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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

NO. 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE general land office has issued a notice against trespassing upon public forest reservations in the west and soon it will be put upon big trees, being printed on heavy cloth.

SENATOR PALMER has introduced a bill repealing the state bank tax, but prohibiting the issuing of money by state banking institutions or by any other corporation or person except na-

SENATOR COCKRELL has introduced a bill which extends the homestead land grant acts to include all members of an organization called the Missouri home guard, who served ninety days, and were paid by the United States and had been honorably discharged. It validates all homestead entries heretofore made by members of this organization.

MR. MEYER stated authoritatively to the house coinage committee on the 18th that his bill for coining the seigniorage and for the issue of low interest bonds had the approval of Secretary Carlisle and in his judgment would be signed by the president.

THE feeling among leading members of the house is that no action should be taken concerning the Breckinridge scandal.

THE course of Secretary Carlisle in deposing from office certain officials of the treasury who held office under civil service laws is to be tested in the courts, the supreme court of the district of Columbia having been applied to for a mandamus compelling the secretary to reinstate Eugene A. Addis, over whose case there has been some very spicy correspondence between the civil service commission and the secretary.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has received a brief cablegram from Minister Thompson at Rio, confirming the report of the sinking of the Aquidaban by the government torpedo boat; the surrender of Mello and 1,200 men, with his ships, to the Argentine government at Buenos Ayres and announcing that the rebellion is ended.

Hox J. T. JARVIS has been appointed and has accepted the United States senatorship to succeed the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

THE president on the 19th sent to the senate a list of 151 army officers nominated for brevet rank as a reward for gallant and distinguished service in Indian campaigns.

THE demonstration of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff league against the Wilson bill was begun in Washington on the 20th.

C. H. STOLL, one of the attorneys for the defense in the late Pollard-Breckinridge suit, has written a sharp letter to Judge Jere Wilson, leading counsel for the plaintiff, refusing to accept his retraction of charges made against Stoll in connection with the alleged forgery of the famous black border letter introduced at the trial, charging Judge Wilson with deliberately stating what he knew to be untrue and strongly intimating that a duel would be necessary to afford him (Stoll) ample satisfaction. Judge Wilson treated the matter very indifferently and characterized the affair as nonsense.

THE EAST.

In Manchester, N. H., 200 stitchers in the Kimball shoe factory are out on a strike on account of a reduction in

THE Logan iron and steel works near Lewistown, Pa., were almost completely destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss estimated at \$100,000, partly insured. Origin of fire unknown. A hundred men are thrown out of employment. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain)

and Frederick J. Hall, doing business under the name of Charles J. Webster & Co., booksellers and publishers, New York, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

In Bangor, Me., fire gutted the Merchants' hotel. The house was filled with guests and many jumped from the windows. Several were severely injured.

THE Boston council has ordered all electric wires placed under ground in certain sections of the city. On the 19th New England celebrated

Patriots' day as a legal holiday. FARNHAM post G. A. R., of New York city, which was expelled from the order last winter, has been reinstated.

BRADSTREET'S Review of Trade for the week ended April 20 said that labor disturbances were having an effect on business. The exports of wheat amounted to 3,019,000 bushels, a gain of 38 per cent. over the preceding week.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 20 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 26.9; in New York the decrease was 29.6; out-

In Philadelphia, Amos Waters, aged 40 years, and John Rickards, aged 48 years, linemen for the Bell Telephone Co., were killed by coming in contact with an electric light wire. William Pike and William Hanarsch were seriously injured.

SANDOW, the strong man, has sent to New York a certified check for \$10,000, which is to be presented to any person who will duplicate his feats of strength.

GEORGE J. GOULD has purchased the Vigilant. The gentlemen who had the yacht built last season to defend the American cup against the Valkyrie decided to accept the terms offered by Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould is to pay \$25, -000 for the boat, and probably intends to race the Vigilant.

GEORGE CROFT, keeper of a billiard aloon at Oskaloosa, Ia., fatally shot his wife and then fired a bullet through his own head, dying instantly. He had been leading a hard life, and his wife applied for a divorce.

THE Daughters of the Revolution planted a liberty tree on the 19th in Golden Gate park, Cal., in soil gathered from the graves of patriots.

A special from Deshler, O., said that children nearly killed Florence Stevenson, who had been living with George Keim, a prominent business man Keim's wife led the mob, and the Stevenson woman was held under the spout of a railway water tank until she was nearly drowned. She was then put on a train and sent out of town. Keim barely escaped hanging and was stoned out of town.

EVERYTHING was quiet in the Polish quarter of Detroit, Mich., on the 19th. SANGAMON county, Ill., democratic convention has indorsed William M. Springer for congress. Vote was unan-

SAN FRANCISCO Mardi Gras, which has been held for three days, closed on the night of the 19th with a grand masquerade ball at the fair. SIX days of rain culminated in a bliz-

zard at Ellendale, N. D., on the 19th. Stock on the ranges it was reported would suffer terribly as a great deal had gone out during the previous week. TROUBLE is expected in the strike of coal miners in the Indian territory.

The Choctaw company have 300 negroes en route from Texas and will try to run their mines without whites. Every white miner at Krebs, Anderson and Hartshorn swears vengeance on the blacks, and say they will never enter the mines to take their places.

A HEAVY hailstorm visited Brookings, S. D., on the 19th, and nearly every pane of glass in the southern and eastern ends of the residence and business houses was destroyed. The agricultural college suffered about \$100 loss in glass. The rain fell in torrents and the storm was accompanied by fierce lightning. It was expected that there would be reports of storm damage from the country, as hail three inches in circumference fell.

THE new fire and police board at Denver, Col., has ordered a strict enforcement of the laws against gambling and lotteries. The gambling houses and lottery shops, numbering seventeen, will all be closed.

FROM the northwest corner of the Creek nation comes news of a bloody fight with cattle thieves. Vigilants surrounded Bruce and Ed Miller and Dutch John, finally killing the last named. The others escaped, but a posse is in pursuit.

E. S. N. Morgan, ex-secretary and acting governor of the territory of enne. Deceased was twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislative assembly and was appointed secretary of

Wyoming by President Garfield. In turning the soil in the vicinity of Moweaqua, Ill., a number of farmers have discovered large numbers of locusts of extraordinary size. This appears to confirm the rapidly spreading belief that we are to have the seventeen-year locusts this year.

Dock Bishop and Frank Latham were lynched for horse stealing by settlers living near Watonga, Ok. Both men belonged to a gang that was systematically stealing horses from the settlers and driving them into the Pan

Handle of Texas. PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, who stabbed his wife to death on the streets of San Francisco a year and a half ago, was hanged at the San Quentin prison.

HENRY RITTEK, en route to the Brooklyn penitentiary, escaped from the train at South Portsmouth, O., the other night. He was under life sentence for six train robberies in Arkansas. There is no clew to his method of escape.

THE SOUTH.

THREE colored children burned to death in a cabin near Pineville, Ky., recently.

Ex-Gov. AND EX-CONGRESSMAN J. W. THROCKMORTON is confined to his home in McKinney, Tex., with serious kidney trouble and is not expected to live longer than a couple of days.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, Ark. said the Missouri Pacific on the 16th attempted to run trains "short," two instead of three brakemen. The men refused to go out on their trains and was discussed, but it was given out that no strike would be declared until the arrival of Chairman Wilkerson, of the general grievance committee.

SENATOR VANCE'S body was followed to the grave at Asheville, N. C., on the 18th by a large concourse of people. Presbyterian church in that city for

three or four hours. W. H. THOMAS & SON, the well-known dealers and distillers in Louisville, Ky., made an assignment to the Louisville Trust Co. Liabilities between \$500,000 and \$600,000, all of which is secured by

stated. THE Tillman dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of South Carolina.

A BREAK was effected in the strke at Blue Creek, Ala., when fifty strikers and a lot of imported negroes went to ornaments stolen. A detachment of work for the Tennessee Coal Iron & rural guards overtook the bandits and sian product in the European market. Railroad Co. Two hundred more ne- a brisk fight resulted in two of the out- Experiments are to be made which, if groes have been contracted to go to laws being killed and all the booty bework at the same place.

Among the federal prisoners taken to ! Brooklyn, from Fort Smith, Ark., was the youngest bandit ever arrested in that district. His name is Jim Rogers, and he is 13 years old. He was convicted of holding up the postmaster at

He gets three years in the reform J. Morgan and John Mason, rival merchants at Harris, Ark., engaged in of which Cowley county collects \$42,300. a mob of infuriated men, women and a shooting affray the other morning, in which both received fatal injuries. The

chester and robbing the postmaster.

trouble grew out of business matters.

AT Honolulu Adm. Irwin has hauled down his flag and transferred the command of the vessels on the station to Adm. John Walker, taking his own place on the retired list of the navy.

THE officials of the Brazilian legation in Montevideo have received a dispatch saying the rebel warship Aquidaban, formerly flagship of Adm. de Mello, has been sunk off Santa Catharina by Brazilian torpedo boats.

THE 18th was the day fixed for the beatification of Juan d'Avilo Diego, of Cadiz, and some 15,000 Spanish pilgrims, headed by 150 bishops, marched to St. Peters, at Rome, where the pope officiated and bestowed his blessing upon the assembled multitude.

GEN. Goggio, of the Italian army, has been arrested at Laturbie, near Monaco, charged with being a spy.

THE choleraine epidemic in Lisbon is increasing, and causes much anxiety. The authorities are doing everything possible to stop the spread of the epi-

FLOODS in Armenia have caused the loss of many lives and the destruction

of much property.

The towns of Neu Sandec in Galicia, Hardisch in Moravia and Adler Kosteletz in Bohemia have been almost entirely destroyed by fires which started in the three places almost simultaneously, and this fact has led to the supposition that they were started by incendiaries who were acting on a concerted plan.

THE grand duke of Hesse and the Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg (daughter of the duke of Edinburgh) were united in marriage on the 19th in the presence of a brilliant assemblage.

THE Brussels police have arrested Mme. Joniaux, who belongs to one of the most prominent families of Antwerp, for poisoning her sister, brother and husband's uncle during separate visits which the deceased persons made to her house, for the purpose of obtaining large sums of insurance.

THE base ball season was opened in different cities of the country on the 19th with great enthusiasm.

THE betrothal is announced of the czarewitch of Russia (Grand Duke Wyoming, died at his home at Chey- Nicholas) to the Princess Alix Victoria

FAILURES for the week ended April 20 were 219 in the United States, against 186 last year; in Canada, 45 against 22 last year.

THE LATEST. It was reported that there were good

prospects that the Great Northern strike would be settled by arbitration. THE executive committee of the national republican league met at the Arlington on the 23d. Arrangements Dudley C. Haskell, member of congress for the Denver convention were dis-

cussed. THE forty odd gambling houses at Denver, Col., were all promptly closed at noon on the 23d in compliance with the order of the new police board.

JESSE SELIGMAN, the well known New York banker, died in California on the 25d of pneumonia.

In the senate on the 23d Senator Washburn spoke against the tariff bill. A bill was introduced by Senator Peffer to dispose of idle labor and discourage idle wealth in the District of Columbia, which was referred. Senator Dolph then resumed his speech on the tariff bill. The entire day in the house was devoted to business from the District of Columbia committee.

THE large woolen mills situated at Ivanovo, about 60 miles from Vladimir, Russia, have been burned. The damage is estimated at 1,750,000 roubles. Ten persons were killed during the conflagration and 1,200 people were thrown out of work.

Some negroes broke into Fred Haman's house near Cherokee, Kan., on the night of the 22d to rob him of his money and he ran out to give an alarm, when one of them shot and killed him. twenty-nine were discharged. A meet- Jeff Tuggle, a colored miner, was aring was held, at which a general strike rested for the murder the next day, but before the officers could get him away the mob captured Tuggle and hanged him to a tree in broad daylight.

CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON, of Kansas, was reported very low at Washington and not expected to live many The body laid in state in the First days. In addition to his kidney disorders he has had several chills which have weakened him exceedingly.

THREE negroes have been lynched in Madison parish, La., for the murder of the manager of Raunne plantation.

DR PEPPER has resigned from the position of provost of the university of pledges of whisky or stock. Assets not Pennsylvania. In retiring he made a climate promised sufficient returns for

buildings. THE Catholic cathedral at Banonon, Mexico, was entered by a band of robbers and all of the silver and church

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The democratic editors will hold their next annual meeting at Leaven worth.

Hayden, I. T., at the point of a Win-The national grain congress, recent ly held at Wichita, was such a success that it ended in a regular love feast.

The taxes of the Santa Fe road in the state for 1893 aggregated \$800,000, Gen. James B. Weaver made four speeches in Kansas during his recent visit to the state. He believes the populists are stronger in the state than in

Ex-Gov. Harvey died at his home near Fort Riley on the 17th, aged nearly 61. He had devoted his attention to farming since the expiration of his term as United States Senator in 1877. The funeral of ex-Gov. Harvey was

argely attended at Junction City. The city was draped in mourning, business nouses were closed and the teachers and pupils of the high school attended in a body. The Kansas irrigation commssion

met at Topeka a few days since, and after a general discussion of matters pertaining to irrigation and the best methods for its advancement, adjourned to meet May 15.

J. W. Watkins, a well-to-do farmer, living five miles from H awatha, fatally shot his wife the other morning and committed suicide by taking poison. The woman was his second wife and had been married to him only a few months.

Charges have been filed with the governor against Superintendent Hitchcock, of the reform school for boys, reciting a long list of specifications of alleged delinquencies and the governor will fix a time for hearing the evidence in the case.

The state superintendent of public instruction is informed by the treasurer of Kearney county that \$10,000 in bonds of that county purchased for the state school fund some years ago have been declared illegal, but \$13,500 purchased lately are all right.

It is stated that the recent sugar beef experiments made at the state agricultural college, at Manhattan, under direction of Profs. Failyer and Wilson, have not been of a character to encourage the belief that the industry can ever be made a profitable one in Kansas.

he railroad commissioners recently gave a decision in the Hutchinson case. The claimants asked for a reduced rate on agricultural implements in car load The decision is in line with the decision in the Wichita case, and the rate is reduced from 331/2 cents to 23 cents per hundred.

The national grain congress was recently in session at Wichita, with representatives present from ern and southern states. A permanent organization was effected with G. W. Clements, of Wichita, president, and Col. West, of Alabama and A. C. Jobes, of Kansas, secretaries.

The Indian appropriation bill which is pending in congress contains an item. put in at the suggestion of Representative Curtis, which officially designates the Indian school at Lawrence as Haskell institute, in honor of the late from the Second district.

In the United States court at Topeka the jury in the case against August Jaedicke, charged with increasing the cancellation of stamps while postmaster at Hanover, could not agree and was discharged by Judge Riner. They found the defendant not guilty on ten counts but disagreed on the other two. The jury was out five days.

The conference of the state board of railroad commissioners and the traffic managers of the railroads doing business in Kansas to consider the demands of numerous petitions for a general readjustment of freight rates in the state, met at Topeka, but at the request of the railroads was adjourned without definite action until May 16.

The attorney-general has instituted proceedings in the district court of Shawnee county against the New York fire insurance companies, thirteen in number, which do business in the state, for the collection of what is known as the "reciprocal tax," which the companies refuse to pay on the ground that the law is no longer in

The grand master workman of the A. O. U. W. of Kansas has rendered a decision that a member of the order violates his obligations in renting a building to a party for the purpose of keeping a saloon or place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that it is in violation of the laws of the order to keep's joint or saloon, and adds: "To rent a building for a joint or saloon is conduct unbecoming an officer, for which he may be removed from office. He can be disciplined to the extent of expulsion from the order.

