

House County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

NUMBER 27.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate on the 24th agreed to the House amendments to the bill for a public building at Atchison, Kan., and asked for a conference. The Dependent Pension bill was then taken up, the first question to dispose of being Senator Plumb's amendment as to arrears of pensions, making pensions on account of wounds or injuries or disease commence from the date of discharge of the soldier. To an inquiry Senator Plumb said that the cost of removing the limitations of arrears would approximate \$500,000,000. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 9 yeas to 46 nays. All other amendments were rejected and the bill passed, yeas 42, nays 46. Adjourned. In the House the conference report upon the Urgency Deficiency bill was agreed to. After passing a number of local bills the House considered the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole and when the committee rose the bill passed and the House soon adjourned.

After disposing of a few reports of committees and other routine business on April 11 the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened adjourned. The House adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee calling for an investigation of certain alleged irregularities in the office of United States marshals and the practice in some of the United States courts. A number of private bills passed and the Fortification Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. When the committee rose the bill passed, also the bill providing for a zoological park in the District of Columbia. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported on the 12th and when the death of Representative Wilber, of New York, was announced and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 24th Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Anti-Trust bill in the form of a substitute. He and several other members of the committee expressed views on the bill. The conference report on the Urgency Deficiency bill was then considered. In the House the bill was taken up. Pending consideration the Senate adjourned. The House passed a large number of bridge and other local bills and then considered the bill for the admission of Idaho until adjournment. No final action being reached.

After routine business on the 24th the Senate resumed the Montana election case and after several Senators spoke the case went over until Monday. The House bill to amend the census law providing for the enumeration of the Chinese population was taken up and after some debate went over. Adjourned until Saturday. In the House Lodge (Mass.) presented a petition from the New England Shoe and Leather Association against the imposition of a duty on hides. Several motions were disposed of and two bills passed and pending articles of war in regard to trial and punishment by courts martial. The Idaho Admission bill was again taken up and Mr. Perkins (Kan.) concluded his remarks in advocacy of it. After a long debate a vote was finally reached and there were 129 yeas to one nay, the Democrats withholding their votes. The Speaker counted a quorum present and the bill was declared as having passed. The Democrats announced that this would be made a test question as to the right of the Speaker to declare a quorum present. Adjourned.

The House on the 4th considered private pension bills that had come over from the previous Friday. Mr. Stone (Mo.) made a vigorous protest against extravagance in pension matters, and Messrs. Lane (Ill.), Chipman (Mich.), DeLiver (Iowa) and Flower (N. Y.) spoke vigorously in favor of liberal pensions. The five pension bills under consideration then passed. The private calendar was then considered in Committee of the Whole and an evening session held for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

VICE ADMIRAL STEPHEN ROWAN, U. S. N. (retired) died of Bright's disease at the Ebbett House, Washington recently. GEORGE W. HOLMAN, of Rochester, Ind., has been appointed bank examiner of Indiana.

The public debt showed a decrease during the month of March of \$11,389,857. It is understood that the Attorney-General will take an appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims, which makes the Government responsible to the members of Congress for their loss of salary through the Silcott defalcation.

It is estimated that the Dependent Pension bill which passed the Senate the other day will require \$35,000,000.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has appointed a sub-committee to visit Southern States and make a thorough investigation of the alleged improper action of court officers in instituting prosecutions without reason and for the purpose of collecting fees.

The bill to give the widow of the late Major-General Kilpatrick \$100 per month has been favorably reported to the House.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported the McAdoo bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the navy.

THE EAST.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, sent to the Senate a veto of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill.

FAST day was strictly observed throughout Massachusetts, and New Hampshire on the 3d.

FIRE in New York City destroyed James S. Bryant's wagon and carriage factory, Noah H. Hoyt's stable and six horses and three dwellings. There were many narrow escapes. Loss, \$50,000.

SIX of the leading white lead manufacturing companies of New York State have consolidated under the name of the National Lead & Oil Company. The capital of the new company is \$1,000,000.

IN three cases of shoes from Georgetown, Mass., H. G. Peister, a merchant of Potosky, Mich., found seven one pound cartridges of dynamite. They were frozen and had not thawed out.

MUCH of Horace Greeley's correspondence, some of it invaluable, was destroyed by the recent fire at the homestead at Chappaqua, N. Y.

BY the explosion of a boiler at an oil well near Smith's Ferry, Pa., Ford M. Dawson, a workman, was blown nearly a mile and instantly killed.

THE Horace Greeley homestead at Chappaqua, N. Y., burned to the ground recently. All the books, a water color picture of Mrs. Greeley and a bust of Horace Greeley were saved by the neighbors. Miss Gabrielle Greeley was at church in Pleasantville at the time.

TWO HUNDRED farms were sold under mortgage in two days by Sheriff Johnson, of Atlantic County, N. J. One farmer was so crazed at losing his home that he burned himself in his dwelling.

THE St. Joseph convent at Milwaukee, Wis., was destroyed by fire recently. One of the sisters was fatally injured in jumping from a window.

THE Hicoriae factory at Aurburdale, O., was destroyed by fire the other day, causing \$50,000 loss.

CHICAGO hide dealers and shoe manufacturers have sent a protest to Congress against a duty on hides.

THE Democrats made gains in the municipal election at Chicago on the 1st. The new Board of Aldermen stands 34 Democrats to 31 Republicans with two Independent Democrats and one Independent Republican.

THE Democratic ticket of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected by 5,000 majority on the 1st. Peck, the humorist, is the new mayor. The Bennett school law had much to do with the turn of the election.

THE purchasers of the Fort Madison & Northwestern railroad in Iowa have taken formal possession. The road will be made standard gauge and extended to Ottumwa.

ONE thousand plumbers of Chicago recently struck for \$3.75 a day and Saturday half holiday.

A SECRET organization of "ku klux" is said to exist in Oklahoma for the purpose of driving out the colored settlers. The switchmen and brakemen of the Union Pacific railroad between La Grande and Portland, Ore., have struck for 10 per cent increase in wages.

ALL the Joliet, Ill., stone quarries are idle, the men, nearly 1,000, quitting work. They base their demand for 17 1/2 cents per hour, instead of 15 cents, on the increased demand for stone and the higher prices resulting.

By a collision between two light engines and the caboose of a ruptured freight train near Delta, Cal., Conductor D. G. Gale was caught in the wreck and burned to a crisp.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR DAVIS reports the Cherokee Strip entirely free of would-be settlers.

CHARTER elections for cities of the second and third class were held throughout Minnesota and South Dakota on the 1st. The principal issue was license or no license, the supporters of the latter principle being victorious in four-fifths of the contests.

ACCORDING to the Farmer's Review, of Chicago, Kansas is the only State showing a fall average for winter wheat. In Missouri the crop is generally fair, the rest of the country grading below Missouri down almost to zero.

SENATORIAL charges of corruption by school book lobbyists have been made in the Iowa Legislature.

NEWS has been received at Tacoma, Wash., of the bark Embleton, supposed to have been lost last fall.

ALL the non-union plumbers of Chicago joined the union strikers.

THE strike of the quarrymen at Joliet, Ill., ended in a victory for the men.

THREE small children of William Brown, living near Huron, S. D., perished the other night, while locked in their home by their parents, the house catching fire in some way.

THE liabilities of Jackson & Co., furniture dealers of Spokane Falls, Wash., are placed at \$90,000 and the assets at \$10,000.

FRED KRUEGER, aged twelve, and Charles Borek, aged fourteen, have been held at Chicago for attempted train wrecking and shooting into a train. They confessed.

THE 6,000 iron miners of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan have organized a union.

IN the famous Cerneau-Scottish rite case against the grand lodge of Iowa, Judge Preston has overruled a motion of the defense to throw the matter out of court on the alleged grounds that that court had no jurisdiction in the matter, the Cerneau-Scottish rite not being an incorporated body. The Cerneau consider this a decisive victory.

SIX men have been killed by explosions of oil gas in a tunnel being bored near Santa Paula, Cal.

THE strike of the coopers of Minneapolis, Minn., has ended in a victory for the men.

THE SOUTH.

J. M. FOLLANSBEE, of the Bavicore ranch, arrived at El Paso, Tex., from Mexico and reported that the Coshuiriachic reduction works, located about fifteen miles southwest of Chihuahua, and owned by a New York company, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss was \$2,000,000.

GENERAL THOMAS C. ANDERSON, a prominent Republican politician, for many years deputy collector of New Orleans and a member of the famous Louisiana returning board from 1874 to 1876, died recently, aged seventy.

SIX small boys were buried under a caving sand bank at Vernon, Tex., recently and killed. They had been digging a cave.

A REQUEST has been made on Governor Gordon, of Georgia, for the appointment of a male whipping boss for the punishment of refractory female convicts in the camp near Atlanta.

A HEAVY wind storm destroyed two churches and other property at Arkansas City, Ark., recently—a double misfortune as the city was three feet under water.

GENERAL.

THE new White Star steamer Majestic started on its maiden voyage across the Atlantic from Liverpool on the 3d.

THE Dublin Express, Independent Conservative, denounces Mr. Balfour's Land bill and says it imperils the interests of the Irish Conservatives. The Nation, Mr. T. P. Sullivan's paper, says that the bill is a public bribe to the peasantry to purchase their peace. Its failure is certain.

THE British expedition recently sent out against the Somalis having failed to accomplish its mission another expedition has been started from Aden.

ACRITATION was reported spreading in three or four places of the Russian Empire among the peasantry, notably in Finland and Poland.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Chronicle telegraphed on the 3d that a partially successful attempt had been made on the life of the Czar.

IN the Ontario Legislature at Toronto, Can., Mr. Graham moved the passage of a resolution calling on the Canadian Parliament to take steps looking to closer trade relations with the United States.

THE treasurer of the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, has been arrested for embezzling 1,000,000 francs.

THE report of a rupture between Bulgaria and Serbia is officially declared to be untrue.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON, president of the British Emin Pasha relief committee, is bitterly indignant at Emin Pasha's course in entering the service of Germany and charges Emin with absolute want of gratitude.

THE British war ship Sultan has captured off Zanzibar a dhow with twelve enslaved Wangamwe porters aboard.

THE Brazilian Bishops will shortly issue a pastoral refusing to consent to the separation of the Church and State. DOM PEDRO was reported unwell.

THE Pacific mail steamship China has lowered the record from San Francisco to Hong Kong to twenty days.

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered the reopening of negotiations with England for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

EXPLOSIVES have been found in the grounds of the Czar's palace at Gatchina.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 3 numbered 236, compared with 243 the previous week and 222 the corresponding week of last year.

SEVERE hurricanes on the Pacific during March caused many disasters on the coast of the New Hebrides. Several ships were wrecked at Labour. A vessel grounded at Mallicello and five whites and thirty natives were drowned, while thirty others who reached the shore were massacred by natives.

RUSSIA has notified Turkey that it will enforce a first lien on the proposed new Turkish loan in order to secure the arrears of the war indemnity.

IT was rumored on the 4th that the O'Shea divorce case, in which Mr. Parrell was co-respondent, had been finally settled.

THE LATEST.

IT was reported that General Bounanger would return to France.

CARPENTERS in Massachusetts have decided upon demanding an eight-hour day, commencing May 1.

GEORGE K. SISTARE & SONS, of the New York Exchange, have failed. Liabilities, \$250,000.

CHICAGO carpenters to the number of 7,000, struck on the 7th for 40 cents per hour.

HENRY M. STANLEY left Cairo, Egypt, on the 7th for Brussels.

THE Southern trip of the Pan-American delegates will begin April 18 and end May 10.

THE Montana election case was again before the Senate on the 7th. The Morrill Pension bill was before the House. A motion to suspend the rules and pass it was lost for want of the necessary two-thirds majority. The House then went into committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

THE directors of the Equitable Bank, of New York, have decided to close its doors. One of the directors claims that if late the bank has been losing money. The deposits have dropped down to a figure where there is very little profit for the concern.

NEWS from Honduras is that Major Burke is living there in clover. He is the defaulting ex-Treasurer of Louisiana.

JUDGE HUGHES, of the United States Court at Richmond, Va., has declared the State Meat Inspection law unconstitutional.

THE lower house of the Iowa Legislature has passed a resolution against the passage of the Union Pacific Funding bill.

A SPECIAL department of education has been established in Portugal. Among its duties will be the regulation of the right of public meeting.

THIRTEEN horses were suffocated by a fire in Morse's livery stable, Chicago, the other morning.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands has ordered a favorable report on the House bill to convey Lake Contrary to the city of St. Joseph, Mo.

THE children of Washington had possession of the White House grounds on the 7th and indulged in the annual Easter egg rolling. In the afternoon the Marine band played for the little ones.

THE House Railways and Canals Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill for the construction by the United States of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. It is to cost \$23,000,000 and be 20 1/2 feet deep.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners have refused to order the Rock Island to establish a side track between Gladys and Peck, in Sedgewick County.

THE Kansas Sugar Association recently met at Hutchinson, and perfected a permanent organization, Prof. J. C. Hart, of Fort Scott, being elected president, and W. P. Clement, of Sterling, secretary.

D. B. LONG, of Ellsworth, grand representative of the I. O. O. F., has written the mayor of Topeka in relation to the coming session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge next September. The attention of the citizens is called to the necessity of raising the funds to defray the expense of entertaining the guests from without the State at that time. Before the cantons of the several departments are called to Topeka by the grand sire and generalissimo it is necessary that \$3,000 be put up by Kansas Odd Fellows. Otherwise there will be no drill of the Patriarchs Militant.

PENSIONS were granted the following Kansas veterans on April 1: James Burnside, of Milan; Henry C. Sales, of Whitewater; Israel A. Mathias, of Sedgewick; Aaron K. Lindsley, of Sterling; Isaac Collings, of Langdon; John L. Ott, of Thayer; August Burmeister, of Ellsworth; James Fulton, of Seneca; Samuel Magers, of Osburg; Lewis W. Hamilton, of South Haven; Marion Johnson, of Beloit; George Large, of Troy; Levi Rosenthal, of Leavenworth; Samuel Craig, of Columbus; Joseph P. Swearingen, of the National Military Home; John A. Galloway, of North Topeka; Albertus J. Doran, of Ottawa; Amos Jenk, of Cedarvale; John Beatty, of Manhattan; Isaac N. Nelson, of Colby; Albert S. Long, of Topeka; Samuel H. Coburn, of Wichita; William S. Fuller, of Sedan; John C. Burton, of Bacon; Winkfield L. Apping, of Wichita; Richard T. Adsit, of Walton; Mary Irene Rosenthal, of Leavenworth, and Martha J. Clark, of Louisville.

S. DEMONDY's barn, ten miles northeast of Wichita, four horses, six head of cattle and 300 bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire the other day. The other morning John Bobbine, and Ross Hawley, living seven and a half miles north of Coffeyville on adjoining farms, quarreled and fought, when Hawley struck Bobbine on the head with a fence rail, killing him instantly. Bobbine was an old settler, having located on his farm in 1859.

PROF. ROBERT HAY has been down the shaft and personally measured the first working vein of Alma coal at 460 feet and found it twenty inches in thickness. He says that they undoubtedly have semi-anthracite at the lower depth to which the shaft is being sunk.

PREPARATIONS are being made to rebuild the Topeka sugar mill. It will probably be finished in time to care for this season's crop.

THE Executive Council re-elected Hon. A. R. Greene Railroad Commissioner. He was chosen on the seventh ballot. Six candidates were voted for, viz: A. P. Forsyth, of Liberty; S. C. King, of Atchison; P. B. Maxson, of Emporia; T. E. Anderson, of Salina; J. F. True, of Newman, and A. R. Greene, of Cedarvale.

THE Governor has offered a reward of \$350 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of Mrs. Teresa Mettman, at Leavenworth, on March 23.

ROBERT FISCHER, aged forty, recently took morphine at Leavenworth and died soon after. He left a wife and four children. He had used some of the funds of the Cigar Maker's Union, which he was unable to make good and so ended his troubles with morphine.

THE Railroad Commissioners have made a decision refusing to grant the petition of the railroads to adopt the carload system of weighing in Kansas.

JOHN McMILLAN and J. M. Smith have been arrested at Conway Springs for complicity in the express robbery at that place November 29, 1889, when over \$3,000 was taken from the safe in the Missouri Pacific depot. McMILLAN is a young tough, while Smith is an old soldier and was a prominent applicant for the post-office last fall.

FOR some time previous to the death of Governor Nehemiah Green, the sword worn by him during his service in the Union army in the war of the rebellion had been in the keeping of Manhattan lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. The lodge recently presented the sword to the State Historical Society, accompanied by a handsome silver plate bearing an appropriate inscription.

MR. MORRILL, of Kansas, has presented in the National House of Representatives the memorial of a special meeting of presidents of County Farmers' Alliances held in Topeka March 25, protesting in the name of the agricultural and general interests of Kansas against duties on Mexican corn.

THE ladies of the W. C. T. U. recently made a raid on the joints at Kingman and destroyed all the liquors found. The liquors kept in several drug stores met the same fate.

WHILE walking upon the Union Pacific tracks at Salina the other day Richard Joyce, aged seventy years, was run down by a passenger train and both legs were cut off and his skull fractured. He died in a few minutes.

PATENTS lately granted to Kansas inventors: John P. Anderson, Olesburg, snap hook; George McAllister, Sterling, wheat steaming and heating machine; Andrew Rowan, Buffalo, vehicle wheel; Albert C. Sims, Winona, weather strip; Heinrich Sommerfeld, Canton, car coupling.

THE PENSION BILL.

The Dependent Pension Bill as Recently Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Dependent Pension bill as passed by the Senate is as follows:

That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents under the provisions of this act, the fact of the death of the soldier and sailor and the fact that he left no widow or minor child, or children, having been shown as required by law, it shall then be necessary to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other means of support than their own labor and the contributions of others not legally bound for their support; provided, that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder, and shall continue no longer than the existence of their dependence.

Sec. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of labor in the degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor or the contributions of others not legally bound thereto for their support, shall, upon making due proof of the facts, be entitled to such pensions and gratuities as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, to be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive the same from the date of the filing of the application in the pension office after the passage of this act upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same.

Provided, that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws or whose claims are pending in the pension office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the cause of their disability, receive the benefits of the act; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period, and provided that rank in the military shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served three months or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who was honorably discharged, and has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, minor child or children, a dependent mother or father, such dependency is defined under section 1 of this act, such widow, minor child or children, or mother or father, shall be placed on the pension roll at the rates established for them by law without regard to the cause of death of such officer or enlisted man; provided, that the cause of death of such officer or enlisted man was or is not due to a violation of the civil or military laws, or the result of vicious habits, and provided that such widow or child or dependent parent prior to the passage of this act shall take effect from the date of the death of the husband of such widow, but not dating back of the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That from the date of the passage of this act the increase of pensions for minor children shall be at the rate of \$4 per month instead of \$3 per month as now provided by law in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless the pension shall continue during the life of said child or during the period of such disability. The agent, attorney or other person engaged in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, receive or retain for such services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than \$1, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the pension agent making payment to the pensioner allowed, and to any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years or both in the discretion of the court.

