, O, shame on all who tolerate such things.

In every reformation since the world began something has happened to startle the people out of their indifference. In social and political, as well as in religious matters, this is true. The martyr's hands uplifted to the heights of glory as he went home in the chariot of flame, John Brown in his mad zeal to free slaves, besides numerous other instances, have each in their time set the people to thinking and the world to asking, "why is this thus?" In every condition men are the same in their longing for sympathy and help. The most hardened man on earth grows tender and kind when under the sweet influence of those he cares for with all of love's thrilling power. To bring home into the highest, holiest state of perfection, typical of the Father's mansion above, is our desire; to build up every good work, to educate our little ones in the best sense of the word for pure, peaceful lives; free from financial embarrassments; strong to do and dare, and make the most of God-given talents. No man who rents all his life can do this. It is a detriment to the family as well as the community in which the renter lives. No sacred memories linger around his abode; of the room that was mother's, where she worked and prayed and her children grew up around her, where the little ones came with all their griefs and cares, or the angels bore one after another safe home to the arms of the Good Shepherd. Here the fair young bride donned her snowy robes and orange blossoms ere she went forth to be a good man's best gift from Heaven

—a true and trusted wife. No quaint old room where mother passed the days as she journeyed down the sunset valley to the silent land; no memories to guide men and women through dangers more deadly than the foe, linger around the sacred halls of the home of the man who moves continually. Hence, the imperative necessity of owning our homes.

From the earliest ages men have tilled the soil and gathered the rich stores from old earth, who has proved a generous mother. Whenever men cannot make the most of her good gifts there is an unparadise wrong somewhere. If every family owned enough land for a comfortable home, no more, no less, there would be no waiting over blasted hopes or ruined homes, financially. Whenever we become a nation of renters we are doomed. The chains of slavery are forged. No man is fit to be trusted with unlimited power. God never intended that any man should be a tyrant even on a small scale.

Hush! Did you hear that wail of human anguish? Oh, America, take warning by us! Arouse yourselves as never before, comes from the past of Russian serfdom. The horrors of Siberian exile. The land where the poor cry out under oppression and the monarch trembles at each sound lest some assassin lurks there thirsting for his death. Cruelly, wrong and seething human passion run riot while all classes fear each other.

Think of the terrible revolutions in different countries. France, for instance, where the profligate Duke of Orleans, by his corrupt financial administration brought untold misery on the people, that was the beginning of the trouble that nearly a century later on ended in the lower classes hurling themselves against the aristocracy until vengeance grew weary of the guillotine and its unfortunate victims.

England's toiling poor move the heart in profoundest pity. Taxed beyond endurance that the house of Guelph and its royal blood may roll in splendor. Their moneyed men had better not step too heavy on American toes. It makes the blood boil to think of their trusts trying to get hold of the principal houses that issue our school books. Then follows the offer to buy the Chicago stockyards. Johnnie Bull had better remain quietly in his own pasture or our farmers may put a ring in his nose that will render him as docile as after the days of '76, when he crept home a sadder if not a wiser animal.

Ireland, poor Ireland! My heart bleeds for you. They have trampled you without mercy. The star of hope is faint and dim that proclaims the dawn of a better day for you. Here in our land the cry of four million black people went up to God one day. Many an old soldier here to-day can tell better than I how that monopoly of human beings was put down.

That trouble has passed away, and to-day over the graves where soldiers are sleeping, hands are clasped that once wore the blue and the gray, while we tenderly, reverently say, "God bless our old soldiers."

After this we might have gathered up the broken thread of life and become a happy prosperous people. But a volcano arose in our land, of pent up greed and utter selfishness. From it ran a black, loathsome river called modern politics, with which no true woman cares to meddle.

Its votaries embarked and tried fishing for the dollars that lay in the slime and mud at the bottom. When they stretched out their unclean hands to pollute our homes we began to question what the end of these things would be, and most decidedly to object. From this river came forth a hydra-headed monster, "Avarice" is its name. With noisome creeping things in its train, monopolies, trusts, combines and curs of low degree, that keep the necessities of life from our people by unjust prices that no one can afford to pay. Men's prayers, women's tears, and little suffering children, are as nothing to them. While the Farmer's Alliance is non-partisan we know if the social evils are put down political corruption must cease for want of sustenance, so we, the people of America, arise and say: "Thus far and no further shalt thou go!"

Henceforth, we stand a solid phalanx for God, our homes and our rights. To conquer or die. Not with bombs or dynamite, or with the dirk dripping with human blood.

No, no, God forbid. But strong in the eternal justice, truth and right we work on.

When nations passed away and kingdoms were as nought, brighter it grew until home gathered it in her snow-white bosom and folded her wings to abide with this people so long as they have clean hands, pure hearts and undying wills to carry out her mandates.

The Alliance is to protect all honest things. It will not destroy our tradespeople, but will build them up. If this country was prosperous, what effect would it have on the towns? Why, they would sell a hundred dollars worth of goods to where they sell one now.

We must make the best of a bad matter and work to the best advantage we can. It is small comfort to tell our farmers how unthinking they have been, trusting to other people's brains when they should have used their own. He has brought much of this trouble upon himself. It is to be hoped that he will not only know how to labor, but think for himself as well, in coming days. Return to your homes in peace, farmers. Hold up your heads. Be of good cheer. You breathe God's pure air, have His sunlight straight from Heaven. His mysteries clothe the starry skies with clouds and carpets the earth with flower-bedecked emerald robes. The birds sing sweet strains. Your souls are filled with thoughts beyond the villains' ken. If you live your pure simple lives and as they say, "only an ignorant clodhopper," just let them get a mortgage on your home, you may take any man's word that has tried it, your wits will be sharper than ever before after a few months dealing with the money sharks.

find out the material he is composed of. A woman without education is like a rose without its sweet perfume. So we must give her the most perfect education to fit her to train her own little ones for the limitless work before them. Every God-given right is her due. Man's help, comfort, sweetest, purest joy on earth. To stand by his side in trouble. Strong when he is weak. I tremble for the power she holds in her little hands to-day. When she wants to vote I think of my little girl in her white dress playing in the puddle of water. She pleases herself, raises a commotion, soils her dress and does no good at all. No, no. Her work is infinitely greater to teach her boys how to vote.

All honor to every honest ruler in Church or State. But the God we adore never intended man or woman to bow to some reprobate whose money placed him in legislative halls. So long as one drop of the old revolutionary blood flows in our veins, and veterans and sons of veterans till our fields, we will not bow our head to the tyrant's yoke simply for the corn that feeds him.

So the Alliance paces the world to-day strong in the consciousness of right. The approval of God, smiled on by the angels of His love, we stand arrayed against wrong as firmly as the rocks on the sear's shore. Nothing short of proving ourselves unworthy can quell our spirits.

Then stand by your colors to-day, my men. Be faith and hope and love. For now has come the moment when your greatest work is to do. Put down the wrong, uphold the right; sure, that almighty power will make the coming years more bright if we but conquer in this hour.

Look not in vain with conscience, friend, looking beyond the time of mortal ken. Your children's heritage I move. Woman, stand in your purity and truth above the tide of wrong. Then men tell of her matches worth, Angels take up the song. She is the standard of our race. The greatest thing of all. Heaven's light in her fair sweet face. Next to God, all in all. The Nation's honor in your hands, Her future's in your power. God grant you wisdom to command, So do your best each passing hour.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
The female City Council held their last meeting, Wednesday night, April 9th, 1890, in the Council Chamber, all the members being present.

Bills and accounts against the city, amounting to \$80.25 were allowed. The report of Charles M. Frye, City Treasurer, showed his receipts from all sources to have been \$778.52, while he paid out, on city orders, \$685.93, leaving a balance of \$92.59 in the city treasury.

City Marshal Wm. Forney reported he had in his possession \$38.00 he had collected from license and dog tax, which he was instructed to pay over to the City Treasurer.

The canvass of the vote of the last election was proceeded with, showing the vote to have been as published in last week's COURANT.

Councilman Mrs. Grisham moved that the Mayor and Council be allowed no compensation for their services during the past year, which said motion the Mayor refused to entertain, stating as her reason for so doing, that, by resolution of a former Council, the Mayor and Councilmen were authorized to receive 50 cents, each, for every meeting they attended, and that this Council had been acting under the said resolution, which was still in force; whereupon, the mover of said motion put the same to a vote, without appeal, and three members voting in the affirmative, and one in the negative, declared the said motion carried. Adjourned sine die.

NEW COUNCIL.
The new Council met, Friday night, last, all the members present, and organized by electing J. P. Kuhl as President.

The Mayor then made the following appointments, which were confirmed: City Clerk, F. B. Hunt; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Stone; Marshal and Street Commissioner, Frank Darling.

The following standing committees were then appointed by the Mayor: On Streets and Alleys—Kuhl, Johnson and Strail. On Ordinance—Jenson, Doolittle and Johnston. On License—Strail, Kuhl and Doolittle. On Finance—Doolittle, Jenson and Johnston.

Messrs. Johnston and Kuhl were appointed a committee to ascertain what arrangements can be made for a city pound, and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP S. S.
Following is the program of the Toledo township Sunday School Convention to be held in the M. E. church at Toledo, Thursday, May 1, 1890: MORNING.