A Chicago firm recently sent representatives to Kansas to investigate the flax industry, with a view to engaging extensively in the raising of flax, if it should be found that the soil and contribution of \$50,000 to the fund for the effort. The representatives of the the extension of the university hospital firm recently wrote to the secretary of the state board of agriculture that there is no reason whatever why the soil and climate of a larger portion of Kansas land should not produce a fiber adapted to compete with the Russuccessful, will prove of great benefit

CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

No business was transacted in the senate on the 16th, the body adjourning on account of the death of Senator Vance... The same action was taken by the house. The latter body also adopted resolutions on the death of Gen. Slocum. Each house appointed committees to attend the funeral of the late Senator Vance.

WHEN the senate met on the 17th, by con-sent, after much talk, it was decided that general debate on the tariff bill should continue until Tuesday. Debate on the tariff bill was then continued with but little interest in the subject... The house had under consideration the new rule to provide for the counting of a quorum, and at one time a lively debate was promised but it subsided and the rule was finally adopted, all the republicary varies for finally adopted, all the republicans voting for it and 47 democrats against. The rule pro-vides that on each roll call tellers shall be appointed to note members present and refusing to answer to their names, who shall be re-ported as present but not voting and shall be counted. The house soon after adjourned.

THE tariff debate was resumed in the senate on the 18th. After the morning hour expired Senator Morrill (Vt.), who has just passed his 84th year, spoke for over an hour and was lis-tened to with marked attention. Senator Tur-ple supported the tariff bill and Senator Caffery (La.) said he would support the bill. Senators Cameron and Quay (Pa.) spoke in opposition. The senate then went into executive session....The house devoted the entire day to debate on the consular and diplomatic bill

THE day in the senate on the 19th was occupied by Mr. Perkins (Cal.) in a speech against the tariff bill. The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to, and Mr. Peffer's resolution for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of hearing the grievances of Coxey's army was debated by Senators Peffer and Allen, both of whom favored it. The resolution went over. At 5 o'clock eulogies were pronounced upon the late Representative Enochs, of Ohio, and the senate adjourned.... When the house met a resolu-tion offered by the chairman of the Pacific railroads committee was adopted calling on the secretary of the inter or for information as to what provision roads aided by the government had made for the payment of maturing bonds. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the diplomatic bill, but a game of baseball in the afternoon dissolved the quorum and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 20th Mr. Sherman re-ported a bill for the correction of an error in the Behring sea bill recently passed which was passed without opposition. Mr. Peffer's reso-lution for the appointment of a reception committee for Coxey's army came up and although briefly considered was severely handled by aenator Hawley, in which he referred to the speech of Senator Allen (Neb.), the day before in terms of regret. Senator Allen took the floor to reply, but the tariff bill came up and displaced the resolution. Debate on the latter bill continued until adjournment.... The business in the house was of no general interest Friday being a day devoted to private bills, and the evening session to pension claims.

DEBATE on the tariff continued in the senate on the 21st, Mr. Dolph resuming his speech. A memorial from Pennsylvania laboring men against the tariff bill was presented and read by unanimous consent. Pending Mr. Dolph's remarks the senate adjourned.... The house further discussed the diplomatic bill and after colories upone the late. senator. Cibron to eulogies upon the late senator Gibson, of Louisiana, adjourned.

NAILED TO CHURCH DOORS.

Remnants of Human Skin Flayed from the Backs of Transgressors.

There are many traditions handed down that the doors of certain of our oldest churches had been covered with human skin flayed from the bodies of transgressors who had been guilty of the sin of sacrilege. Some years ago Sir Harry Englefield first called the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to the existence of such a tradition regarding the churches of Hadstock and Copford, in Essex; and Hon. Richard Neville, in his "Antiqua Explorata," affirms the record preserved by popular belief in those parishes.

It appears that a similar tradition was held in Worcester in relation to the great north doors of the cathedral -supposed to have been covered with the skin of a person who had robbed the high altar.

The skin, on examination by a powerful microscope, proved to be human skin. Portions of skin obtained from the church doors at Hadstock and Copford have also, on scientific examination, been shown to have been human. Mention is made by Pepys, in his diary, of a visit, in 1661, to Rochester cathe dral to see the skins of the Danes, with which the doors, as it was then believed, were covered.-London An-

CAVALRY AND COLD STEEL.

An Attack of Troops with a Light Artillery Accompaniment.

If you allow a cavalry soldier to forget the value of cold steel, and rely on fire-action, you destroy the dash and elan which make him formidable, and should be his characteristic. Therefore Frederick one hundred and thirty years ago ordered his troopers always to attack, and while he discountenanced the use of carbines, gave them the necessary support which fire lends. by organizing a light artillery to attend their movements.

Napoleon has told us that "cavalry cannot reply to fire, and can only fight with the steel," and fully recognizing where lay the weakness of his horsemen, he gave them an auxiliary in the shape of horse artillery which, so far from hampering their movements, added to their boldness and enterprise when acting independently ahead of his vast armies. The co-operation of the two arms was also then found to work in another direction to the benefit of both, for while projectiles loosen compact formations and render the attack of squadrons more dangerous, the cavalry force the scattered units to draw together and present an easier target for the guns. Especially was this noticeable during the pursuit of a beaten foe. A battery, bold and well placed, may deny a whole road to the retreating columns, and long lengths of "train" may have to be abandoned on the inroad of a few accurately directed shells -Saturday Review,

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES.

All Parts of Greece Severely Shaken and Hundreds of People Killed.

ATHENS, April 23.—The earthquake shocks that began at about 7:30 o'clock Friday night continued with more or less frequency until noon yesterday. All Saturday night the oscillation of the earth was noticeable, and the people in this city were in a state of semi-

In three villages, Malesina, Proskina and Martino, all in the province of Locris, 129 persons were killed. The mayor of Larymni telegraphs that a heavy shock occurred at Proskina while vesper services were being held in the parish church. The walls of the church fell, burying all the worshipers in the ruins. Hardly a person in the church escaped without injury. Thirty were taken out dead. Houses were thrown down in other parts of the village, and the money loss is great. Some

of the villagers are practically ruined. At Malesina, houses tottered and fell as though built of cardboard. In this little village sixty persons were killed. In some cases entire families, fathers, mothers and children were taken out of the ruins dead.

At Martino, thirty-nine persons were killed. Here, as at Proskina, the parish church was the scene of the greatest number of fatalties. In the vicinity of Athens the fatali-

ties were less numerous, but the property damage is immense. The offices of the Austrian-Lloyd and

other steamship companies were partially destroyed. The Church of St. Elias, between the Piræus and Phalerum has been racked beyond repair and is tottering. The domes, walls and mosaics of the famous

Byzantine church of Daphne are very seriously injured. The total number of deaths thus far reported is 160, but there is scarcely any question that this number will be augmented when the more remote vil-

lages are heard from. PRINCIPLE INSTEAD OF SPOILS.

President Cleveland Writes a Letter on Purposes of Democratic Clubs WASHINGTON, April 23.-President Cleveland has forwarded the following letter to Hon. Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association

of Democratic clubs: of Democratic Ciuos:
Hon Chauncey F. Black, Esq.:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 21, 1894.—Dear Sir: I have carefully read
the communication you—Lately piaced in my
hands, setting forth the future purposes and

present needs of the National Association of Democratic clubs.

The achievements of this organization should be familiar to all who are in favor of the con-tinuation of democratic supremacy, and should enlist the encouragement of those who appreciate the importance of any effective dissemi-

nation of political doctrine Your association has done much by way of educating our people, touching the particular subjects which are recognized as belonging to the democratic faith; but it seems to me its best service has been in an inforcement and demonstration that our party is best organized and most powerful when it strives for principles instead of spoils, and that it quickly responds to the stimulus supplied by an enlist-

ment in the people's cause. This acknowledgment of true democracy suggests that the National Association of Democratic clubs, and every other democratic or ganization, should labor unceasingly and ear-nestly to save our party in its time of power and responsibility from the degradation and disgrace of a failure to redeem the pledges upon which our fellow countrymen intrusted us with the control of their government.

All who are charged, on behalf of the democratic party, with the redemption of these pledges should now be impressively reminded. that as we won our way to victory under the banner of tariff reform, so our insistence upon that principle is the condition of our retention of the people's trust; and that fealty to party organization demands the subordination of our individual advantages and wishes, and the putting aside of petty and ignoble jealousies and

bickerings, when party principles and party in-tegrity and party existence are at stake. I cheerfully inclose a contribution to the funds necessary to carry on the good work of continued success and usefulness. very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

MR. TROCKMORTON DEAD. The Ex-Governor and Ex-Congressman of

Texas Passes Away.

McKinney, Tex., April 23.—Ex.Gov. James W. Throckmorton died here in his 70th year. He came to Texas from Tennessee before the war and was a member of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, but strongly opposed the measure. He was a colonel in the confederate army and after the war was elected governor, but was removed by Gen. Sheridan. Later he served four terms in congress, being part of the time chairman of the Indian affairs and Pacific railroads committees. At the time of his death he was receiver of the Chickasaw & Choctaw Railroad and

Hotel Co. Lynched For Barn Burning. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23. -At Tus-

cumbia at midnight Saturday night Tom Black, John Willis and Tony Johnson, all negroes, were lynched. About a week ago these men were arrested for burning the barns of Claude King. Their arrest was kept very quiet, for fear of mob violence. Late Saturday night a masked mob of 200 men went to the jail and called the jailer out, on the pretext that they had a prisoner. When he came out the mob took him in hand and carried him some distance from the place, where he was compelled to keep quiet. They then took the negroes out and hanged them.

Pension Medical Examiners. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The pension office has made the following appointments of local medical examiners:

Missouri—At Galena, Drs. E. C. Johnson and C. O. Creaig. New Mexico-At Socorro, Dr. Henry J. Ab

ernathy.

Kansas—At Paola, Dr. E. C. Pace Colorado-At Greeley, Dr. G. Law, THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



swore by all that was holy and much that lacked a sanctimonious flavor that, if he lived until morning, he would have that blasted, blanketed tooth out.

I say blanketed, because he had at that time a large aromatic poultice on his manly jaw. It was one of those flannel-bag poultices such as our wives delight to concoct when we wake up in A bolt for the door, succeeded by a the middle of the night, and is guaranteed to be a remedy for anything, from a toothache to a sore toe. Come to think, I did not see one at the world's fair. Somebody must have blundered. It should have been there-woman's tribute to her sick spouse. Sometimes it's a mustard poultice. Again it the pain instantly, but the shock to shows up as an old friend in another John's nervous system was not effaced seed; but it's the same old gag. A bag of hot sawdust on a man's jaw would be just as effective, and wouldn't talk near so loud.

In John's case she had mixed up a very delightful poultice. She was tooth isn't out yet.
sleepy, and had therefore put in about John's wife is a everything the pantry and medicine chest contained, and the result was a very drawing poultice. In fact it drew John's breath. It was to John what the satellite is to the earth. It had drawn one ear over to the back of his neck, and his nose had wandered down on his chin somewhere. These returned after awhile, but he has been cross-eyed ever since he wore that poultice. As a drawing card it was a rousing success.

Ever and anon it would pull away at John's molar. It would lift that tooth gently out of its socket and let it fall with a dull thud. Then John would sit up in bed and swear in soft, manly accents, and Maria would say, sleepily: "It must be doing it good, John!" Then the tooth would get quiet again, and John would get a little catnap; but that old poultice kept right on "drawin'." It would draw a few flies for a change, and as tickler would alight on John's face he would mutter something in his sleep and smite the offender. Then he would awake with a stage start, rub his jaw and drop a large, blue oath that cut his wife's heart.

As the dawn began to break John got up and built a fire in the kitchen It was the first time on record, but he did it. Then he put his swelled head in the oven and a peaceful smile broke over his distorted featuresone of those happy smiles we let go of as soon as Lafayette came in sight, and when we are just dead sure what thimble the pea is under. It was a smile that was meant to be cherubic, but its



A BOLT FOR THE DOOR.

expression was Satanic when it spread itself on John's lop jaw. However, the smile and the warming did the business, for by breakfast-time the tooth- the line. ache had departed and the swelling had gone down.

John went to the office, his vows fresh in his mind, but a vision of a dentist's chair arose and haunted him. He did not forget the horrors of the previous night, but they were as naught compared to his mental picture of that soft reclining chair with its little table of forceps. The thought saddened him and he forgot his vows. John possessed a very strong will, so he cast the unpleasant subject from him.

"I will not let it worry me," he thought. "I will go boldly about my business till the tooth aches again, then just as boldly will I go to the dentist's office. I will not knock. 1 will go right in, enter pleasantly, crack a joke, ask if I am 'next.' I will imagine myself going to be shaved, and get the bar-the dentist-to hypnotize me with his oratory. I will sit down in the seat of torture restfully and peacefully, and listen to the latest joke on Jones. Thus lulled to a false sense of security, the operator will adjust his forceps on my acher. Then a pull—a start—Rip c-r-r-rash! Boom-ter-ra! Oh! my Lord; I can't stand that nohow," and John wiped the clammy sweat from his brow and went to work resolving to try the faith cure instead. So John didn't have his tooth hauled, but chewed his grub on the other side and persuaded himself that he was fooling that old one-eved molar in his upper jaw. But old mole, like a politic general, simply smiled and waited.

These stars represent the days that John thought he was fooling the molar because he didn't have the toothache. He was working the faith cure. Again

"Nature is economical. When that troit Free Press.

cussed nerve finds out it has not an office to perform in my system it will take a tumble to itself and die. Nature does not maintain that for which she has no use."

The large star on the end represents John's last day of grace, and is also the date set for the lodge supper. John was on hand early, for it was to be a grand blow out. He sat down to a plate of cold tongue and forgot his tooth. He ate tongue and listened to the witty remarks by the speakers. He roared with mirth and reached for a piece of shad. Then he roared again. There was a sound of revelry by night, and John reveled. Then a small in-significant three-eighths of an inch shad bone got into the hole in the tooth, and the reflex action of his jaw drove it clear home.

The toastmaster had just said: "Let us be thankful for our prosperity, and remember that our guiding lay awake all star is a just one—and that our misforone night a tunes are tempered with mercy. What seems to be an arrow in our heart proves but a well-directed thorn to turn us from the larger ills that may befall

> He was interrupted by a large Arapahoe Indian war-whoop, and one of the diners shot out of his chair like a projectile leaving its mortar, leaving in its train a sulphurous smell and a profane, blue atmosphere. It was John. noise like a loaded lime cask going downstairs three at a bump, and all

was still. Then the company roared. There was a doctor's office in the next block, and hither John hied himself. The doctor removed the offending bone and applied some cresote. It deadened guise, and they call it hop or flax- by three large brandies and a week's rest. He went home without his hat and kicked his wife for spite.

> When he appeared on the street again he had his pockets loaded with cigars. This bribed some of the boys, but the

> John's wife is a little meek woman, and weighs about ninety pounds. She called quietly on the dentist the other day and had seven teeth hauled; but then, remember-she had not been aggravated by that infernal poultice.

IMPERFECTLY REHEARSED.

Confusing Incidents of Lafayette's Reception at Halifax.

William M. Polk says, in his life of Bishop Polk, that when Lafayette, in 1824, made his memorable tour through the United States, many amusing incidents accompanied his passage through North Carolina. Gen. Polk, the governor and a cavalry escort, under command of Gen. Daniel, met the distinguished guest near the Virginia line.

There was much handshaking and speech-making. Lafayette spoke but little English, and understood less. He had retained a few phrases, such as "Thanks!" "My dear friend," "Great country!" "Happy man!" "Ah, I remember!" And though he usually uttered these in an effective manner, they were sometimes ludicrously malap-

At Halifax the cortege was met by Gen. Daniel, who had stationed a company of soldiers by the roadside, flanked by the ladies who had assembled to do honor to the guest of the state. It had been arranged that the ladies should wave their handkerchiefs when Daniel exclaimed: "Welcome, Lafayette!" the whole company was to repeat the words after him.