FORMAL NOTICE.

Cattlemen Must Take Their Property Out of the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, has issued a notice to all whom it may concern, whether white men or Indians, that all cattle and other livestock held on any Indian land in the Indian Territory under any pretended contract or arrangement with the Indians for the use and occupation of any part of any Indian lands for grazing purposes, must be removed not later than October 1, 1890, and so much earlier as any special circumstances affecting the lands or concerning any of the cattle may make such removal necessary.

This removal is based upon a decision of the Attorney-General, who holds that in the absence of any law derived from treaty or statutory provision Indian tribes can not lease their reservations.

The effect of this notice in conjunction with the President's proclamation of February 17, 1890, will be the removal of all the cattle from every part of the Indian Territory by October next, whether on expired leases or not. The Indian agents there are instructed to see that this notice is served and enforced.

Fire in a Convent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—Fire broke out last evening about nine o'clock in St. Joseph's Catholic convent on Greenfield avenue, and the entire building and contents were burned, the seventy-five occupants barely escaping with their lives and having no time to save any of their belongings. The fire started from the furnace and was carried quickly through the building by ventilator shafts.

Sister Blank, who was on the fourth floor, finding escape cut off, jumped from a window, breaking her leg and all of her ribs. She can not live.

Two young candidates, Rose Minet and Mary Werner, jumped from the third story windows and were injured.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Provisions of the New Tariff Bill Proposed by the Majority of the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday Chairman McKinley presented the Republican Tariff bill. The minority will be allowed ten days in which to offer amendments and prepare their views before the bill is reported to the House. The bill according to Chairman McKinley, will effect a reduction of \$45,000,000.

Hides have been placed on the dutiable list at fifteen per cent. ad valorem with a proviso allowing a drawback on the exported goods made from imported hides equal to the rate of duty paid. The duty on tin plate is doubled and a duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound imposed on Mexican lead and silver ores.

The additions made to the free list are as follows:

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for; agates, unmanufactured; amber, unmanufactured or crude gum; aniline salts; any animal imported especially for breeding purposes, provided that no such animal shall be admitted free except it be pure bred, of a recognized breed, and has been duly registered in the book of record established for that breed (the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations for the strict enforcement of these provisions); animals brought into the United States for a period not exceeding six months for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association—but a bond shall be given in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness, tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially enumerated for, in the sack, barrel or hogshead; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English, also books and music in raised prints used exclusively by the blind. Engravings, photographs, etc., things bound or unbound, including their covers, for the use of the United States, or for the use of the Library of Congress. Braids, plaits, laces and similar manufactures suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and caps, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, cedar or rattan.

Cabinets of old coins and medals and other collections of antiquities—but the term "antiquities" as used in this act, shall include only such articles as are suits for suitcases or cabinet collections and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the seventeenth century; catgut, whinnet or wormgut, unmanufactured or not further manufactured than in strings or cord; chisels, iron, raw, dried or undried, but unground; coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar; coral, uncut.

Dandrif, uncut, raw, dried or undried, but unground; diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, not set, diamond dust and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches; drugs, such as bark, belladonna, balaam, balsam, benzoin, benzoin flowers, creosotes, such as nutgalls, fruits, grains, gum and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, root of sassafras, vegetables, seeds, aromatic and seeds of morbid growth, woods used expressly for dyeing, any of the foregoing which are not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by roasting or grinding, or by any other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this act.

Eggs of birds, fish and insects—the old provision reading eggs of fish.

Fish, the product of American fisheries and fish caught by American vessels in the open waters of the lakes within the boundary between the States and the Dominion of Canada; floor matting, manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting; fruits, green, ripe or dried, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Glass plates or disks, rough cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye glasses and suitable for such use.

Grasses and herbs, Tampoos grass, jute, jute butts, manilla, Sisal grass, sunn and all other textile grasses or fibers of vegetable substances unmanufactured or undressed, not specifically provided for in this act.

Grasses and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing or for stuffing or dressing leather and such as are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act.

Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

Old scrap or refuse India-rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for manure.

Ivory and vegetable ivory not sawed, cut or otherwise manufactured, the present provisions reading "ivory" unmanufactured.

Natural mineral waters and mineral waters not effervescent or artificial, and mineral salts.

Mollusks, testing not above 50 degrees by the polariscope; provided that if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon mollusks by any country from whence the same may be imported, it shall be subject to duty as provided by law at the date of the passage of this act.

Most seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or manufactured, not otherwise specifically provided for in this act.

Newspapers and periodicals, but the term "newspapers" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as week, monthly or quarterly.

Oil, or oil of nuts, not otherwise specially provided for, olive oil for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this act; oil of roses, sperm oil, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

Opium, crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, conforming to the standard of purity of the United States, and over of morphia.

Ores of nickel.

THE CAREFUL MESSENGER.

A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pears,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
I'll say it over all the way,
And then I'm sure not to forget,
For if I chance to bring things wrong
My mother gets in such a pet.
A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pears,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
There in the hay the children play—
They're having such jolly fun;
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,
As soon as my errands are done.
A pound of tea at one and three,
A pot of new-laid jam,
Two raspberry eggs, with a pot of pears,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
There's Teddy White flying his kite:
He thinks himself grand, I declare;
I'd like to try to make it fly up sky high,
Ever so much higher
Than the old church spire,
And then—but there—
A pound of three and one at tea,
A pot of new-laid jam,
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pears,
And a pound of rashers of ham.
Now here's the shop, outside I'll stop,
And run my orders through again;
I haven't forgot, no, ne'er a jot—
It shows I'm pretty cute, that's plain.
A pound of three at one and tea,
A dozen of raspberry jam,
A pot of eggs, with a dozen pears,
And a rasher of new-laid jam.

ON THE BRIG COUNTESS.

Story of an Adventure on the Caribbean Sea.

The Ship's Apprentice Graphically Describes the Scenes That Were Enacted During a Mutiny of Which Was the Sole Survivor.

The other day I saw a notice in a Liverpool paper to the effect that the courts had decided to rehear the case of Mrs. Allan White, daughter of Captain Thomas of the brig Countess. To the general reader those lines meant nothing. I do not suppose there are fifty people in all England to-day who can recall the case of the Countess, although the particulars were published far and wide, and finally appeared in book form. It is thirty years since the circumstances occurred, and as I was the sole survivor of the crew, and the one who gave all the particulars to the English press, perhaps I can tell the adventure in a way to interest you.

The Countess was a Bristol brig, owned in part and commanded by Captain Thomas, who was not only a thorough seaman, but a man of excellent heart. We were bound out to Georgetown, in British Guiana, with orders to call at Jamaica. This was my third voyage with Captain Thomas, the other two extending only to ports in Spain and return. I was an apprentice, or ship's boy, having nothing to do with the cabin but living with the crew in the fo'c'stles and learning to be a sailor. On the day we left Bristol I was fourteen years of age, and stout and robust for a boy of my size. We carried two mates, a cook, and seven men before the mast. This was very full-handed for a brig of her size, but it was one of the peculiarities of the Captain, never to do so he would carry one hand extra. He was often laughed at for this, but he contended that it paid in the long run, and so it did.

After we left port and got things shipshape I had opportunity to look over the crew and see what they were made of, and I was not long in making up my mind, boy that I was, that we had shipped a hard lot. There is always a leader in the fo'c'stles, and in those days it was the best fighter. Seaman and education had to bow to brute strength. It wasn't three days before a burly big fellow, who went by the name of "Bristol Bob," but whose real name was Havens, had established himself as "boss." If he had had the good of the brig in view this would have been for her benefit, but it soon transpired that he had plans of his own. At sea the first mate stands his own watch, while the second mate stands for the Captain. Our second mate was named Mizner, and I was in his watch, as was also Bristol Bob and a couple of his chums. The first mate was named Parker, and it soon transpired that he was a good seaman but a man of little tact or judgment. While the captain was too lenient he was too harsh, and we had not been at sea a week before the second mate did not seem to be clear as to whether he should side with the men or the officers.

Before reaching Jamaica the crew had been on the point of mutiny half a dozen times. There had been blows and kicks and cuffs; the first mate had been knocked down; the captain had called the crew aft and made them a speech; the second mate had given the men to understand that he sided with them; on reaching Jamaica every one of the crew would have deserted but for the plans of the ring leader. He had already sown seeds which were taking root. The captain did expect the men to cut sticks, and was surprised that none left. I heard him say as much to Mr. Parker. When the latter found that the men were to stay by he threatened to go ashore himself, claiming that such men could only be handled by enforcing the severest discipline, but the captain somehow smoothed it over with him, and when we left the island we still had every man aboard who had shipped at Bristol. On several occasions I had seen Bristol Bob and his chums in close conversation, and on several other occasions the cook had slipped into the fo'c'stles, where he had no business to be, to hold confabs. I could see plain enough that something suspicious was in the wind, and I think Mr. Parker also suspected the plotting, as we had no sooner left Kingston than I saw him closely watch-

ing all the men. In setting the watches anew, Bob and two of his friends and myself were placed in his watch.

For the first three days out nothing unusual occurred. The men did their work as well as could be asked for, and were so respectful as to create surprise. Every thing was on the surface, however. When out of sight in the fo'c'stles the men were growling and cursing worse than before. One afternoon—it was on the fourth day, I believe—I was aroused from my sleep during my watch below by a conversation between Bob and a man named Jackson. They knew I was in the bunk, but believed me to be sleeping soundly.

"This is the plan as I have thought it out," Bob was saying. "After we have got the brig we will cruise to the eastward for a spell. While I can't shoot the sun or figure up or get our latitude and longitude, I can see a chart as well as any one, and the log will tell us how far we have run. We know that all the islands are to the northeast. Every one is down on the chart. Beyond them is the Atlantic. The island I am after is not down on the chart. It is northeast of Trinidad, and may be two hundred miles away."

"Don't Mizner know?" asked the other.
"Never heard of it, but this is his first trip this way."
"Is he agreed?"
"Certain. He is to be first, you second."

"But all are to live alike?"
"Of course."
"Correct. We are just officers in name. We all eat in the cabin, sleep where we please, and share and share alike. Nobody is to set himself up as better than anybody else."
"That's fair. And the captain and mate are to go?"

"Of course."
"Well, we'll have it all understood, and the man who gives it away dies!"
"I'll warrant you that I cut his throat with my own hands!"

The men presently went about their business, but I made the pretense of sleeping soundly until called to relieve the other watch. I was all in a tremble at what I had heard, and was also all at sea as to what course I should pursue. While it seemed the proper way for me to go to the captain or mate with my information, the reader must not overlook the difficulties in the way. I should have no opportunity to speak with Mr. Parker, during the watch, and how was I to get below to interview him or the captain without being seen? Had only a part of the men been in the conspiracy I might have succeeded very well, but as it was, all eyes would watch me. They had not taken me into the plan because I was only a boy and of no account, but if they had any suspicion that I had picked up information they would watch me closely enough. I planned a dozen different ways to reach the captain or mate, and that I did not put the latter on his guard was his own fault. One night during our watch he called to me to bring him something from his stateroom. Bob and his friends were forward at the heel of the bowsprit, and as I came out of the cabin Mr. Parker was at the water cask. As I reached him I whispered:

"I should like very much to speak to you or the captain, sir."
"If you don't get forward I'll speak to you in a way you'll remember for a year to come!" he growled in reply.

No doubt he imagined that I had some complaint to make; but had he permitted me to speak the words it might have prevented the tragedy which followed. His rebuff discouraged me from approaching him again, or from seeking opportunity to speak to the captain, and from that night on I felt quite positive that some of the men were always watching me.

We had favoring winds and a fair passage up the Caribbean Sea, and one night I heard Mr. Parker say to the captain, as that official was about to leave the deck, that Trinidad would be on our starboard quarter by daylight. We were not to call there, but round the island and head to the southeast. This was after twelve o'clock and shortly after my watch had come on deck. It was a fine starlight night, with a five-knot breeze, and there was little work for the watch to do. I was at the wheel, for I could take my trick in fine weather, with any of them. About one o'clock Bristol Bob, who was in his bare feet, came aft to the foremast and sang out though not over loud, and in a very respectful voice:

"Mr. Parker, the brig seems to have picked up a lot of floating wreck stuff across her bows. Will you please come forward?"

The mate growled out something and disappeared from my view. Five minutes later Bob and the entire remainder of the crew came aft in a body, all in their bare feet. I couldn't make out yet what was going on, and Bob took the wheel from me and said:

"Boy, run down and tell the captain that Mr. Parker has been took very sick on his watch."

Some of the men chuckled a bit over this speech, and then I mistrusted that the mate had been killed. On the instant I made up my mind to warn the captain. I found him sound asleep, but half dressed, and as soon as he was on his feet I told him what I had overheard in the fo'c'stles, and what I suspected had just occurred on deck. It was wonderful how coolly he took the exciting news.

"Are you sure both watches are on deck?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And the men have come aft in a body?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is Mr. Mizner with them?"

"I am sure I saw him."

"And Mr. Parker is nowhere to be seen?"

"No, sir."

"Then I fear you are right. Go and bolt the doors of the companionway for me while I get my pistols."

the foot of the steps when I heard them crying out that they were betrayed. The captain now joined me, and in addition to the bolt he pulled a lot of cabin furniture over against the door and got a brace against it as well.

The men on deck were very quiet for the next half hour, no doubt holding a council of war as to what should be done. The first thing they did was to alter the course of the brig to due east, and the next thing was to ask for a parley with the captain. He said not a word until one of them smashed a pane of glass in the skylight, and then he demanded to know what was wanted.

"The case is this," replied Bristol Bob in his gruffest voice, "Mr. Parker has been given a lift over the rail, and is now holding his trick at the bottom of the sea. If you will come up and surrender like a gentleman we'll turn you adrift in the yawl to sail yourself ashore. If you refuse, we'll make an end of you."

"Are all the crew in this?" asked the captain.

"All of them."

"I don't believe Mr. Mizner is with you."

"Aye, but I am!" answered that worthy, "and I'd advise you to do as we ask, if you care for your life."

"They'd murder me the moment I stepped on deck," whispered the captain to me. "I'll killed be anyhow, and I might as well die like a game man."

He then called to them that he'd never surrender, and that he'd shoot down any man he could bring within range. The fellows cursed and yelled in response, and though we could hear them moving about the decks from that time till daylight, they made no move. When day fully broke, Bristol Bob again demanded a surrender, but received the same answer. We expected them to smash the rest of the skylight, but this they hesitated to do, as they would have no means of repairing it when the captain was disposed of. There was not even a pistol among them, while the captain had a revolver, a double-barreled pistol and a musket. He also had a sword in his state-room, which would prove an ugly weapon at close quarters. While I was only a boy, I had both pluck and nerve, and I could handle a pistol to do an enemy damage.

Daylight was not two hours old before the mutineers discovered that they had captured the wrong end of the brig. They had the decks and fo'c'stles, but the captain held the cabin. By listening at the stern ports and under the skylight we heard much of what was said. The brig was holding due east, and we heard words dropped about a mysterious island—buried gold—living like nabobs, and so on. How to come at us was a puzzle, but nothing was done until mid-afternoon. Then the doors of the companion were burst in, and the men encouraged each other to attack the cabin door. Each hung back, however, as there was a bit of entry at the foot of the stairs, with a turn to the right to reach the door. On account of this they could not bring a beam to bear, nor could more than one man work at a time. Realizing their disadvantage, and wishing to come at their end the safest way, they were ready to make any promise to bring the captain out. He defied them, and thus two days and two nights passed.

The brig had meanwhile been making good speed to the east, and we now heard the men growling because the island had not been sighted. On the forenoon of the third day there were several violent quarrels among them, and in one of these the second mate was stabbed to death and his body flung overboard. The captain had treated me very kindly, and we had not suffered for food or drink, there being a full cooler of water in the cabin when the row began. He had crackers, sardines and other fine provisions in his own pantry, and while I stood watch three hours he stood six. He said the end would be that both of us would be killed, and he was impatient for the mutineers to begin their work so that he might get a shot at them. On this third day Bristol Bob stood on the port quarter, while hanging us through the skylight, and the captain located him, brought his musket to bear, and shot him dead. We knew this from what was said on deck. Half an hour later, as we heard one of them at the cabin door, the captain made ready to fire a bullet through it, and, by some carelessness, discharged the weapon prematurely and received the ball in his throat, and he died in five minutes. I was so overcome that I hid away in his stateroom, and the mutineers no longer had any one to resist them. The first thing I knew it was night, and it was so very quiet that I knew there could be no wind outside. I crept out into the cabin, but every thing remained as I had left it. For two hours I listened for sounds from the deck, but heard nothing from the mutineers, and finally fell asleep. It was morning when I was aroused, and then by men dropping into the cabin through the skylight. They belonged to the Scotch whaler Bruce, which was lying near by, and which had had us in view ever since daylight. The mutineers had taken the long boat and abandoned the brig, which was drifting at her own sweet will, and to this day not one of the men has ever been heard of. No doubt they met with some accident by which all perished at sea.—N. Y. Sun.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Usually an Officer Is an Old Man Before He Reaches the Rank of Major.

Every body knows that the military academy at West Point supplies the army with officers, but it does not supply it as fully as generally is supposed. For the last two years the graduating class has exceeded the vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant, but for many years before that the number of graduates was much less than the number of vacancies. A large number of officers in the regular establishment entered it after the war from the volunteer service. For the past ten years half a dozen non-commissioned officers have been promoted annually to the grade of Second Lieutenant. If these two sources did not supply officers enough the President appointed a number of young men from civil life, the friends of influential politicians, to be Second Lieutenants.

Up to the rank of Captain, promotion is by regiments, that is, a vacancy in the rank of Captain is filled by the promotion of the senior First Lieutenant of that regiment. Consequently accidents make promotion in some regiments much more rapid than in others. An effort is being made to change this so that a vacancy in the grade of Captain of infantry will be filled by the promotion of the senior First Lieutenant of infantry without regard to regiment. From the rank of Captain to that of Colonel the promotion is also by seniority, but it goes by the arm of the service. When a Colonel of artillery dies or resigns, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery is promoted. This system of promotion by seniority obviates favoritism, but it also compels virtue to be its sole reward, for there is no way whereby an officer who distinguishes himself can get along any faster than another officer who is not quite bad enough to be dismissed from the service. There is one exception to this general rule. By taking a man out of the branch of the service where he has distinguished himself he sometimes can be rewarded. Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry, did some magnificent work in the campaign against Geronimo three years ago. He could not be promoted to be Major of cavalry any sooner on account of this service, but he was last year rewarded by being taken from the cavalry and made Major and Assistant Inspector-General.—Chautauque.

—What wages does your husband get?" asked Mrs. White of Mrs. Black.

"Wages!" snapped Mrs. Black angrily, "my husband does not get wages at all, I would have you understand. He accepts a salary."

MANY KINDS OF FUEL.

How Some Are Burned at a Loss in Both Money and Health.