10:00 to 10:15—How shall we make the lesson interesting to the pupils? Paper, Mrs. S. B. Myser. Discussion led by Eli Brazier. 10:30 to 10:50—How shall we best promote spiritual growth in the Sunday School? Paper, Miss Julia Allen. Discussion led by C. Garth. 10:50 to 11:10—The book we study. Paper, Mrs. J. H. Makinson. Discussion led by M. Stanley. 11:10—How the home may hinder the Sunday School. Paper, Miss Addie Orrill. Discussion led by J. J. Bradbury. Reports of S. S.

TRIP TO RETTIGER'S QUARRY.
We arrived just as that brilliant orb, the king of the mundane sphere, was taking his departure through floating mists of rosy tinted clouds, painting a picture to the eye that even Raphael or Titian might envy. We were welcomed by our host to the dining room, where we had the pleasure of enjoying a good repast, after which we sought our rooms to plan for amusements on the morrow. Scarcely had we touched our beds until, as if by some unforeseen magic spell, sleep overcame our weary minds and all was vacancy as far as we were concerned.

After taking an early breakfast we proceeded to the piazza to take a view of the far-famed, short-line quarry. It was a beautiful morning; the sun shone brightly and the birds sang as if their notes had been tuned by ethereal powers. The green grass and huge boulders surrounded by a clear horizon was a sight that would inspire the most giddy tourist and furnish him fantastic ideas enough for, at least, one day's amusement.

After having satisfied ourselves with the scenery around us, we proceeded to the quarries, accompanied by Mr. Rettiger, a member of the firm of Rettiger Bros. & Co., who wished us to make a thorough examination of their facilities for handling stone. We made a detour of the quarry and were taking leave when we were invited to view the workings of the new cutting machine which had lately been invented. This we pronounced a great success; but being inexperienced in the stone business, we are not able to vouch for something we do not understand. The train being on time, we took our leave with many thanks for the kindness which we had received. SYNOPSIS.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.
"One door is worth a hundred dreamers" was the motto chosen by the seventh grade for this week. "Zephyrus with our tin roof playing" made so much noise, last Friday afternoon, that the rhetoricals had to be postponed for one week.

We hope the School Board and all others interested will take this as a gentle hint and try and procure a more desirable room for the High School before next fall.

Mr. Myler and Mrs. Dart entertained the seniors, alumni, and the other teachers of the city schools, last Saturday evening, at the home of Mrs. Dart.

Last Monday, the eighth grade had final examination in grammar. This reminds us that it will not be long until vacation. The physiology class has handed in some excellent drawings of the different organs of the body.

The volume of Longfellow's poems is missing from the library and cannot be found. The rhetoric class has nearly finished the book and it is to be hoped that the teachers will give us final examination, much as we dread it. There will be a mass meeting of the city schools at the High School building, two weeks from next Friday afternoon. S. S.

NOTICE.
All parties are hereby warned from buying a promissory note, drawn on April 4, 1890, by me, in favor of James O'Boyle, for \$200.00, as it will not pay the same without a law suit. WM. BORDNER

Sealed Proposals.
Sealed proposals wanted for the maintenance of the following county charges: Emma F. Seals and two children, aged three and six years, respectively, of Asar township and John and Elizabeth Kimme, of Strong city, Falls township. The said bids to be for the maintenance of said persons for the coming year, commencing May 5th, 1890, and ending May 5th, 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 5th, 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. Kimme, deliver same to trustee of Falls township. W. P. FRANK, Trustee Bazaar Tp.; P. O. Bazaar. JOSEPH GRAY, Trustee Falls Tp.; P. O., Cottonwood Falls.

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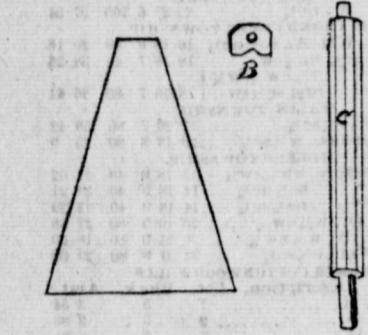
FARM AND GARDEN.

A GOOD BUTTER WORKER.

A Good Appliance That Any One Can Make.

The work of butter making is not so easy, says Farm and Home, that dairymen can afford to do without the best appliances. Where only a small quantity of butter is made, however, it may not pay to invest in an expensive butter worker. The one shown in our engraving, if well made at home, will do very effective work, and do it much more rapidly than the hands. Hard maple or beech or some other close-grained and tasteless wood will be needed for the table top and roller. The table on which the butter is to be worked is almost in the shape of a triangle, the roller being hung at the narrow end.

The roller should be made something like the shape of the housewife's rolling-pin.



BUTTER WORKER.

The handle by which it is manipulated should of course be somewhat longer than the projection at the opposite end, which is inserted in an auger hole to hold it in place. The roller should be carefully turned and then planed in to a six or eight-sided figure. This will be the most difficult part to make, and had best be entrusted to the local cabinet or wagon maker. This table must have boards about three inches high at the edges and slope in such a way that the buttermilk will drain off. It must incline from the person using it. At the narrow end of the table, where the buttermilk is to escape, a few small grooves should be cut with a gouge.

SWINE COUGH.

Some Valuable Suggestions From a Stock Raiser on This Subject.

Cough is the most common ailment among swine and one the least generally understood. Many hog-raisers believe it is a sure forerunner of cholera, when it is related to that disease but incidentally. Different forms of disease may cause cough, but the prevailing cause is cold contracted the same as in the human family. It is very common for early pigs to catch cold from wading in water and mud. If they come out of a warm bed and have to go into mud and water at once they are nearly sure to contract a cold, the temperature of the body is changed so suddenly. Another theory is that sleeping in dust causes cough. This is not necessarily the case, for many pigs and hogs sleep in dust without coughing. In summer pigs contract cold from excessive heat just the same as we do ourselves. Indeed, the same causes which produce cough in the human family will do so in swine, for the vital organs and general circulation are similar. Hence they need only to be subjected to similar influences to show similar results. Pigs contract cold and cough more readily than larger hogs; and likewise children are more liable to colds than adults. Sudden changes in the atmosphere, chilly winds, and cold rains will produce cold and cough. Change in sleeping places—even from a very poor to very good bedding—is another cause. During the war soldiers returning on furlough from the tented field and sleeping in feather beds contracted the severest colds. If swine slept too warm cough is sure to follow as a result. The extreme heat of summer is another cause.

Breeders often get letters from customers stating that pigs shipped to them have a cough. This is often true, although the pigs did not cough before shipment. The changes and exposure during transit cause cold and cough. It is quite frequent when pigs are shipped in winter that they are transferred from a hot car to express wagons, hauled to offices, and then set out on sidewalks for hours to await the arrival of customers. Then the pigs are put into open wagons with no covering for crates and hauled for miles. Is it any wonder they cough? Or rather, is it not a wonder that they live?

In most cases nature throws off colds; but when colds continue I have used the following remedy with gratifying results: Pulverized licorice, 1 pound; elecampane, 1 pound; black antimony, 1/2 pound; sulphur, 1/2 pound; pulverized resin, 1/2 pound; copperas 1/2 pound; asafoetida, 1/2 pound. For a pig one teaspoonful in slop twice a day. Pine tar in trough is also a valuable addition. This formula is the result of my study of pigs coughing and the uses of common medicines. It has proved effectual in every case for me as well as with several other breeders who have tried it.—D. L. Thomas, in Breeders' Gazette.

Objects of Pig Breeding.

It should not be forgotten that the sole end of pig breeding is to attain a large quantity of meat of a good quality in as short a space of time as possible. The greatest quantity can not be obtained without good and suitable feeding, nor can we expect quality without a combination of good feeding and management. It might be said that the object of a pig is successful fattening. If he falls in that his life is a failure. But if the animal is of a good breed and is healthy, such a result could scarcely be brought about, unless by bad feeding and management. It is nevertheless a fact that some breeders lose money, while others, pursuing a practical system, get fair returns.—Western Rural.

SMUT IN GRAIN.

A Danish Professor's Experiments in Destroying It.

A Danish experimenter, Prof. Jensen, has made extensive tests of the efficacy of hot water in killing off the spores of smut adhering to various kinds of grains. The conclusion of his experiments is, says the Country Gentleman, that it is only necessary to dip the seed to be sown in water heated to the temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit. It is best, however, to dip the grain first into a vessel with the water at 120 degrees, and from that into the second vessel with the water heated to 133 degrees. If there is only a small quantity of grain to be treated, the dipping can be done upon a kitchen stove in kettles of the ordinary sort, a thermometer being employed to denote the temperatures. The grain is placed in a sack, through the fabric of which water easily passes, and the whole dipped into the first kettle with the water at 110 degrees. After remaining here for a few minutes the sack of grain should be removed and immersed in the hotter water of vessel No. 2. The only point to be thought of in this connection is the movement of the sack sufficiently that the hot water may penetrate between the grains and reach the whole surface of all the contents of the bag. After a few repeated immersions by lifting and lowering the bag it is removed, and the grain plunged into cold water. From the cold water the grain should be spread out to dry, after which it is ready for sowing.