Unluckily, the ladies misunderstood the programme and waited too long. only to be reminded of their duty by a stentorian command of "Flirt, ladies, with intelligence and not by moods. I flirt, I say!" from the general, as he walked down the line to meet the morning I take nothing more than an marquis.

the soldiers, instead of shouting, "Wel- athletic exercise every day, and during come, Lafayette!" in unions at the close of the general's speech, repeated I take every summer, I row, fish and the sentence one by one in varying swim." tones. Now a deep voice would exclaim: "Welcome, Lafayette!" Then the next man would squeak, in a shrill though Mme. Nordica is no longer a tenor, "Welcome, Lafayette!" So it very young woman, her eyes are limpid went on down the line.

Gen. Daniel, frantic at this burlesque of his order, vainly attempted twenty-five years of age.

twenty-five years of age.

Mme. Melba, the famous singer from stammered when he was excited, his "Say it all to-to-to-geth-er!" could not overtake the running fire of "Welcome, Lafayette!" which continued all along

"Great country! great country!" replied Lafayette, turning to Gen. Polk, who was vainly trying not to smile. Recognizing an old acquaintance, Lafayette greeted him with great

effusion. "Ah, my dear friend, so glad to see you once more! Hope you have prospered and had good fortune these years!"

"Yes, general, yes; but I have had the great misfortune to lose my wife since saw you." Catching the word "wife," Lafavette

affectionately on the shoulder, he exclaimed:

"Happy man! happy man!"-Youth's Companion.

Came from Scotland.

An important question in theology was settled the other day by two little boys of this city, one aged four and the other five years. Little four-year-old said to the other: "Where did that little baby come from that is at your house, Bobbie Stephen?" The answer was: "He came from Heaven and you came from Heaven, too, Willie Hender-The reply came back as quick as a flash: "No I didn't, I came from Scotland."-Omaha Bee.

Game Laws in Force. The city young man staying in the country for a week thought he would go for a hunt. "I say, landlord," he remarked one morning, "are there any game laws in force around here?" "Yes," replied the landlord, lazily; "it's purty much here as it is most everywhere else; nobody but a durn fool's goin' to trump his pardner's ace."-De

THREE GREAT SINGERS.

How They Live and Spend Their Leisure Hours.

Madame Nordica's Sweet Temper and Pleasant Ways-How Melba "D ered" Herself-A Chat with Calve, the French Nightingale.

[Special Letter.]

The distinguishing charm of Mme. Nordica as a woman is her exquisite appreciation of all that makes up the varied interests of life. It matters not what subject is presented to her she gives it the enthusiastic attention of one keenly alive to its salient points and its relations.

It has been well said that "man is only that which he knows, and knows only that which he is," and it is the many-sided character of this great songstress which makes her interest and sympathy well-nigh universal. Nothing escapes her, and, while she never dignifies trifles, neither does she ignore them. In all things her ideals are high. Nothing less than the best is satisfactory to her, and such is her artistic sense of color and form that she cannot brook disorder or the unsightly about her. I have seen her stop in the midst of writing a note, for which a messenger was waiting, to remove a withered flower which she happened to see in the bouquet on her writing desk and carefully rearrange the blossoms she had misplaced in do-

ing so. Wherever she is, she sets up her household gods, and flowers are always to be found among them. Dainty belongings, which make an apartment homelike and attractive, are bestowed in her baggage, and soon as she is settled in her temporary quarters they are brought forth and arranged. Refined. tasteful, womanly in all that she does and is, Mme. Nordica is yet possessed of an indomitable will, and, while flexible with others, is positively unrelenting with herself. Descended from a long line of New England clergymen, several of whom were famous doctors of divinity, she seems to have inherited the masterful strength of character which distinguished them. To those interested in the methods which prevailed in New England years ago the fact that Mme. Nordica's great-grandfather, who lived in the little town of Farmington, Me., was taxed not for his possessions but his ability, is not without interest.

While she gives more or less attention to many things, Mme. Nordica is devoted with the utmost singleness of purpose to her art. She says, in speak-



MME. LILLIAN NORDICA.

ing of the mode of life which she has found is best for her work:

"I don't believe in stimulants of any sort. I never touch coffee or tea. To be successful one must do her work live very simply and regularly. In the egg on a bit of toast and I never eat Equally misunderstanding their part, rich food or pastry. I take regular the two or three weeks' vacation, which

That this regime is productive of admirable results is evident, for, aland brilliant, her complexion as smooth and soft as a child's and she does not appear to be more than twenty-four or

Australia, is peculiarly and rarely gifted. When she was a little girl it was her wont to entertain her playfellows by making what they called "that pretty sound, such as a bird makes, in her throat." This was the marvelous trill which is one of her most extraordinary vocal accomplishments and which is as natural to her as are its notes to a song bird. It is an odd fact that neither she, nor any of her friends, took any account of this remarkable gift when she was being

educated. From her childhood she has been fond of music, in fact has scarcely known any other interest. She laughingly says that she never was good for guessed at the idea of a recent anything but her music, and that almarriage, and patting his old friend though her mother devoted many anxious years to making her accomplishments somewhat more universal she never succeeded. Her father was a wealthy man and she had the best of instruction and became a fine performer on the violin, piano and organ.

The fact that Mme. Melba was pos sessed of an unusual voice was first recognized at a concert given at Melbourne, where her singing of an aria caused the musicians present to declare with one accord that her voice was nothing short of phenomenal. So much was said in regard to it that she determined to go to Paris and consult the famous trainer of voices, Mme. Marchesi. When Mme. Melba sang for the great teacher she at once pronounced her voice one which, with a little training, could be made something extraordinary. There was no should go on the stage, and her friends were bitterly opposed to her doing so, but she overcame their objections and remained in Paris to study for the stage with Marchesi. At the end of ten months she went to Brussels and I undertook to do.-American Agrimade her debut in Rigoletto; and so culturist.

triumphant was her success that she was soon in demand in all the great cities of Europe.

Mme. Melba never received any vocal instructions save during the ten months she was with Marchesi. She learns with ease whatever she undertakes, but will attempt nothing she does not like. She was once persuaded to undertake "Martha," but after studying it a few hours she tore up the score and threw it in the corner of the room. Although born in Australia, she has Spanish ancestors. She has a superb physique, lustrous dark eyes, black hair and an exquisite profile. Her especial delight is a brilliantly-tinted Mexican bug which, like a moving jewel, travels about over the front of her dress to the length of its slender gold chain. She laughingly says she can afford to keep her pet, as he lives on rotten wood. Mme. Melba is the wife of Capt. Armstrong, and has a little son who is being educated in

London. It is a common saving that great



MME. NELLIE MELBA,

[From a photograph by Guiogni, Milan.] singers cannot act, and that great actresses do not sing. The exception to this rule, if it be a rule, is Mile. Calve, whose singing leaves absolutely nothing to desire and who is an accomplished actress. As the saying goes, she is one who has discovered herself. In other words, she is absolutely mistress of her utmost powers, which, truth to say, are a most extraordinary combination.

Mlle. Calve speaks scarcely a word of English and understands no more than she speaks, yet so impressive is her expression, that words are scarcely necessary to make plain her meaning. In speaking of her artistic career, she says that when she saw Duse a few years ago she suddenly, and for the first time, realized how hollow and meaningless were the styles she had previously cultivated, and she at once determined to study her parts without reference to traditions. In making her studies for Carmen she went to Spain and lived with the people who are represented in the opera. She says that while she is singing Carmen in French she always thinks it in

Mile. Calve is a native of Aveyron in southern France. Her mother is French and her father, who has been dead some years, was Spanish. She is them and her home, which she does with great tenderness, she says:

ful, for Mlle. Calve is very handsome and exquisitely graceful. Her hair is ery salt, with one-half teaspoonful of black, and in her dark eyes there is ground cloves and mace, one-halt the suggestion of hidden fire, which is particularly fascinating. Her music and books are her special delight, and gar, and three well-beaten eggs. Mix her favorite author is Balzac. She says of him that he has furnished more original ideas than any writer of the present day, and that she scarcely



MLLE. EMMA CALVE,

[From a photograph by Morrison, Chicago.] takes up a book which does not bear

the impress of his thought. At present this great singer and actress is expressly devoted to her phonograph. She never wearies of listening to it, and is in the habit of talking into it and sending the cylinders to her friends instead of a letter. Night and day she lives with her windows wide open. She declares that she must have light, air and space, and

every day she walks from one mile to five. Withal Mlle. Calve is sweet, natural, most obliging, and lives the religion she professes. ANTOINETTE VON HOESEN.

Education First.

What would I do with my money if I were a boy and had earned some? Of That durn mermaid don't want a thing course it would depend very much on how much I had, but I think I would buy good books, subscribe for good papers, plan some little treats for the rest of the family, get the skates or whatever I had long craved, but, in the main, I would put my money in the bank until I had enough to go off to school, if this privilege were otherwise denied me. By this I do not necessarily mean I would take a college course, but, if I were going to be a pecuniary reason why Mme. Melba farmer, I would take the course in agriculture offered by many of our schools now; or, if a dairyman, attend dairy school; if a veterinarian, take a course at veterinary college, and so on. I would know to do well whatever

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Cottage Pudding .- One teacup of ugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one egg, one teacup of milk, two heaping cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Bake in a fluted tin. Serve with wine sauce .-

Boston Budget.
—Old-fashioned Cookies.— Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, stir together until they are as light as cream, three eggs beaten very light, one ounce caraway seed mixed with a cup of flour. Knead this in and then add as much flour as is needed to make a rather stiff dough, roll thin and cut in fancy shapes. Bake in a moderate oven. Sprinkle with sugar if desired. -Prairie Farmer.

-Mock Terrapin.-One cupful of liver which has been cooked slowly in a little butter and water and cut into dice. Put the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, rubbed through a sieve, into a sauce-pan, with one-fourth cupful of butter, a little salt and pepper. Stir smoothly, and add one-fourth cupful of canned mushrooms and one tablespoonful of lemon juice or sherry wine. Add the liver and serve. -Good

House-keeping. -Scalloped Salmon -Pick very fine a can of salmon, rejecting all bone, skin and oil. Stir with this one wellbeaten egg, one teacupful bread crumbs, a teaspoonful minced parsley, pepper and salt, then add a half teacupful melted butter. Either place in individual buttered scallop shells or place the whole in a baking dish. Dot the tops in either case with bits of butter and brown delicately in the oven. -Orange Judd Farmer.

-One of the handiest pieces of furniture about a kitchen table is a thicklipped oyster shell. It makes a much nicer pot and skillet-scraper than an "iron dish cloth." The chain arrangements which are used for that purpose are all abominations. They get full of infinitesimal bits of cabbage, burned potatoes, bits of fried onion, broiled steak and the like, and only a bath of concentrated lye and the application of scrub brush will clean them. An oyster shell can be kept as clean as a silver spoon

-Stuffed Potatoes -First select potatoes as nearly of a size as possible, but not very long. Peel them, cut off one end, and scoop out the inside of each potato, being very careful not to break it. When scooped out the walls of the potato should be nearly an inch her every gesture, and so vitally vivid thick. Make a nice filling of cold roast meat, bread-crumbs, finely-mixed onion, salt and pepper to taste, a little made mustard, and a large spoonful of butter. There should be about equal quantities of meat and bread-crumbs. Mix all well together and moisten with one raw egg. Season each potato with pepper and salt, and fill it with stuffing. Cut a nice little slice off the end of each potato so that it will stand unright and be firm. Brush every potato over with a little melted butter, set in a baking tin, and bake for about thre-quarters of an hour. Serve with thick brown gravy.-Woman's Home

Journal. -Stuffed Ham.-Take a mediumsized ham; wash well: put in a boiler, cover with plenty of cold water, add one dozen whole cloves, one blade of one of six sisters, and in talking of mace, and one bay-leaf. Place on the back of the stove, and let come done the work. I would have all suffering hugradually to a boil; let simmer fifteen "My sisters are very beautiful girls. I minutes to every pound. Make stuff-ing of one pound of bread crumbs, one-this is so they must indeed be beautieach of ground ginger, allspice and celgrated nutmeg, two table-spoonfuls of mustard, one-half teacup of brown suall together, and moisten with cream. Gash the ham (do not skin) all over while hot, and fill the places with the dressing. Rub over with the beaten white of an egg, and dredge with grated cracker and brown sugar. Set in the oven to brown. Serve with champagne sauce. - Harper's Bazar.

BOTHERED THE SHOWMAN.

The Only Genuine Mermaid Made Unreasonable Demands.

"This here show business," said the dime museum man, "aint what it is cracked up to be by a long shot. A man's allus runnin' agin things that dc him up.

"What's troubling you?" inquired the advance agent.

"Why, that durn mermaid of mine is gettin' me into debt over my head. Now, you know, I've got the only genuine mermaid on exhibition. She's a maid of the sea, she is, a living example of the storied nymphs of the wave of old, as my programme says. I pay her a big salary an' she puts all my other attractions in the shade. It would put your eyes out to see the way people look at her. I tell you she's the greatest freak in the business, an' the best of it is she is genooine. But, to come down to cases, as I wuz saying, she keeps me in hot water all the time. There haint a day that I don't have to do somethin' special for her. I don't dast refuse, for I can't git along without her these dull times. Sometimes, though, she makes me crazy by her unreasonable requests. What do you suppose she wants now?

vance agent, "unless it's fresh sea water every day, or something like that." "Huh," said the dime museum man, disgustedly, "that would be easy. but a pair of these new white kid slippers."-Buffalo Express.

"Couldn't imagine," replied the ad-

A Revised Version It happened in Sunday-school. The subject under discussion was Solomor and his wisdom. A little girl was asked to tell the story of Solomon and the women who disputed the possession of a child. She timidly rose up and answered: "Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him quarreling about a baby. One woman said: 'This is my child,' and the other woman said: 'No, this is my child.' But Solomon spoke up and said: 'No. no. ladies: do not quarrel. Give me my sword and I will make twins of him, so each of you can have one!"-Harper's

Fruit for Breakfast Fruit of some kind-and under the

head of fruit all varieties of melons. and berries belong-should be on every well-ordered breakfast table. It is generally abundant in most sections of the country and its cost is trifling when itshealthfulness is taken into consideration. There is a disposition, however, among housekeepers to use fruitboth cooked and uncooked—on the teaor supper table and exclude it from the breakfast table, which seems contrary to the best hygienic knowledge on the subject. The experience of our ancestors gave them some tolerably correct opinions in regard to diet as well as other things, and the old proverb in regard to fruit "gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night" was formulated from practical observation. -N. Y. Post.

Sick-Room Suggestions.

A sick room, whenever practicable, should fulfill the following conditions: It should, first of all, be large and

It should possess a fireplace, not only for the sake of warmth and comfort, but to insure proper ventilation. It should be light and sunny, and

therefore should not have a northern aspect.

It should be a quiet room, and hence should not be over the kitchen or fronting a noisy thoroughfare.

It should not be liable to be invaded by a smell of cooking from within the house, or of the stable from without. Lastly, it should have, if possible, a dressing room attached.-Manual of



Well You

Friends Surprised at the Wonderful Improvement.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs:—I take pleasure in writing the good I have received from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every spring and summer for six years or more, my health has been so poor from heart trouble and general debility that at times life was a burden. I would become so

Emaciated and Weak and Pale that my friends thought I would not live long. I could do scarcely any work at all and had to lie down every few minutes. I began getting worse in January, losing my flesh and feeling so tired. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am happy to say I am in better health

Hood's Sarsa Cures than I have been for a number of years. My

friends remark to me: 'Why how well you look.' I tell them it is Hood's Sarsaparilla that has manity give this medicine a trial and be convinced. This statement is True to the Letter." MRS. JENNIE DECKER, Watseka, Ill.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, ss, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted.

when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will
cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-

time. Sold by all Druggists.

Remember the name: The De Long PAT. HOOK AND EYE. Also notice on face and back of every card the words: hump & De Long Bros.,



KEFRIGERATORS Send for our Cata-

IF CHRIST Came to CHICAGO.