The term fuel is commonly applied to coal and wood, but in burning these substances we burn air also. To every pound of fuel about thirteen of air, or two and two-third pounds of oxygen, must go to make combustion, and unless we burn air we can not burn wood any more than we can burn granite. The oxygen of the air and the carbon of the wood unite and heat is produced. Where the combustion is perfect only heat is evolved, with neither illumination nor smoke. If then we should say that air is fuel, we should speak with strict scientific accuracy. The other constituents of air, nitrogen, is a neutral presence in combustion, entirely harmless, and passes off with other gases generated in the process up the chimney.

As a matter of fact we burn neither wood nor coal, but gas into which these substances are gradually changed by heat. In kindling a fire we use paper, shavings and small bits of wood that can be easily inflamed, so as to change the more obdurate into gas. As this change goes on smoke diminishes, and when our fuel is well ignited there is very little smoke. The fuel can burn only at its surface. Since only this portion is exposed to the air and can permit its gas to unite with its oxygen. Our stoves, then, are gas generators and the amount of heat we shall get from them depends upon whether or not we can persuade every atom of carbon we put into them to unite with its one or two atoms of oxygen and whether or not we furnish just enough oxygen for its chemical union. If we have too much air, we cool the gas from the coal or wood below the point of ignition and the draught will carry our heat with the unburned gas up the chimney, where it will be lost to us. If we have too little, the gas from the fuel will escape without being burned, and the fire will be smothered. In kindling a fire we use a surplus of air, and this is indicated by the roaring of the fire, but when kindled the draught should be closed until the fire burns nearly still, not quite, if the fuel be of wood.

Probably more than one-third of green wood is wasted in the burning; for the water it contains, when evaporated, carries off immense amounts of heat, each particle of steam acting like a balloon and flying away with its portion of heat up into the outer air, leaving small surplus for the processes of baking and boiling. Dry wood may be made to go much further if it is heated in the oven before it is put into the fire box.

Of the 5,000,000 tons of coal annually consumed in London it is estimated by the Scientific Commission that 3,000,000 are combusted and 2,000,000 go off in smoke and gas to create fogs and injure health and property. Doubtless similar waste occurs in this country. Of every five cords of wood or tons of coal one is thrown away.

Each stove requires individual management, certain supplies of fuel, certain supplies of air, and when these two are exactly adjusted the best results are obtained. We can not expect to come by this perfect management save by careful experiment. She who "piles on" the fuel unnecessarily wastes money as really as though she threw dollar bills into the stove. We can but hope that invention may soon give us perfect combustion, not only preventing waste of fuel, but freeing us from cinders, smoke, clogged chimneys and draughts, from dust and the injurious effects of gases that shall be consumed in combustion.—Exchange.

REGARDING HUSBANDS.

Some Atlanta Women Air Their Views Upon the Subject.

There is one thing that a young woman who has but recently gone and gotten herself married should be advised against; that is any sentimental effusiveness upon conjugal happiness in the presence of women who have been wed some time. No matter how happily mated these dames may be they feel in duty bound to snub any expression of faith and contentment on the part of the bride of a few weeks. They like to tell pleasant little stories concerning the fidelity of implicitly trusted husbands, their fondness for night keys, club suppers, cards, their peculiar eccentricities and so forth.

I chanced the other day to drop in upon a circle of those matrons when a two weeks' bride called. The subject of marriage was brought up, and the bride ventured to assert that it was not always a failure.

Then there was an expressive shrug and a cynical smile from her listeners, one of whom said:

"Oh, but you've only been married a short while. It's all very pretty now, if it would only last."

"Well," hopefully, "it has lasted with my mother and father some twenty odd years."

"It's an inheritance, then. Why, I wish I'd inherited a peculiarity of that kind from my parents."

"I think American women are more to be envied than any wives on earth," said another. "I had a friend who said she never knew what happiness was until she married an American. Her first husband was a Spaniard, who loved her madly, and her life was in danger from his jealousy. The second was an Englishman, so cold and selfish that she'd rather have had him kill her than live with him. The third was an American, neither warm nor cold, and he gave her as much money as she wanted and let her do as she pleased."

"Now that's my idea of happiness!" said a pretty young matron. "What could a woman want more than a plenty of liberty and a plenty of money? What is the jealous love of a Spaniard besides shakels and freedom?"

"I don't believe in jealous husbands," said a woman whose husband might have been so with some cause. "Very jealous men are apt to be selfish. They value you not for what you are, but for what you are estimated to be by others. Such men need a constant stimulant to their affections."

"What sort of husbands do you all believe in?" exclaimed the newly-made matron, desperately.

"For my part," replied a careful matron with several daughters to marry, "I should prefer a widower, well off, and with no children, of course. He should be about forty years old, and must have been a devoted husband to his first wife. Such a man has lived over the vagaries of youth. He has sowed wild oats, and anchored steadfastly his ship of love until it was blown away by the wind of eternity. He has known life's greatest joys and deepest sorrows. He knows how to appreciate profoundly the love of a woman, and having learned many lessons in woman-nature he will neither be too exacting nor uncomprehending of her little fancies and foibles. But I'd rather have the first love of a man, even if it was exacting, and even if we didn't always understand each other. I should want to feel that I had been the first to share his heart and life."

"I believe a widower of forty is preferable to a bachelor of the same age," said one who had reason to know. "People talk of its being better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave, but I believe that the women who marry old bachelors are the worst slaves on earth. Then, there are other objections besides unreasoning selfishness to unmarried men from forty on. Such individuals seldom strike a happy mean. They are either prudes or rouses. If the former, they are fixed in their prim, old-maidish habits; if the latter, they have a past that will not bear investigation."

"People are always talking of the horror of marrying old bachelors—men whose sentiment has generally soured, whose tastes and habits have settled into selfish, narrow lives, who have lived so long without the companionship of women that they can't understand or enjoy their natures when they get married. Old bachelor husbands are crusty, suspicious—every thing that should cause the women who have wed them to be pitied."

Here the party was interrupted by the entrance of the hostess' husband, and the just-married young woman went to her home, doubtless with a perturbed spirit. She has a life time to moralize upon matrimony, and perhaps she can solve the riddle at the end.—Maud Andrews, in Atlanta Constitution.

A Reminiscence of Liszt.

I shall never forget him as he stood there in the majesty of his grand old age. His thick, silky hair fell like a veil of snow about his shoulders. His tall, gaunt figure was straight as an arrow. His dark blue eyes were dazzling in their penetrating brilliancy. They were eyes that seemed with one glance to search and know one's inmost soul. His striking aquiline features were full of wonderful expression as he talked. He seemed a god to fear and worship. His sarcasm, his brilliant wit, was beyond conception. I do not believe any man on earth ever contained so much greatness. To call him simply a great musician is to stop at but one quality in his genius. He was a great artist, a great writer, a great scholar. He had every accomplishment and every quality which mankind reserves and strives for.—Atlanta Constitution.

A seventy-year-old Jew of Rochester, N. Y., recently wrote from Jerusalem that he wanted a collection taken out to enable him to return home. With \$1,000 he had received for injuries sustained in jumping from the second story of a burning flour-mill in which he was employed he went to Jerusalem, believing that one day that city would be the center of the Jewish population on earth. He had consumed five months in reaching his destination, and had spent all his money.

A MODEL YOUNG WOMAN.

What She Would Do and Not Do If She Were a Boarder.

If I were a boarder, I would not tell colossal fibs and declare that I had always been accustomed to ten courses at dinner, with ice-cream and champagne to cap the glorious climax. If there should be any thing on the table that distressed my delicate sensibilities, I would not gaze at it with a gorgon stare, but I would turn my head aside. The first might be more witty, but less suggestive of good breeding. If I were a boarder, I would not come to my meals when I knew every thing had been cleared away, and modestly ask for a little bread and butter—meaning thereby meat, vegetables, salads, pie, pudding, nuts and raisins.

If I were a boarder, and engaged a room (with hand on my heart or Bible) for three months, I would not leave in three days, without good reasons. I would not go into the kitchen every week and ask if I could do a little washing, viz., a whole warstrobe. I never would put my head inside the kitchen at all, knowing perfectly well that the head of Medusa would be quite as agreeable. Mrs. A. (who kept boarders from necessity, not "for society,") said to a lady just leaving her house: "I am sorry you are going, Mrs. B., you have never been in my kitchen." Comprehensive and enlightening.

If I were a boarder and expected to be absent for a few days, I would not, with much painful computation, try to discover the amount that should be deducted, and if it came to two dollars, ten cents and a half, I would not take a hatchet and laboriously cut a cent in two—always retaining the biggest half myself. I certainly would not hand that painfully-computed amount to the landlady, and at the same time conscientiously refrain from inquiring if she allows such discounts. And if I were so narrow-minded that I could not treat a struggling woman with justice and proper respect, I would give up boarding altogether and live in a pen with the other pigs.

If I were a boarder, and had children, I would keep them in my own room, if it were no larger than a good-sized hand-box. In short, if I were a boarder, I should not think that I must necessarily be an unmitigated, hateful, detestable nuisance.—Texas Sittings.

THE USUAL VICTORY.

How Salesduches Conquered Poor, Dejected Miss Shopper.

"Now I know exactly what I want for my new dress," said Miss Shopper, as she went into one of Detroit's great dry goods "emporiums" the other day. "I've looked around for three or four days and I've finally decided on a combination suit of gray and maroon, and I shall get it, and I shall not pay more than forty dollars for it."

"Something in gray and maroon did you say?" said the salesduches in attendance. "Gray and maroon. Is it for yourself, may I ask? Yes! Well, now, let me see; you would want—oh, let me show this tan and green pattern. Its quite new, and I really think it would be more becoming to you than gray and maroon. Those shades are not being worn at all now, while all shades of tan and green are worn a great deal, and you've no idea how stylish they make up. They're just lovely. A friend of mine has one that's beautiful. There, now, notice how nicely the two shades blend as I hold them up. Ever and ever so much prettier than the gray and maroon. I shouldn't want those shades at all if I were getting a new dress. And this pattern is only \$65. We've never sold such goods under \$75 before. These are all imported patterns, you know. If I were you, now, I'd—"

This goes on for a quarter of an hour and results in a complete victory for the saleslady, poor Miss Shopper coming away with a shame-faced kind of feeling forever having thought of wearing such a thing as a gray and maroon gown.—Detroit Free Press.

A Roland for an Oliver.

In the early days of this town a doctor had occasion to employ a neighbor, a lawyer, to take charge of a case. Somehow the case never got ahead any. At the close of each term of court the doctor would ask the lawyer about it, only to receive the answer, "It is continued; the other side got it continued."

As the costs also continued to increase the doctor got uneasy, but bided his time. In the course of years the lawyer called in the doctor to cure a sore finger, which failed to heal and remained a source of annoyance. At last the lawyer, while away from home, called in another doctor, who happened to hit the case just right, and when he returned the finger was well. As soon as he saw his old client, the doctor, he told him what the other doctor had done for him, winding up with the question: "Doctor, why didn't you cure my finger as quick as this other doctor?" The old physician, with a merry twinkle in his eye, stuttered a prompt reply: "Squire, I was just c-c-c-continuing it."—Camden (Me.) Herald.

Willing to Play the Part.

Jones was conversing with a friend who complained of the dissolute ways of his nephew and heir.

"But you should give him a good talking to," urged Jones.

"No use, dear boy; he never listens to anything but an idiot."

"Perhaps," suggested Jones, with great modesty, "a few words from me might have the desired effect."—Judge.

A Case of Conscience.

Junior Partner (Cold, Cash & Co.)—The salesman in department X says he won't perjure his soul another week lying about our goods. It will be difficult for us to fill his place.

Senior Partner—How much is he getting?

"Ten dollars a week."

"Offer him twelve and a commission."—N. Y. Weekly.

—The record on salmon catching in English waters the past season shows a falling off in size and number from previous years. There were many catches, however, of fish weighing from forty to sixty pounds.

CLEOPATRA.

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

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOODVILLE and GREIFFENBERGER.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE WORDS AND JEALOUSY OF CHARMION; OF THE LAUGHTER OF HARMACHIS; OF MAKING READY FOR THE DEED OF BLOOD; AND OF THE MESSAGE OF THE OLD WIFE, ATONA.



STOOD still, plunged in thought. Then, by hazard, as it were, I took up the wreath of roses and looked thereon. How long I stood so I know not, but when next I lifted my eyes they fell upon the form of Charmion, whom, indeed, I had altogether forgotten. And though at the first I thought but a little of it, I noted vaguely that she was flushed as though with anger, and that she beat her foot upon the floor.

"Oh, is it thou, Charmion?" I said. "What ails thee? Art thou cramped with standing so long within thy hiding place? Why didst thou not slip thence when Cleopatra led me to the balcony?"

"Where is my kerchief?" she asked, shooting an angry glance at me. "I let fall my brodered kerchief!"

"The kerchief! Why didst thou not see! Cleopatra trilled me about it, and I flung it from the balcony!"

"Yes, I saw," answered the girl. "I saw but too well. Thou didst fling away my kerchief, but the wreath of roses—that thou wouldst not fling away. It was a Queen's gift, forsooth, and therefore, the Royal Harmachis, the Priest of Isis, the chosen of the Gods, the crowned Pharaoh wed to the wed of Kheem, cherished it and saved it. But my kerchief, stung by the laughter of that light Queen, he cast away!"

"What meantst thou?" I asked, astonished at her bitter tone. "I read not thy riddles."

"What mean I?" she answered, tossing up her head, and showing the white curves of her throat. "Nay, I mean naught or all, take it as thou wilt. Wouldst know what I mean, Harmachis, my cousin and my Lord? I went on in a hard, low voice. 'Behold, I will tell thee—thou art in danger of the great offense. This Cleopatra hath cast her fatal wiles about thee, and thou goest near to loving her, Harmachis—to loving her whom to-morrow thou must slay! Ay, stand and stare at that wreath within thy hand—the wreath thou couldst not send to join my kerchief—sure Cleopatra wore it but to-night! The perfume of the hair of Caesar's mistress—Caesar's and others'—yet mingles with the odor of its roses! Now, prithee, Harmachis, how far didst thou carry the matter on yonder balcony—for in that hole where I lay hid, I could not hear or see. 'Tis a sweet spot for lovers, is it not?—ay, and a sweet sight, too! Venus is surely in the right ascension!'"

"And all of this she said so quietly and in so soft and modest a way, though her words were not modest, and yet so bitterly, that every syllable cut me to the heart, and angered me till I could find no speech.

"Or a truth thou hast a wise economy," she went on, seeing her advantage; "to-night thou dost kiss the lips that to-morrow thou shalt still forever! 'Tis a cruel dealing with the occasion of the moment; ay, worthy and honorable dealing!"

"Then at last I broke forth. 'Girl!' I cried, 'how darest thou speak thus to me? Mindest thou who and what I am that thou lookest upon with such a smile?'"

"I mind what it behooves thee to be," she answered quick. "What thou art, that I mind not now. Surely thou knowest alone—thou and Cleopatra!"

"What meantst thou?" I said. "Am I to blame if the Queen—"

"The Queen! What have we here? Pharaoh owns a Queen?"

"If Cleopatra wills to come hither of a night and talk—"

"Of stars, Harmachis—surely of stars and roses, and naught beside!"

"After that I know not what I said; for, troubled as I was, the girl's bitter tongue and quiet way drove me well-nigh to madness. But this I know: I spoke so fiercely that she covered her face as she had covered before my uncle Sepsa when he rated her because of her Grecian garb. And as she wept then, so she wept now, only more passionately and with sobs.

"At length I ceased, half ashamed, but still angry and smarting sorely. For even while she wept she could find a tongue to answer with—and a woman's shafts are sharp.

"Thou shouldst not speak to me thus!" she sobbed; "it is cruel—it is unmanly! But I forgot thou art a priest, not a man—except, mayhap, for Cleopatra!"

"What right hast thou?" I said. "What canst thou mean?"

"What right have I?" she asked, looking up, her dark eyes all afood with tears that ran down her sweet face like the dew of morning down a lily's heart. "What right have I, O Harmachis! art thou blind! Dost thou not know by what right I speak thus to thee? Then must I tell thee? Well, 'tis the fælon in Alexandria! By that first and holy right of woman—by the right of the great love I bear thee, and which, it seems, thou hast no eyes to see—by the right of my glory and my shame, O, be not wroth with me, Harmachis, nor set me down as light, because the truth has at last burst from me; for I am not so. I am what thou wilt make me. I am the wax within the molder's hands, and as thou dost fashion me so shall I be. There breathes within me now a breath of glory blowing across the waters of my soul, that can wait no ends more noble than ever I have dreamed of, if thou wilt be my pilot and my guide. But if I lose thee, then lose I all that holds me from my worse self—and let shipwreck come! Thou knowest me not, Harmachis! thou canst not see how big a spirit struggles within this frail form of mine! To thee I am a girl, clever, wayward, shallow. But I am more! Show me thy loftiest thought and I will match it, the deepest puzzle of thy mind and I will make it clear. Of one blood are we, and love can ravel up our little difference and make us grow one indeed. One end we have, one land we love, one vow binds us both. Take me to thy heart, Harmachis, and set me by thee on the Double Throne, and I swear that I will lift thee higher than ever man has climbed. Reject me, and beware lest I pull thee down! And now, putting aside

the cold delicacy of custom, stung thereto by what I saw of the arts of that lovely Isis (I also know, Cleopatra, which for passing me doth practice of thy folly, I have spoken out my heart, and answer thou!)" And she clasped her hands, and, drawing one pace nearer, gazed all trembling on my face.

"For a moment stood struck dumb, for the magic of her voice and the power of her speech, despite myself, had stirred me like the rush of music. Had I loved the woman doubtless she might have fired me with her flame; but I loved her not, and I could not play at passion. And so thought came, and with thought that laughing mood which is ever apt to fasten upon nerves strained to the point of breaking. In a flash, as it were, I thought me of the way in which she had that very night forced the wreath of roses on my head. I thought of the kerchief and how I had flung it forth. I thought of Charmion in the little chamber watching what she held to be the arts of Cleopatra, and of her bitter speeches. Lastly, I thought of what my uncle Sepsa would say of her could he see her now, and of the strange and tangled skein where-with I was immersed. I laughed aloud—the fool's laughter—that was my knell of ruin.

"She turned whiter yet—white as the dead—and on her face there grew a look that checked my foolish mirth. 'Thou findest, then, Harmachis,' she said, in a low, choked voice, and dropping the level of her eyes—'thou findest cause of merriment in what I have said.'"

"Nay," I answered, "nay, Charmion; forgive me if I laughed. 'Twas rather a laugh of despair; for what am I to say to thee! Thou hast spoken high words of all that thou mightest be; is it left for me to tell thee what thou art?"

"She shrank, and I paused. 'Speak,' she said.

"Thou knowest—none so well—what I am and what my mission is; thou knowest—none so well—that I am sworn to Isis, and may, by law divine, have naught to do with thee."

"Ay," she broke in, in her low voice and with her eyes still fixed upon the ground; "ay, and I know that thy vows are broken in spirit, if not in form—broken like wreaths of clouds—for, Harmachis, thou lovest Cleopatra!"