Should there be a large quantity to treat, it may be best to have two large vats or kettles holding a barrel or more of water each, when grain sacks can be used for the dipping. Care should be taken that the temperature of the hotter water be always between 130 degrees and 135 degrees F. The principal use of the first vessel is to prevent a considerable cooling of the hotter water that would be caused by plunging the dry, cool grain directly into it. This treatment need not be delayed until sowing time, but can be given any day, even in the comparative leisure of the early spring before the hurry of seeding time arrives.

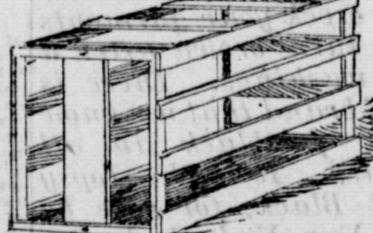
The following are Prof. Kellerman's conclusions from a large number of field tests of various remedies for smut: 1. Treatment of the seed with hot water. Treatment of the seed with hot water by the Jensen method completely prevented the smut in every case, and improved rather than diminished the germinating power of the seed and the vigor of the plants. 2. Treatment with a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol or blue stone) four ounces to one gallon of water for eighteen hours, prevented the smut but greatly injured the seed.

CRATE FOR SHIPPING PIGS.

Shippers Can Get a Hint from This.

The man who receives stock in crates does not care to pay express on useless lumber, yet he wishes to have the crate strong enough to hold his purchase safely until it reaches his farm. Some woods, like poplar, basswood and elm, are both light and tough and can be used thinner than pine, but if pine is thoroughly dried and planed on both sides a neat, light crate can be made which will hold pigs or sheep securely. A crate for a two-hundred-pound pig must be four feet long, thirteen or fourteen inches wide and from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches high.

When sent by freight it should have a feeding-box in front, and be nailed together with wire nails properly clinched.



SHIPPING CRATE FOR PIGS.

A six-inch board may form the lowest strip on each side, then a four-inch, then two three-inch strips. The sides are nailed up, then the bottom board is sawed out of a proper length to admit the strips at the front, and back of the sides, and securely nailed to the lowest boards of the sides.

The slats are nailed across the front and top, four for each place, then a single board slipped in between two strips at the back end, making a door for getting the pig in and out. Two wire nails hold this board in place. The weight is from thirty-five to forty-five pounds, and will hold a large pig, going hundreds of miles.

A Cheap Feed.

Fourteen different rations or combinations of food have been used in feeding milch cows at the Massachusetts experiment station during the past four years. The tests have been very accurate. The cost of the rations is based on corn meal at \$22.75 per ton, wheat bran at \$21, hay at \$15 and corn stover at \$5 per ton. The cheapest feed consisted of 3 1/2 pounds each of corn meal and wheat bran, 5 pounds of hay and 1 3/4 pounds of well-cured corn stover, the total cost being a fraction over 14 cents per head daily. This food contained manurial elements worth 6 cents, so that its actual net cost was only a fraction over 7 1/2 cents per cow daily. The yield of milk averaged nearly as high as when the cows were fed on a more expensive ration. This food contained 1 pound of nitrogenous matter to 7 3/4 pounds of sugar, starch, etc. The next cheapest feed was made up of 3 1/2 pounds each of corn meal, wheat bran and gluten meal, with 1 1/4 pounds of well-cured corn stover, costing 15 1/2 cents for each cow daily. The manurial value was about 8 cents, so that the net cost was 7 1/2 cents for the food for each cow daily. In this case the food contained 1 pound of nitrogenous matter or lean meat substance to 6 pounds of sugar and starch. The yield of milk was almost as satisfactory as when rations costing 20 to 30 cents per head daily were given.

A SANDY soil becomes warm sooner than a heavy soil. While the seeds may germinate and appear earlier on a sandy soil, yet there should not be too much hurry in planting for fear of late frosts.

SOME FOOLISH FARMERS.

Una Alliance Fears the Knights of Labor and the Single Tax—Their Apprehensions Groundless.

The "Una Alliance" has withdrawn from the National Union. Resolutions to that effect and an article setting forth reasons for the same appeared in the Daily Nashville American March 13th. The difficulty seems to be that the Una Alliance does not approve of the alliance between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' National Union, and the reason they do not approve is because the Knights of Labor adopted a platform which demands "that the taxes on all land shall be equal to the whole unearned increment." The article then goes on to say "the simple meaning of such a demand is that every man owning land shall be required to pay to the government as rent, under the name of taxes, all profits accruing to him from such ownership. Such a course on the part of the government would be confiscation." The article makes it very plain that the Una Alliance does not think it wise for the farmers to help the Knights of Labor "rob them (the farmers) of their lands."

Surely the farmers are in a bad enough situation now, and they do not want anybody to rob them of their lands nor of anything else if they are like most men, and it is foolish and stupid to pretend to be friends and allies with men who want to rob them. But who are these terrible men, and what is it they propose? I suppose the main difference between the Knights and the farmers is that one body of men work in the trades in the cities and that the other body of men work in the country, in the fields. The Knights, like the farmers, are trying to keep up wages; are trying to the best of their ability to get a fair share of the wealth which their labor produces.

For years the Knights and the farmers, too, have held meetings and discussed first one plan and then another for bettering their condition, learning some lesson by each failure, until many Knights and many farmers have come to the conclusion that most of their troubles come from unjust taxation, and this gradual education which has been going on has finally resulted in the Knights of Labor adopting the "single tax upon land values" as the best means of raising revenues, and as the only way of protecting themselves from monopoly. Let us see what it is that the Una Alliance people object to so strongly.

We propose to do away with all taxation upon everything except one tax upon the value of land. Just let me caution you to remember that the tax is upon the value of land, not upon the area.

Perhaps the Una Alliance knows what it is doing. Perhaps it thoroughly understands the proposition which it rejects; but from the fact that they think the Knights of Labor want to rob them of their lands, I should say, as a guess, they do not understand the proposition at all. The "single tax" cannot possibly hurt any man who works for a living, for it will take from no man one particle of what he earns, but on the contrary it will give to every man all he earns.

It has been proved again and again that it is impossible to collect taxes on personal property with any success. When personal property is assessed, the rich man, the banker, the bond owner, the man whose wealth is in money or any other article which is easily hidden, he is the man who escapes taxation; and the man whose wealth is in stock and farm implements, and whose condition is well known to all of his friends and to the assessor, he is the man who pays the larger tax on personal property. According to Mr. Sherman if all taxation on personal property were done away with in Ohio, the farmers would pay 8 per cent less taxes than they do now. In Tennessee the law exempts \$1,000 worth of personal property, and this operates so that the farming counties pay less personal tax than the city counties. There is no theory about that; you can prove it by consulting the published statistics. It is only fair to conclude that if releasing \$1,000 worth of personal property from taxation operates for the farmer's benefit that releasing all personal property from taxation would be a good thing for the farmer. When it comes to assessing houses it is a well-known fact that the poor man pays way out of proportion to his rich neighbor. A house that costs \$1,000 or \$2,000 is easily assessed at or near its value, but a house that costs \$50,000 may be assessed at one-half or two-thirds its value, but seldom more.

If we take a fancy to tax bonds the result is that the owner raises the interest on his bonds and the people are taxed to pay the increased interest.

Taxes can be raised from taking a part of wages or a part of rent. If we take all wages in taxation then men who now work for wages will be reduced to slaves, or to the same level as our stock. If we could succeed in taxing interest then capital would be withdrawn from use. Now no matter how much we may look upon the capitalist as our enemy, we know capital is a good thing and a great help, and it should be a friend to labor.

Now suppose we do tax rent; in fact do as we propose to do, take all taxes out of rent (not house rent, but the ground rent), what would be the result? The result would be to put a stop to landlordism. And would that be a bad thing? If men, who are now living off other men, had to work for their own living, would that be a very evil state of things? If the class of men, who now live by the labor of others, were no longer allowed to take what they do not earn, would that be such a terrible thing? One would think that the members of the Una Alliance were all, each and every one, landlords and not workers. The farmers of this country no

doubt own a good many acres of land, but they do not own very much land when it comes to measuring land by its value, and not by its area.

Consider this for one minute, what I am about to tell you: In Chicago only a short time ago a piece of land which measured 48x24 feet sold for over \$100,000! At the rate of \$3,000,000 an acre! There is no humbug about that, no fooling, no desire to deceive. I saw the lot and the building going up on it, and my personal friend, Ed Crane, a real estate man, pointed it out to me.

Suppose the building going up on that land costs \$50,000; ten per cent on the value of the building would be \$5,000, but the rental of the building will no doubt be \$15,000 or \$20,000, and the value which is not in any way due to the building, and which no individual labor could possibly produce, is the ground value, and that is just what the single tax will rest upon.

The man who builds a building should own that building entirely and altogether; and the man who makes any other improvement, whether it consists in planting trees, or putting manure on the land, or ditching the land, or in any way adding to the improvement of the place, should have the entire benefit of the improvement value without one cent of taxation being placed upon it. But though a man can build a good many houses and make many improvements by his own unaided effort, he cannot, to save his life, create what is properly known as ground value. Ground value is created by the coming together of a number of people; and right here let me impress it upon you that there is no need of taxes until population begins to grow. Would not a farmer living out in the wilderness cut a fine figure taxing himself in order to sustain the fire department, for instance?