By WM. T. STEAD, the most sen address NATIONAL PUBLISHING O., Chicago, ill

The great first children journeyed throug The countries, lonely then, With all their sheep and little ones, Their cattle and their men;

And kept themselves in tribes apart For awe of the great plains: And leaved the length of days and nights, Of summers and of rains:

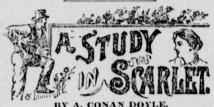
The blue horizons wide. Save their own kind who came to birth, And marched and sang and died;

And left the mark of pitched tents, Of footprints in the dew, And tracks of beaten, billowed grass Their flocks had pastured through.

And sometimes on a mountain top They stood among their spears, And gazed across an unknown sea

And sometimes o'er a silent plain, As endless as the sky, A child from lands unknown would come And meet them eye to eye:

And they would gaze and love and speak And rest awhile; and then Each journeyed past with all his sheep, -Alice A. Sewall, in Harper's Magazine.



CHAPTER III.-CONTINUED. Gregson had a stretcher and four men at hand. At his call they entered the room, and the stranger was lifted and carried out. As they raised him, a ring tinkled down and rolled across the floor. Lestrade grabbed it up and stared at it with mystified eyes. 'There's been a woman here," he

"It's a woman's wedding-ring." He held it out, as he spoke, upon the palm of his hand. We all gathered round him and gazed at it. There could be no doubt that that circle of plain gold had once adorned the finger of a bride.

"This complicates matters," said Gregson. "Heaven knows, they were complicated enough before!"

"You're sure it doesn't simplify nem?" observed Holmes. "There's them?" observed Holmes. nothing to be learned by staring at it. What did you find in his pockets?"

"We have it all here," said Gregson, pointing to a litter of objects upon one of the bottom steps of the stairs. "A gold watch, No. 97,163, by Barraud, of London. Gold Albert chain, very heavy and solid. Gold ring, with masonic device. Gold pin-bulldog's head, with rubies as eyes. Russian leather card-case, with cards of Enoch J. Drebber, of Cleveland, corresponding with the E. J. D. upon the linen. No purse, but loose money to the extent of seven pounds thirteen. Pocket edition of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,'with name of Joseph Stangerson upon the fly-leaf. Two letters-one addressed to E. J. Drebber and one to Joseph Stangerson.'

'At what address?" "American Exchange, Strand-to be left till called for. They are both from



THERE WAS SCRAWLED IN BLOOD-RED LETTERS A SINGLE WORD.

the Guion Steamship company, and refer to the sailing of their boats from Liverpool. It is clear that this unfortunate man was about to return to New York."

"Have you made any inquiries as to this man Stangerson? "I did it at once, sir," said Gregson

"I have had advertisements sent to all the newspapers, and one of my men has gone to the American Exchange, but he has not returned yet." "Have you sent to Cleveland?"

"We telegraphed this morning."

"How did you word your inquiries?" "We simply detailed the circumstances, and said that we should be glad of any information which could help us."

You did not ask for particulars on any point which appeared to you to be

"I asked about Stangerson." "Nothing else? Is there no circumstance on which this whole case appears to hinge? Will you not telegraph again?"

'I have said all I have to say," said Gregson, in an offended voice.

Sherlock Holmes chuckled to himself, and appeared to be about to make some remark, when Lestrade, who had been in the front room while we were holding this conversation in the hall, reappeared upon the scene, rubbing his hands in a pompous and self-satisfied manner.

"Mr 'egson," he said, "I have just made .. discovery of the highest importance, and one which would have been overlooked had I not made a careful examination of the walls."

The little man's eyes sparkled as he spoke, and he was evidently in a state of suppressed exultation at having scored a point against his colleague.

"Come here," he said, bustling back into the room, the atmosphere of which felt cleaner since the removal of its ghastly inmate. "Now stand there!" He struck a match on his boot and held it up against the wall. "Look at that!" he said, triumphant-

I have remarked that the paper had

fallen away in these parts. In this fact, my mind is entirely made up dingiest and dreariest of them our

particular corner of the room a large piece had peeled off, leaving a yellow square of coarse plastering. Across this bare space there was scrawled in blood-red letters a single word: "RACHE."

"What do you think of that?" cried the detective, with the air of a showman exhibiting his show. "This was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought of looking there. The murderer has written it with his or her own blood. See this smear where it has trickled down the wall! That disposes of the idea of suicide, anyhow. Why was that corner chosen to write it on? I will tell you. See that candle on the mantel piece. It was lit at the time, and if it was lit this corner would be the brightest instead of the darkest portion of the wall."

"And what does it mean, now that you have found it?" asked Gregson, in

a deprecatory voice.
"Mean? Why, it means that the writer was going to put the female name Rachel, but was disturbed be-

fore he or she had time to finish. You mark my words, when this case comes to be cleared up you will find that a woman named Rachel has something to do with it. It's all very well for you to laugh, Mr. Sherlock Holmes. You may be very smart and clever, but the old hound is best, when all is said and done.'

"I really beg your pardon!" said my companion, who had ruffled the little man's temper by bursting into an explosion of laughter. "You certainly have the credit of being the first of us to find this out, and, as you say, it bears every mark of having been written by the other participant in last night's mystery. I have not had time to examine this room yet, but with your permission I shall do so

As he spoke he whipped a tape measure and a large, round magnifying glass from his pocket. With these two instruments he trotted noiselessly about the room, sometimes stopping, occasionally kneeling, and once lying flat on his face. So engrossed was he with his occupation that he appeared to have forgotten our presence, for he chattered away to himself under his breath the whole time, keeping up a running fire of exclamations, groans, whistles, and little cries suggestive of encouragement and hope. As I watched him I was irresistibly reminded of a pure-blooded, well-trained fox-hound as it dashes backward and forward through the covert, whining in its eagerness, until it comes across the lost scent. For twenty minutes or more he continued his researches, measuring with the most exact care the distance between marks which were entirely invisible to me, and occasionally applying his tape to the walls in an equally incomprehensible manner. In one place he gathered very carefully a little pile of gray dust from the floor and packed it away in an envelope. Finally he examined with his glass the words upon the wall, going over every letter of it with the

placed the tape and glass in his pocket. "They say that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," he remarked with a smile. "It's a very bad definition, but it does apply to detective

work. Gregson and Lestrade had watched the maneuvers of their amateur comsome contempt. They evidently failed to appreciate the fact, which I had begun to realize, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all directed toward some definite and practical end.

"What do you think of it?" they both asked. "It would be robbing you of the credit of the case if I was to presume

to help you," remarked my friend. "You are doing so well now that it would be a pity for anyone to interfere." There was a world of sarcasm in his voice, as he spoke. "If you will let me know how your investigations go," he continued, "I shall be happy to give you any help I can. In the meantime, I should like to speak to the constable who found the body. Can you give me his name and address?

Lestrade glanced at his note-book. 'John Rance," he said. "He is off duty now. You will find him at 46 Audley court, Kennington park gate." Holmes took a note of the address.

"Come along, doctor," he said; "we shall go and look him up. I'll tell you one thing which may help you in the case," he continued, turning to the two detectives. "There has been murder done, and the murderer was a man. He was more than six feet high, was in the prime of life, had small feet for his height, wore coarse, squaretoed boots and smoked a Trichinopoly eigar. He came here with his victim in a four-wheeled cab, which was drawn by a horse with three old shoes and one new one on his off fore-leg. In all probability the murderer had a florid face, and the finger-nails of his right hand were remarkably long. These are only a few indications, but

they may assist you." Lestrade and Gregson glanced at each other with an incredulous smile. "If this man was murdered, how

was it done?" asked the former. "Poison," said Sherlock Holmes, curtly, and strode off. "One other thing, Lestrade," he added, turning round at the door: "'Rache' is the German for 'revenge;' so don't lose your time look-

ing for Miss Rachel." With which Parthian shot he walked away, leaving the two rivals openmouthed behind him.

CHAPTER IV. WHAT JOHN RANCE HAD TO TELL

It was one o'clock when we left No. 3 Lauriston gardens. Sherlock Holmes led me to the nearest telegraph office, whence he dispatched a long telegram. He then hailed a cab, and ordered the driver to take us to the address given us by Lestrade.

"There is nothing like arst-hand evidence," he remarked; "as a matter of streets and dreary by-ways. In the

upon the case, but still we may as well learn all that is to be learned.

'You amaze me, Holmes," said I. "Surely you are not as sure as you pretend to be of all those particulars which you gave."

"There's no room for a mistake," he "The very first thing answered. which I observed on arriving there was that a cab had made two ruts with its wheels close to the curb. Now, up to last night, we have had no rain for a week, so that those wheels, which left such a deep impression, must have been there during the night. There were the marks of the horse's hoofs, too, the outline of one of which was far more clearly cut than that of the other three, showing that that was a new shoe. Since the cab was there after the rain began, and was not there at any time during the morning -I have Gregson's word for that-it follows that it must have been there during the night, and, therefore, that it brought those two individuals to the

"That seems simple enough," said I; "but how about the other man's

height?" "Why, the height of a man, in nine cases out of ten, can be told from the length of his stride. It is a simple calculation enough though there is no use my boring you with figures. I had this fellow's stride, both on the clay outside and on the dust within. Then I had a way of checking my calculation. When a man writes on a wall, his instinct leads him to write about the level of his own eyes. Now, that writing was just over six feet

from the ground. It was child's play.' "And his age?" I asked. "Well, if a man can stride four and a half feet without the smallest effort, he can't be quite in the sere and yellow. That was the breadth of a puddle on the garden walk which he had evidently walked across. Patentleather boots had gone round and Square-toes had hopped over. There no mystery about it at all. simply applying to ordinary life a few of those precepts of observation and deduction which I advocated in that article. Is there anything else that puzzles you?"

"The finger-nails and the Trichinopoly," I suggested.

"The writing on the wall was done with a man's forefinger dipped in blood. My glass allowed me to observe that plaster was slightly scratched in doing it, which would not have been the case if the man's nail had been trimmed. I gathered up some scattered ash from the floor. It was dark in color and flaky-such an ash as is only made by a Trichinopoly. I have made a special study of cigar ashesin fact, I have written a monograph upon the subject. I flatter myself that I can distinguish at a glance the ash of any known brand either of cigar or of tobacco. It is just in such details that the skilled detective differs from the Gregson and Lestrade type.

"And the florid face?" I asked. "Ah, that was a more daring shot, though I have no doubt that I was right. You must not ask me that at most minute exactness. This done, he the present state of the affair." appeared to be satisfied, for he re-

I passed my hand over my brow. "My head is in a whirl," I remarked; "the more one thinks of it the more mysterious it grows. How came these two men-if there were two men-into an empty house? What has become of lightness of her duties. the cabman who drove them? How panion with considerable curiosity and poison? Where did the blood come from? What was the object of the murderer, since robbery had no part in it? How came the woman's ring there? Above all, why should the second man write up the German word "rache" before decamping? I confess that I cannot see any possible way of reconciling all these facts."

My companion smiled approvingly. "You sum up the difficulties of the situation succinctly and well," he said. 'There is much that is still obscure, though I have quite made up my mind on the main facts. As to poor Lestrade's discovery it was simply a blind intended to put the police upon a wrong track, by suggesting socialism and secret societies. It was not done by a German. The A, if you noticed, was printed somewhat after the German fashion. Now a real German invariably prints in the Latin character, so that we may safely say that this was not written by one, but by a clumsy imitator, who overdid his part. It was simply a ruse to divert inquiry into a wrong channel. I'm not going to tell you much more of the case, doctor. You know a conjurer gets no credit when once he has explained his trick, and if I show you too much of my method of working, you will come to the conclusion that I am a very ordinary individual after all."

"I shall never do that," I answered: "you have brought detection as near an exact science as it ever will be brought in this world.'

My companion flushed up with pleasure at my words and the earnest way in which I uttered them. I had already observed that he was as sensitive to flattery on the score of his art as any girl could be of her beauty.

"I'll tell you one other thing," he said. "Patent-leathers and Squaretoes came in the same cab, and they walked down the pathway together as friendly as possible-arm-in-arm, in all probability. When they got inside they walked up and down the roomor rather, Patent-leathers stood still while Square-toes walked up and down. I could read all that in the dust; and I could read that, as he walked, he grew more and more excited. That is shown by the increased length of his strides. He was talking all the while, and working himself up, no doubt, into a fury. Then the tragedy occurred. I've told you all I know myself, now, for the rest is mere surmise and conjecture. We have a good working basis, however, on which to start. We must hurry up, for I want to go to Halle's concert, to hear

Norman Neruda, this afternoon.' This conversation had occurred while our cab had been threading its way through a long succession of dingy

driver suddenly came to a stand. 'That's Audley court in there," he said, pointing to a narrow slit in the line of dead-colored brick. "You'll

find me here when you come back." Audley court was not an attractive locality. The narrow passage led us into a quadrangle paved with flags and lined by sordid dwellings. We picked our way among groups of dirty children and through lines of discolored linen until we came to No. 46, the door of which was decorated with a small slip of brass, on which the name Rance was engraved. On inquiry we found that the constable was in bed, and we were shown into a little front parlor, to await his coming.

He appeared presently, looking a little irritable at being disturbed in his slumbers. "I made my report at the office," he said.

Holmes took a half-sovereign from his pocket, and played with it pensively. "We thought that we should like to hear it all from your own lips," he said. "I shall be most happy to tell you anything I can," the constable an-

swered, with his eyes upon the little golden disk. "Just let us hear it all in your own

way, as it occurred." Rance sat down on the horse-hair

sofa and knitted his brows, as though determined not to omit anything in his narrative. "I'll tell it ye from the beginning,"

he said. "My time is from ten at night to six in the morning. At eleven there was a fight at the White Hart; but, bar that, all was quiet enough on the beat. At one o'clock it began to rain, and I met Harry Murcher-him who has the Holland Grove beat-and we stood together at the corner of Henrietta street a-talkin'. Presently - maybe about two, or a little after-I thought I would take a look round, and see that all was right down the Brixton road. It was precious dirty and lonely. Not a soul did I meet all the way down, though a cab or two went past me. I was a-strollin' down, thinkin' between ourselves how uncommon handy a four of gin hot would be, when suddenly a glint of a light caught my eye in the window of that same house. Now, I knew that them two houses in Lauriston gardens was empty on account of him that owns them, who won't have the drains seed to, though the very last tenant what lived in one of them died o' typhoid fever. I was knocked all in a heap, therefore, at seeing a light in the window, and I suspected as something was

wrong. When I got to the door-"You stopped, and then walked back to the garden gate," my companion interrupted. "What did you do that for?" Rance gave a violent jump, and stared at Sherlock Holmes with the utmost amazement upon his features.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TOO CORDIAL.

Her Friend Thought She Was Overdoing the Thing. At a sanitarium in New York the ut-

most cordiality is shown to arriving guests. As soon as a visitor sets foot over the threshold he is met by some one especially detailed for that duty, and made to feel "at home." One night, just before the carriage was due from the station, a patient was rallying the "receiver" in ordinary on the

"I don't think you have much to do." could one man compel another to take said she. "I'm sure I could go forward successfully tested on some of the and meet people just exactly as well, military lines in Germany. The system and I haven't had any practice, either!'

> "So I will," was the reply. "I'll try it to-night." "Ah, but there's nobody coming to-

> night!" Just then the carriage rolled up to the door, and both saw that a gentleman was seated within. The "receiv-

> er," who had been merely in jest, started forward with her usual alacrity, but the patient merrily held her "No," said she, "I'm going! Now

> watch me and and see if I'm cordial enough." She hastened forward with both

hands outstretched. She threw her tances at which all these warnings are arms about the gentleman's neck. She kissed him.
"Miss —," she said, turning back

to her shocked and astonished friend, who could hardly believe the evidence of her eyes, "allow me to introducemy husband!"-Youth's Companion.

A BIG BLOW.

If Left a Ship's Boat in a Very Bad Situation.