"It is a lie!" I cried. "Thou wouldest have me believe that I am sworn to Isis, and yet further back, till at length she reached against the wall, her eyes covered with her hand. But when I ceased she dropped her hand, glancing up, and her face was the face of a statue, wherein the great eyes glowed like embers, and round them was a ring of purple shadow.

"Not altogether done," she said gently; "the arena must yet be sanded." This she said having reference to the covering up of the blood stains at the gladiatorial shows with fine white sand. "Well," she went on, "waste not thine anger on a thing so vile. I have thrown my throw and I have lost. Vae victis!—ah! Vae victis! Will thou not lend me the dagger in thy robe, that here and now I may end my shame? Not! Then one word more, Most Royal Harmachis: If thou canst, forget my folly; but, at the least, have no fear from me. I am now, as ever, thy servant and the servant of our cause. Farewell!"

And she went, leaning her hand against the wall. But I, passing to my chamber, flung myself upon my couch and groaned in bitterness of spirit. Alas! we shape our plans, and by slow degrees build up our route of hope, never counting on the great time shall bring to lodge therein. For who can guard against—the Unforeseen.

"At length I slept, and evil were my dreams. When I woke the light of the day which should see the red fulfillment of the plot was streaming through the casement, and the birds sang merrily among the garden palms. I woke, and as I woke the sense of trouble pressed in upon me, for I remembered that, before this day was gathered to the past I must dip my hands in blood—even in the blood of Cleopatra, who trusted me! Why could I not hate her as I should! There had been a time when I had looked on this act of vengeance with somewhat of a righteous glow of zeal. And now—and now, why, I would frankly give my right hand to be free from this wretchedness! But, alas! I knew that there was no escape. I must drain the cup or be forever cast away. I felt the eyes of Egypt watching me, and the eyes of Egypt's Gods. I prayed to my Mother Isis to give me strength to do this deed, and prayed as I had never prayed before; and, O wonder! no answer came. Nay, how was this! I bade them lead me to the link between us that, for the first time, the Goddess deigned to reply to her chosen servant! Could it be that I had sinned in heart against her? What had Charmion said—that I loved Cleopatra? Was this sickness love? Nay, a thousand times nay!—'twas but the revolt of Nature against a deed of treachery and blood. The Goddess did but try my faith, or perchance she also turned her holy countenance from blood.

I rose filled with despair, and went about my work like a man without a soul. I combed the fatal lists and noted all the plans—ay, in my brain I gathered up the very words of that proclamation of my Royalty, which on the morrow I should issue to the startled world.

"Citizens of Alexandria and dwellers in the land of Egypt," it began, "Cleopatra, the Macedonian, hath, by the command of the Gods, suffered justice for her crimes." All these and other things I did, but I did them as a man without a soul—as a man moved by a force from without and not from within. And so the minutes wore away. In the third hour of the afternoon I went, as by appointment fixed, to the house where lodged my uncle Sepsa—that same house to which some three months gone I had been brought when, for the first time, I entered Alexandria. And here I found assembled in secret conclave the leaders of the revolt in the city, to the number of seven. When I had entered and the doors were barred, they prostrated themselves and cried: "Hail Pharaoh!" But I bade them rise, saying that not yet was I Pharaoh, for the chicken was still in the egg.

"Yes, Prince," said my uncle, "but his beak shows through. Not in vain hath Egypt boded all these years; an thou fall not with that dagger-stroke of thine—and how canst thou fall—naught can now stop our course to victory!"

"It is on the knees of the Gods," I answered. "Nay," he said, "the gods have plaid the issue in the hands of a mortal—in thy hands, O Harmachis!—and there is it safe.

See; here are the last lists. Thirty-one thousand men who bear arms are sworn to rise when the tidings come to them. Within five days every citadel in Egypt will be in our hands, and then what have we to fear! From Rome but little, for her hands are full; and, besides, we will make alliance with the Triumvirate, and, if need be, buy them off. For of money there is plenty in the land, and if more be wanted thou, Harmachis, knowest where it is stored against the need of Kheem, and outside the Roman's reach of arm. Who is there to harm us? There is none. Perchance, in this turbulent city, there may be struggle, and a counter plot to bring Arsinoe to Egypt and set her on the throne. Therefore must Alexandria be severely dealt with—aye, even to destruction, if need be. And that is why I have gone forth to-morrow on the news of the Queen's death who shall slay her secretly."

"There remains the lad Casarion," I said. "Rome might claim through Caesar's son, and the child of Cleopatra inherits Cleopatra's rights. Herein is a double danger."

"Fear not," said my uncle; "to-morrow Casarion joins those who begat him, his Ameniti. I have made provision. The Plotemies must be stamped out, so that no shoot shall ever spring from that root blasted by Heaven's vengeance."

"Is there no other means?" I asked sadly. "My heart is sick at the promise of this red rain of blood. Well I know the child; he hath Cleopatra's fire and beauty and great Caesar's wit. 'Twas shame to murder him."

"Nay, be not so chicken-hearted, Harmachis," said my uncle, sternly. "What ails thee, then? If the lad is thus, the more reason that he should die. Wouldst thou nurse up a young lion to tear thee from the throne?"

"Be it so," I answered, sighing. "At least he is spared much, and will go hence innocent of evil. And now for the plans."

Long we sat taking counsel, till at length, in face of the great emergency and our high emprise, I felt something of the spirit of former days flow back into my heart. At the last all was ordered, and so ordered that it could scarce miscarry, for it was arranged that by and by I should come to slay Cleopatra on this night, then should the plot hang in the scale until the morrow, when the deed should be done upon occasion. For the death of Cleopatra was the signal. These matters being finished, once more we stood, and our hands upon the sacred symbol, swore the oath that may not be written. And then my uncle kissed me with tears of hope and joy standing in his keen black eyes. "O blessed me, saying that gladly would he give his life, ay, and a hundred lives if they were his, if he might but live to see Egypt once more a nation, and me, Harmachis, the descendant of its royal and ancient blood, seated on the Throne. For of a truth was he a patriot indeed, asking nothing for himself, and giving all that he had for his country. About him in turn, and thus we parted. Nor in the flesh did I ever see him more who had earned the rest that as yet is denied to me.

So I went, and, there being yet time, walked swiftly from place to place in the great city, taking note of the positions of the gates and of the places where our forces must be gathered. At length I came to that quay where I had landed and saw a vessel sailing for the open sea, and in my heaviness of heart I longed to be aboard of her, to be borne by her white wings to some far shore where I might live obscure, and forgotten, die. Also I saw another vessel that had dropped down the Nile, from whose deck the passengers were streaming.

For a moment I stood watching them, idly wondering what they were from. About me, when suddenly I heard a familiar voice beside me.

"Lal Lal!" said the voice. "Why, what a city is this for an old woman to seek her fortune in! And how shall I find those to whom I am known! As well look for a rush in the papyrus-rod. Begone! thou knave, and let my basket of simples lie, or by the Gods, I'll doctor thee the better!"

I turned, wondering, and found myself face to face with my foster-nurse, Atona. She knew me instantly, for I saw her start, but in the presence of the people checked her surprise.

"Good Sir," she whined, lifting up her withered countenance toward me, and at the same time making the secret sign, "by thy great good, what a sight to see thee, and I was specially told to avoid astronomers as a pack of lying tricksters who worship their own star only. And, therefore, acting on the principle of contraries, which is law to us women, I speak to thee. For surely in this Alexandria, where all things are upside down, the astronomers may be the honest men, since the rest are clearly liars. And then, being an astronomer, and I was specially told to avoid astronomers as a pack of lying tricksters who worship their own star only. And, therefore, acting on the principle of contraries, which is law to us women, I speak to thee. For surely in this Alexandria, where all things are upside down, the astronomers may be the honest men, since the rest are clearly liars. 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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

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INFANT INDUSTRIES OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

It is strange! Time must have reversed the order of things; but you ask, "why do you make such an unreasonable statement?" I make it from what is considered by many as indisputable authority. From the parents of these children, Protection and Monopoly. They say that the manufacturer's children are, some of them, over 100 years old. Poor children! they tell us that they are so weak that we must tax this whole nation to support them. Some of the leading mills, of Fall River, Massachusetts, have declared the following dividends: Granite, 24 per cent; Troy Union, 20 per cent; Seacoast, 17 per cent; Wampanoag, 17 per cent; and many others 14 per cent. These sums only represent a small portion of their earnings, as these are the dividends after buying large amounts of machinery, making extensive improvements and cancelling indebtedness. Yet, they tell us it is our duty to protect and foster these weak industries. Does the high tariff, which excludes all competitors, build up these 100-year-old industries with 25 per cent dividends? and who pays for it, is it not the day laborer and the farmer? What right has the government to guarantee a dividend to one class and not to another? Why not give a bounty of 10 cents a bushel on our corn and \$9.00 a head on our steers? Is protection only another name for extortion? These enormous dividends of the eastern manufacturer seem to give color to the idea, yet, Mother Protection says, "No, no! my 100-year-old infants are weak and they will totter and fall if you do not support them by special legislation." With one seventh of the wealth of this vast country invested in manufacturing or manufactured articles, is it not about time these infants were able to stand alone without the aid of the government? These 100-year-old infants remind me of an orphan I once knew. He was a man about 53 years of age. He came up and shook hands with me and began to cry. I asked him the cause of his grief and he said, "my poor old mother is dead and I am left a lone orphan." I thought he was a rather aged orphan, but perhaps not.

Now farmers, have we not got about enough of this infant industry twaddle? Don't their enormous dividends virtually tell us that it is only a bait thrown to us suckers? This 100-year-old infant has been driving, squalling and committing various other acts for the last 25 years. Had we not better turn it over to its wet nurse, Mother Protection, and let her clean the thing up and sweeten it so that it will be presentable to the public, as in its present condition it is absolutely offensive? Ah indeed! what a wonderful change is this! The infant industry, monopoly and protection, says low changed, how sweet it looks, what a nice looking silk dress it has got, and silk stockings and a satin bib. I wonder what the tariff was on its paraphernalia. Monopoly answers and says only 20 per cent. I looked down at my \$10 half wool and half cotton suit and asked why it is 65 per cent, on my clothing. "Oh yes," monopoly says, "that's so, and McKinley is going to raise that some yet. We have the inside, we get our finery for a small per cent, as we control the lawmaking power of this country, and also make and unmake the Presidents of this government."

Yes, but what pretty hair this infant has why it has genuine hair oil on it. What a nice scent its clothing has. Beautiful, beautiful infant! I wonder what the tariff is on perfume, oils and cosmetics. Mother Protection says, "Oh nothing." I say that is strange, why I pay 75 per cent. on my cotton socks.

Oh! not at all strange, you elect the Congressmen and we control them. They nearly all have a few shares of our stock and we control them. Why, if this pretty child hasn't got real diamonds. Just see how they sparkle, and rubies too. I wonder what the tariff is on these. Nothing. Diamonds in the rough are admitted free of duty, and only 10 per cent is charged when they are cut ready for setting. We had ours imported in the rough and hired Mons. Ainhurst, 114 Broadway, New York, to cut and set them. Why, that is strange again, this old wool hat of mine is taxed 60 per cent. No, not at all strange, we build up the industries of the country and it is but just and right we should escape taxation, and then we care for the child, you know. Mrs. Protection, I half believe you are a fraud. Lets examine the infant. Handle him careful Hayseed. Now don't why you have torn the mask off of my progeny, and I had him fixed up for the fall elections of '90 and '91, '92, and especially for the fall election of 1890, as a majority of the lower house of Congress is to be elected and we must control that body, since you have torn off the mask and exposed the progeny in all his ugliness and deceit to the public gaze. I might as well tell you, Hayseed, that I am the mother of trusts. This is another child of mine which I have heretofore disowned, but now I acknowledge to you that the child is legitimate. By controlling national legislation and enacting protective laws it stamps the life out of competition. We have a duty of 60 per cent on woolen clothes. We form our trusts and collect it off you farmers. What, don't the U. S. government get this extra 60 per cent? No sir, Mr. Hayseed, we are too sharp for that.

Then Mrs. Protection, the government levies the tax and you collect it, is this so? Yes, you have hit it exactly. As I was telling you about

these trust children of mine I might as well tell you how they work. You have heard of the big four. Yes, they concentrated the live stock trade at two or three points. After concentration had taken place they had it in such a small space that they could, by combination, dictate the price, and they are making from \$5 to \$10, and in some cases, even more per head, while your class, Hayseed, are losing about that much a head on an average. Smart children mine, don't you think so, Monopoly? Yes, our children are bright. Well, then we put two pounds of wool and three-fourths of a pound of cotton in a suit of clothes and form a trust, and you have to pay \$10 for it. McKinley had such a suit on and told you what he knew about it. We paid him to make that talk, did we not, Monopoly? Yes, we did. Well there is the sugar trust. That is our offspring also. Mighty bright child too. Those four dear little ones made from seven to ten million dollars apiece year before last, and, if report is true, they are running a small corner now, but then I ought not to give the dear fellows away. I cannot take time to tell you what all my children are doing, but tell you candidly, Hayseed, that everything you buy or use in any shape is in a trust, of which my children are the prime movers and reap the benefit; suffice it to say that my children have over eight billions of dollars embarked in these enterprises, which are sure of making enormous profits, and I am their mother, Protection. I want to inform you that myself, Monopoly, my husband and all my children are in partnership with the United States government, and if it were not for the laws they pass in our favor our business would be ruined, for there is Old Competition standing ready to equalize values on a just and equitable basis and our whole family hate him. You will stand by us won't you, Hayseed, and say nothing?—I don't know: I am confused.

Now, Mrs. Protection, let me talk to Hayseed awhile. My name is Monopoly. A big name ain't it? A name that I am proud of. I control the proceeds of all industries. I control the carrying trade of the country. I control the grain that you people raise. You know, Hayseed, that corn is worth 56 cents per bushel in Liverpool, mind the price. Well, my railroad, elevators and commission men charge you from 42 to 43 cents per bushel for marketing your corn. Well, Monopoly, ain't that a little too much?—Oh no! it costs us a great deal to live, as we are grand people and love the good things of life. I see you are standing up, Hayseed, here is a cheap blanket, sit down on it. Thanks.

I will here give the actual quotations of European markets taken from the commercial journals of this country. Dressed beef steers, \$10.50 to \$14.50 per cwt.; bulls, \$9.05 to \$13.25, cows, \$9.70 to \$13.90, calves, \$13.50 to \$18.50, sheep, \$15.75 to \$19.80.

Now that you are comfortable I will tell you a little more about our practice of doing business. We control the carrying trade, both by land and water. We go to work and rent all the refrigerator cars and then we rent all the cold storage capacity that the ocean steamers have, and we bind them up in on ironed contract, too. Then Phil and Nels Fowler, Swift and a few others can dictate the price of your cattle, as the surplus has to go to Europe and we have a monopoly of all your stock. Nice thing, ain't it, Hayseed?—You tell me so many things I am confused. Well, if you are rested, Hayseed, I will give you the inside on another line that we operate on. We monopolize and control the money of the country and in controlling the circulating medium we control all values by making money scarce. We make everything the farmer has to sell, cheap. You remember the rag baby, don't you, Hayseed. I believe I do. Well, we strangled that infant and supposed it was dead. We laid it one cold night, after the deed had been done, on the cold steps of the banks of this country, but a lot of cranks came along and resurrected the child, nursed it, and brought it back to life (and it is the energies of that child that moves three-sevenths of all our commerce to-day) and have taken good care of what is left of it.

Was it not the fight made by the Greenback party that saved to us the \$360,000,000 of this currency? Ah! I see you are tintured with the old, threadbare Greenback argument. Mrs. Protection, have we not been a little too glibulous in the presence of this Hayseed? I think that he is smarter than he looks. You don't believe anything in what you said about that old threadbare argument, do you?—Well, I am a little confused yet; perhaps I am a little weak minded, yet, the knees of these 65 per cent, protected pants are all threadbare, and this, my best Sunday coat, protected by 65 per cent, is threadbare on the elbows, and I have not got a dollar to buy more and no credit. Well, vote for protection and it will all be lovely. Every stalk of corn will have two ears on it; every head of wheat will have 72 grains in it and if you wish more heirs to inherit the blessing of protection, you will find them in abundance.—Will all these good things come to me, Monopoly?—Yes, yes, certainly.—Say Monopoly, you have a fine cane in your hand, is that head of pure gold?—Yes, it is a daisy aint it? Is there any tax on it?—No, none to speak of.—Why this cheap blanket you gave me to sit on is taxed 87 per cent, besides that, it is decidedly damp and I feel cold and chilly under the loose part of my garment.—Oh! Hayseed, it is not the 87 per cent tax that makes you feel chilly, but the fact that you are out of order. When I graduated at college I took medical lectures and I will give you a remedy that will make you feel all right.—I don't want any drastics, Dr. Monopoly.—No, only a mild tonic. Protection, mix up and give Hayseed a double dose of trust powder and in a half hour give him a big dose of anti-billious industry. Why Doctor, that is next to one of the most powerful drastics we have in stock and he did not want a drastic. I know wife, yet we want to remove

his disease, which is a confirmed case of indigestion, mixed with anti-monopoly, and I am afraid he has a slight attack of tariff reform. Give him the prescription and we will save our most powerful remedy for the last, which is double strength, anti-billious pauper labor, doses, 3 grains.—Doctor I am afraid your remedy is no good, for my mouth tastes just as it did after the last election, and it is no tonic either. I am afraid you have given me the wrong dose as I feel worse, and this blanket has a great long streak of dampness in it.—I want you to sit still, you will feel better after a little while.—Well, I will have to talk if I sit here.—Well, talk then.—My idea is, Doctor, that you are a political quack; you oppose all kinds of reforms; you are in favor of a single gold standard, you are, in fact, what your name indicates. I never observed any calamity arise from too much of a circulating medium; I never knew of too much money to hinder the prompt discharge of debts. My observation is that where there is plenty of money poverty and distress are almost unknown. Is not money the lever that pushes civilization to its greatest heights? Read the world's monetary history, Mr. Monopoly, and you will find that people crossed the unknown seas; scaled the highest mountains; discovered and developed the resources of islands and continents; and that money was the incentive. I never knew of low wages when there was plenty of money. Now, Monopoly, I want silver remonetized and that at once. You say you intend doing something of that kind, but what have you done since Congress convened, over three months ago. You have quarreled over rules for governing the House; Windy Blair has occupied a big portion of the time with his pet bill, and you have made a few appropriations, but not one thing towards relieving the debtor class. Matters of little moment occupy your time and measures of importance are neglected.

Now Hayseed, hold on, the dose I gave you has made you light-headed, so be quiet. All right, but I want to tell you what Lincoln, Grant and others have said. The martyred patriot, Old Abe, used this language in his message to Congress in 1861: "Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask attention, it is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens until all of liberty shall be lost." Now is it not about time to heed the warning of the dead patriot, Mr. Monopoly?