Who owns the land value in this country, just the single tax men propose to tax? Just measure the land by value and see the result.

One acre in Chicago worth \$3,000,000, is equal to how many acres of farming land in Tennessee? Would it be fair to take farming land at \$50 an acre? Certainly it is not worth more. It would take at that rate 60,000 acres of farming land to equal the one acre in Chicago.

Court Square in Memphis is a piece of land laid out as a park and has about two acres of land in it. If that one piece of land were private property and used for building purposes the ground value of that very desirable piece of land would, I am willing to say, be equal to the ground value of the farms owned by the Una Alliance; or, in other words, if the taxes were placed upon land value, the one piece of land in Memphis would pay as much taxes as one hundred farms of average size in Tennessee. It may be well to remember, too, that the value of that piece of land in Chicago and the value of the land here in Memphis is given to it by the people living around that land. The farmers in the country and the Knights in the city both add to the value of any piece of land in this city.

The value of land is the result of the labor of all. When two men go into business they pay the expenses of the business out of the profits of the business. For instance, Mr. Farmer and Mr. Knight go into business. At the end of the month, before they divide the profits, they must pay their debts. Again, if two men go into business, and they owe you money jointly, you would first have to levy on what they owned jointly before you could attach the individual. Now, whether we like it or not, the fact remains that all the people of any country or any community are by their united efforts increasing the price of land, are making certain positions more valuable, and that value is the proper subject of taxation. When that is exhausted (if that could be) then it will be time to take from a man what he by his labor has created. Suppose a man working with a spade turns over one-fourth of an acre a day; with a horse and plow and the same amount of labor on his part he will do two acres. Is not that so? The increased amount of work is due to the machinery he uses. You can call that his capital, and that capital is usually the result of his saving, and no one has any right to tax his labor or his capital. But here is something else: A man with \$10,000 worth of goods in one location can make in the course of a year a thousand dollars; but in another location he, with the same amount of capital and the same amount of labor, can make two thousand dollars. Now the fact that he can make in one place twice what he could make in another is not due to his increased capital, or his own brains, or his exertions, or his luck, but due entirely to the men, women and children who have settled around and make the trading point.

We claim 100,000 people in Memphis, and land on Main street is worth many hundred dollars a foot. Double the population and the price of land goes up, up, up. If the present 100,000 should move away, the price of land would be nothing. It is rather inconvenient for the 100,000 people here to move, but can any man in his right mind suppose for an instant that the people of this city will tolerate a system of taxation which allows the individual to put into his own pocket that value created by all, while the public expenses are taken out of value made by private and individual industry?

Wherever you live, good friends, bear this in mind, that the man who holds land idle while you add to the value of it, is a public nuisance. The man who owns vacant lots in the city is keeping men out of work and homes. The speculator who holds lands idle pays very little taxes, if any, while the working farmer pays his own and the speculator's too.

The Knights of Labor don't want to rob anybody of anything; they are just like other men. They want their rights, and they are on the pleasant road to get them. M. H. McDowell.

SHERMAN AND ALGER.

The Ohio Senator's Bitter Attack on Michigan's Trust Manipulator.

It is a little bit remarkable that no Michigan newspaper has yet taken up the cudgels in General Alger's behalf against the attack of Senator Sherman. The attack was sharp and shrewd. Coming, as it did, from a party leader and a rival of General Alger in the race for the Presidential nomination, it has attracted a great deal of attention. The newspapers of other States have taken it up and made much of it. But here, in his own State, where it might be supposed General Alger would have warm and earnest friends and defenders, if anywhere, not one even of his party organs has come to his defense.

Why is this? They must know that the attack, shrewdly as it was made, was essentially unjust. Active as General Alger was in the organization of the trust for his connection with which Sherman lambasted him, he had no such controlling or preponderating interest or influence in the matter as Sherman assigned him—or artfully implied that the Supreme Court had assigned him. What he did in the matter was practically the work of an attorney—or perhaps it would be more nearly accurate to say that he was working only indirectly for his own interest, which was a collateral one. His main object, if not his only one, was to protect himself and his associate—concerning whom, by the way, Sherman had no word to say—against the real party in interest. When the indorsements were taken care of and the General and his associate remunerated for the risk they had taken his interest in the great trust ceased. And while the Supreme Court did paint, in colors by no means flattering, his connection with the trust, it is fair to remember that it did so to show that he had full knowledge of its character, rather than that he was responsible for its formation. Such responsibility was not necessary to the decision of the court. All it needed as a logical foundation for its decision was the fact of General Alger's knowledge that the trust was against public policy. It was on the basis of that finding that the court held the contract which was sued on non-enforceable; and though Senator Sherman does not seem to have been aware of the fact, the decision, severely as it bore on General Alger, put a large sum of money in his pocket.

The newspapers of General Alger's party in Michigan knew all this, if Sherman did not. Why, then, have they not defended him? Is it because a millionaire candidate for the Presidential nomination, like a prophet, has no honor in his own country? Or is it because they know that, while Alger is innocent in the trust matter—or less guilty than Sherman implied—he is still very vulnerable on the monopolistic side? We are inclined to think the latter is the true reason. It did not, perhaps, occur to Sherman that his rival's connection with the great lumber trust created by the tariff, was a better ground for attack than his connection with the Diamond match trust. Perhaps if it had occurred to him he would have hesitated to make the attack on that ground, through fear of bringing the entire household of the protected about his ears. But if the attempt were made here in Michigan to defend Alger against Sherman's attack the defense would be very promptly met with a reference to the lumber trust.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that the organs do not attempt the defense. It would avail General Alger very little with the farmers to have it shown that he has no real responsibility for the match trust, which presses rather lightly on them, if the showing were the signal for the additional showing that he is very largely responsible for the tariff tax on lumber, which does weigh very heavily on them.

On the whole, the organs have adopted the more prudent course. They can not help General Alger out of the hole in which Senator Sherman put him without putting him in a worse one.—Detroit Free Press.

SUSAN FOR SENATOR.

What May Be Expected if Wyoming Is Admitted to Statehood.

The woman suffrage ladies have been the chief force that has pushed Wyoming along through the House. They have camped in the capital, and brooded over the State egg from the arid plains and mountains like the maternal parent of undeveloped poultry. Susan B. Anthony and her band have kept their eyes steadily on this as the main issue, and it is intimated that Susan has a special point to make in this. The alluring hope is presented to her adolescent ambition that she may be one of the first Senators from Wyoming. The plan outlined by her champions is that she will at once remove to the new State. Only sixty days' residence is required for a voter, so that in two months she will be a full-fledged citizen and voter. The women all vote, and she will put herself at their head as their candidate for United States Senator. Of course, a considerable portion of the male element must be in favor of woman suffrage, or it could not have been prevalent there and imbedded in the constitution. It does not appear, in fact, that any of the men attempted to stay the movement. Whether endowed by domestic powers, or exercising the natural prudence of politicians in face of the inevitable, is not quite apparent. Elation and enthusiasm are said to possess Susan and her cohorts, in view of this rising panorama. It would be a distinction for which Susan might justly contend, as the crown of ages of gallant and puissant struggle. What a magnificent panorama might there be of the festive Susan sailing in among those dignified, precise and precedent-loving Senators with her credentials as the first Senator from the new State. There would be an affrighted heira to the cold tea room. Still Susan is no giddy young thing. She has brains, experience and a tongue. Possibly a pretty face as a substitute would make her welcome less frigid. If the Senators halt the incoming State and send it back to revise female suffrage out of the constitution, it may be suspected that they have had a glimpse of the

coming woman, and will keep her out of the Senate. If Wyoming comes in with its present suffrage, it will give the cause a great impetus in South Dakota, and probably insure its adoption next fall. Then the popular orator and female statesman, Mrs. Bones, may come to join Susan in the Senate. The appearance of Miss Anthony in the field as Senator will add to the interest to be taken in the action of the Senate. There are some Mormons in Wyoming, but they are understood to vote the Republican ticket and are all right. It had 20,789 population at the last census, ten years ago, and last year had 18,000 votes, including the women. It seems to have about as many male voters as Nevada, and is reliably Republican, unless the women get out of humor and vote against the party. If there were much real danger of the State going for the Democrats, it would be seen at once that its population is too meager for Statehood. It will be a baby State if it comes in, and what more appropriate than that Susan should be one of the nurses.—St. Paul Globe.

THE SHERMAN BILL.

The Ohio Senator's Measure Is Both Empty and Delusive.

Mr. Sherman's anti-trust bill is one of the most emphatic indictments of the high tariff that has yet been written. In it trusts are defined to be "a combination of skill, capital or acts by two or more persons for either or any of the following purposes:

"1. To create or carry out any restrictions for the restriction of trade."
(If the high tariff is for any purpose it is for the restriction of trade.)
"2. To limit or reduce the production or to increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities."
(The high tariff fails of its object when it does not limit or reduce the production or increase the price of commodities.)

"3. To prevent competition in the manufacture, purchase, sale or transportation of merchandise."
(The high tariff prevents competition in the manufacture, purchase, sale and transportation of merchandise; that is what it was designed to do, and that is what it does, whether so designed or not.)