"That was a pretty big storm we had here the other day," said the old salt, as he filled his pipe out of his listener's bag of tobacco, "but, lawky, it wasn't a patch on the one I was in down off the mouth of the Amazon in 1853. I was first mate on the brig Betsy Black, an' we were ridin' at anchor just outside the mouth of the river when there came up the greatest blow you ever see. It lasted two days an' then the brig went to pieces, an' we had to take to small boats. Well, sir, the water it that river riz so rapidly that it seemed as if we was goin' up in a balloon when we got in our boats. We went up an' up, an' finally, as the wind was blowin' inshore, we went scootin' inland at a mile a minnit.

"The water was that high that there was no tellin' where we was. We slid along for half a day an' then the water began to go down just as fast's it riz. First thing we knew we were stuck in the top of a palm tree two hundred feet from the ground an' no tranches to climb down on."

"How did you get down?" asked the

listener, breathlessly.
"Why, our boat was one of these here canvas ones an' we simply turned it over, made a parachute of it an' came down nice as you please."-Buffalo

Miss Antique--I tried my best to persuade dear George to postpone our wedding until spring, but the foolish fel-

Ye Candid Friend.

low would not wait. Friend-He's not foolish at all, dear, You'll be still older then, you know .-

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-A new musical instrument is the outcome of many years of hard thinking by a Swedish electrician and musician. There is a frame and on it are hung a score of tuned bells, a series of steel bars struck by metallic hammers, a row of steel strings of necessary tension, a xylophone and a fraudulent bagpipe, made out of a bar of steel, and an electric current.

-There are now, it is said, 55 towns and cities in England which destroy their garbage and solid refuse by burning, and 570 furnaces are employed for this purpose. The latest utilization of this combination is for the lighting of towns by electricity, and from the success of the tests which have already been made in this direction many cities are contemplating the reduction of municipal expenses in this way. Improved systems of burning refuse are being proposed, and the latest of these. the Livet method, has been satifactorily tested in England. The refuse of the city of London is estimated to produce by this process over 87,818 horse power, at a total cost of \$707,495, whereas the cost with the best Laneashire boiler, burning coal and evaporating 10 pounds of water per pound of coal, would be \$3,995,715.

-The state railroad commissioners' office at Albany, N. Y., was flooded, it is said, with applications from motor inventors, asking for an opportunity to have their appliances tested in case a certain measure should meet with the approval of the legislature. This is an application from the Metropolitan Traction Co., of New York, to have the board of railroad commissioners act as judge to name the most practical electrie or other motive power for street railroads. The company offered a prize of \$50,000 for the railroad commission to award. As soon as the communication was received by the railroad commissioners asking them to act as judge it was submitted to the legislature, and was considered by the respective railroad committees of both houses.

-Prof. H. M. Ward's researches on the influences of light on bacteria have brought out some remarkable facts. Prof. Ward demonstrates conclusively that the naked are light may be used in hospitals or railway cars most effectively as a disinfectant, by reason of the effect of its rays upon bacteria. He has allowed the various rays of the spectrum to fall on films of gelatine or sugar containing spores of bacteria, and finds that, whether the spectrum is got from sun light or electric light, there is no perceptible action on the the aid of a cane only." spores of bacteria by the infra-red, red, orange or yellow rays, while all the blue and violet region. Broadly speaking, the injurious action begins at the blue end of the green, attains a maximum in the blue, and diminishes toward the ultra violet. With the electric light, quartz lenses and prisms had to be used in forming the spectrum, as the results with glass were feeble. This injurious influence of the blue rays extended far into the ultra violet. The intervention of a thin piece of glass resulted in cutting off a large proportion of effective rays.

-An unprecedented number of warning devices for railways has been patented within the past few months, with the prime object of preventing railway collisions. One of these, which is specially worthy of attention, has been "Very well," said the other; "try it." tricity. The circuits are so contrived that two trains traveling on the same rails, whether in the same or opposite directions, are warned of each other's position by the ringing of a bell on each locomotive, while, at the same time, the two engineers are brought into telephonic communication. The same thing occurs if one of the trains be stationary, so that if there is any break down on the line in front the engineer receives notice. The breaking away of a car or cars from the rear of a train is also notified both to the engineer and to the station which the train has last passed by; and the disgiven and received can be varied in such a manner as to provide either long or short "blocks," according to the requirements of the traffic. In fact, the system seems to have provided effectively against all ordinary contingencies, and its employment should greatly reduce the risks of railway travel.

His Goodness.

The woman's worthless husband had run away and one day a friend was talking to her about him.

"Where is he now?" was the inquiry. "In Canada." "What's he doing?" "No better, I understand."

"How long has it been since you heard from him direct?" "Five years." "Hain't he ever troubled you?"

"Oh, then he's as good as if he were dead?"

"No, hardly," replied the wife, houghtfully. "You know he is one of thoughtfully. "You know he is one of those kind of men who are never good as long as they are alive."-Detroit Free Press.

Nouvelles-Did you hear about Parker's engagement being broken?

Porquoi-No. What was the trouble? Nouvelles-Why, you see, just for a lark, he advertised as a "wealthy widower desiring to make the acquaintance of a refined young woman,

Porquoi-Well? Nouvelles-Well, just for a lark. Parker's flancee answered the ad. -

La Depends. Raynor-Let's see. How do you spell the word "dependent?"

Shyno-That depends. If you use it as an adjective you spell the last syllable "ent," and if you use it to describe one who depends or is depending on some one else you spell it "ant." Raynor-"Ant" goes. The fellow I'm

writing about depends on his aunt for a living -Chicago Tribune.

SOLSVILLE MIRACLE.

Restoration of Philander Hyde from Paralysis.

Helpless and Bed-Ridden-His Recovery from This Pitiable Condition-A Remarkable Narrative.

(From the Syracuse Standard.) During the past few months there have appeared in the columns of the Standard the particulars of a number of cures so remarkable as to justify the term miraculous. These cases were investigated and vouched for by the Albany Journal, the Detroit News, Albany Express and other papers whose rep-utation is a guarantee that the facts were as stated. Different schools of medicine and some of the brightest lights in the profession had treated these cases, unsuccessfully; and their recovery later on, therefore, and its means, have created a profound

sensation throughout the country.

The Standard has published the above accounts for what they were worth, and are happily able to supplement same to-day by an equally striking case near home. The case is over in Madison county, at Solsville, and the subject is Mr. Philander Hyde, who

told the reporter the following:
"I will be 70 in September. I was born in Brookfield, Madison county, where all my life was spent until recently, when, becoming helpless, I came to live with my daughter here. My life occupation has been that of a farmer. I was always well and rugged until two years ago last winter, when I had the grip. When it left me I had a sensation of numbness in my legs, which gradually grew to be stiff at the joints and very painful. I felt the stiffness in my feet first, and the pain and the stiffness extended to my knees and to my hip joints, and to the bowels and stomach, and prevented di-gestion. To move the bowels I was com-

pelled to take great quantities of castor oil.
"While I was in this condition, cold feelings would begin in my feet and streak up my legs to my back and would follow the whole length of my back bone. I could not sleep, I had no appetite, I become helpless. While in this condition I was treated by a number of prominent physicians. They did me no good. I soon became perfectly helpless and lost all power of motion even in my

"The physicians consulted pronounced father's case creeping paralysis," said Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, "and when we brought him home he had to be carried all the way in a bed. The doctors said they could only relieve the pain, and for the purpose he took a pint of whiskey a day for three months, and morphine in great quantities. When he began taking Pink Pills we stopped giving him morphine or any other medicine, and cut off all stimulants. In ten days after father began taking the pills, he could get out of bed and walk without assistance, and has continued to improve until now he walks about the house and the streets by

"Yes," said Mr. Hyde, "and the pain has gone out of my back and the numbness out spores are injured by the rays of the of my legs. I have no more chills, my digestion is good, and I have an excellent appetite." And then, after a pause, "But, ah, me, I am an old man; I have seen my best

petite." And then, after a pause, "But, ah, me, I am an old man; I have seen my best days, and cannot hope to recover my old vigor as a younger man might, but I am so thankful to have the use of my limbs and to be relieved of those dreadful pains."

Others in Solsville are taking Pink Pills, notably the mother of Abel Curtis, who is using them with satisfactory effect for rheumatism, and Mrs. Lippitt, wife of ex-Senator Lippitt, is using them with much benefit for nervous debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, and that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature,

from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature,
These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred.

IN AN UPPER BERTH.

Conspicuous Advantages of Being Near the "Why do I prefer an upper berth to a

ower in a sleeping-car?" repeated the drummer, as he counted out and swallowed six pellets without explaining whether they were for his liver or lungs.

"Yes, why?" queried the man who was felicitating himself on having secured lower No. 7. "Well, there are various reasons.

When I first began to travel, fifteen years ago, the wheel of a car on a train passing us flew off and killed a man in lower No. 6. The chap over him never got a scratch. Later on, a fellow threw a rock at the car, and it entered the window of lower No. 4 and broke the sleeper's thigh. Man over him never even woke up. Again, a car I was on ran over a lot of dynamite. Man in lower No. 7 was blown up with the floor and killed, but the man over him didn't even know that anything had happened. Once more, a man in a lower berth can be easily robbed, while one in an upper is seldom troubled. Last. but not least"-

"What?" was asked, as he paused. "I always undress, same as at a hotel. There's no telling when an accident may come. In case the car goes off, the upper berth is apt to close up, and you are thus secure from the gaze of the vulgar public until the porter can put up a tent alongside the track and get your clothes there and help you to dress. Modesty is my chief reason, but as all you fellows broke your necks to get lower berths, of course I can't expect you to understand or appreciate it;"-Detroit Free Press.

Married Into a Mean Family. Friend (to dentist)-How are you

coming on? Dentist-Not as well as I expected. I've been married now three weeks, and not one of my wife's relatives has been to me to have a tooth pulled .-

A Case in Point. Trotter-Do you believe that pleasant environments are necessary to

Texas Siftings.

achieve success in art? Barlow-By no means. I know an artist who has always lived in Chicago who does some really good work --Judge.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

CLEMENTS, Kans., April 16, '94. FRIEND TIMMONS: What does Coxey's army mean, anyhow? I should think that, in a country where protection has been taught to be the protection has been taught to be the protection has been taught to be the only salvation for the laborer, and after thirty years of actual protective laws, there should not be any dissatisfied laborers. Seemingly, though, there exists a sentiment among the laboring classes that there is something wrong in the "State of Denmark." as Shakespeare remarks in "Hamlet." Hamlet's mother censures her son by saying. "O Hamlet than the salvation of the saying." O Hamlet than the salvation of the saying. "O Hamlet than the salvation of the saying." Of Hamlet than the saying the sa mark." as Shakespeare remarks in "Hamlet." Hamlet's mother censures her son by saying: "O, Hamlet, thou has eleft my heart in twain!" (because he investigated the cause of his father's death. father's death, who had been murdered by his own brother's hirelings and with Hamlet's mother's knowl-

Exactly the same advice 1 give my
Republican brothers. Throw away
your prejudice against measures that
are proposed by other political bodies; throw away, in the first place,
your autagonistic feeling, that is bred
into your hearts against anything
that does not derive from your headquarters. Examine your hearts, extract all good thoughts and intentions
into the one half, concentrate all evil
into the other part and take Hamlet's
advice, throwing away that vile part
and returning to real conditions, while
living better with the pure other
half. I bear no hatred in my heart
against my fellowmen because we living better with the pure other half. I bear no hatred in my heart against my fellowmen, because we may politically believe differently, but I resolved to make it a part of my commission on earth to humbly con-tribute my "little" towards enlighten-ing myself as well as others.

Our Republican brothers still con-

tinue to preach the doctrine of high protection as a benefit for the laboring men, though our nation has pursued that policy for the last 30 odd years, we are confronting to-day the fact that an army of the unemployed, called "Coxey's Army," are tramping towards the Capitol, demanding labor towards the Capitol, demanding labor from the Government. Under ordinary circumstances I would call this crankism, but considering the effects of previous legislation, there is, at least, one fact substantiated, that during an area of thirty years of Republican legislation our American laborer has been so highly protected that the ends of this protection have not only been ruin to himself, but also an imperative restriction upon the wants and necessaries of everyday life.

It is possible that, while the protective system is in full operation, an army of tramps can be recruited! Where remain the benificiary features of the protective system?

Ly Heck, setting glass in jail John Shofe. repairing to furnaces court house. Made for county jail. J Huttle, made for require for county is Huttle, made for county jail. J Huttle, house. made for county jail. J Huttle, huttle,

Where remain the benificiary features of the protective system?

Allow me, friend Timmons, the question, whether this tramp army is the result of Republican legislation, or whether the Republican legislation is the result of tramp armiee? I firmly believe in the first version of the last sentence; and Coxey's army almost verifies the truth of the latter part. In extracting facts from delusions I arrive at the conclusion that, when an organized army of the unemployed tramp up to the capital of our grand Union, this is prima facie evigance.

H. Moore, one dozen brooms for court house.

Kansas City Wire and Iron company, office grating and labor, Clerk's office Crane & Co., blanks for county.

Geo. M. Hayden, clerk's term bill.

Diggam, part assessing Falls township.

T. Johnson, medical attendance poor farm.

M. W. Gilmore, salary superintendent poor farm.

E. Spencer, two milet cows for poor farm.

Simith Bros., light and fuel for court smooth. grand Union, this is prima facie evidence that the ends of our thirty years protective policy have not been

Mr. Coxey is evidently trying to press John Martin, defendant constable's Mr. Coxey is evidently trying to press his name before the public in order to sometime become a successful candidate for a good office, such as secretary of a bed bug extermination bureau. His logic, though, is based upon fiction and I hope some inventor will patent a machine that will exclude the establishment of said bed bug bureau.

Mr. Coxey and many other reform advocates had better teach economy than to exhaust their thinking capacities in delusions.

Mr. Coxey and his associate tramps are going to a body of men in Washington, that impossibly can listen to their demands. If the representatives

their demands. If the representatives of this tramp army cannot find work, refer them to the uncultivated publie domains of the west, where every one and millions more can make a good living by simply abandoning the tramp life and tilling the soil. But one of our most serious national diseases is the concentration of men into the cities. The farmer's son abandons the plow and seeks employment in town; the young lady rejects an earnest farm laborer, to give her hand and heart to a city dude, who never will provide, as the man in overalls plow-shoes would have done. This concentration towards the cities is a hindrance to social happiness. I presume that Coxey's army is recruited from such individuals and if, at their arrival at Washington, the government will simply ignore their presence. I shall rejoice in my heart.
Mr. Coxey and his associates have a legal remedy to change conditions through the ballot-box, and as long as they are in the minority, they simply have to submit and try again. Their public demonstration may, sooner than we think, give alarm to usurpation and war, and every well informed cit-izen knows that there is at present no

Mr. Coxey, the roasted pigeons that you expect at Washington, will surely not fly into your mouth, and the bed bug bureau will be headed by some sore headed Republican, to preserve at least "one" sample of nation-

Yours truly, A WESTERN MAN,

The finest Photos, finished in the latest styles, are now to be had at the Wigwam Photo Gallery, at Strong City. Cabinets from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. All work guaranteed.

Bills Allowed.

Lee Swope' same
Alex S. Hendry, same
J. M. Tuttle, merchandise for pauper.
P. M. Osman, same
F, B. Holcombe, coal for pauper
A M Conway, medical attendance prisoners

goods for pauper.
Geo McDonald, coal for same
Mt Newton, same
Lee & McNee, merchandise for same.
David Biggam, overseeing poor
W A Doyle, merchandise for pauper.
F T Johnson, medical attendance pauper.

CI Maule, merchandise for same. edge). And, in answer, Hamlet addresses his criminal mother: "O, throw away the worser part of it, and live the purer with the other half."

Exactly & Foreacre, coal for pauper Dr G Dary, medical attendance same. Er Deployle, medical attendance same. Dr Wm Rich, medical attendance same. Bs Wheeler & Co, meachandise same. F T Johnson, medical attendance same. Ww Rockwood, meats for same...