Protection, hurry here, this man raves like a maniac. Hold on Monopoly, I want to quote the last four Presidents to you. These last four Presidents all recommended a reduction and a revision of the tariff. The last one made it an issue and the industrious infant was too much for him.

Through your combinations when the farmer has his graneries full of grain it is almost worthless, yet as soon as the major portion of this grain has passed into the hands of the speculators up it goes 25 to 50 per cent. Why don't the farmer ship his own grain then? Yes, why? I will tell you Monopoly, the rebates and drawbacks of the railways of this country are such that it drives out competition. It is pretty well settled that the cause of the present rate war was on account of a 10 or 12 cent rate per cwt. from Kansas City to Chicago, was given, all last season, to a favored few, when those not favored had to pay 22 1/2 cents per cwt.

I tell you, Monopoly, something has got to be done pretty soon for us farmers or we will be bankrupt and turned out of our homes. You may think we should be grateful for the privilege of paying a tax to foster and enrich the manufacturer, but we begin to get a little chary of our charity.

Hold on, Hayseed, you are a crank, you are talking right down anarchy, are you insane?—Oh no, Monopoly, I think it is the 87 per cent, tax on this blanket. There is a very long streak of absolute wetness where I am sitting. Now, Monopoly, I want to tell you that our people in Kansas and Nebraska are burning corn for fuel.—Hold on Hayseed! hold on! this is more than I can stand. Protection, hurry here, we have got to do something with Hayseed and that quickly. He is no fool and unless we can counteract his ideas we will never carry an election. How will it do, Dr. Monopoly, to give him a dose of we hereby reaffirm the principles of the platform adopted in 1880, 1884 and in 1888.—No, no, your judgment aint good, it aint strong enough, it is only soothing syrup. I have a diagnosis of his case for the last hour, Protection. We have got to adopt heroic measures.—What is it, Dr. Monopoly?—Well, I have consulted my books and find only one remedy that will do the work.—What is it?—Why a double dose of pauper labor will bring him, at least, it seldom fails.—How about the British gold remedy, Doctor?—It won't do, that medicine lost its strength in 1884. Now Protection, you mix up a double dose of pauper labor, 3 grains is a big dose, but give him 6 grains as it is a desperate case.—But Doctor, it's a drastic and he said he would not take a drastic.—Now go along Protection and do as you are told before he gets from under our control.—Here it is Hayseed, take this.—Bah! Doctor it crot. Oh! you have fooled me for the last time, Monopoly. You are a political quack; your remedies for the body politic are nauseating, filthy drugs.—Hold on, Hayseed, I won't stand abuse from and underling. I have stood this thing long enough now. We have fed you on piuper protection, protection to American industries, home-made, race problems for the last 25 years, and what have we been doing. We have been raking in your hard earned shekels until we have waxed fat and strong.

So strong that if you make a law we can unmake it. Look at your interstate commerce law, ain't it a dead letter? We sell to your class, Hayseed, in a protected market, but the surplus you have to sell, which governs the price of your grain, is sold in an unprotected market. You compete with the grain, the Muscovite, the East Indian and the pauper labor of Egypt. These countries pay from 9 to 12 1/2 cents a day for their labor, Hayseed, and was the last dose you took. Now, Hayseed, about our home market gag. We have taken you to such an extent by our exorbitant rates of transportation, protection to manufacturers, to pay the war debt and our national tax for pensions to soldiers, etc., until you are mortgaged to such an extent that you are not worth anything. Under the very shadow of the smokestacks of our manufacturing land is selling for less than the government price, and we are importing Sea Annavians to sell them to us. We go into Central Italy, where men work for 6 cents a day, and let them come to America and pay them 70 to 90 cents a day to work in our manufacturing.

Sad disaster at Louisville. Ninety killed and hundreds homeless. Sad disaster in Kansas. None killed, but thousands made homeless under foreclosure of mortgages.

Notice. I will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, without appraisal, 100 A. C. of we look 30, 20 Angus 15, each. Taken to satisfy judgment vs. A. B. Friends, when you see a notice of your neighbor's land sold under mortgage, do not make you think that it will be your turn next? To most of us came here almost beardless boys. We know what border life means. We have been honest, hard working people as a class, and have tried for over a quarter of a century to make us a home and surround it with the comforts of life, but in an unguarded moment we embroiled ourselves in a class war and its surroundings are lost, and is there not something wrong somewhere? Are we not entitled to something in our old age? I may have overruled this pen picture, and yet, I may not have told the whole. It is not vain pride that induces me to dictate this article, but did it come from pure envy, that I might be able, by my feeble effort to arouse a feeling of inquiry into the cause of the present agricultural depression. Will we, neighbors, forever reaffirm the old platform, or will we go to work irrespective of party, or compel the old parties to affirm something that is of interest to us as a farming and laboring community. Our platform. How many will be with us? Unfilled cottage of silver. Restore the greenback back to trouble the amount now in circulation. Take up the latest bearing bonds and retire the National Bank circulation. Lower interest, lower taxes, lower freight rates, and thorough revision and reduction of federal taxation. Now, friends, if we can not get a partial reform at least, had we not better take to the woods and wear coonskin caps and deer-skin breeches again? I subscribe myself one who belongs to one of the United States and of the world. EBEL HACEDE.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRE. The battle is over. The citizens fought energetically. In some cases they could boast of only a partial victory. Yesterday the first fire broke from the north-west and drove one of the most dreadful prairie fires over this part of the county that has ever existed. The fire first appeared in the back and nudged at the fleetest horse who should venture to give it a race. It gave no one time to make preparations. Hundreds of tons of hay were lost. Mr. Revner's stables were burned. H. C. Varnum lost everything he had except his horse. His sheep and cow stable, eight spring calves, chicken coop and chicks, tools and implements, corn and millet seed, millet stock and hay, S. Morris with difficulty succeeded in saving his house. Wm. G. Winwood had a horse badly burned, which he had tied to the fence and fought the fire. Albert Hartlett was badly burned while trying to save his corn crib. He was taken home, and Dr. He sent for with great effort. A. Yehara and J. Manly succeeded in saving Wm. Merritt's house in his absence. The Hillside creamery received a dose of the fire, the result being which to back fire to section sixteen. Still it jumped the road no less than five or six times. Had it not been for the vigilance and prompt efforts of N. T. Hilgo and Crosby Merritt it could not have been saved. This is only one of many destructive prairie fires which have run over portions of the county. Now, what is it all this to us? We have a law in regard to setting out prairie fires. Any one who should set out a fire on such a morning is guilty of a criminal offense. It would be a kindness to him if his neighbors should enforce the law to make him more careful or to lodge him in prison until he should have more sense. Making an example of a few would make all more careful. There is nothing about a law more healthy than its penalty.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS. An account of a misunderstanding of the High School failed to write any items, last week. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," is the motto chosen by the senior class, for this week. The seniors are doing some hard work on their orations and we can expect something worth listening to at commencement. The following books have just been added to our library: Dickens' Complete works, Emerson's Essays, Higginson's History of the U. S., Milton's Poems, Pilgrim's Progress and Ben Hur. Our correspondent, Spring Fever, had a relapse, last Monday forenoon, and was compelled to leave his class. Miss Cora Herring, who has been attending the High School, has returned to her home near Matfield Green. Miss Dora Hayden is rusticiating in the country, this week, but will return to school again next week. S. S.

Y. P. S. C. E. U. Following is the program of the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor Union to be held at Elmira, April 16 and 17, 1890: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890. 7:30 to 8:00. Devotional Exercises. Rev. R. A. Maclean. 8:00 to 8:10. Address of Welcome. Miss Carrie Wood. 8:10 to 8:15. Response. C. M. Sanders. 8:15 to 9:00. Organization of County Union. 9:00. Assignment of places of entertainment. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1890. 6:00 to 6:30. Sunday Prayer Meeting. Led by C. D. Wood. 9:30 to 10:00. How to Organize a new Society. Wm. Hansen. 10:00 to 10:30. Need of Bible Reading. F. W. Penn. 10:30 to 11:30. Spirit of Christian Endeavor. Rev. Benkhan. THURSDAY AFTERNOON. 2:30 to 3:00. Consecration Meeting. 3:30 to 4:00. Address of Adieu.

Where and What is it? It is at Fort Worth, Texas—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Ft. Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

The meeting at the court house last Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance, was largely attended by people from all parts of the county; but for some cause, Mr. Clover, president of the State Alliance, failed to arrive here. The meeting was, however, addressed by Mrs. Carpenter and S. Wood, and a number of whose speeches were received with much enthusiasm.

WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS, apr25-14

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLET'S SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES. In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated WOOD MOWER, And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. J. A. GOUDIE, G. S. LOY, DEALERS IN FURNITURE. PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC. MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTENDING ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

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

JULIUS REMI, Tonsorial Artist. SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Famous Horse. Birkett, Verner & Co., LIVE STOCK Commission - Merchants. ROOM 19, LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, Kansas - City, - Mo. Known as the Taylor Horse, Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed. Terms.—To insure mare with foal, \$8.00, payable when mare is known to be with foal, mch20-15w. S. J. EVANS, Groom.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office in Hillert's Building, COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

G. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practice in all State and Federal courts. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, Mo. WM. J. ALLISON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office at WONSIVU, KANSAS, apr25-14. THE STAR. Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for \$1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with graham, cream, rye and light bread. J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS apr21-14r. MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Resonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Kansas. Ja 21

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO HAVE BETTER ROADS.

An Awakened Interest on This Important Subject in Various States.

Up in the little State of Rhode Island the people are waking up to the importance of having good roads. A State Road Improvement Association has been formed and it is already doing much good. At a recent meeting of this body the following letter from Mr. Scott A. Smith, treasurer of the Providence Oil company, was read:

Good roads already exist in various parts of the older States of our country, and if they are to be made and maintained in Rhode Island much exact information is needed as to methods for making and maintaining roads. It may be stated as an axiom for us that there is not so much difficulty in making good roads as in maintaining them. I speak from personal observation in saying that in France, where there are some of the best of modern made roads, there exists a system of maintenance which is carried to that degree of perfection for which the French are so justly renowned in all their methods relating to public affairs. To particularize: Each section of a road is under constant surveillance and needed repairs are at once made. Further, the destruction of well-made roads by the use of heavily loaded wagons having narrow tires can not happen, as such matters are regulated by well formulated laws, and the necessary obedience to such laws is enforced under the civil system of laws without any of the embarrassments which exist in countries governed by what is termed common law.

This agitation of the subject of good roads has come none too soon. To one who has seen with what ease heavy loads are moved in Europe, on good roads in wagons properly tired, the feeling exists that we are a generation, if not a century, behind other nations.

The actual practical value to farmers and others of good roads can not be questioned, and looking into the future may not the advent of the bicycle and the tricycle again call the maintenance of the country inn. With good smooth roads, those now living may see carriages propelled by storage batteries and going at a speed over country roads which is not now dreamed of by users of horses.

In conclusion, if the Romans could make roads which have endured two thousand years, why can not we make and maintain good roads possessing as we do facilities for such work wholly unknown to the Romans?

COOLING ROOM.

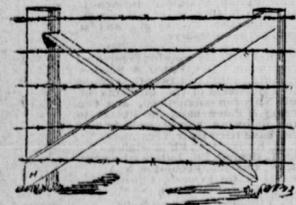
Its Value to the Dairyman and Fruit-Raiser.

There is more attention being given to the construction of cooling rooms where the temperature can be maintained at a proper degree for the preservation of dairy products and fruits. We have frequent inquiries about the construction of such rooms. In most sections of the country there will be a scarcity of ice next summer. No ice has been made in many sections, and all that we shall have will come from the North. A room can be so constructed that it will serve for the preservation of both dairy products and fruits, and that will keep the temperature at a low degree in summer and at a comparatively high degree in winter. When the house or room is constructed for ice an apartment is made above the room for the storing of the ice. That is the principle that applies to the cooling room when ice is used. The sides of the cooler are made so they will not conduct heat, and an apartment above holds the ice.

Whether ice is used or not—of course it should be when at all practicable—the construction of the room is the same. It is to be made with double walls with a space between of from six inches to a foot, and this filled with some non-conducting material. The roof ought to be double also; so should the doors and so should the bottom. Following these directions, we shall get a room that will be pretty cool in summer even without ice, and pretty warm in winter. If the structure can be erected on the north side of a building so much the better.—Western Rural.

Wire Fence Brace.

I send you a rough sketch of a substantial way to brace the ends of wire fence. Braced in this way, the end post will not yield to the tension of the wires, and your fence will not slack.



Weight of Milk.

A gallon of milk varies in weight according to the quality. A gallon of pure water has a standard weight of 8.339 lbs. avoirdupois; a gallon of milk at a standard gravity of 1.030 would weigh 8.589 lbs. It is usually taken to weigh 8 1/2 lbs. The weight of milk depends on the cow more than on the food, for a cow giving rich milk will yield milk of lower specific gravity as the proportion of butter increases in it. But the difference is very slight. There will be a very slight difference between the gravity of milk made on summer pasture or good winter feeding, but the latter will produce somewhat heavier milk. The specific gravity of milk before calving is slightly greater than after calving, on account of the greater proportion of salts in it. The same applies to a farrow cow.—Country Gentleman.

IMPROVED SLOP-BARREL.

Here is a Sensible Suggestion—Try It for Yourself.

The ordinary barrel used to receive slops has several unpleasant features. When the slop is poured into the barrel it is likely to splash on the clothes, or in the face. When the slop is to be taken from the barrel, if the bucket is dipped in to be filled, there is another chance of being splashed, and the bucket comes out dripping, and foul on the outside; the clothing is sure to be damaged. If a cup or can is used for dipping the slop from the barrel, the chance of being splashed is less, but the dripping is increased. These features are removed by the device shown in the cut. A faucet is fitted in the lower



CONVENIENT SLOP-BARREL.

part of the barrel. The barrel is set on a platform, that the bucket may be set under the faucet. The slop can be drawn from the barrel without splashing, dripping, or fouling the outside of the bucket. The head is not removed from the barrel. A hole is cut in the head and closed by a hinged lid. When slop is to be put in the barrel, the lid is raised and allowed to rest against the top of the bucket, hence it catches the splash. When the head is kept in the barrel chicks are not drowned in the slop.—American Agriculturist.

A DISCUSSION.

The Theme Being: How Long Should a Cow Go Dry?

I was in a farmers' institute the other day and a question box was part of the programme. One query read: "How long should a cow go dry?" Several dairymen arose and said that they did not let their cows go dry at all, but milked them up to the time of calf dropping. They claimed to have the best success by this method. Other farmers said let them go dry three, two or one month prior to calving. The gentlemen who took part in the discussion were all practical dairymen, belonging to that progressive class who are generally held up for emulation in dairy matters. Two-thirds of the assembly had come to the institute to learn; they were simply a listening audience of interested but silent farmers. You know a great many farmers are a little abashed when they get into a meeting of this kind, even if it is composed of their brother "lords of the soil." They are mute when they might profitably be loquacious.

They can talk freely enough personally to a friend or neighbor, but they are constrained when it comes to a little formality. By the way, I think that every means should be employed at institutes to remove all sense of embarrassment from the timid and diffident ones, so that those who come to listen will feel free to speak as well. About two-thirds of this assemblage took no part in the spirited discussions, but respectfully listened to the debates, and went their way. I do not believe there was a farmer there who came out of mere curiosity; they left their rural homes, and traveled in some cases many miles, to learn something advantageous to their craft. Now, reader, don't you think that it would puzzle the learner a little as to what course to pursue, to have farmer A jump up and mention a method in dairying which experience has taught him to be the right way, and then have B's experience flatly contradict A's, and C's refute both A's and B's? Now these different men might have all had success by adherence to contradictory principles of drying off the cow, but surely only one way could have been the right one, and those who came to learn were befogged by the discussion instead of being enlightened. That was how the case impressed me, anyway.

The subject may seem trivial to some, and yet it is very important. My own experience has been that a cow should have some rest from lactation secretion prior to the parturient period. It is nature's law that there should be a suspension of action in the milk functions for a space of time between every period of dropping a calf. The length of suspension should be long enough to allow the pregnant dam to physically recuperate from a long period of milk production, before she passes through the ordeal of giving birth to young. We advise this for the sake of the cow's future usefulness, and for the strength and vigor of the offspring.

Good Roads.

In the historical sketch of its road, published by the Pennsylvania railroad, it is stated that at one time the supervisors and track foremen were satisfied with an excellence far below the ideas of perfection entertained by the managers, and to remedy this the latter adopted the plan of having each supervisor prepare on his division one mile of sample track, not limiting him as to cost, but requiring that it be made as perfect as possible. The officers, supervisors and foremen then passed over these sample miles, carefully examining each, and at the conclusion of this inspection the most experienced supervisors acknowledged that they had never before known what a perfect track was. May not much the same be said of the majority of people in regard to our common roads—that they have little realizing conception of a perfect road and its economic advantages over an indifferent one? Manifestly, such is the case, and the remedy lies in the direction of the education of the people up to a better knowledge of good roads, which will be followed by a greater appreciation of and a determination to have them.—Providence Journal.

BOSS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.



Jim—Good morning, Ben.



The Grandson—Mr. McKee, if you please.—Puck.

ON THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The Dissolution of the G. O. P. Is Now Only a Question of Months.

Power is often more fatal than the lack of it, and the Republicans at Washington seem to have gotten themselves into a pretty pickle. They have not chosen the straight and narrow path, and consequently they have wandered very deep into the wilderness. In their effort to revise the tariff by increasing its wrongs under the pretense of alleviating them, they have incurred the just wrath of every section of the country. They have found it impossible to graduate the evil with such nicety that no man can say that he does not endure a more grievous weight than is inflicted upon his neighbor, and in consequence they find themselves very nearly at their wits' end for remedies.

Since the McKinley tariff abomination was proposed to an astonished public, protests against the manifest and startling evils of the bill have been pouring in. That it would create a tariff for prohibition, and not for revenue, is becoming evident even to those who do not usually disturb their brains with this very important but sometimes vexing question, and since the people have begun to recover from the surprise caused by the bold iniquity of the measure they do not hesitate to make known their opinion in decided words, bringing grief to the hearts of those who cling to the decayed doctrine that the Republican party, like the King, can do no wrong.

The sugar-makers first raised the cry of bad treatment. Louisiana, Kansas and California have sounded the slogan of battle. Republican members from sugar districts say that the party lash may be laid hard and often upon their backs, but they will not respond to its sting, as they can not neglect the interests of their constituents for the sake of party fealty. If this bill goes through they claim that their districts will be ruined, and it will have to be said that the Republicans did it. We suspect, however, that some of these gentlemen talk a little too loud, and when the time of action comes will vote as their leaders dictate, for the Republican party has ever been a well-disciplined one, and allows little rebellion in its ranks. But neither their adherence nor their defection can smother the discontent in their districts, and the sanctified Republican party must answer for it.

The Republicans might withstand the sugar question if that was the only evil, but as misfortunes never come singly, they are oppressed by a cloud of complaints caused by all the great cities representing the canning interests are hurrying in an angry multitude upon Washington to protest against the placing of such a heavy duty upon tinned. Verily, when Mr. McKinley sees them coming he will flee like the ostrich and hide his head in the sand, for he knows that he can make no sufficient answer to their reproaches.