"4. To fix a standard or figure whereby the price to the public shall be in any manner controlled."
(The high tariff fixes a standard or figure whereby the price to the public is controlled. If it did not do that manufacturers would not suffer their fat to be fried out of them for the benefit of unlearned economists.)

"5. To create a monopoly in any merchandise."
(That is what the high tariff is designed to do. It fails of its purpose only because nature is stronger than any artifice of man.)

"6. To make any contract or agreement not to manufacture, sell, or transport any article below a common standard figure; to keep the price of such article so as to preclude free and unrestricted competition."
(The high tariff is in the nature of a contract or agreement, under which its beneficiaries may refuse, and do refuse, to manufacture, sell or transport articles below a common-standard figure. It is maintained for the sole and the avowed purpose of keeping the prices of such articles at a point precluding free and unrestricted competition. If the high tariff did not do this it would support no lobby at Washington, and would maintain no costly newspaper organs for the deception of the people.)

Mr. Sherman's bill is not an honest measure. It is designed as a tub to be thrown to the farmer whale, and those who are pointing to it with so much pride know that it is empty and delusive.—Chicago News.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The general impression in Congress seems to be that Senator Sherman's anti-trust bill is a very small tub to a very large whale.—Providence Journal.

With a tariff tax on eggs, the American rooster will crow half an hour earlier than usual, thus giving the honest farmer more time for his day's work.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The McKinley tariff bill seems to be too large for the East and too small for the West. It doesn't fit very well in the middle States, either, and as for the South, according to Henri Watterston, "it won't do at all."—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.).

The tax on raw sugar will be reduced, but the tax on refined sugar will be increased by the McKinley tariff bill. Thus the sugar trust will have a better margin of profit and the people will have to pay about as much for sugar under it as now.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Republican Senate will admit the Blocks of Five Senators from Montana, and so carry out the part of the programme arranged for it in the steal. When it is so well understood that this was all settled by Quay and the campaign committee before they ordered the Silver Bow returns thrown out, it is somewhat peculiar in the Republican Senators to pretend that they are acting as free agents.—St. Louis Republic.

To take off the tax on manufactured tobacco, the whole benefit of which will accrue to the dealer and not a penny to the consumer, and to make free alcohol used in the arts, thereby opening the way to extensive frauds upon the revenue for the benefit of the whisky interest, is not a right or a popular policy. Every Republican who opposes that policy ought to have the solid support of his constituents.—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.).

In short, Congressman Lodge's National election bill is simply a bill to tax the people \$10,000,000 extra for every Congressional election for the double purpose of squandering the public money among characterless partisans and violently assailing the rights of the people in sections where might is expected to defy the popular will. It is a dual repetition of the old Federal sedition law and of the old Democratic Leecompton policy, with a gift of \$10,000,000 every two years to political bauchery.—Philadelphia Times.

A FEMALE HERCULES.

Every Thing on Which She Lays Her Hands Collapses Completely.

There is a remarkable young woman living in Genesee County, New York, according to a Rochester paper—a Miss Emily Hopper, who, from being a frail, delicate girl, has suddenly developed into a female Hercules.

Emily began to weep, saying she couldn't help it. She threw herself upon her mother's neck—and nearly broke it, of course.

Then her father came in and wanted to know what had been going on—what had broken mother up so.

"I didn't do any thing to mother," sobbed Emily; "I only put my arms around her so, and did like this," giving her father an affectionate squeeze.

Just then her lover dropped in, and Emily was about to throw her arms about him, when her father, who had recovered his breath, rushed between them in time to save the young man's ribs.

"No, no, Emily," cried the parent, "spare Jim (Jim was a spare young man), and if you must hug some one hug your poor old father. I am of no further use, and not likely to live very long, anyhow."

It finally dawned upon the family that Miss Emily had suddenly developed a mysterious muscular power, and that she was as dangerous as a live electric wire until she could learn to control it.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Iowa is the banner State for women educators. Fourteen of the State superintendents are women, and four-fifths of the teachers are women.

The collections for the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year were 36 per cent. in advance of those taken in 1888.

Two missionaries, one in service on the Mosquito Coast, Central America, the other in Labrador, are representatives of a family who for six generations—from 1738 downwards—have been laboring in one or another of the Moravian Mission Fields.

It is stated that there are now 150,000 Protestant Sabbath-schools—meeting every Sabbath—in this country. These have 1,300,000 teachers and officers and about ten million pupils.

The college should teach men not to be orators but to be speakers. Distinctness in elocution, force and beauty in manner are quite as much needed by the ordinary college graduate as eloquence.

The Chicago Hebrew Mission, working for the 40,000 Jews of the city, had during the past year a Sunday-school attended by from fifty to seventy children, which has been so successful as to rouse the opposition of Hebrew papers.

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

The love of money is the root of all evil, and the possession of money covers all evil out of sight.—Somerville Journal.

The fellow who promises so faithfully to pay to-morrow often intends to swindle you to-day.—Arkansas Traveller.

HE FORGOT TO FLY.

Forgetfulness That Brought Disaster to an Ohio Man's Flight.

Up in the country lives an eccentric old fellow. He has lived to be about sixty-five years of age, and has raised a family of querulous and quarrelsome children, who make life a burden to the old man.

Tormented day and night, and of a nervous disposition, the old man once or twice endeavored to commit suicide, but his efforts have been thwarted by his hawk-eyed wife.

Finally the old gentleman became possessed with the idea that he could fly if he only had a pair of wings. He prayed fervently for the coveted attributes of the angels, but without avail.

After thinking the matter over, he concluded that if he would procure a pair of large turkey wings and fasten them to his arms he would be all right.

Our hero announced that at high noon on a certain day he would fly or soar. A low structure of a building was selected as a starting point.

When the day came the old man mounted the building and in a short speech bade farewell to his friends, as he was going to fly away.

When he got well his friends asked him why he failed to fly. "I forgot to fly," said he, "when I made my leap." Cincinnati Times.

A woman Two Hundred Years Old. A case is on record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden time."

Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla.

Our druggists tell us they are selling a great deal of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It has not been advertised much in this vicinity, and we take it that the large demand for it is attributed merely to its extraordinary merit as a blood purifier and strengthening alterative.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable.

It can never be said of the miner that he does not "get down to business."—Yonkers Gazette.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." How slow we are to believe in what we have not tried.

It is a mistake to say that rain falls alike on the just and the unjust.

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It is a mistake to say that rain falls alike on the just and the unjust.

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It is a mistake to say that rain falls alike on the just and the unjust.



Adolphus paused outside the door. To interview the scraper: Within these walls her father sat Intent on Sunday's paper.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are sugar-coated, easy to take, and gentle in action, cleansing and regulating the system without wrenching it with agony.

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A STEP IN ADVANCE.

Mrs. Handboe Reveals Some Family Secrets at the Police Station.

"Do you know my husband?" queried a middle-aged woman who called at police headquarters the other day.

"No, sir," replied the sergeant. "His name is Handboe—John Paul Henry Handboe."

"Don't know him." "Lives on Champlain street."

"Well, is he lost, strayed or dead?" "Neither, sir. He's alive and out on the street, and will probably be here within ten minutes to lie about me."

WIT AND WISDOM.

To be found in bad company is often equivalent to being lost.—Texas Siftings.

That which we are we shall teach, not voluntarily, but involuntarily.—Emerson.

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not.—Fielding.

The love of money is the root of all evil, and the possession of money covers all evil out of sight.—Somerville Journal.

The fellow who promises so faithfully to pay to-morrow often intends to swindle you to-day.—Arkansas Traveller.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

It does not require a legal education to go into the son-in-law business.—Rome Sentinel.

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constive or bilious.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 15.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 25 @ 4 60 Butcher steers... 3 00 @ 3 85

"Oh, So Tired!"

is the cry of thousands every Spring. For that Tired Feeling take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and recover Health and Vigor.

It Makes the Weak Strong. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for Catalogue of Base Ball, Lawn Tennis and Athletic Goods.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. Beware of imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF LAWYERS.

Send for Catalogue of Base Ball, Lawn Tennis and Athletic Goods.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Send for Catalogue of Base Ball, Lawn Tennis and Athletic Goods.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. Beware of imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF LAWYERS.

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500,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Timber Lands IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

5 TON SCALES \$60

SENOUR POTATO PLANTER, CORN PLANTER AND FEATHER PLANTER.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, PROSECUTOR'S CLAIMS.

A DAY OF WRECKS.

A Dozen Persons Killed and Injured By a Collision of Vessels at East Saginaw—Wrecks in Pennsylvania—Loss of the Quetta.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.—A dozen passengers were killed or badly injured by a pilot's carelessness on the Saginaw river yesterday.

The steamer Handy Boy, with a large number of persons on board left here in the afternoon for Bay City. The captain went below to collect fares and left the wheel in the hands of his fireman, Edward Trump. High water had made the currents in the river unusually rapid and as the boat swung toward the Flint & Paré Marquette bridge Trump lost control of the helm and the vessel headed directly for a pier in the center of the bridge. Those on the boat saw their danger, but not until the bridge had been almost reached.

The boat struck the iron girders and passed partly under, the force of the flow sweeping the upper deck cabin and passengers into the river. Passengers below deck escaped with more or less serious injury, but at least six who were above were drowned or killed by the collision. Several died in the wreckage in sight of those on shore.