David Griffitts, expressage and postage B L Spence, making desk for clerk of David Griffitts, county treasurer's sal-

ary less fees.
W E Timmons, job printing.
White & Wilcox, same.
Wichita Eagle, blank books and supplies for county
Crane & Co, same
Strong City Advance, job printing...
Samuel Doddsworth, blank books and

supplies for county.

Mrs Jeremiah Harris, boarding pauper
David Griffitts, amonnt paid jurors Feb bayla Grinder, betterm.

Bert Dunlap, job printing for county.

H S Fritze, repairs for court house...

E P Grogan, labor on court yard...

L W Heck, setting glass in jail

John Shofe, repairing to furnaces court

F P Cochran, salary and fees county at-

dence that the ends of our thirty years protective policy have not been expedient. I wish such a policy and such legislation would be buried two and one-half miles north of the north pole.

Coxey's army is the direct product of past legislation. Individually, I denounce such a mode of procedure, because, to a certain extent, crankism is the moying power of this army.

Bert Dunlap, job printing for county.
Mary A Hawkins, redeeming double

assessment
W M Kyser, teachers examiner
G K Hagans, team hire...
Holsinger Hardware Co., repairs for 9 00 2 50 county..... Total RECAPITULATION. tepairing court house..... Poor fundLight and fuel

| 23 0 | Bridge fund | 587 0 | Books and stationery | 128 6 | Miscellaneous | 426 1 | Township and county officers' salaries and fees | 1,931 1 | Road fund | 515 | Court fund | 560 0 | Advertising | 82 5 | Roading prisoners | 118 6 | Roading prisoners | Boarding prisoners.....

Total \$4,592 52

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
County of Chase, SS.
I,M.K. Harman, County Clerk, in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, at their regular session of April 9th, 19th and 11th, 1894.
In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 18th day of April, 1894.



First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COURT ANT, April 5, 1894.

Publication Notice.

THE STATE OF KANSAS: To Samuel E. Prather, Ida Prather and J. F. Prather,

THE STATE OF KANSAS: To Samuel E. Prather, Ida Prather and J. F. Prather, greeting:
You are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Henry InMasche as co-defendant, by The Illinois National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, plaintiff.

This summons is to require you to answer the amended petition filed by the said plaintiff, in the clerk's office of the Chase County District Court, in the State of Kansas, on or before the I'th day of May, 1894, or said amended petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the reformation and foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed December 4th, 1891, by the said Samuel E. Prather and Ida Prather on the following lands and tenements situated in said county of Chase and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in Vol. U, at page 272, and described as follows: An undivided one-half interest in and to the following-described property: Section eight; the north half of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15); section sixteen (16); the cast half of section seventeen (17); the southeast quarter of section nineteen (19); the southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21); all in township nineteen (19), range nine (9), and the prayer of said amended petition is that the said plaintiff may have judgment against the said defendant Samuel Prather for the sun of \$6000, with interest at the said defendant Samuel Prather for the sun of \$6000, with interest at Sper cent. from the 30th day of June, 1893, and the further sum of \$5000, with interest at Sper cent. from the 30th day of June, 1893, and the further sum of \$5000, with interest at Sper cent. from the 30th day of June, 1893, and the said defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming under them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all interest, right, lien and equity of redemption in, to or on said land, and that said land may be sold according to law, and the proceeds brought into court and applied to the payment of: 1st, The taxes due and payable on said of this action; 3rd, The costs a

such other and the said court, and equitable.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Fallsin the said county of Chase, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1894.

GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk.

ROSSINGTON, SMITH & ALLEN,

[L. S.] Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Seven Magazines in One!

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

'Wide Awake" now Mergedin it

Enlarged by 200 Additional Pages in the Volume Everything Illustrated.

OF all publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge, is unquestionably the best. It has been praised by the press and the people of two continents,—its circulation is unprecedented among magazines for young folks. Beginning with the number for November, 1893, it is enlarged by the addition of about 200 pages in the volume, and for 1893-4 it will have the greatest program in its history, insoluding

NATURAL HISTORY SERIES, brilliantly illustrated, describing the quadrupeds of North America in a popular way, by W. T. Hornaday, recently Chief Taxidermist of the U. S. National Museum;

"TOM SAWYER ABROAD,"
A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN,

in which the great humorist's famous crea-tions, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a fly-

by Brander Matthews, setting forth in clear by Brander Matthews, setting forth in cear and simple form the main biographical facts and the chief literary qualities of famous men in American literature, including Irv-ing, Cooper, Bryant, Hawthoru, Emerson, Lowell, etc;

AMERICAN AUTHORS,

STORIES OF INDIA BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

When Rudyard Kipling was a boy in India he used to read ST. NICHOLAS, and now he takes his turn at bringing delight to the thousands of young folk who read it to-day. He has written for ST. NICHOLAS a series of remarkable stories of boy and girl life in the tax stories of the jungle and with animals.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF WILD LIFE,"

by Dr. Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and a graduate of a white man's col-lege (Dartmouth); a description of Indian life,—in camp and on the war-path,—de-scribed from the inside. A novelty in litera-ture.

PAPERS ON THE COVERNMENT.

"How Money is Made" (the Mint), "How the Treasury is Guarded," "How the Gov-ernment Promotes Ingenuity" (the Patent Office), "The Dead-Letter Office," "With the West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

SERIAL STORIES BY

HOWARD PYLE, FRANCES COURTENAY BAYLOR, JAMES OTIS, MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL AND THE AUTHOR OF 'LADY JANE.

THE FAMOUS "BROWNIES,"

by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of ST. NICHOLAS.

Are you going to have ST, NICHOLAS in your home in '91? New subscriptions should begin with November. The price of ST, NICHOLAS is \$3.00 a year. Everything in it is illustrated Subscribe through booksellers or newsdealers, or remit to the publishers by check, draft, money-order or express-order. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

The Century Co., 33 E. 17th St, N. Y Write for the "Miniature St. Nichol/ss," free.

The Portfolios of the MAGIC CITY

are printed in Natural Photographic Colors, which gives to the Illustrations a softness and marvelous beauty of finish never attained by any other publication. The Complete Series (16 numbers) will constitute a Large and Beauti ful Oblong Volume, 11x13 3-4 inches. Ilustrated with

over 300 Grand Views, SPECIALLY REPRESENTING All the Principal Buildings. Great

Paintings. Foreign and State Buildings. Celebrated Statuary. General Views.. Complete Views of the Art Gallery. Interior Views. Character Sketches on the Midways. Architectural Details.

Curious Foreign Types. And all the Grand and Wonderful Features of the Great World's Fair, made at the height of the Splendor of the World's Exposition,

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On receipt of a 1 lb. Cap Sheaf Soda verapper and ten cents, we will mail one number, or 16 wrappers and \$1.60 will secure the complete set. Address

Tabules. Ripans

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

f you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES. are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL PISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

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A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

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Hardware, Stoves. Tinware, Farm

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KANSAS

OUR PEDIGREE STOCK & PETIGREE SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SEED CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock or Gardening.

No others need apply.

Have You a Bird Dog?

Machinery,

The Amateur Trainer -Force System Without the Whip-

BY ED. F. HABERLEIN A Practical Trainer of Thirty Years' Ex-

perience), has just been published and should be in the hands of every owner of a bird dog, whether TRAINED OF UNTRAINED. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

FREE! FREE!!

Lock Box 1115, McPherson. Kans. Please mention this paper

Our Little Men and Women.

The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading. "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES,"

"A DOZEN GOOD TIMES,"
by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about
some exceptionally bright, merry children.
Margaret Johuson will make the charming
pictures.
Clinton Scollard will contribute verses for
home reading and to "speak" in school.
Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity.
Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural
History wonders.

OUR KINDERCARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's it eautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.

Sample copies for two cents in stamps. Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

D. LOTHER COMPANY, Publishers,

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

BABYLAND.

THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE.
DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING. Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures

in telenty.

A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contribute by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MACIC CHEST.

During 1894 there will be given to all sub-

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

The Christ Child,
The First Bluebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
The Thanksgiving Story

The color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room.

Sample back number free.

Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.

D. LOTROP COMPANY,

Publishers, Boston, Mass.

WM. BLOSSER

is now located at the old Wisherd stand, and will keep on hand a full

Confectioneries, Cigars and Tobacco, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Canned Goods.

> OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.



I take my meals at Bauerle's lunch counter. MEALS AT ALL HOURS, AT BAUERLE'S.

THE PANSY

announces many new and important features.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the Work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by helpful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. Cne is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Home Circle." Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

VIRA'S MOTTO,

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.

Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.

The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this year. Elizabeth Abbott
will prepare interesting papers.

An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Erdeavor Societies and Sundayschools. Schools.

The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.

BABY'S CORNER,

will be continued. So will the stories about will be continued. So will the source animals, pets, etc.

THE PANSY is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-11

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Will practice in all State and Federal flice over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

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PHYSICIANS.

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OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office,

BROADWAY. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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ment giving you all the particulars. TRUE & CO., Box 400,

Augusta, Maine.

WAIT FOR NEW GOODS.

Geo. B. Carson has bought the entire Stock of goods lately owned by Carson & Sanders and will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Carson started for the eastern markets last week and in a short time will have a full stock of seasonable goods.

WAIT FOR THE NEW DRESS GOODS.

We will have the latest and the best. We will continue to make the lowest possible prices and hope to have a continuance of the patronage of all our old customers, and to those who have not dealt with us we ask them to come in, see our goods and compare prices. If you do this we are satisfied that we can make you our customers.

Yours respectfully,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

the Thuse County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; af-er three montus, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, or six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

| WEST. Mex.x Cal x Den. x Col.x T | pm pm pm pm a m | 8affordyllle. 652 607 216 242 | Ellinor... 657 613 222 248 | Strong... 704 621 228 310 | Evans... 711 627 236 319 | Elmdale... 715 631 240 324 | Clements... 726 643 251 310 | Cedar Grove 735 650 259 350 |

Gladstone...... Bazaar........ WEST.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

M. H. Curts is playing "The Cashier" at Hutchinson.

agent at Saffordville. Mr. and Mrs. E. Spurgeon left, last brothers.

week, for Oklahoma.

will begin next Tuesday.

zette, was in town, Tuesday. E. W. Ellis is now at Emporia, and

is working in the Tidings office.

A Camp of Modern Woodmen will be organized at Clements, May 2.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Born, on Saturday, March 31, 1894,

A drop curtain has been put to the awning in front of the Eureka House. J. M. Kerr returned home, Tuesday, from a trip in the North and

It will pay you to examine the Car-pets at Gruwell's before buying elsewhere.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City. was down in Texas, last week, on Karl E. Kuhl is now clerking in

the postoffice, vice Fred. J. Jenson,

Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

J. M. Kerr has had a stone side. walk put down in front of his resi-

dence property. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

of our High school.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock took August

at Osawatomie, Monday. Mrs. M. H. Lewis, of Strong City, left, Tuesday night, for a visit to relatives in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. John Whalen, of Strong City, has been quite sick for some time past, but she is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M Ross, of Kansas City, have been visiting their friends in Strong City, this and last week.

Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, visited

Gruwell is closing out his Wall who are now visiting at Paper. If you should need any, don't Rettiger's, at Strong City. forget this. It will save you money

I will knock any one's prices in the sired that every member of the Committee be present, as business of imstrong City, Kans.

H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, and A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, have gone to Texas to buy cattle for graz-

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging.

Excepting peaches, the fruit has not been killed in these parts; and there will be a few peaches if they are not killed later on.

James Hays, of Bazaar, having sold his farm on South Fork, to Chas. F.

Emporia, the Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets at one and one-third fare on May 1st, good returning on May 2d.

Pass. Frt. Mixed Green, have many bargains in the ever. He wishes us to ask our readdress goods line, as also in other lines, ers not to purchase anything in the which you would do well to call and line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or

he May term of the District Court town, and the children of Joseph les, last week. The next and last of the course of

lectures given for the benefit of the High school library will be delivered by President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the State University.

The Odd Fellows of Chase county are making preparations to celebrate Born, on Saturday, March 31, 1894, the anniversary of the order, on the to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lovecamp, a son. 26th instant, with an extensive demonstration in this city.

H. F. Gillett has bought of Mrs. County Clerk M. K. Harman and Robison her residence property west nurse. In the meantime the man was his children are having the measles. of his store, also the old school-house well kept under shelter and protected site, and Mrs. Robison intends moving to Ohio, this summer.

at the Eureka House for a short time.

convention.

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

Matfield Green.

Miss Lizzie Madden, of Matfield Green, is attending the spring term

Green, is attending the spring term

Miss Lizzie Madden, of Matfield Green, is attending the spring term

Children should be very careful in playing out of doors. playing out of doors.

Street Commissioner J. B. Davis Dow, adjudged insane, to the asylum, has a force of men and teams at work, In fact, if you were at the Fair, this this week, grading and fixing up book will recall to your mind the this week, grading and fixing up the streets and crossings at and in the vicinity of the corners of Second and Vine, and Second and Mulberry bition of the handy craft and re-

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-get-ter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust:

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks. Mark Hackett, of Lawrence, visited at the home of his parents, south of this city, the fore part of last week.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee Talkington & Son, of Matfield will be held at the COURANT office, at Green, have a large stock of hats 1 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday, April which they wish to close out at cost. 28th, instant, and it is earnestly de-

gone to Texas to buy cattle for grazing.

J. I. Hey, having accepted a position with Adare, Petty & Co., in
Strong City, has again located in that
place.

Strong City has again located in that
place.

Strong City has again located in that
place.

Strong City to Have One Cost
\$200 per 13. Apply at the Courant

Ing That Amount.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Street Railway, hanging.

Mrs. George Muntz, of Cleveland,
Ohio, arrived here, yesterday morning, for a visit at her old home on
Prairie Hill.

Excepting peaches, the fruit has Alexander, Directors.

Rolly Watson left, yesterday, on the steamer Point Loma, for San Francisco, on his way to his home in the east. While here Rolly made

30, 1894. while at San Francisco.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of the company's lots a few yards west and used as a freight country when producers in every indicating the continuous of the located on the site of the present depot and the latter remains on their bicycles in an hour and forty-five minutes, and came back on the trainberry been formable. The same turnous and horses to be had and no doubt will receive a fair share of the public participating tickets at one and one-third fare on May 1st, good returning on May 2d.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, in forms us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than dress goods line, as also in other lines, in forms and contained and contai his farm on South Fork, to Chas. F.
Hays, will, as soon as he can get
ready, move to Ashland, Oregon.

D. K. Cartter and Fred H. Kerr
went to Emporia, yesterday, on their
bicycles in an hour and forty-five
minutes, and came back on the train.

For Sells & Rentfrow's circus at

Beased the White & Rettiger lots on Cottonwood Avenue, in Strong, for a term of years, on which he commenced, yesterday, the erection of a commodive selection last Tuesday of the locations.

The water tank has been proposed in the locations of the public parameters of the public parameters of the public parameters.

The water tank has been proposed distance northwest. Two large water distance northwest. Two large water distance northwest.

M. H. Curts is playing "The Casher" at Hutchinson.

George Jernigan is again station igent at Saffordville.

Massey.

R. C. Richards, of Kinsley, brother of Chicago, where the small pox is now raging in an epidemic form, got off a freight train, at Strong City, last rived here, Tuesday, on a visit to his brothers. morning, he hunted up Dr. G. Dary, The family of E. C. Childs, west of telling the Doctor he was sick, and town, and the children of Joseph Dr. Dary referred him to Dr. F. Johnill begin next Tuesday.