In slang parlance sugar and tin are correlative terms, and, perhaps, the Republicans hope to neutralize evils by cutting the duty down on one and putting it up on the other. They abolish the major part of one revenue tariff and double another, and while they are wrestling with those who object to such a wonderful way of doing things, they must take a turn with the hide men.

In these days of her old age and fault-finding New England picks many a flaw in the high tariff which she formerly thought came direct from Heaven to bless and enrich mankind in general, and New England in particular, and our Republican brethren find themselves unable to gratify her wishes. With free hides New England manufacturers have built up a large export trade in manufactures of leather, and they have made their part of the country the center of our leather interests. Since the McKinley tariff bill was proposed they are all in a tremble with indignation and fear. If this duty is placed on hides what is going to become of their business? Prompt to act, they are sending protests by the train-load to Washington, and as the loss of six Republican districts in New England is threatened, it is said that Mr. McKinley will not be able to withstand the pressure, and will with the majority vote to strike out the hide clause from his bill.

These are only the three more important propositions for which the Republicans have been hung upon the spit and roasted over the coals by their own brethren. They are compelled to endure the evils of lead ores and other such things until they must wish that the tariff and all its belongings were at the bottom of the deep blue sea. Added to the responsibilities of such an erratic tariff measure as that proposed by the committee are the evils of their pension policy. Who can ever lead them out of the mazes into which their devious course has led them? Having promised hundreds of millions more than the surplus could furnish or the country would endure, how are they going to release themselves from the weight of their obligations?

A better party than the Republican could scarcely escape from such difficulties. The pension system and the tariff system are a sufficient load to wreck any ship. The thousands of complaints against the McKinley bill show what an artificial and unnatural structure the high tariff is. It is impossible to construct it so that all people may be treated alike. It is the most gigantic instrument of fraud and oppression ever devised, and the growing intelligence of the human race revolts at both its theory and its practice.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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ROBBED BY REPUBLICANS.

The Farmer Betrayed by His Selfish and Hypocritical Friends.

The average Republican farmer is very sincere and honest in his political opinions, but deeply infatuated with the power and grandeur of the "grand old party," so infatuated that he is impatient of the least thing that would impugn fallibility to such a "splendid organization." Protection has given prosperity to American industry and saved the American toiler from the degradation of pauper labor in Europe. Protection has given to us farmers a matchless home market for the sale of every thing we can produce. He will say: "Perhaps we pay a small tribute to protection as well as a small tax to the Government, but that is but casting our bread upon the waters, to return ere many days to us a thousand-fold in the increase of our home market and general welfare and blessings to all the people." Tell him that his nearest railroad depot is his home market; tell him that for every thing he sells there the price is fixed in the free-trade market of the world, at Liverpool, Eng.; that ocean freight, railroad freight, commission charges, etc., are deducted out of the price ruling in the free-trade market of Liverpool. The largest portion of his sales may never smell salt water, yet he has paid the freight to Liverpool, or, in other words, it was deducted from the free-trade market price. Tell him that all imported goods have added to the price the ocean freight. All American goods sell for the same price as the imported, and although they never smell salt water, yet protection enables the home market to add the ocean freight on all American goods. Tell him he pays all Liverpool and all he sells to the free trade Liverpool market and pays all freight on all he buys of protected American goods to his depot home market, and that the entire freight business of all these great railroads comes out of the farmers' pockets. Tell him that he pays a tribute of about sixty per cent. to protection and a tax of the same to Government on every thing he consumes of goods taxed for the benefit of protection to American industry and he stares at you with open-eyed wonder and amazement—for there is the blessing of a home market and the terrible image of British free trade, that to him is some undefined horror, that threatens ruin and bankruptcy to the whole Nation. He believes all this as he believes and has faith in his religion. Long time ago an old man and his son went to the woods to hunt squirrels. The old man soon found a squirrel on the top branches of a tall tree, aimed and fired, and when the smoke cleared away the squirrel was still there. He aimed and fired again; still the squirrel remained stationary. The son came up on hearing the report of shots and said: "Dad, let me have a crack at him and I'll bring him down." The son looked tree all over but could see no squirrel. He said: "Dad, there ain't no squirrel on that tree. The squirrel that's on that tree, dad, is all in yer eye. Yer mistin' git mad at a feller for telling yer dad, that I see a louse in yer eye-lashes, and every time yer looks up yer sees takes the crawler for a squirrel, dad." Alas! Alas! The splendor bestowed upon the Republican party—Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, Seward and Greeley—has faded away, and the pleasing dreams to be realized to the tillers of the soil through protection to American industry have all proved to be myths, and the golden promises of a home market for all the fruits of his industry are all in their eyes. The poor homesteader of the plains of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas is still dwelling in his dugout or sod hut, clothed in rags; the water runs through his broken shoes, the cold wind blows the rain through his old hat, and his heart is filled with sorrow for the suffering of his wife and children who freeze for the want of clothing and coal, while the poor miner in the coal regions suffers for the want of corn. The protection and Government tax on the tattered remnant on his body, when new, made the cost enough for two such suits. Oh! how protection has blessed the tiller of the soil!—John T. Lindsay, in Chicago Herald.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

The tariff question has grown too broad to be straddled by a small politician like McKinley.—St. Louis Republic.

Senator Blair is completely prostrated by the vote on his educational bill. So is the bill.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Congressman McKinley should whisper into his phonograph: "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."—Shoe and Leather Review.

Webster's unabridged dictionary contains less than one-half the number of words contained in Senator Blair's speech on the education bill, but it has the advantage of telling something new all the way through.—Utica Herald.

What the farmers of this country are suffering most from is a system of taxation which compels them to sell their products at the lowest prices and buy their supplies at the highest, and drains their resources to swell the profits of "protected" capitalists.—N. Y. Times.

The most singularly idiotic pension scheme that has yet been put forth is that of Senator Ingalls, who wants pensions granted to women who may hereafter marry disabled veterans, with the additional advantage to the latter of procuring a divorce whenever deemed necessary at an expense of \$5. Before long it is likely to be a mark of distinction for a citizen to draw no pension from the Government.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW JOHN'S FATHER SAW THE LIGHT.

BY W. C. WOOD, M. D.

"Father," said John Gray, "I have an idea that Henry George is right."

If John had declared himself a convert to Mormonism, and announced his intention to take half a dozen wives, he could hardly have created a greater sensation. Mr. Gray sat down his coffee cup untasted, and fairly gasped. Mrs. Gray looked grieved; and John's little sister, seeing by the old folks' expression that John had something very dreadful, puckered up her mouth for a cry.

"So you want to have me divide up my land, that I bought and paid for, with a—well, with Jim here, for instance," said the farmer, finally, looking toward the hired man as he spoke.

This interpretation of the united labor platform seemed rather to commend itself to Jim, whose face wrinkled into a broad smile; but the smile died away as John explained that that was by no means what Henry George proposed. "All he wants," said John, "is to put all taxes upon land values."

"Oh! that's all, is it?" said Mr. Gray, sarcastically. "Nothing more, eh? Don't want my land; oh, no. Wouldn't touch it with a ten foot pole—give me two or three more farms—beg me to take them, and ship 'em by express with a present in every lot; throw in a gas stove, tin horn and a chromo, I suppose. All he wants is to put all the taxes on the land, is it? Well, you are a fool."

John seized the opportunity while his father was taking breath to explain that all improvements would be exempted.

"Don't see how that would better matters," said his father. "There'd be just as much money wanted, and the rate would rise, of course."

John admitted that the rate per cent. would be raised until it equaled the rental value of the bare land.

This was a red rag to a bull, and John received a rather profuse explanation of his father's opinion of socialists, communists and fools, with a gentle intimation that John was of the latter persuasion.

John waited till the old man ran down and then ventured the statement that the rate couldn't be over four per cent, because any quantity of money could be hired for that on absolute security, no tax and long time; government bonds, for instance.

This raised another storm, but Mr. Gray finally admitted that four per cent would take the full rental value.

"Now," said John, "that would lower the farmer's taxes."

The farmer and the hired man stared at him in silence, while his mother ventured the query, "How?"

"Why, don't you see," said John, "the farmer thinks he is a big land owner, because he owns a hundred acres, maybe. So he is, by area; but he is not much of a one by value. By value he is very little of a land owner and a good deal of a capitalist and laborer. Why, there are men in the city who own an acre of land, vacant and idle, that would sell for the value of fifty or sixty farms, improvements and all."

"You pay more rent every year than the rental value of your farm amounts to. Every bushel of grain you sell, every bit of merchandise you buy, must pass through the cities, the centers of exchange, and, resting for awhile in storehouse, wholesale store or mill, is taxed to pay its rent. You have to sell your grain for less, and you must pay more for what you buy, in order that the dealers in the city can get enough larger profit with which to pay their rents. Take off the value of the improvements on your farm and the land value that is left, if turned into money and invested at four per cent, would not yield a sum equal to one-fifteenth of your annual income from this farm. In other words, you are fourteen times as much laborer and capitalist as you are land holder."

"The holder of a city lot worth fifty times as much as your whole farm, can hold on to his lot, waiting for a rise in value, which is sure to come, and he can tax your products to provide the money for his rent, and laugh in his sleeve as he appeals to you to oppose the united labor party, and tells you they want to tax the farmer to death. He is the one who profits by the monopoly of the land, not the farmer."

"If the tax is taken off from the improvements and put upon the land values you will pay but little, even though you are charged the full rental value of your land—all that its use is worth."

Mr. Gray scratched his head reflectively.

"Well," he said at length, "if you can prove that to me I will admit that I have been a fool not to look it up instead of believing all the newspapers said against it. But here is the question: My farm is highly improved; my neighbor's is not, although the land is as good and the farm as well situated as mine; yet you make him pay the same taxes as me, proportionately, of course, to the size of the farms."

"Well," answered John, "do you think he ought to pay less taxes because he is lazy and you are industrious? Would you like to put a premium upon shiftlessness and fine a man for being industrious? Do you think that because he won't make good use of an opportunity he ought to pay less for the opportunity?"

"But let us go back to the main question, and see if our plan of taxation would not lower the farmer's taxes."

"Your farm of a hundred acres you would not sell for a cent less than \$90 an acre, or \$9,000 in all. That is a good price; but it is improved property—good buildings, good houses, good fences, wells, orchards and so on. And you pay on this farm about \$65 taxes."

"Now, what are improvement values on a \$9,000 farm?"

"You have about four miles of fences, or 1,280 rods, worth, on the average, say

\$1.30 a rod. The first item to be subtracted from the total value of the farm is, therefore, \$1,664.

There is a good house, a little old fashioned, perhaps, but roomy, cheerful and comfortable. Improvements have made it conform more nearly to modern requirements and it looks from cellar to garret, inside and out, a home. It is, at all events, equal to the average house of a \$90 an acre farm, and is worth at least \$1,800. The two wells, with stone linings, curbs, good pumps, are worth \$175. The five acre orchard of good fruit bearing trees adds \$400. Great barn, horse barns, cow stable under great barn, sheep barns, pens and sheds, all add to the improvement value of this farm at least \$1,300 more. The cost of pulling stumps, draining, pickstone, etc., have also to be deducted, as well as the value of the land used for high way purposes; and for all this we may fairly allow \$25 an acre more.

"Adding these items we find the value of the improvements on our \$9,000 farm to be \$7,336, or, in round numbers, \$7,800, leaving the land value of the farm \$1,200, and on this latter sum the George system proposes to tax the farmer up to its full rental value. You would pay, therefore, on your farm a land value tax of four per cent on \$1,200, or \$40 in all. You now pay \$65.

"Allowing for local variations, the farmer will pay about from five to thirty per cent less taxes than he does now. If that is oppressing the farmer, you can tyrannize over him by the bushel and he will grow fat under it."

"Well, that seems to be so," replied Mr. Gray, with an increasing respect for his son's logic; "but how about the holders of really valuable vacant lots in the villages and cities? It seems to me they could not afford to keep them."

"Unimproved, no! But when they did improve them they would not pay a cent more for their enterprise. They would be compelled to use them or allow others to take them who would. In that case labor would be employed to improve, and the great army of unemployed labor set to work. At the same time that still greater army of men who work only part of the time—on short hours, or a portion of the year—would find the increased demand for their products giving them work to do all the time, and they would be able to buy more and more of the farmer's produce, thus extending his market."

"But wouldn't there be a lot of over production?" said Jim.

"There is no such thing as over production, but there is, and should not be, an inequality of distribution, which this system of taxation will remedy. For by exempting improvements you leave to each all his labor produces, and by taxing land up to its full rental value you give to all what is the result of the growth, the labor and capital of the community. Put the unemployed men on the idle land, father, and they will produce and consume, and then their poverty will cease."

John's father sat long after breakfast that morning over his pipe and newspaper; but he did not read much. He was thinking of what John had said about the idle lot and the idle men, and wondering if putting the two together would not help to abolish poverty.

COZY MURPHY.

A Simon Pure Landlord! Does Nothing! Enjoys Everything.

There lived in Dublin, some years ago, a gentleman named Murphy—"Cozy Murphy," they called him, for short, and because he was a very comfortable sort of a Murphy. Cozy Murphy owned land in Tipperary; but as he had an agent in Tipperary to collect his rents and evict his tenants when they did not pay, he himself lived in Dublin, as being the most comfortable place. And he concluded, at length, that the most comfortable place in Dublin, in fact the most comfortable place in the whole world, was—in bed. So he went to bed and stayed there for nearly eight years; not because he was at all ill, but because he liked it. He ate his dinners, and drank his wine, and smoked his cigars, and read, and played cards, and received visitors, and verified his agent's accounts, and drew checks—all in bed. After eight years' lying in bed, he grew tired of it, got up, dressed himself, and for some years went around like other people, and then died. But his family were just as well off as though he had never gone to bed—in fact, they were better off; for while his income was not a whit diminished by his going to bed, his expenses were.

This was a typical landowner—a landowner pure and simple. Now let the farmer consider what would become of himself and family if he and his boys were to go to bed and stay there, and he would realize how much his interests as a laborer exceed his interests as a landowner.

In a special dispatch from Aberdeen, Miss., to the Memphis Appeal the following paragraphs follow each other: Unusual interest was shown here today in the purchase of lands sold by the sheriff as delinquent for taxes. The list of lands offered for sale was not so large as heretofore.

A slimly attended meeting of white renters of farming lands was held at the court house to formulate and present their grievances against the landlords of this county.

It is altogether probable that such a meeting was slimly attended, but the mere attempt to hold it shows that a new era is dawning in the South and that economic questions are coming to the front. The processes that are at last forcing our northern farmers to think are becoming operative in the South and public attention there cannot be forever monopolized by the eternal negro question.

—Write to R. G. Brown, 59 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., if you want information about the single tax.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

She Will Never Permit the Dismemberment of France.

In the Messenger Russe, a review published in St. Petersburg, there is an article upon the future policy of Russia, by Mr. Serge de Tatishoff, the eminent historian and diplomatist. He declares that Russia may remain indifferent to all the misunderstandings and difficulties of Western Europe, but that there is one thing that the Empire is bound at all hazards to resist, and that is the dismemberment of France by Germany or by the quadruple alliance. In opposing such an act, he says, Russia would only be defending her own interests, because a powerful France is absolutely necessary as a counter-balance to the German Empire, which is at present supported by the armies of Austro-Hungary and Italy and also sustained by the naval forces of Great Britain. This was something that was well understood by the Emperor Alexander II. in 1814-15, and later still by Alexander III. when in 1875 he would not permit Germany to invade France for the second time, before she could recover from her disasters and place herself once more on the defensive. Let it be remembered that at the above-named dates Russia was bound to the courts of Berlin and Vienna by treaty, while to-day she is perfectly free to mold her policy according to her own interests and needs. Germany, at the head of the so-called league of peace, already dominates the whole of Central Europe. Two great powers alone preserve their independence and hinder her domination from spreading all over the universe. Hence the absolute identity of their reciprocal interests. If Germany should succeed in conquering France without the interference of Russia, or in conquering Russia, left without the aid of France, there would then not only be no balance of power in Europe, but none in the entire world. All powers and all peoples would find themselves obliged to bow their heads under the yoke of Germany and to acknowledge her universal sovereignty. Therefore, in any struggle with the quadruple alliance it is the duty of Russia to sustain France, just as it is the duty of France to sustain Russia. To the objection that if an alliance were concluded between France and Russia a declaration of war would be the immediate result Mr. Tatishoff replies: "It is just the same as if two separate army corps, acting against a concentrated enemy, were advised to keep separate for fear of offending the feelings of that enemy. And how should they be kept thus separate? By a maneuver which must necessarily lead to defeat! The absurdity of such advice is plain to every body from a purely military point of view, and only a half-blind and incompetent diplomacy fails to see it as a matter of policy. To our eyes it is as plain as that two and two make four that if the peace of Europe is to be assured it must be by an alliance frank and sincere between France and Russia. The conditions of such an alliance are very simple—common defense against the common enemy; a mutual guaranty of the integrity of our territories, and an engagement not to conclude a peace otherwise than by common consent. The treaty would contain nothing hurtful to anybody, even if it was not justified by the threatening coalition of the four other great powers known under the name of the league of peace, and which, notwithstanding its name, is precisely the thing that compromises the peace of Europe by the mysterious actions and the constant armaments of its members."

THE MUSICAL ACCENT.

An Illustration That Was More Personal Than Politic.

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench as to an alleged piracy of the "Old English Gentleman," one of the first witnesses put into the box was Cooke. "Now, sir," said Sir James Scarlett in his cross-examination of Cooke, "you say that the two melodies are identical but different. What am I to understand by that, sir?" "What I said," replied Cooke, "was that the notes in the two arrangements are the same but with different accent—the one being in common while the other is in triple time; consequently the position of the accented notes is different in the two copies." "What is a musical accent?" Sir James flippantly inquired. "My terms for teaching music are a guinea a lesson," said Cooke, much to the merriment of the court. "I do not want to know your terms for teaching," said the counsel; "I want you to explain to his Lordship and the jury what is musical accent." Sir James waxed wroth. "Can you see it?" he continued. "No," was the answer. "Can you feel it?" "Well," Cooke drawled out, "a musician can." After an appeal to the judge the examining counsel again put the question. "Will you explain to his Lordship and the jury—who are supposed to know nothing about music—the meaning of what you call accent?" "Musical accent," rejoined Cooke, "is emphasis laid on a certain note just in the same manner as you would lay stress on any word when speaking, in order to make yourself better understood. I will give you an illustration, Sir James. If I were to say, 'you are a donkey,' the accent rests on donkey; but if instead I said 'you are a donkey,' it rests on you, Sir James, and I have no doubt that the gentleman of the jury will corroborate me in this." The story is more personal than politic—nevertheless, it is well worth telling as an instance of forcible illustration. It is useful, too, since it may serve to impress upon the minds of that very large circle of people who plume themselves on being musical some faint notion of what accent in music really is. It is the outcome of that wonderful invention, the division of music into bars, but for which music might still be only the magical accomplishment of a few.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The value of the Astor property in New York is estimated at \$100,000,000, all of which, with the exception of a few trifling millions, is in real estate.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Education is the preparation for life. To secure it, requires a strong will and that only.—J. A. Cooper.