At least fourteen persons were thrown into the river and only seven were rescued. Among the missing are: Joseph Cassidy, Miss May Haight, aged twenty-two, Mrs. Catherine Nevins, mother of Rev. Father Govins, of Bay City.

Captain Dolson, who was in command, his engineer, George Little, and Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail, charged with criminal carelessness. No bodies have yet been recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt and taken to the hospital.

WRECKS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—There were two collisions on the Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon in which two men were killed, two seriously injured and another badly hurt.

The first occurred on the New York branch near Ridge avenue station, at about two o'clock, where two freight trains collided by reason of a wrong signal being displayed. In this accident one engine was wrecked and the engineer killed, all the rest of the two crews escaping.

A more serious wreck occurred three hours later on the Delaware extension of the Pennsylvania at Hamburg station, where a fireman of one engine was killed, the engineer seriously and perhaps fatally injured, one brakeman dangerously hurt and another badly injured.

LOSS OF THE QUETTA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—By steamer Mariposa from Australia additional details have been received of the wrecked steamer Quetta.

About nine o'clock on March 1 the passengers were startled by the sudden stopping of the engines and the grating of the vessel's keel on the sunken rock. In less than three minutes the Quetta had sunk out of sight, leaving 291 people struggling in the waves. Some were borne under by the tangled rigging and others more fortunate clung to the floating wreckage. One hundred and thirty lives were lost. Of 126 whites only 31 survived. Many of the whites were imprisoned in the state rooms.

VESSEL AND FIVE LIVES LOST. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 14.—The schooner Ethel, hence for Nassau with an assorted cargo, has been wrecked near Cape Canaveral and those aboard are lost. It was learned here where the missing captain belonged, that five persons were on board, Captain William D. Garvin and two men, both colored—Dennis Starr and John Gibson—the latter's wife, who went with him, and a colored boy named Charley. Captain Garvin was an old sailor and owner of several vessels in the Nassau and West Indies.

TRAGEDY IN COURT. A Policeman Killed, the Chief Fatally Wounded—Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.

WAY CROSS, Ga., April 14.—At Brunswick Saturday young Will Belyyn was summoned to appear before Recorder Borchardt to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and striking a woman who insulted him the night before, for which offense he was fined \$5. He paid the fine and started to leave the court house, when he encountered the same woman on the steps. She brushed against him and he promptly knocked her down again, for which offense he was fined \$3. Belyyn informed the recorder that he would have trouble getting it and started to leave the courtroom. Recorder Borchardt ordered Patrolman B. T. Massey to stop him. Belyyn drew his pistol and fired two shots at Massey, hitting him both times. Chief of Police Houston rushed up to the scene and Belyyn shot him twice through the chest and then tried to commit suicide by shooting himself. Patrolman Massey died two hours after from his wounds. Neither of the other parties are expected to live.

BANK OFFICERS INDICTED. DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 13.—The United States grand jury has brought indictments against President R. E. Graves and Cashier R. S. Harris, of the late defunct Commercial National Bank of Dubuque on the ground that Graves had made an overdraft of \$7,000 on the bank, and had falsified the bank statements in carrying certain assets which had been condemned as worthless and by classifying overdrafts as demand loans. Harris is indicted for complicity. Graves is running a bank in Arizona and Harris in Colorado.

The Pan-American Southern Trip. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The business of the International American conference is so far advanced that there is little doubt that the delegates can leave for the excursion through the South at midnight of Friday next, as originally planned. About one-half of them have already arranged to take the trip, and several others will doubtless decide to postpone their departure for home for that purpose so that the party will consist of about forty persons. The arrangements for transportation have been completed and the special train will be similar to that used on the Northern excursion last fall.

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

Full Text of the Report of the Committee on General Welfare—Arbitration Recommended as a Principle of American International Law for the Settlement of Differences—How It Should be Exercised—Other Nations May Become Party to the Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Pan-American Conference had under consideration yesterday the report of the committee on general welfare. The full text of the report is as follows:

ARTICLE I. The republics of Central and South America and Hayti, hereby adopt arbitration as a principle of American international law for the settlement of all differences, disputes or controversies between two or more of them.

ARTICLE 2. Arbitration shall be obligatory in controversies concerning diplomatic etiquette, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction and enforcement of treaties.

ARTICLE 3. Arbitration should be equally obligatory in cases other than those mentioned in the foregoing article whatever may be their origin, nature or occasion; with the single exception mentioned in the next following article.

ARTICLE 4. The exception above referred to shall be when, in the opinion of a nation, its independence may be endangered by the result of arbitration; for such nation arbitration shall be optional, but compulsory for the adversary power if required.

ARTICLE 5. All controversies or differences, with the exception stated in Article 4, whether pending or hereafter arising shall be submitted to arbitration, even though they may have originated in occurrences antedating the present treaty.

ARTICLE 6. No questions shall be revived by virtue of this treaty, concerning which a definite treaty shall already have been reached. In such cases arbitration shall be resorted to only for the settlement of questions concerning the validity, interpretation or enforcement of such agreements.

ARTICLE 7. Any government may agree in the capacity of arbitrator which maintains friendly relations with the nation opposed to the one selecting it. The office of arbitrator may also be intrusted to tribunals of justice or scientific bodies, to public officials or to private individuals, whether citizens or not of the States selecting them.

ARTICLE 8. The court of arbitration may consist of one or more persons. If one person, he shall be selected jointly by the nations concerned. If of several persons, their selection may be jointly made by the nations concerned. Should no choice be made, each nation claiming a distinct interest in the question at issue shall have the right to appoint one arbitrator on its own behalf.

ARTICLE 9. Whenever the court shall consist of an even number of arbitrators, the nations concerned shall appoint an umpire, who shall decide all questions upon which the arbitrators may disagree. If the nations interested fail to agree in the selection of an umpire, such umpire shall be selected by the arbitrators already appointed.

ARTICLE 10. The appointment of an umpire, and his acceptance, shall take place before the arbitrators enter upon the hearing of the question in dispute.

ARTICLE 11. The umpire shall not act as a member of the court, but his duties and powers shall be limited to the decision of questions upon which the arbitrators shall be unable to agree.

ARTICLE 12. Should an arbitrator, or an umpire be prevented from serving by reason of death, resignation or other cause, such arbitrator or umpire shall be replaced by a substitute to be selected in the same manner in which the original arbitrator or umpire shall have been chosen.

ARTICLE 13. The court shall hold its sessions at such place as the parties in interest may agree upon, and in case of disagreement, the failure to name a place, the court itself may determine the location.

ARTICLE 14. When the court shall consist of several arbitrators, a majority of the whole may act, notwithstanding the absence or withdrawal of the minority. In such case the majority shall continue in the performance of their duties until they shall have reached a final determination of the questions submitted for their consideration.

ARTICLE 15. The decision of a majority of the whole number of arbitrators shall be final upon the main and incidental issues, unless in the agreement to arbitrate it shall have been expressly provided that unanimity is essential.

ARTICLE 16. The general expenses of arbitration proceedings shall be paid in equal proportion by the governments of the parties thereto; but expenses incurred by either party in the preparation and prosecution of its case shall be defrayed by it individually.

ARTICLE 17. Whenever disputes arise the nations involved shall appoint courts of arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles. Only by the mutual and free consent of all the nations may those provisions be disregarded, and courts of arbitration appointed under different arrangements.

ARTICLE 18. This treaty shall remain in force for twenty years from the date of the ratifications. After the expiration of that period it shall continue in operation until one of the contracting parties shall have notified all the others of its desire to terminate it. In the event of such notice the treaty shall continue obligatory upon the party giving it for at least one year thereafter, but the withdrawal of one nation shall not invalidate the treaty with respect to the other nations concerned.

ARTICLE 19. This treaty shall be ratified by all the nations approving it, according to their respective constitutional methods; and the ratifications shall be deposited in the city of Washington on or before the first day of May, 1891. Any other nation may accept this treaty and become a party thereto, by signing a copy thereof and depositing the same with the Government of the United States; whereupon the said government shall communicate this fact to the other contracting parties.

The Entire Business Portion of Yelvington, Ky., Laid in Ashes. OWENSBORO, Ky., April 11.—The little town of Yelvington, twelve miles from this place, was almost completely destroyed by fire last night, not a business house being left and many dwellings being burned. The losses are: E. P. Taylor, leaf tobacco, \$12,000; insurance, \$7,000.

Mrs. Kate Eagle's tobacco warehouse and three other stores, \$6,000; no insurance. Wright, Unsel & Bro., general store, warehouse and grain, \$7,000 to \$10,000; no insurance.

Edward Reiselbach, dry-goods and general store, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. George W. Berk, general store, \$6,000; insurance, \$3,000.

The other houses, mainly small business houses and dwellings, add \$10,000 to the above.

Eighteen houses were burned in all. The little town is left in a terrible condition by the fire.

The New Tipperary. LONDON, Wis., April 12.—The formal opening of New Tipperary, the new Irish town established by the tenants evicted from the Smith-Barry estate, has been further postponed in order to put the finishing touches on the most important of the buildings. Already eighty residence buildings have been completed, and a number of shops are in process of fitting up. The market is finished and will be opened to-day. The preparations for the opening of the market are very elaborate. The building is literally covered with evergreens and flowers.