W. Y. Morgan, of the Emporia Ga.

Steubenhofer who lives across the son, the County Physician, who took the man in charge, and, thinking he the man in charge, and, thinking he 1:45, p. m.—Devotional exercises, conhad symptoms of small pox, informed Township Trustee David Biggam of 2:00, p. m .the fact, and a consultation with J. F. Kirker, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners was soon had. and arrangements were at once made 2:30, p. m. to remove the man to the Poor Farm, and Mr. Kirker immediately proceeded to Elmdale and had men put to work erecting a temporary building for the invalid, which was completed about midnight, and the patient placed therein, with Philip Hornberger as from the outside elements. The Doctors were not sure it was a case Mr. and Mrs. Riley M. Funk, of of small pox as the disease had not Sharp's creek, both of whom have sufficiently developed itself, but it been very sick in the past two weeks, was thought best, as a precautionary 3:30, p. m.—Election of officers.

measure, to take charge of the man 3:45, p. m.—Class exercises, conductas stated, and render him that assist—

d by Mrs. L. Williams. At the meeting of the Republican ance of which he stood so much in County Central Committee, held in the parlors of Central Hotel, last Saturday, a convention was called for June 2, to elect delegates to the State convention. Part Thirteen of "The Book of the Geo. B. Carson, having purchased Fair" is before us, and it holds up the interests of his partners, John B. the excellent reputation of this reand W. W. Sanders, in the store of markable book which is now being carson & Sanders, left, Saturday published by The Bancroft Company, night, to lay in a stock of spring and at Chicago and San Francisco, in

summer goods.

On Tuesday of last week, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A.

twenty-five parts, at one dollar per only from Fal chase county. nir of that most wonderful of Fairs, the World's Columbian Exposition. sources of all the nations and countries of this mundane sphere, it will give you the most perfect idea of what was to be seen there of any pub-Thos. H. Grisham left, last Friday morning, for York, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C., on business.

Left, Cleveland Day; name, Gold Dust: what was to be seen there of any publication that is now being printed about the World's Fair. The book before us tells of the mines and minloom for your children, and, therewho are now visiting at Mr. David fore, every one who is the head of a family, and feels able to subscribe for be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15

EGGS FOR SALE.—Eggs from thoroughbred Black Langshans, Partridge Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, Single and Rose Comb Rrown Leghorns, S. C. White Leg-

\$43.00

OTHER COSTLY IMPTOVEMENTS.

Hon. Avery Turner, Division Superintendent of the Santa Fe. was here, Tuesday, and in conversation with the *Derrick* man, imparted to us important information, one thing that concerns our people most of all, was that the company was making preparations as rapidly as possible for the removal of the much-talked-of freight trains to Strong. And another, that numerous friends among the young people, who will regret his departure.

—Elma (Washington) Chronic'e, March have insured them \$1,000 in cash to-Rolly took in the Mid Winter Fair while at San Francisco.

LA Control of St. March base insured them \$1,000 in cash toward the building of the depot, providing it be of stone. Mr. Turner says it will be located on the site of

work enlarging and remodeling the stockyards on land donated by Capt. B. Lantry.

G. Patten. ducted by Rev. Somers. -Reports of Sunday schools. Appointment of Committees on Nomina-

tions and Resolutions. -Importance of Sunday school work. Rev. H. Mills. 2:45, p. m.-What are the essential

3:30, p. m. The sphere and limits of lesson helps. Mrs. M. Patten. 3:15, p. m.-A brief history of Sunday schools. Rev. J. M.

Question drawer, Miss Jennie Shaft.

EVENING SESSION. 7:30, p. m.-Praise service, conducted by E. Holmes. 8:00, p. m.—Relation of Sunday and

secular schools, by Prof. T. Perry.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVEN-

The annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School Association Excell, of Chicago, and Dr. Heisler, me, free of charge for such services.

of Denver.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

Rates as applied for are one fare for the round trip. Wichita is get-ting ready for a thousand delegates This county is entitled to as many delegates as it has Sunday schools.

family, and feels able to subscribe for it, should do so at once, as the edition may be exhausted before they try to get the book. Address, The Bancroft Co., Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

You have twenty different styles of Carnet to choose from at Gruwell's.

be held in Cottonwood Falls, May 15 and 16, a success, are requested to meet in the court room, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 25, 1894:
R. M. Carr. R. M. Johnston (2).
All the above remaining uncalled for, May 9, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. Timmons, P. M.

CEO. B. CARSON.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, S31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$60. Surreys. \$65 to \$60 same as sell for \$500 to \$100. Yop Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$5. Photons, \$66 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. EUCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHEMILE. No. 37. Surrey Harness. \$23.50

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.

Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

Died, at 2 o'clock, a. m., Monday, April 23, 1894, of measles and lung fever, Clarence Massey, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Massey.

R. C. Richards, of Kinsley, brother of M. A. Richards, of this city, and of W. P. Pichards, of this city, and converged with the sent 4 cents of the candid opinion of a great many of our citizens that the Santa fee intends to do much for Strong City and Chase county, and as fast as their means will allow.—Strong City blast was fired, at a depth of 107 feet, and, Saturday morning, when of Chicago, where the small pox is now raging in an epidemic form, got the condid opinion of a great many of our citizens that the Santa fee intends to do much for Strong City and Chase county, and as fast as their means will allow.—Strong City blast was fired, at a depth of 107 feet, and, Saturday morning, when of Chicago, where the small pox is now raging in an epidemic form, got they found the water covered with the condid opinion of a great many of our citizens that the Santa feet intends to do much for Strong City and Chase county, and as fast as their means will allow.—Strong City blast was fired, at a depth of 107 feet, and, Saturday morning, when the men went to clean out the debris, they found the water covered with the condid opinion of a great many of our citizens that the Santa feet in the well which is being sunk deeper, at the quarry of Rettiger teachers' certificates will be held at the school-house, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Saturday April 28, 1894, beleaded to the condition of a great many of our citizens that the Santa feet of the school-house, Cottonwood Falls, the sch A COAL OIL FIND. The Falls Township Sunday School Convention will be held in the M. E. church, Strong City, Tuesday, May 1st. PROGRAM.

PROGRAM.

1:30, p. m.—Song service led by W.

The Falls Township Sunday School crude petroleum. Experienced oil men have always expressed the belief the building of a double arch bridge across that oil existed in these parts, and this find shows that their belief was well grounded; but whether or not the find will now remains for capital to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Song service led by W. find will pay remains for capital to investigate.

Y. P. S. C. E. RALLY.

A county rally of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Strong City, on Thursday, April 26, at 2 p. m., and in the evening. An interesting program is being arranged, consisting of topics relating to the work. Every Endeavorite, every Sunday school worker qualifications of a suc and every person interested in Chriscessful Sunday school tian work is invited and urged to be worker? By. Rev. C. C. present. A prominent State worker P. C. JEFFREY, will be present.

County President. CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy postage and we will mail you one copy the containing the Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. An Address: Popular Music Monthly. Indianapolis Ind.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.

Secular schools, by Prof.
T. Perry.

8:20, p. m.—Address to parents, by Rev. Thos. Lidzy.

We hope to see every one interested in Sunday school work present, not only from Falls township, but from Chase county.

By Order of Com.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVEN
Me will send 1:3 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you seed 10 cents for three months' subscription to American Nation, our charming illustrated magazibe. The music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra ra Boom de siy. I Whistle and Waitfor Katie, After the Ball, Comiades, Little Annie Rooney, Old Bird of Joy, Old Madrid, and 155 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver, You will be delighted. Address, American Nation Co, 172 Pearl St, Boston, Mass.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDEOF GOLD CURE

will be held this year at Wichita, for drunkenness and opium and to May 8th, 9th and 10th. Among other bacco habit. Any person wishing to noted workers to be present are Dr. be cured of either of the above dis-Vincent and Dr. Duncan, of New eases can call at my office, at Safford York; Prof. Greenwood and Dr. Jesse ville, Kans., and receive all the infor-Bowman Young, of St. Louis; Prof. mation in regard to these cures from

FOR BALE. A blacksmith shop-stone building

Matfield Green, Chase County, Ks.

John B. Wilcox, of the Strong City
Detrick, visited his old home at Council Grove, the latter part of last week, returning home, on Saturday, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. F. B. Wilcox, of the Strong City
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Detrick, visited his old home at Council Grove, the latter part of last week, returning home, on Saturday, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. F. B. Wilcox, of the Strong City of the fish and fisheries of this and other information apply to Jesse F. Shaft, County Secretary, Clements, or to J. F. Drake, Topeka.

NOTICE TO WOMEN.

NOTICE TO WOMEN. 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LETTER LIST.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COMMITTEE

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

to be accompanied by a forfelt of \$50 deposit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

witness my hand and official seal, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1824.

M. K. HARMAN. [SEAL.] "Its place at the head of all popular periodicals published in the English

language is no longer disputed anywhere."-ALBANY ARGUS.

THE CENTURY MACAZINE

IN 1894.
THE GREATEST OF ALL THE MAGAZINES.
2000 PAGES OF THE BEST LITERATURE. 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

> A NEW NOVEL BY MARK TWAIN.

The most dramatic story ever written by America's greatest humorist. Like several of Mark Twain's stories, it has for its scene a steamboat town on the Mississppi River forty years ago. "Pudd'nhead Wilson," a hardheaded country lawyer, the hero of the story, furnishes much of the fun that one naturally expects to find in a work by the author of "Innocents Abroad," but he appears in quite another light in the murder trial which forms the thrilling climax of the story. The plot introduces a novel and ingenious employment of science in the detection of crime, and the characters are well drawn and their every action is interesting. THE CENTURY will contain A SERIES OF SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF

THE OLD DUTCH MASTERS; MUNTING OF FIERCE CAME: ARTISTS' ADVENTURES.

leading American artists, with their own illustrations: Articles descriptive of IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS all the great continents, including the adventures of two young Americans who

traversed Asia on bicycles; A novel series on TRAMPING WITH TRAMPS: How a young man, disguised as a tramp, rayeled over America and learned all the ecrets of the "profession;" MPORTANT PAPERS ON MUSIC

by the greatest living composers and musicians; unpublished essays by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL;

Short stories and novelettes by all the leading story writers, essays on timely subjects, humor and fun in the "Lighter Vein" department, etc., etc. The CREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER contains a sermon by Philips Brooks, seven complete stories, a magnificent array of full-page engravings, a new picture of General Grant, letters from Edwin Booth, etc.

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The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York. Write for a "Miniature Century." free

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

[These "Studies" aim to give everybody's dens about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a ideas about taxation (not tariff). They agitate a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seek for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.]

CHARITY OR REFORM.

An Answer to a Request For a Contri-

I have received a circular asking for support for your benevolent work. I Voice. have great sympathy with any one who is actually doing something to better the condition of things, and have no desire either to question his motives or to cavil at his methods, having the least possible patience with those who confine their efforts to finding fault with what others do.

I am sorry, however, that I can not contribute to your cause, because it appears to me that even were all such praiseworthy efforts entirely successful, they would only suppress some of the symptoms of the social disease. think for instance that, where there is a constant and pressing demand, whether for liquor on Sunday or for the gratification of the passions, there is certain to be a supply. That if there is a spring of corruption it can not forever be staunched or bottled up. It appears to me, that, whilst the conditions under which the great majority of our fellow men live preclude them from obtaining or incapacitate them from enjoving pleasures higher than those of drink and lust, the drink and means of gratification will surely be found.

I fear that where men are prevented from drawing an honest livelihood from the soil, from which all riches come, they will try to get a livelihood by preying on society in one form or another. And the mass of those who do wrong, who, whether disreputable or respected, pander to vice or commit crime, will go unpunished. To elect good men to office will do little good, for if we would cure the causes which make corruption inevitable we must make men so independent and selfrespecting that they will not, directly or indirectly, sell their votes or their office-either for money as in America, or for place and honor as in England.

It is useless to harry those miserable women, rich or poor, because were you to-day to suppress every one in that nefarious business a fresh crop would be on hand to-morrow. It must be so as long as ungratified tastes and poverty, with the consequent impossibility of early marriages, raise up on the one hand a supply of prostitutes and on the other a class of men who only through them can satisfy their natural appe-

tites. As long as men are shut out from work, by speculation in the opportunities which nature offers for employ- the United States in 1890 (the last year ment, the larger part of the men must the statistics of which are accessible to be miserable, degraded and incapable

of the higher pleasures. as to preserve private rent and the 'system' based upon it. Were all the taxes, which are now borne in the main States treasury instead of into the by the very poorest, raised upon the site value of the land alone, whether it frayed the total expenses of carrying was used or not, so that all the re- on the federal government, and left the delay in repealing the McKinley sources of the land would be utilized to more than \$80,000,000 besides for public bill. As the republicans wish to win employ men, instead of being kept idle, improvements. And that is only one more victories they are resolved to per-I think that we would bring about such item among the gifts of nature. - J conditions as would on the one hand McCreery, in National Economist incline men to abandon the lower gratfication, because with prosperity the higher would be within their reach. and on the other hand would create such a self-reliant public as would produce an honest administration of such laws as we have.

Since I then give all that I can spare to the promotion of this, which seems to be a radical reform, I, for myself am unable to join with you in your work in any of its branches.

With best wishes for your success in finding and attacking the roots of evil,

I am yours, etc.

The Christian Patriot editorially remarks in regard to this article: best charity was pointed out in the article by Mr. Bolton Hall republished in our last issue. It is to abolish the need of charity-except some kindly acts of love as one relation shows to another. words of encouragement, good advice, temporary loans, gifts of affection. To do this is the work of the Patriot."

DON'T STOP IT.

Even for Tax Heresy. Every man has a right to take a paper or to stop it, for any reason or for no reason at all. It's a free countryin that respect. But at the same time there is a certain responsibility attaching to all actions, even to so trivial a one as stopping a paper because the editor says something one doesn't agree with. There is complaint that newspaper editors lack fearlessness and honesty; that newspapers are too generally mere partisan organs that disregard the claims of truth and justice when political interests are at stake. There is too much truth in the charge; but let us ask how it is possible for a fearless, honest, outspoken journal to live if every man is to cry "Stop my paper," whenever he reads something that does not accord with his views? The men who insist that the paper they read shall never say anything contrary to their views are the ones who are in large measure responsible for the craven cowardliness and the weathercock propensities of modern journalism. One of two things is absolutely necessary. Either a paper must be a namby-pamby sheet that has no opinions whatever about important events, or else its readers must make up their minds that a difference of opinion is not sufficient reason for stopping the paper. If all the readers insist on it that everything said must accord with their views, then the edltor must say nothing except on the one subject on which they all agree, and the public must be left for light on current events to bitter partisan papers. In a community composed entirely of these "Stop my paper" people try" of moonshining receive additional in contested election cases. - Albany Wine independent journalism would be encouragement.

an impossibility. When you are consinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. When some other paper gives you more of value, stop it, but don't stop a paper that you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising and clean, simply because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours, or somebody else's; for if you do you are putting a premium on insincere journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what strongest. They are among the legitihe honestly believes to be the truth .-

Like Tax Legislation.

The binding twine act is an excellent example of the effort to cure all human ills by the sovereign specific of a legislative "Be it enacted." It is a species of the worst class of legislation, that curses this and every other state, especially in the West. It is an effort after the unattainable. This law provides that every dealer in binding twine must have a label on each ball of twine, telling the material of which the string is composed, and the true weight of each separate ball. Bear in mind each ball must have that kind of a label. I might add that there is no provision against the label telling a lie. It can both lie about weight and material, and this act is powerless, but the label must be there telling its story. I don't know the history of this particular act, but I have no doubt that its history would be the history of a large mass of the laws of our state. Some man was, or imagined he was, cheated by his merchant in his binding twine once on a time. The twine was under weight and the string was not of the material he supposed. What does he do? Change merchants, as you or I do when we think ourselves cheated? No! He goes to the legislature, and because one dealer has done wrong, all dealers must bear this additional burden, and the price be correspondingly increased to every consumer. This law is a small matter, but one of the worst samples of the tendency of our people towards paternalism in our government. A government is expected to do everything, the individual nothing. Do we have hard times, are crops bad, is money scarce, is business dull? Let us have some new laws. Does my neighbor cheat me? I'll hit him with a legislative "Be it enacted." And so our statutes have become "A wilderness of single instances."