A paper printed in Tamil and Telugu is published by the missionaries in Madras. It has a circulation of 10,000 copies.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty-one missionaries are supported by the women's societies of the United States and Europe.

There are 1,500 Baptists in Hungary, all connected with one Baptist Church in Buda-Pesth. There are only two Baptist ministers in the country, but they have baptisms every Sunday.

In the New Hebrides there is a babel of tongues, but the Presbyterian missionaries have reduced twelve of them to writing. The seventeen missionaries laboring on the group are all busy with the work of translation.

A young Englishwoman, Miss Richardson, three years ago opened a "Reformatory Hospital" in Bombay, India, which is mostly sustained from her private means, and is directly under her management.

Switzerland has 1,162 Sunday-schools, with 5,459 teachers and 84,000 scholars. Sweden has 3,340 Sunday-schools, with 15,000 teachers and 220,000 scholars. Australia has 140 Sunday-schools, with 812 teachers and 4,519 scholars.

Hebron, in Palestine, has a population of 12,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,000 are Jews. A Protestant Christian Mission has lately been commenced among the Jews. It is under the direction of D. C. Joseph, of Jerusalem, the superintendent of the "Evangelical Mission to Israel."

The number of Christian churches at Constantinople is very large, namely, 145. Fourteen of these are Protestant, 50 Greek Orthodox, 39 Armenian Orthodox, 26 Roman, 3 Greek Roman, 12 American Roman, 1 Bulgarian. Four patriarchs of Oriental churches and a Roman archbishop are residing in the capital of Mohammed's successor. Four thousand six hundred and thirty-two students in American colleges recently expressed their willingness to go as missionaries to foreign fields. Of these 78 per cent. are men, 22 per cent. women, 35 per cent. graduates; 27 per cent. are Presbyterians, 18 per cent. Congregationalists, 14 per cent. Methodists, 11 per cent. Baptist. Forty denominations are represented.

A Catholic Indian missionary, Father Jerome, of the Benedictine order, has compiled a prayer-book for the Sioux. It will be published by Bishop Marty, and will be printed in the Sioux language. Besides the ordinary Catholic prayers the book will contain a catechism of Christian doctrine and Catholic hymns, with appropriate music. Five thousand copies of the prayer-book will be published.

The Prussian landtag has been considering the overcrowded condition of the Prussian schools and the pressing need of more teachers. The lack of teachers has caused a tremendous increase in the size of the classes and a corresponding deterioration in the amount of instruction received by each child. In the last ten years 1,500,000 Prussian children have been taught in classes of 70 to 100, and 600,000 in classes of 100 to 150. In 1889 almost 12,000 children had no teachers at all.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Talk never seems cheap when the one talking to you is a little dear.—N. O. Picayune.

If you are wise though knowest thine own ignorance and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.—Luther.

As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. The many warped men in this world indicate a wide-spread neglect to twist the twigs in proper shape.

When a man talks so dat we kain't understand 'im, we's mighty ay' ter think dat he is wise. Muddy water allus 'pears ter be deep.—Arkansas Traveler.

Knowledge, economy and labor are the shining virtues of civilized man. They form the most enduring basis of society, and the surest source of national and individual welfare.

Notoriety is not influence. When a man becomes famous for his eminent usefulness among his fellows, rather than for his eccentricities among them, his influence is likely to correspond to his distinction.—Christian Leader.

Russell Sage says that the young man taught in a fashionable college is a house-plant, while the young man who cultivates himself is an outdoor growth and better able to stand a severe drought or a severe storm, which all are subject to in the variations of life.

How foolish is selfishness! How marked by unwisdom is that spirit which would absorb all about one's self, fancying thereby to attain a greater happiness, but succeeding only in bringing misery to others and not satisfying self.—United Presbyterian.

Every word we speak is the medal of a dead thought or feeling, struck in the die of some human experience, worn smooth by innumerable contacts, and always transferred warm from one to another. By words we share the common consciousness of the race, which has shaped itself in these symbols.—Elsie Venner.

A sympathetic spirit is one of the chief prerequisites to all good conversation. No matter what natural gifts a man may have, what depths of thought, or breadth of knowledge, or brilliance of expression, if he do not interest himself in other people, look at things from their standpoint, share in their feelings, and be as ready and glad to listen cordially as to talk freely, he will never be a converser.—Old Homestead.

Books may be a spring of knowledge the same as a spring of water is a source of the little stream and mighty ocean, but the fact that the ocean never rises above the spring it derives its supply from, shows clearly that whoever gains knowledge by devoting their entire lives to the study of books, will never advance any new idea, however varied they may present their acquisitions. Books do not create their own contents more than springs of water, both being a receptacle of inspiration rather than possessing the power to inspire.—The Household.

Climbing the Ladder of Life.

In climbing a ladder, we can ascend one step only by letting go of another; so all through life we can not take one upward step except by letting go the one we now stand upon. The child must lose his infantile grace, his winning ways, and something of his innocence, to become the sturdy, active, inquiring youth; and the youth in his turn must lose much of his bounding gaiety and eager enthusiasm to gain the stability, breadth of view and power of mature and intelligent manhood. So each species of happiness is gained by resigning some preceding one. The sensualist must give up the pleasures of vice ere he can know the delights of a happy home; the miser must resign the joy of counting his hoard before he can experience the happiness of a generous affection. The scholar gives up ease for knowledge; the philanthropist loses many personal advantages to find a higher happiness in other's good; the patriotic statesman lets go his private ambitions for his country's welfare. Each step involves a loss of the one that went before, but only to bring a better gain.—N. Y. Ledger.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) which we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The business of typewriting has come to be recognized as a direct step on the road to matrimony.—Boston Herald.

Physicians Wise in Their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony to, the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventer of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

Those fellows who dote on their girls sometimes find matrimony a powerful antidote.—Binghamton Leader.

Consumption Suredly Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me a regularity of habit that has not been the case for many years.—Sarah E. Keller, Ottawa, Kan.

The most popular dancing figure among business men is balance to partners.—Rome Sentinel.

I HAVE been a sufferer from weakness for eight years and tried many remedies that did me no good. My father got me to try Bull's Sarsaparilla and before I had taken a half bottle I felt a great deal better. I now enjoy a regularity of habit that has not been the case for many years.—Sarah E. Keller, Ottawa, Kan.

THERE is no such thing as being so aggressively good that you make beneficiaries uncomfortable.—Milwaukee Journal.

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

The medical expert in a murder trial is generally introduced to confuse the jury-men.—Texas Siftings.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price, 25 cts.

WHEN a man doesn't impose on his wife she acquires the idea that he no longer loves her.—Washington Star.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

If a man does not care to live let him umpire base-ball or go hunting with an amateur sportsman.—N. O. Picayune.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere, 25c.

The dog with the appetite for trousers is liable at any time to go on a tear.—Washington Post.

Old smokers prefer "Tansil's Punch." There are cases when an auction sale is a sell.—N. O. Picayune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, etc.

How to Grow Beautiful.

She knew it was necessary to become beautiful in order to be considered attractive, and so she made the art of beautifying a study. She felt it wiser to be plump and hearty than to be thin and delicate. To this end she knew good health was essential. She had suffered from backaches, sideaches and bearing down pains, and was restless until she found the medicine she needed. It improved her appetite and digestion. Her habits became regular. Her flesh increased and became more firm and solid. Her complexion became clear and beautiful and free from pimples. Her lips grew red and her cheeks grew rosy. She did not know an ache or pain. Exercise gave her pleasure and she became the life of her companions. She could ride a bicycle for many miles and never seemed to grow weary. Her laughter was catching and all the young men loved her. She is now a happy wife and mother. Who was she? What was her name? Well, no matter, let us know the medicine she used. With pleasure, with pleasure, sweet girls. She used Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. If any there be among you who are sickly, go quickly and do likewise.—Mansfield Independent.

We can learn nothing about the tomahawk from books on ornithology.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

MISS LARKIN was bilious and feeble and sick. And it seemed as if nothing would ever relieve her. Her liver was clogged with impurities thick, and her stomach was constantly burning with fever. Of the great G. M. D. she bought a supply. And directions for taking pursued to the letter. And soon, very soon, Miss Larkin was better.

The G. M. D. she took was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great remedy for bronchial, throat and lung diseases, sick headache, scrofula, dyspepsia and all diseases that have origin in impure blood and a disordered liver.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

LOVE may be blind, but he knows when the parlor lamp is too high.—Binghamton Leader.

RALPHIN, N. C., Feb. 20th, 1888. DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER. Dear Sir:—I wish to say a word in behalf of your wonderful Chill and Fever Pills. Some months ago a friend, who knew that my wife had been afflicted for months, sent me a package of your pills, gave them to me, and they cured her at once. A neighbor, Mr. Perry, had suffered with chills for more than a year, and had taken Quinine until his hearing was greatly injured. Seeing the cure wrought in my wife's case, he procured a bottle of pills and was speedily relieved to perfect health. I feel that this is due to you. Very truly, REV. J. D. DAVIS.

FISH-BALLS are allowable in Lent.—N. O. Picayune.

A Lady in South Carolina Writes: My labor was shorter and less painful than on two former occasions; physicians advised me to try your "Mother's Friend." It is worth its weight in gold. Address the Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Two and two in an ice-cream saloon make a quartet.—N. O. Picayune.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vital one. You can't take them without benefit.

The note shaver takes a great deal of interest in his business.—Washington Post.

AGONY, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tat Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The most popular dentist is the one who extracts teeth without sayin'—Plover.

Don't let worms eat the very life out of your little children. Restore them to health by giving Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

REALIZING that time has wings the hotel waiter measures it from tip to tip.

JACOBS OIL REMEDY FOR PAIN CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, BRUISES. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL OFFER TO BOYS Spalding's Base Ball Guide for 1890. We will mail, Postpaid, to any one sending us a list of ten (10) names (not including merchants) of persons residing in their country, immediately upon receipt of 25c. For a list of twenty (20) names we will mail in addition to above, any book selected from Spalding's Library of Athletic Sports, past twenty-one of our Catalogues.

To any secretary or member of any organized Base Ball, Lawn Tennis or Gun Club send him this list, and he will mail, postpaid, an elegant Club Note Book.

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Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH OF THE EYE. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 50 Warren St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM RELIEVED BUT PERMANENTLY CURED. The Yellow Pine Extract Co., PITTSBURGH, PA.



BEAUTY WITHOUT PAINT.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy? My cheeks were once so smooth and roddy. I use the best cosmetics made! Is it a lovely maiden said."

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss." "The doctor said—'Remember this: If your skin would keep from taint, Discard the powder and the paint.'"

"The proper thing for all such ills Is this," remarked the man of pills: "Enrich the blood and make it pure—in this you'll find the only cure."

For cleansing, purifying and enriching the blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. It cures all humors from a common Blotch or Eruption to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "Fever-sores," "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

For an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, dizziness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectation of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. By druggists, 50 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

500,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Timber Lands IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN. Will be sold at \$5.00 AN ACRE, on LONG TIME, to ACTUAL SETTLERS. Rich soil, excellent timber, good drainage, water, and facilities—steady demand for labor at good wages. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEND FOR CHOICE OF LANDS. FULL INFORMATION, WITH MAPS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., ETC., FURNISHED FREE.

LAND COMMISSIONER, W. C. R. R., WIS. MADE WITH BOILING WATER. GRATIFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. MADE WITH BOILING MILK. SEND FOR Catalogue of GUNS. Hunting Equipments, Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, and Athletic Goods and Sporting Novelties of all kinds. MENCES Sporting Goods Company, 926 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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THE SENTENCE OF STEELE.

Thought to Be Not Harsher Than a Reprimand. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The papers in the court martial case of Lieutenant Steele have been received by General Schofield, who, as Acting Commander of the Division of the Missouri, becomes the principal reviewing officer, and as such will promulgate the general order announcing the findings and sentence of the court. Had the sentence involved dismissal Presidential action would then be necessary, but it is known that the sentence does not exceed a reprimand. In the absence of a judge advocate at army headquarters, General Schofield, without looking into the papers further than to ascertain the sentence, sent them to Acting Judge Advocate-General Lieber, with a note requesting that he go carefully over the record to see that all the legal requirements have been complied with and then make his report direct to him. Colonel Lieber is now engaged on the case. He expects to have the papers ready for the action of the Commanding General by Monday next. In the ordinary course the papers would not in any way come before the Secretary of War for action, but in view of the deep interest he took in the matter in the first instance, it is more than probable that General Schofield will submit the findings to him for any suggestions he may desire to make in regard to the form of reprimand, before finally promulgating the action of the court. Officers here who have followed the testimony as given before the court consider the reprimand reasonable, and say it is about what they expected.

THE KENTUCKY STORM.

A Village in Henry County Destroyed With Loss of Life. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—It is just learned here that Harper's Ferry, Henry County, was almost completely destroyed by the tornado. The village, composed of less than two dozen houses, is a considerable distance from any railroad. The houses were not far apart and every one of them directly in the course. Men, women and children were buried beneath the ruins. Not a house remained standing and the whole surrounding country was covered with wreckage. Mrs. Laura Thomas, the wife of a farmer, was found dead by the side of a large tree about 100 yards away. An infant child of a farmer named Fletcher was found beneath the ruins of his father's residence, smothered to death. Seven or eight were injured badly but not fatally. Those who escaped immediately took others in charge and carried them to a school house in the hills near by where they remained until morning. Then assistance came from farmers whose houses escaped. The property loss will amount to \$50,000.

SWEEP AWAY.

Prophetstown, Ill., Reported Visited By a Tornado—Many Lives Lost. BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 8.—It is reported that Prophetstown, Ill., has been swept away by a cyclone. No particulars except that several freight cars were blown to atoms and the whole town has been wiped from the face of the earth, and many people have been killed. The wires are all down at this hour, and it now seems probable that no additional information will be received for some time. Late reports of the cyclone at Prophetstown, Ill., are very meager, no reliable information can be obtained. Queries have been sent in all directions. No responses of value have been received. The report through a railroad office says a stock train was just leaving the place when the storm struck it. Four cars were blown to atoms and the entire town swept away and many people killed. The news can not be verified.

Illinois Wheat Damaged. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The weather crop bulletin for Illinois, made up last night in connection with the United States signal service, does not help the Illinois prospects on the winter crop. Out of twenty counties reported only one notices an apparent improvement. Generally they fix the damage at 50 per cent or more. The season is considered backward and the ground too cold and wet for spring work. In most counties of the State the area planted to corn will be 15 to 20 per cent less than last year. The prospects for peaches is considered better than formerly reported. A fair crop is promised.

The Chieftain Overflows. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—The following account of the overflow in Chieftain County has been received from John B. Simms, of Lake Village: "The situation here is distressing. There are many breaks in the levee from Lake Village up, and the water in the swamps has risen to within two feet of the 1888 flood. Little dry ground is to be seen. The streets are all under water except Front street and water is running across it. The live-stock is huddled upon the high banks and will soon begin to die of starvation. Travel is suspended except by dugouts. The water is still rising. Much suffering is sure to ensue."

A Youth's Suicide. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—Alfonso B. Barker, nineteen years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the Maxwell House, northwest corner Fourteenth and Main, about twelve o'clock Saturday night. He was from Chillicothe. Another Turn to the Screw. CHICAGO, April 8.—The Board of Trade has given another turn to the screw which it is applying to the bucket shops in the matter of quotations. It has been the custom of large dealers to post the fluctuations of grain and produce in their offices for the convenience of customers. It was suspected that these postings were being taken advantage of by bucket shops, and consequently this source of possible quotations was cut off. As a consequence bucket shops are getting quotations less frequently and less promptly than they have done heretofore.

PENSION MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions Reports the Progress of Work in His Department. WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, yesterday submitted the following report of the rapid progress recently made in adjudicating claims: Hon. John Noble, Secretary of the Interior: Dear Sir: On December 25 last I issued an order requiring that an examination of the claims pending in the office should be made and that all cases which appeared to be complete should be placed upon what I designated the "complete files." As a result of this examination 31,857 cases were placed upon this list and the adjudication divisions were required to spend five days in each week in their examination. Some days later I issued a further order, which provided that claims would be placed upon the "complete files" upon the application of the claimants or their attorneys, upon a proper statement of facts showing that the cases were complete. During the past five days 3,540 certificates have been placed upon the complete files—in all 52,215. During the past three months 52,219 of these cases have been acted upon, and there now remains but 2,996 cases on the complete files. And applications at the rate upon an average of 450 per day are received for placing cases upon these files. These orders also required that one day in each week should be devoted by the adjudicating divisions exclusively to making calls for additional evidence in pending claims. As a result of this arrangement for the transaction of the business of the office, we are now sending out calls in about 50,000 cases per month and adjudicating over 15,000 per month, so that we are actually handling about 65,000 cases per month. During the month just ended 14,392 pension certificates were issued, being, as I find from the records, the largest month's work ever performed by the bureau. Of these 8,131 were under original applications. During the past five days 3,540 certificates were issued, of which 2,161 were originals. I take pleasure in informing you that the business of this office is now in such a condition that every claim placed upon the "complete files" will be taken up and acted upon within the week following the day it is so placed upon the files. As the business is now arranged in the office I will be able by the last of May to cause the examination of every claim pending in the office on January 1 last, have every claim allowed that is completed and call for evidence made in those not completed. It is proper to state that I now have a section in each adjudicating division for issuing orders for medical examination in all pending claims for increase of pension. These examinations when made will fix the date upon which the increase of pension will begin where parties are entitled to increase, and in a very short time the work of ordering these examinations will dispose of the accumulated business, after which time the only examination in new cases will be made from day to day as the cases are filed in the office. Very respectfully, GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

NOMINATIONS.

The President Sends Several Important Nominations to the Senate. WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President Saturday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lewis A. Grant, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Secretary of War; Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, to be Major-General; Colonel B. James H. Grierson, Tenth cavalry, to be Brigadier-General. The selection of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles to succeed General Crook, deceased, seems to give general satisfaction in army circles. General Miles, who has been in the city several days, was the recipient of hearty congratulations. In company with Major-General Schofield he called on Secretary Proctor and thanked him for his promotion. General Lewis A. Grant, of Minneapolis, nominated as Assistant Secretary of War, was bred a lawyer, and at the breaking out of the war was a partner in the firm of Stoughton & Grant, one of the leading law firms of Vermont. He entered the army as Major of the Fifth Vermont regiment in September, 1861, rose by regular promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General April 27, 1864, and commanded the so-called "Vermont Brigade" to the close of the war. This brigade was well known as one of the best fighting brigades of Sedgwick's corps, and General Grant's record of hard service is second to none. He received the brevet rank of Major-General October 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious service in the present campaign before Richmond, Va., and in the Shenandoah valley."

METTMAN ACCUSED.