UNIQUE REPORT.

Pity Points in Insurance Commissioner's Annual Report—'Wildcats' Scored.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—The twentieth annual insurance report has been received from the State Printer. Commissioner Wilder in his introductory says: "It has been the providence of nature," saith the Brahmin Pitypat, speaking of the oriental cat, "to give us creatures nine lives instead of one. This record was made in the very dawn and infancy of the race of cats. If the history of the Kansas cats in this series of reports seems somewhat long, repetitive and tiresome, the indulgent reader will bear in mind this ancient saw relative to feline longevity, and will brace up when he remembers that, although a bogus insurance company has as many lives as a cat, yet it liveth not forever; it may and surely will die when the nine lives are ended; and moreover it can be killed.

The work of clearing the State of fraudulent insurance companies is a task nearly finished. It has been a very unpleasant one. Every company put an end to has had interested friends, persons drawing salaries, to defend it and assault me. They have spared no epithets; nothing that was false and dirty and vile. This was expected and no complaint is made. The danger was in making the burden to the department greater than it could bear and thus breaking it down. The months have passed, calumny and bribery have done their work, the press and people have sustained the department and the bogus companies are dead.

The annual meetings are held by the crooks; they elect the officers; they fix their own salaries. Now they have things just as they want them. In their advertising they continue to use the name of the Missouri Association; these are also displayed before the Legislature when the crooks are buying votes.

After a lengthy review of events prior and subsequent to the closing of the Topeka and Kansas Home Insurance companies, the Commissioner continues, referring to the officers of those companies:

This is a long story to be told of one set of thieves. It is told as a warning. The record is preserved in the archives. Kansas has been a safe field for insurance pimps. Every variety of crooked insurance has been here. The tax levied on our people has been a heavy one. The home burners, the destitute owner recovers no insurance, although he has paid for it. The head of the company is a miserly man, who has his widow and children get nothing. Hanging to trees and lamp posts would be none too severe a punishment for many a rascal who has robbed our people. To meet these needs the Missouri Association has been organized. Its members are the crooks, their work, may cause the most serene disciple of sweetness and light to lose his serenity, and to make official reports that are anything but dignified.

Three years ago, with outlaw insurance men and companies are drawing near to a peaceful close. Over the corpses of companies, the dead bodies of presidents and managers, the Missouri Association has been making fast time out of our beloved State, one is already able to catch the first bright light of rosy fingered Aurora, daughter of Dawn, as she gladdens the hills of the Missouri mountains. The Missouri Association, and joyful promises to bathe the every wound and valley of kindly Kansas in the glorious effluence of midday sun light. Let a girl come to me, and I will remain here for the rest of my life; if her chariot burns on the journey, the fast spoke in the wheels will be paid for by solvent, authorized companies; if she dies, I will pay for her funeral; if she is twice through Boston, through Lynn and Seattle and Spokane and paid every dollar of loss. The young woman will hear a harpy that per se his as he flies over New York but will not say so to the public archer, No. 115,933." She will save her best sunshine for Kansas, where a trinity of law, Supreme Court and supervision guards the citizen from the slurring halibutination that a one dollar pays for a thousand dollar policy—pays it sure and pays it quick.

Charles IX.—and Vitellius before him—made the cold remark: "The body of a dead enemy at the hands of his friends is a call to mind the men, women and children robbed of many thousands by insurance thieves in Kansas, we do not stop to shed tears over the fallen farmers. Nothing so well be done as to let the public archer, his presence here for many a year has left so many ruined homes that neither laws nor officers will ever permit their return. No pest in human form has so wronged and robbed our State as the insurance fiend. In disaster and in death the dancing devil has been present. One of them testified in court in Topeka last February: "I can get business for you, I can get you a public archer. And he had done so. He was the president of a Topeka widow.

Whoops who have no moral or political character were deeply grieved because last year's report lacked archery. Hackney, Fuller, Burton, Ormsbee, the whole crowd of insurance ghouls, had their sensibilities shocked by the coarseness of that report. Subsequent events, examinations of companies and their records, have shown that the truth of the report may have been the chief cause, with this class of persons, of its unpopularity. But dignity is the demand of the disgruntled; let them have it. These persons and their friends in the Legislature were also worried about the archives, the public archives, the archives of Kansas. "Is this undignified report to be permitted to lie in the public archives? Surely such an outrage will not be allowed."

If archives are "a place wherein all the records are kept in chests and boxes," then Kansas has none. But last year's insurance report is a public archer, it is a public archer in most of the States of our Union. The remedy for the "lack of dignity" and archery preservation is the improvement of Kansas in things at moralis. If unhandsome things are not done, they will not be unhandsome, they will be reported and perpetually saved."

Railroad Stan Dead. OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—Phil A. Warwick, assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific railway, died this morning from pneumonia.

Plunged Into the Rear. RACINE, Wis., April 12.—On the Chicago & Northwestern road, in this city yesterday afternoon, a freight train had side-tracked for the fast express, but the train men left the switch open and the express, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, plunged into the rear of the freight. Several freight cars were telescoped and the engine wrecked. The thirty passengers on the train were badly shaken up, but only one—a man whose name could not be learned—was at all seriously hurt. He was thrown violently against the side of the coach, sustaining severe bruises. The track was blocked during the afternoon.

CUSTOMS UNION.

The Pan-American Congress Recommends Reciprocity in Trade Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Pan-American conference took up and disposed of the reports of the committee on customs union, adopting the report of the majority, with three dissenting votes, those of the Argentine Republic, Chili, Paraguay. The report adopted recommends that reciprocity treaties be negotiated between these several republics of the American hemisphere, each making tariff concessions so that the peculiar products of them all may be introduced free into the others.

The committee on port dues reported that owing to special conditions prevailing in the ports of the several nations in respect to the services for which the charges are made, it is impracticable to abolish completely the charge now made upon vessels in the shape of dues. The committee recommends:

First.—That all port dues be merged in a single one, to be known as tonnage dues.

Second.—That this one charge shall be assessed upon the total carrying capacity of the vessel.

Third.—That each Government fix for itself the amount to be charged as tonnage dues, but with due regard to the general policy and the conference upon the subject, which is to facilitate and favor navigation.

Fourth.—That there be exempted from the provisions of article 1, the dues charged or to be charged under unexpired contracts with private companies.

Fifth.—That the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues: 1. Transports and vessels of war. 2. Vessels of less than twenty-five tons. 3. Vessels which shall have been compelled to put in to port by reason of damages suffered at sea. 4. Yachts and other pleasure boats.

The report was adopted.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture as to the Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The condition of winter wheat on April 1, as reported by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, averages 81 for the entire breadth. The general average for rye is 92.8.

Seeding was late in the States of the central valleys, because of drought, and the soil was, therefore, not in the best condition, but the mild winter continued growth until the plants were too luxuriant to withstand the usual vicissitudes of March. Recent frosts have cut down the growing plants quite generally, and in wet or submerged areas the roots have been destroyed. There are reports of recuperating by seeding and renewed growth in this region. Where the roots are intact great improvement will follow with good weather. The fact that the roots are so well developed is favorable to improvement.

In the South the soil was generally in better condition, and the early sown developed rapidly, and in December and January suffered more or less from attacks of the Hessian fly. In March frosts were very general, discoloring and sometimes killing the plants down to the ground, but not injuring the roots, except in wet places. The crop looks brown in New York, but the State agent believes it is better than it looks. The other Middle States return wheat in good condition.

The Pacific coast has had an extraordinary amount of rain and snow, which have delayed seeding and injured the early sown areas.

The average condition of principal States are as follows: New York, 88; Pennsylvania, 99; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 67; Indiana, 75; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 87; California, 71.

The report of condition of farm animals makes the average as follows: Horses, 97.4; cattle, 94.1; sheep, 95.7; swine, 95.6.

A SPANISH MOB.

The Carlist Club House at Valencia Attacked by a Mob.

MADRID, April 11.—The arrival of the Carlist leader, Marquis Cerralbo, at Valencia yesterday was made the occasion of an anti-Carlist demonstration, thousands of anti-Carlists meeting him at the station and following him to his hotel, where they broke many windows and tried to set fire to the building, when a detachment of troops charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were wounded.

Later a mob of 2,000 persons invaded the Carlist Club and set fire to the furniture. When the firemen came the mob tried to obstruct them. The mob then broke and burned a carriage in the courtyard.

Another mob tried to burn a church, but was prevented by a detachment of troops.

The troops have failed, however, to disperse the constantly gathering crowds. The military authorities have taken possession of the city and the whole garrison is under arms.

At midnight the rioting still continued. The troops had made several charges and many persons had been injured, and it was reported some had been killed, though orders were given to avoid bloodshed as long as possible.

The members of the Carlist Club fired revolvers into the crowd and severely wounded three of the rioters. The mob made an attempt to sack the Jesuits' college, but were prevented by the military. Order was restored shortly after midnight. The troops occupy all the points likely to be attacked by the rioters.

World's Fair Company Organized. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—The report of the commissioners licensed to organize the corporation of the World's Exposition of 1892 has been filed with the Secretary of State and the certificate of incorporation has been issued. The corporation is now fully organized.