Marshal Doane Lays Information Against John Mettman. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 6.—Marshal Doane has made formal complaint against John Mettman, charging him with the willful, malicious and deliberate murder of Teresa Mettman on the night of her disappearance. Mettman will be examined in Justice Ploverman's court on Monday at two o'clock. Prof. William Lighton, the expert microscopist, has handed the following statement to the Standard for publication: "I have examined for blood stains several articles furnished me. On some I have found blood, but I have not yet said it was human blood. Members of the medical profession or workers with the microscope up to the present time have not been able to decide with absolute certainty matters of this kind." A woman named Mrs. Williams, who lives on the edge of the military reservation, reported that on the night the murder is supposed to have been committed she heard two pistol shots at 11:30 o'clock, the sound coming from the direction of the Mettman neighborhood. Her husband is a provost guard at the fort, on the duty in the day time. He also heard the shots, but supposed it was the military signal for a fire in the garrison. He noted the hour and went to the door. Just then the second shot was heard, and Williams saying, "There is the recall; I guess it amounts to nothing," closed the door. This would seem to establish a statement made in the letter written by the Pole Geravkosky.

Nearly Slipped In.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 7.—Thirteen Chinese were arrested last night in an attempt to cross the line between Mexico and the United States at Tijuana. They had come up overland from Ensenada, Lower California, and are thought to be part of eighty-seven taken there on the last trip of the steamer Newbern from San Francisco, having been transported to that vessel from the steamer from China. The whole eighty-seven had tickets for Mazatlan and Guaymas, but all disembarked at Ensenada, it is thought, with the intention of crossing into the United States as soon as possible.

AN UNEASY HEAD.

Russian Despotism Producing Its Natural Fruits—The Czar in a Peck of Trouble—Explosives Found. LONDON, April 5.—The absolute secrecy observed by the authorities at St. Petersburg in regard to the condition of the Czar has left the way clear for a flood of rumors of the most diversified and in many cases the most incredible character. Not only is secrecy maintained in the matter of permitting reports to go abroad, but the same degree of popular ignorance concerning his Majesty prevails in St. Petersburg, where the people are even forbidden to indulge in public speculation on the subject. It is permitted to be known, however, that intense excitement exists in the Russian capital and that it is on the increase. The closing of the universities has swelled the popular discontent by the realization that such action has practically ruined the future careers of thousands of young men, who by the deprivation of the ensuing year's course in the institutions from which they are debarred will be compelled to devote themselves to other pursuits if, indeed, their enforced leisure does not lead them into dangerous paths. Discontent on this account has spread among hundreds of thousands who would otherwise be content to let things drift along in the present way. As if to divert popular opinion from the unsettled state of affairs at home, the Novoe Vremya urges that more attention be paid by the Government to affairs in Afghanistan and asks the Government to beware of British intrigues which it believed are already in progress. Advice received here from St. Petersburg reaffirm the reports of the serious condition of affairs in Russia. They declare that the Czar is suffering from nervous fever. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is received with extreme disfavor in that country and trouble is certain to follow. The advice further say that all the universities in Russia have been closed by the Government. The students at the St. Petersburg University made an attack upon Lieutenant-General Gresser, chief of the St. Petersburg police, who went to the university to quell the disturbances, and treated him in a very rough manner. He was thrown to the floor and while lying prostrate was kicked a number of times by his assailants. The Czar is greatly incensed because of the disturbances, and has signified his intention of closing all the higher public educational establishments for a year. It is feared by the Russian officers, however, that a year's idleness will foster the growth of dissatisfaction among the students.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—The police at Gatchina have discovered explosives on the grounds of the imperial palace. The imperial family has in consequence renounced the idea of going there to finish Lent. The Czar has abandoned his proposed hunting trip in Poland on account of a plot to throw the imperial train off the track. This was discovered by the fact that a decoy train, supposed to contain the Czar and his suite, was wrecked by rocks placed on the rails. Among the students arrested are Prince Viazemsky and a son of Nabokoff, a former Minister of Justice.

CAPTAIN COUCH SHOT.

In a Dispute Over a Claim He Receives a Disabling Wound in the Leg. OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., April 5.—Captain W. L. Couch, ex-mayor of this city and the noted leader of the Oklahoma boomers, was shot yesterday afternoon by J. C. Adams, the ball entering the left leg just below the knee at the back, breaking both bones and passing out in front. Captain Couch is a contestant for the valuable claim adjoining the city on the west and on which Adams has the filing. Yesterday afternoon Couch and his son undertook to set some posts for a fence when Adams appeared and ordered them to desist. A quarrel ensued and one version of the affair is that Couch seized Adams, disarmed him of his pistol and fired every load at him. Adams retreated to his house, where he procured his Winchester and at a distance of about 300 yards took deliberate aim and fired with the result above stated. There are other versions of the affair, but the one here given is most probably the correct one. Immediately after the shooting Adams went before Commissioner Scott and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Couch and his son, while on behalf of the Couches a warrant was issued by Commissioner Monroe for Adams, who was immediately arrested and put under a \$1,000 bond to appear at ten o'clock today for his preliminary trial. Couch's wound is serious and will render him a cripple for life even if amputation of the limb is avoided.

Our Own Siberia.

NEW YORK, April 5.—An Atlanta, Ga., special to a morning paper which was exposing the Georgia convict system, says that a separate camp for the women has been established at Bolton, near Atlanta. There the women are employed at broom making. Yesterday the singular request came to Governor Gordon that he should appoint a whipping boss for the camp and a man named Cowan was duly appointed to fill that office. The appointment of a male whipping boss for women is apologized for on the ground that his presence will be sufficient to preserve order and that he will never be called upon to lay actual stripes on a woman.

Inundation Feared.

BASTROP, La., April 5.—Information was received here last evening that the Bonnyte levee, twelve miles east of this place, which protects the richest part of this parish from overflow, has broken. As the overflowed water in Bayou Bartholome was almost up to the highest point, it is feared that the lower country will be inundated in a short while. The French Murders. PARIS, April 5.—A wild story is published in all the papers here stating that Eyraud, the murderer, was arrested yesterday at Paso del Norte, in Mexico. The French police claim to have official knowledge of the arrest.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Report of the State Board of Agriculture Makes a Good Showing. TOPEKA, Kan., April 5.—Secretary Mohler, of the Agricultural Department, has issued his crop report as follows: Reports now in from nearly 500 correspondents of this board representing 105 of 106 counties of the State clearly indicate that the agricultural condition throughout the State at this date is on the whole satisfactory. The winter was exceedingly mild and favorable to wintering all kinds of stock, and but for the cold weather and high winds of March the wheat plant would have passed through to the spring rains and spring snows unimpaired. From this cause the plant generally throughout the State has suffered more or less, and in some south and southeastern counties the danger has been serious. In many portions of the State the condition is excellent, and in a general way the farmers of Kansas have reasons to be encouraged. Wheat—The increase in area sown to wheat in the State in the fall of 1889 as compared with that sown the previous year, as estimated by our correspondents, is 24 per cent, which gives a total area for the State of 1,925,358 acres, or an excess of 374,391 acres over that of the previous year. Eleven per cent is reported winter killed. The general condition of the plant as compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality is 90 per cent. Rye—The average of rye is estimated at 4 per cent less than last year, and the condition compared with the general average for a term of years is 90 per cent.

Live-Stock—With the exception of distemper which prevailed in many sections of the State causing loss in places, there is no prevailing disease. Horses are in good condition. Our correspondents report cattle healthy and in good condition generally. There has, however, been an unusual loss of cattle feeding on corn stalks during the winter, and there has been much speculation as to the cause. The most careful farmers who took every known precaution to insure safety met with losses, and the opinion prevailed that the stalks were diseased. Hogs—Hog cholera is reported as having prevailed during the winter in many counties of the State, though generally in a mild form. In some counties, however, the loss was heavy. At this date the disease seems for the most part to have disappeared. Tame Grasses—The condition of tame grasses is generally reported good—in many counties excellent—though some correspondents report clover damaged by the freeze in March. Fruit—Peach buds are reported killed, with the exception of those in some localities in Southern Kansas. All other fruit buds are apparently in good condition. The Season—Farm operations have been retarded generally throughout the State by the cold weather in March. Farmers, however, have succeeded for the most part in getting their spring wheat and oats into the ground before April 1.

KANSAS DAIRYMEN.

Matters Discussed at the Abilene Meeting—Interesting Papers Read. ABILENE, Kan., April 5.—The Kansas State Dairy Association met yesterday morning for a two days' session. The meeting was called by J. E. Nisley, of this city. In the absence of the president, George Morgan, the association elected F. H. Hill, of Kansas City, president pro tem, and J. E. Nisley was made secretary. Reports of the Topeka meeting and of the year's work were read. In the afternoon F. C. Moles, of New York, read an address, "Hints to Dairymen." Cleanliness and more care in breeding cows were urged as the necessities of Western dairymen. He ranked Kansas very high as a butter State. Editor J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, declared that Kansas led all the Western States for the quality of butter produced. F. H. Hill, of Kansas City, saw much progress likely from the fact that farmers were giving up the old system of tin pan cream raising and turning over the business to the creameries. James Anderson, of New York, denied the claim that 12 cents would be the maximum price for butter this year. Improved methods of shipping would make better prices. This view was concurred in by all dealers present. SECOND DAY. ABILENE, Kan., April 5.—The second day's session of the State Dairy Association opened with a larger attendance than the first, a number of delegates having arrived during the night. The entire association was driven to the Belle Springs creamery of J. E. Nisley & Co. and inspected its workings. Returning the meeting was called to order by President Morgan. J. H. Monrad, of Chicago, read a paper on "The Ideal Creamery." Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural College, was present and gave some valuable ideas on the food for dairy stock. F. H. Hill, of Kansas City, read a paper on "How Shall We Build Up the Creamery Business." In the afternoon the chief address was by J. E. Nisley, of Abilene, on "Dairying in Dickinson County." H. D. Fish, of Junction City, read one on "Cheese Making." Resolutions were adopted asking for space at the coming State Fair and advertising space in announcements. Also demanding the State Agricultural College to give more space to dairy experiments.

Tornado in Illinois.

GALENA, Ill., April 5.—A tornado passed over this city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a deluging rain and a rumbling noise. The damage includes the blowing down of many signboards, the partial destruction of a furniture factory, the unroofing of several houses and the wrecking of a smokestack. On the hills fences were leveled and trees were uprooted. No lives were lost and no person injured. At Urbana, Ill., three business houses were unroofed. At Monmouth, Ill., some damage resulted, but the storm fortunately lifted and passed over the principal part of the city.

KANSAS METHODISTS.

Appointments Made by the South Kansas and Northwest Conferences. SOUTHERN KANSAS APPOINTMENTS. The Southern Kansas conference at Emporia made the following assignment of ministers: Emporia district—J. W. Stewart, presiding elder, Altona, J. K. White; Amberus A. W. Wilson; Burlington, C. T. Durberaw; Cedar Point, to be supplied; Climax, supplied by E. H. Stephenson; Cottonwood Falls, John Maclean; Coyleville, Larken Martin; Dunlap, supplied by F. W. Fenn; Kendaia and Strong City, E. E. Maclean; Emporia, Samuel E. Fargat; Emporia (Grace), R. T. Harkness; Eureka, A. Cullison; Eureka Circuit, to be supplied; Fall River, J. B. Llewellyn; Fredonia, N. V. Moore; Hartford, A. R. McLean; Howard, J. W. Wright; Hamiton, W. H. Patt; Lebo, J. R. Hamsey; Madison, M. W. Ramsburg; Matfield, R. H. Kibben; Melvern, H. A. Cook; Quenemo, M. L. K. Morgan; Reading, D. S. Morrison; Saffordville, J. W. Mackenzie; Sycamore, supplied by Mr. W. Wright; Strain, supplied by J. R. Hoads; Toronto, T. C. Sparkman; Virgil, S. F. Stevens; Waverly, G. W. Stafford. Independence district—T. S. Murphy, presiding elder, Altamont, J. D. Skaggs; Chaney, W. E. Means; Cedar Vale, O. R. Bryant; Chanute, T. S. Martin; Chanute Circuit, supplied by J. M. Powell; Chautauqua Springs, Sanford Snyder; Cherryvale, C. B. Crager; Chetopa, N. H. Johnson; Coffeyville Falls, Hyden; Coffeyville Circuit, supplied by H. V. Spear; Denis, supplied by F. M. Hughes; Edna, supplied by L. N. Banderson; Elk City, J. W. D. Anderson; Galeburg and Thayer, R. M. Cullison; Grenola, Isaac E. Hill; Independence, C. R. Rice; Latette, Salem Hedges; LaFontaine, A. A. Homer; Longton, M. V. Robbins; Liberty, H. H. Harper; Moline, Neodesha, James Hunter; Oswego, H. F. Hammons; Sedan and Peru, F. H. Fleckinger; Wauwata, L. H. Foster. Fort Scott district—A. G. Robb, presiding elder, Baxter Springs, A. R. Miller; Bethel, C. H. Grandy; Brainerd, to be supplied by W. W. Bollinger; Cherokee, A. L. Scott; Columbus, Hugh McBride; Crestline, H. H. Ashbough; Fort Scott, J. M. C. Evans; Fort Scott Circuit, supplied by William Kellogg; Fulton, E. J. Whitehead; Galeana, J. M. Payne; Girard, J. F. Rhoads; Girard Circuit, E. M. Dugger; Hallows, S. W. Gamble; La Cygne, D. F. Holtz; Monmouth, supplied by C. W. Calkins; Mound City, S. L. Chase and one to be supplied; Mulberry Grove, H. I. Dolson; Osage Mission, W. T. Freeland; Parsons, J. E. Brant; Pittsburg, J. H. Sparks; Pittsburg Circuit, supplied by Charles Potter; Pleasanton, Thomas Stephenson; R-dfield, supplied by W. C. Coleman; Walnut, Thomas Lidsay; Weir City, Charles Lynch.

Northwest appointments. Concordia district—E. P. Michener, presiding elder, Blue Mound, L. M. Rhodes; Buffalo, supplied by M. D. Stout; Colony, S. P. Cullison; Fontano, J. H. McNary; Garnett, J. R. Ford; Greeley, J. A. Showalter; Humboldt, J. M. Finney; Iola, A. S. Kincaid; Kincaid, R. E. O'Brien; La Harpe, J. W. H. Pyke; LeRoy, Valentine Staley; Louisville, S. A. Day; Moran, Wesley Emerson; Mont Ida, T. M. Bell; Neosho Falls, G. C. Evans; Ottawa, supplied by William Kellogg; Osawatimie, W. A. Howard; Ottawa, C. W. Boaz; Ottawa Circuit, supplied by G. W. Bailey; Richmond, J. B. McNary; Somerset, supplied by E. M. Hinkley; Wells and Altona, supplied by L. J. Gillham; Williamsburg, W. T. White; Yates Center, A. McDeole; Yates Center Circuit, J. S. Budd.

Northwest appointments. Concordia district—E. P. Michener, presiding elder, Blue Mound, L. M. Rhodes; Buffalo, supplied by M. D. Stout; Colony, S. P. Cullison; Fontano, J. H. McNary; Garnett, J. R. Ford; Greeley, J. A. Showalter; Humboldt, J. M. Finney; Iola, A. S. Kincaid; Kincaid, R. E. O'Brien; La Harpe, J. W. H. Pyke; LeRoy, Valentine Staley; Louisville, S. A. Day; Moran, Wesley Emerson; Mont Ida, T. M. Bell; Neosho Falls, G. C. Evans; Ottawa, supplied by William Kellogg; Osawatimie, W. A. Howard; Ottawa, C. W. Boaz; Ottawa Circuit, supplied by G. W. Bailey; Richmond, J. B. McNary; Somerset, supplied by E. M. Hinkley; Wells and Altona, supplied by L. J. Gillham; Williamsburg, W. T. White; Yates Center, A. McDeole; Yates Center Circuit, J. S. Budd.

THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

The House Committee Reports in Favor of a Subsidy to American Vessels—A Minority Report Also Submitted. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries through Chairman Farquhar has reported a bill to place the American marine engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of other nations. The principal features of the bill have already been given. "The ocean transportation of the United States averaged \$340,000,000 annually for the past ten years. Taking our share of this trade at 75 per cent, we have an amount of \$180,000,000, 10 per cent of which is \$18,000,000. Surely it would not be a bad investment for the Nation to pay out \$18,000,000 annually to secure an opportunity to earn and save \$180,000,000. There are no appropriations made that would pay so well as this would do. But if this is thought too large then make it five per cent. This will be double what the bounty bill will call for in ten years to come. The estimate of the committee is that under the terms of the bill the payment on bounties for the first year would be for sailing vessels, \$1,644,818; steam vessels, \$1,715,922; total, \$3,360,741. The annual increase would be about 5 per cent, so that it would be eight years before the annual bounty would amount to \$5,000,000." Representative Fithian submitted the report of the minority. It says: "Every industry, every man's business and every man's labor will be taxed to sustain and foster a privileged class at the expense of the whole people. The minority expresses the opinion that bounties will injure our shipping interests and believe that the most effective way to bring about the revival of the American shipping industry is for Congress first to place all the materials that go into the construction of ships upon the free list; second, to repeal all laws in restraint of trade, and third, to repeal our restrictive navigation law and permit our merchants to buy their ships where they can buy them the cheapest and sail them under the American flag. The minority recommends that the bill for the free admission to American registry of ships built abroad be substituted for the bill reported by the committee."

COMMON MONEY STANDARD.

The Pan-American Congress Recommends a Common Money Standard. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Pan-American conference has unanimously adopted the following: That an international American monetary union be established; that as a basis for this union an international coin or coins be issued which shall be uniform in weight and fineness and which may be used in all the countries represented in this conference; that to give full effect to this recommendation there shall meet in Washington a commission composed of one or more delegates from each nation represented in this conference, which shall consider the quantity, the kind of currency the United States shall have and value of the proportion of the international silver coin or coins and their relations to gold; that the President of the United States invite this commission to convene at Washington in a year's time or less after the adjournment of this conference. Milwaukee Democrat. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 8.—The election in this city excited more than usual interest because the so-called Bennett law enacted by the Legislature, requiring the teaching of English in all schools, private and parochial as well as public, was made an issue. The Republicans defended the law, while the Democrats were pledged to its repeal, which was demanded by the Catholic Bishops and German Lutheran clergy, who had bitterly denounced the law. The Democrats elected their entire ticket. George R. Peck for mayor has a plurality over Brown, Republican, of over 6,000.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Provisions of the Senate Bill Reported From the Judiciary Committee. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following are the provisions of the Anti-Trust bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Judiciary: Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations is declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court. Section 2. Every person who shall monopolize, combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction punished as above stated. Section 3. Every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or between any State or States or Territories or with foreign nations, is declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction punished as above stated. Sections 4 and 5 give the several Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act. Section 6. Any person owned under any contract by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy, and being the subject thereof, in violation of section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned, like process as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law. Section 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of any thing forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any Circuit Court in the United States in the district where the defendant resides or is found without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold damages by him sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney fee. Section 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under an authority conferred by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

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