Officers Not Satisfied. BERLIN, April 11.—Many officers of the guard are not satisfied with the recent order of the Emperor lowering the scale of private incomes necessary for securing a commission in the army.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Brazil to Have a Constitution Patterned After That of the United States.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—The Provisional Government having decreed all the great popular measures so long demanded by the people, the necessity for which caused the revolution of November 15, 1889—such as the abolition of slavery (forced from the imperial government in 1888), the separation of church from state, liberty of worship, freedom of the press, secularization of the public cemeteries, naturalization of foreigners, etc.—is now trying to avoid the danger and inconvenience attending the adoption of a constitution. In other words, the men now at the head of affairs desire to begin where the United States finished, and so take advantage of American experience. For this reason they have nominated a number of well known specialists to frame a constitution which is to be presented to the constituent assembly. The work of registering voters—all men of twenty-one years of age that know how to read and write—is being pushed rapidly. The proposed constitution will be given to the press so as to be amply discussed by all. By this means the framers hope to present one just as much like the American constitution as is consistent with the character of the Brazilian people. It is proper then to submit it for adoption to a direct vote of the people. If it is adopted the new assembly will become a legislative body. If it is rejected the assembly will be a constituent body.

TREASURY RAID.

A Syndicate Formed to Extract Millions on Account of Import Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—One of the most gigantic raids ever made on the United States treasury is that which has been organized by the importers of hat trimmings, ribbons, laces, satins, silks and plushes. If the syndicate which has the scheme in charge shall be successful in its efforts, the Government will pay out of the treasury about \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 in refund of duties.

The United States Supreme Court gave a decision a short time ago in the famous Eidelhoff case, where a suit had been filed to secure a refund of customs duties paid at the rate of 50 per cent, whereas the rate of duty on all silks, whereas they should have been taxed but 20 per cent. The Supreme Court Justices decided in favor of Eidelhoff at the lower rate, and the Secretary of the Treasury accepted this decision as applying to other similar cases that the department had contested and lost. In fact, it had been tacitly understood that this was to be a test case. Importations appraised at about \$5,000,000 were involved in this decision, and the syndicate is entitled to a refund of 30 per cent upon the amount of duties paid, which will net it over \$1,000,000.

FOUR BOYS KILLED.

Shocking Accident by Falling Rock at Webb City, Mo.

WEBB CITY, Mo., April 10.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon three boys—A. D. Gammon, the son of an old and respected citizen, Ed Sovern and the son of the Widow Stone, each about fourteen years old—were digging lead ore out of the wall of an old caved in mine, when an immense slab of rock fell, burying them alive and at the same time throwing Joe Wright, who was standing on the rock watching the boys, into the bottom of the pit. Wright's arm was broken in several places and he received such internal injuries that he died in two hours. A large number of people flocked to the scene of the disaster, and many willing hands went to work to rescue the buried boys. After a five hours' battle with the rocks all three were taken out dead. Sovern's head was crushed into a shapeless mass and Gammon and Stone met death by suffocation.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Chief Mayes Preparing a Message Advising a Sale.

VINITA, I. T., April 10.—A prominent Cherokee Indian connected with the Downing administration and a warm personal friend of Chief Mayes states that there will be a very material change of front so far as the Downing administration is concerned in dealing with the Cherokee Strip question at the coming special session of the Cherokee Legislature. What is meant by a change of front is not generally understood, but from what the informant said it may be readily inferred that Chief Mayes now favors a sale of the Strip. It is known that Chief Mayes has decided to call an extra session of the Council about May 1 and it is also a fact that he has the message nearly completed, in which a conditional sale is recommended on the ground that the Cherokees have been harassed and driven from door to door by the United States Government until their condition is bordering upon poverty.

A Boy Mangled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—Archie McCoy, living at 2018 Flora avenue, yesterday afternoon accompanied his father, a teamster, to his work near the Arkansas elevator at Sixteenth and Liberty streets. Archie wandered off to play and got on to the Santa Fe tracks where an engine was switching cars backward and forward. The first intimation the father had that something had befallen his son was an agonized shriek from the boy and he hastened to his side. The poor little fellow had got in the way of a car being backed onto a side track and was run over, losing his left leg at the body and his right arm at the elbow. His injuries will prove fatal.

A Morocco Horror.

MADRID, April 9.—A large box was recently brought from the interior of Morocco to the port of Mastagan for shipment. When it was opened a ghastly sight was revealed. In the box packed closely together were the bodies of sixteen young women, one man and a negro. All the victims had been decapitated and their heads were missing. The bodies were embalmed and had evidently been in the condition in which they were found for a long time. The slaughter had been to all appearances the work of some Pasha, who thus visited vengeance on his harem for unfaithfulness.

EXIT THE BENDERS.

The Two Suspects Released at Oswego, Kan.

OSWEGO, Kan., April 11.—Messrs. Webb and James, attorneys for the alleged Bender women, who had been in jail here for several months, began habeas corpus proceedings before Probate Judge Calvin yesterday morning. County Attorney Morrison and F. H. Aitchison appeared for the State.

The evidence of the most importance consisted of affidavits and depositions and the oral evidence of the old lady, Mrs. Griffith.

An affidavit of one of the daughters, Mary Gardi, of Michigan, was read, showing that in 1873 and 1873 her mother, Mrs. Griffith, then Marks, was confined in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich., for the crime of manslaughter, and the affidavit of the superintendent of the reformatory proved that during those two years Mrs. Griffith was confined in the house of correction at Detroit. Other depositions showed her arrest and sentence at the time when the Benders committed the horrible butcheries in Kansas.

At the preliminary hearing Mrs. Griffith denied knowing any thing of a man by the name of Shearer, but she admitted having married him in Ionia, Mich., in 1873, changing her name from Marks to Shearer. She explained this discrepancy by saying that at the preliminary examination she did not wish to have it become known that she was at one time a Shearer, as the records of the courts would show her conviction and sentence for manslaughter.

The State introduced Mr. Stewart, who swore that Mrs. Griffith was old Mrs. Bender.

The arguments of counsel were heard and the court took the matter under advisement for a few moments.

Judge Calvin then announced that he could assume no greater jurisdiction than the judges at the preliminary, and they had found sufficient evidence to bind the suspects over. The evidence of the daughter was looked upon with suspicion, as she was a chip of the old block, yet the evidence of persons who knew her mother when she was confined in prison in 1873 and 1873 was sufficient proof to him that the woman could never be convicted and the court ordered that the two be discharged.

The county commissioners bought the woman a ticket to Niles, Mich., and they will start for that place this morning.

This is the third effort of the county to bring the Benders to justice and presumably the last one.

RAILROADS REMINDED.

They Must Not Neglect the Service of the Public For the Fun of Fighting.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—Wednesday the Board of Railway Commissioners ordered the Missouri Pacific to put a regular passenger train on its line between Topeka and Fort Scott, and yesterday a similar decision was rendered on the petition of the citizens of Wilson, Montgomery and Chautauque Counties against the Missouri Pacific. The petitioners demanded the restoration of passenger service on the Leroy & Caney Valley air line railroad, of which the respondent company is lessee. The board directs that such service be supplied by May 1, and in concluding its summing up of the case says:

"We can not be blind to the fact that railroad managements do not always, even when practicable to do so, confine their passenger service strictly to the limits of public requirements and the production of self-sustaining revenue.

"Even now, while the dwellers upon the prairie who have voluntarily taxed themselves to supply decent railroad facilities, are protesting against being hauled about at the rear end of freight trains, and their protest is met with the plea that better facilities can not be afforded, tens of thousands of dollars of revenue are being wasted by railroad companies operating in this territory in what is curiously called a passenger rate war, which is a species of amusement which certain young men who are set to conduct passenger traffic indulge in when they get tired of base-ball, and who ought to be sent to Jericho until their heads have grown, and other reminded men put in charge. If this were done, railroad companies could afford to give people on the prairies a chance, or at any rate the plea that it does not pay would come with a more impressive grace."

Fire at Goffs, Kan.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—An incendiary fire started in Bayard Taylor's livery stable at Goffs, Nemaha County, last night, and in two hours the entire block, with the exception of C. C. Abbott's store, was in ruins. The buildings destroyed were the large livery stable of Bayard Taylor, A. E. High's restaurant and bakery, F. Curtis' hardware store, R. Westover's harness shop, George Curtis' residence and the residence of C. C. Abbott. All the goods, except the furniture of C. C. Abbott, were destroyed.

Marvelous Escape.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—While Alexander McDonald, a carpenter, was at work on an arch of a temporary elevator shaft in the sixth story of the new Coates Hotel, at Tenth and Broadway yesterday afternoon, the arch gave way and he fell to the basement. He was carried into the hotel office, where he was able to walk around and talk. The fact that he was not instantly killed is probably explained by the fact that he struck some timbers in falling. Apparently his worst injury is a broken wrist.

Reforms in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11.—General Fonseca on the 7th pardoned several prisoners. The following reforms have been promulgated by the Government: Liberty of the press, liberty of association and of public meeting and a modification of a judicial and criminal organization.

Antiquities Purchased.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Emperor has bought for the Berlin Ethnological Museum Eblingenberg's valuable collection of antiquities, dating from the fourth to the eighth century, discovered near Reichenhall.