M. A. Norris, Youngstown, O.

A New Way to Raise Revenue The official statistics of Michigan (labor commissioner's report) fix the value of stumpage in that state at \$3.11 per thousand. If we accept a figure lower than any of those above claimed to be just-say \$3 a thousandthe income from that source alone, from "stumpage" for the timber cut in me), would have been \$406,346,300, The expenses for carrying on the It is you and I who shut them out, so United States government that year were \$318,040,717. The stumpage from lumber alone, if paid into the United pockets of capitalists, would have de-

> Should Be Taxed Neither Here Nor in England.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, of a total United States export of agricultural products amounting to \$615,000,000, no less than 75 per cent. was taken by Great Britain. In the previous year the enormous total of \$800,000,000 was reached, of which 78 per cent. found its way to the ports of the old country. Upon this vast trade the welfare of agriculture, which acts and reacts upon the whole fabric of national prosperity, must mainly depend.

England's Experience.

In 1873 Lord Rosebery came forward as the patron and champion of the British horse. He made a brilliant speech on the degeneracy of that noble animal, and got a commission appointed, of which he was the head, to examine into the subject and devise ways and means of improving the breed. One of the results of that commission's work was the remission of the tax on horses.

Free of Taxes.

Treudenstadt is a small town in Germany, whose people were wise enough to retain as a public possession some pits of valuable fire-clay within its boundaries, and who are now not only free of all taxes, but are in the enjoyment of a revenue as the result.

Why Tax Interest? Interest is the hire of money. It is what a man pays because it is worth more to him to have certain things now than to wait for them. To this is added a premium to cover the risk of

insurance. A Rent You Can't Tax. Doctor—By my treatment I have given you a new lease of life.

Patient-Yes; but you'll admit that

you charge high rent. - Chicago Record.

the loan. That part is properly only

This Comes Out of the Workers Too. The cost of a first-class battleship, carrying 6,000 men, is about \$5,000,000.

Wobbley-Wot's de news in de pa-

Wag-De income tax is likely to become a law.

Wobbley-Well, then de sooner we emigrate to Canada de better, becuz everybody'll get so poor dere won't be anybody left to beg from.

When does the income tax hurt the most?

When you step on it. Moral: Don't jump on the tacks.

THE tax on whisky is to be raised to shame when they protest against any \$1.20 a gallon. Thus does the "indus-

CRIMES OF PROTECTION.

McKinleyism the Curse of Honest American Labor.

There is a repetition of history in the story of riot and bloodshed that comes from the coke regions of Pennsylvania. Its proportions are less formidable than those of the uprising at Homestead, in the Hocking Valley and in the coal regions of Tennessee; but it springs from the same causes and is illustrative of the same evils. It is not a mere coincidence that all these deplorable affairs occur in sections of the country where the privileges of protection are greatest and the support of McKinleyism is mate fruits of that nefarious system; inseparable from its active existence. Where it professes to operate for the good of the "poor workingman" and is maintained especially for the amelioration of his condition, is where he suffers most from grinding poverty and all the train of evil that troop in its McKinleyism has been the curse of

honest American labor. Duty has been exacted upon every imported article entering into our manufactured products except the most important one of labor. That has passed our ports free. It has come in cargoes at the expense and solicitation of protected American capital. The lowest and cheapest order of pauper European labor has been imported to operate our mines and do the rougher work of our furnaces, coke overs and other "infant" industries. Without sympathy for our institutions, ignorant, brutal and content with far less than will meet the requirements of a self-respecting workman in our own country, these free importations have worked for far less than a good man should receive and the protected barons well afford to pay. Cheap labor and swollen profits taken from the consumers under the special privileges of protection, stimulated production beyond the demands of a restricted market, concentrated more labor at the centers of production than could be maintained in employment, the inevitable result appearing in enforced idleness of many and less than a living scale of wages for the rest. This has been the history of the great strikes in this country and will continue to be until our tariff laws are made for the entire nation and not for the favored few, whose enormous wealth

enabled to secure. Strikes were comparatively unknown before the high protective system was put into effect by the republican party. Up to that time the wealth of the people was more equitably distributed, individual effort was not crushed out by the ruthless power of combination, and the man who was willing to work was assured of the comforts which a country like this should afford to all its citizens. The deplorable change has been wrought by misguided tariff legislation, and the happier conditions thus sacrificed will be restored by wiping out the laws responsible for McKinley-

thrives upon the legislation which it is

ism. - Detroit Free Press. AGAINST BUSINESS.

Republican Maladministration Recoiling Upon the Democracy.

The country is now reaping the logical effects of the recent republican victories. These victories are accepted as the consequences of hard times and petuate the hard times and continue the delay as far as they can. This is simply the operation of the law of supply and demand.

When Senator Harris proposed to extend the daily sessions of the senate in order to afford facilities for discussion. he was interrupted by an objection from one of the Pennsylvania senators before he had time to formulate his proposition. Mr. Frye stated he was in favor of postponing the tariff bill till next December, as he believed that it would do more harm than the war did. Mr. Quay said he would not work extra hours in order to pass a bill that would be the ruin of Pennsylvania. Both these senators must be credited with too much ability to permit them to believe the extreme things they said about the bill. But the whole tendency of their remarks was to disclose an in clination to obstruct the passage of the bill, and to keep the business element in suspense. They are satisfied that business depression will help their party.

The menace to the country from this conspiracy arises from the fact that there are democrats in it. Some of these democrats are probably willing to allow the McKinley bill to remain in force. It does not seem to have occurred to these senators that a new revenue bill is absolutely necessary, even from the standpoint of protection, to which they seem to have become converts. The McKinley bill is not yielding sufficient revenue. There is a deficit in the treasury, which must continue to grow larger so long as the business depression continues. The republicans can contemplate this deficit with equanimity, since their opponents, having a numerical majority in both houses, are responsible for legislation. But the democrats cannot permit the present situation to continue without confessing their inability to enact the necessary legislation to carry on the government. The democrats who aid and abet the republicans in this conspiracy of obstruction can never in the future enjoy the respect of the masses of their party.-Louisville-Courier

Journal. -- The republicans pretend to be very indignant because the democrats of the house are giving one or two democratic contestants seats held by republicans. These are times when dumbness is the only virtue. This is one of those times for the republicans. After the high-handed and cold-blooded manner in which they shaped the rules and systematically turned democrats out of the Reed congress to make a working majority of their own, they only recall to the country their own action which their opponents can take

M'KINLEY'S IGNORANCE.

Shallow Sophistries of the Apostle of

Gov. McKinley's Minneapolis speech was a labored attempt to prove that if a ten or twenty per cent. tariff in the early part of the century was a good thing for the country, one that ranges from sixty to eighty per cent. is absolutely necessary for our existence to-Tariffs which upon an average did not impose duties of more than a quarter of the percentage levied under the McKinley bill were held up as fine examples of protectionism, while the Wilson bill, a comparatively high protective measure, was denounced as free trade.

It is by such claptrap as this that McKinley hopes to win the presidency in 1896. The preposterous argument is paraded that import duties should increase with the advance of civilization until they become nearly if not entirely prohibitory. Once give a man the right to rob his neighbors of five per cent of their earnings and it is only a question of time when he will take everything, except a bare and miserable living for his victims. That has been the history of all legalized robbery and it is the record of protective tariffs in the United States.

The old pretext for "protection" was that infant or feeble industries ought to be encouraged by the government. McKinley's idea is that all American industries are perpetual infants and can only exist by the constant contributions of consumers. So impotent and helpless are American manufacturers, according to republican opinion, that, even after thirty years of the pap-feeding policy, the mere promise by democrats to cut off a part of their unearned rations precipitates a panic. That is protectionist doctrine in 1894 as preached by its chief exponents and proclaimed as "patriotic" and "Ameri-

The next republican candidate for the presidency thus explains his belie! on the question of taxation: "We must either tax ourselves and our property, our lands and our investments, or we must tax the products of other nations seeking a market here.'

The idea sought to be conveyed here to his ignorant and partisan hearers was that imported goods belonged to foreigners and that taxes levied on them would be paid by people in Europe. As goods only come here when bought by some one in this country, all tariff taxes fall, not upon foreigners, but first upon our own importers and by them transferred to American consumers.

McKinley's gross ignorance of rudimentary political economy ought to consign him to political oblivion, if his attorneyship for the great American tariff thieves has not brought him such a fate already. - Chicago Herald.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-Perhaps Maj. McKinley will soon explain to the deluded followers of Gen. Coxey that the only proper way to be supported by a paternal government is to hire out to a McKinley trust. -N. Y. World.

-Gov. McKinley is now attributing all the evils of the country to fear of tariff reform. Last summer he made several speeches proclaiming that the democrats were responsible for those evils because of their delay in assembling in extra congressional session and repealing the Sherman act .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Gen. Green B. Raum assures us that President Harrison has had enough duties. of office holding, and that he will not be a candidate for renomination in he was pension commissioner under Harrison, and is believed to be on intimate terms with the ex-president --Iowa State Register (Rep.).

-According to the Tribune "the democratic party has to learn that is cannot draw a large revenue from a people by impoverishing them." The republican party learned that it could impoverish a people by drawing a large revenue from them. The sufferings of the country from McKinley taxes and billion dollar appropriations led to the republican overthrow. The democratic party is not afraid of impoverishing the people by reducing their taxes.— N. Y. World.

-- Until the civil war brought upon us the series of high tariffs that began with Morrill's and ended with McKinley's, the wealth of the United States was pretty evenly divided, not only as between north and south, east and west, but also as between the two great interests-agriculture and manufactures. The democratic party had been in substantially continuous ascendancy in the government from the inauguration of Washington to that of Lincoln. Its leadership and legislation were all that time untainted with the corrupt influences of the great vested interests that are nowadays based on the protective system, and which, as Senator Voorhees justly said in his speech opening the debate in the senate, have succeeded in placing it "under the duress of a small majority" of that body. -Baltimore Sun.

Ohio Republicanism.

Republicanism has been no greater success in Ohio than in the nation. A bill is now pending before the legislature of that state providing for the issue of \$600,000 in certificates of indebteduess to keep the state from going into bankrupter. The chairman of the finance committee of the house, in introducing the bill, admitted that the state had been for years spending more than she received and that her income for the current year was virtually mortgaged to the extent of \$500,000. An effort has been made to shift some portion of the responsibility for this condition of things on the late democratic administration; but the fact is undisputed that \$350,000 of the \$500,000 deficiency was incurred by the last republican legislature. Considering the McKinley boom it is no wonder that the Ohio republicans want to fix the matter up in some way; but they are going to have hard work to pose sito cessfully as economists or even as howest administrators of stete government. -Detroit Free Press.

A BAD RECORD.

Protection a Stumbling Block to the Conmercial Prosperity of All Coun'ries.

Protection never had many legs to stand upon. The United States has been the only highly protected country that has enjoyed a reasonable measure of prosperity for any considerable length of time. Such prosperity as we have had has been due to the fact that we have free trade from ocean to ocean and from gulf to lakes. No where else on the globe is such freedom of exchange between so many progressive producers with such opportunities to production.

In Europe, protectin's record is bad. The most highly protected countries, like Italy, Russia, Germany and France are clearly behind England and Holland, where trade is most nearly free. Australia was making good progress until its different colonies began to adopt protective tariffs about ten years The disease spread rapidly and ago.

soon all of the colonies were laid up with it. In 1892 a panic occurred, from which Australia has not yet recovered and from which it is not likely to recover until its colonies again open trade with each other and with the rest of the world.

In 1891 one of the Australian colonies-New Zealand-concluded to experiment in another direction. It cut off most of its tariff duties and began to tax large land holders. A graduated tax was laid on the owners of land worth \$25,000 or more. The larger the holdings the larger the tax. Twenty per cent. extra was assessed on all lands in the hands of absentees. Improvements to the extent of \$15,000 were exempted

from taxation.

John D. Connolly, our consul at Auckland, has just made a report on "Land and Taxation in New Zealand." Advance sheets of his report, published by the state department on March 15, are most interesting reading to all who are anxious to improve the conditions of mankind. Mr. Connolly begins by saving that "in the matter of taxation New Zealand excels as compared with the other Australian colonies, and perhaps with many older countries." stead of the country being ruined financially, as most of the moneyed men there said it would be, its credit is better to-day on the London money market than is that of any other colony of Australasia." Large holdings of land and land their goods in this country as are diminishing and opportunities to employment are thrown open to the people. Thousands are flocking there from protection-ridden Australia. In short, New Zealand is prosperous, and prosperous at a time when not only her nearest neighbors are in a most wretched condition, but when all of the civilized world is in the dumps.

There are no effects without causes. It will pay our citizens to study the causes of New Zealand's unusual prosperity.

THE FAIREST.

Ad Valorem More Just Than Specific Duties-Let Value Pay the Tax

About the only point on which the delegation of merchants who waited upon Senator Hill succeeded in drawing from him a definite statement was in regard to ad valorem duties. He assented to all they said in favor of specific as compared with ad valorem duties, and added that in his opinion "ad valorem duties have been run into the ground." Senator Brice has expressed the same view, and it is complained that the discussion there understood that a strong effort will be was not both full and free enough. made in the senate to effect a general substitution of specific for ad valorem

1896. Green B. knows some things, for small minority of democrats. And its ize the Wilson bill. With the free list ad valorem duties in the textile and and two or three "long-haul" railroads. manufacturing schedules the only important difference between the McKinley law and the Wilson bill would be that the latter carries free wool and lution were equal to his good inten-

cheaper woolens. Specific duties are a protectionist device. Behind them are hidden the He bends too easily. His spinal column worst outrages of the McKinley law. Rates that the most audacious advocate of prohibitive taxation would hardly dare propose in ad valorem terms are levied upon consumers under the guise of specific duties, or duties partly specific and partly ad valorem. Specific duties are nearly always a cover for abuses of the taxing power that would

not be tolerated if plainly disclosed. The theory of advalorem duties is that value is the best measure of ability to pay taxes. It is absurd as well as entire country. The Pittsburgh reunjust to tax a yard of silk costing 50 cents precisely the same amount as a Grow's election to congress. But yard of silk costing \$2. On the lowgrade goods the specific duty is prohibitive; on the high grade it is insignificant. It discriminates in favor of the rich and against the poor.

But the conclusive objection to specific duties is that they deprive the consumers of all the benefits of cheap- the big strike is off." This is truly an ened production. With the march of inexplicable and exasperating condiinvention and improvements the con- tion of affairs for McKinleyism; and it stant tendency of manufacture is to produce goods at smaller cost. Under ference of the Cobden club in the inad valorem taxation the consumer reaps the advantage of this, because lower cost means lower rates of duty. Under specific duties this advantage is largely lost because no decrease in cost or value affects the duty levied. - N. Y. World.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Tariffs Do Not Regulate the Price of Labor -An Example.
Senator Smith speaks of "the necessity of maintaining American wages," implying that a tariff does that. Is the senator then so ignorant? He need only look at our own country, where absolute free trade over an immense area of the earth's surface exists to see tained by a tariff against a low wage

In our own country do the high wages etween eastern and western Pennsyl-

vania, yet in the latter section puddlers get \$4.50 per ton, while in the former ocality they only get \$2.50 per ton. Will the senator kindly explain how western Pennsylvania can maintain its wage rate in free competition with the cheap pauper labor of eastern Pennsylvania? England pays 40 per cent. higher wages than Germany, yet allows German goods to come in free of duty, and yet without any reduction in wages to the German level. How is this, senator? Or again, senator, how do you explain the fact that American farmers pay twice the wages that European farmers pay and four or five times the wages that Indian farmers pay, and yet sell their grain in Liverpool in competition with the world? The fact is, Senator Smith doesn't

know what he is talking about. Wages do not depend upon tariffs. They depend upon the natural resources of a country, on the skill and energy of the laborers and upon the density of the population. In an almost desert country wages would be low either under free trade or under protection, while in a country rich in agricultural and mineral resources, possessing a climate conducive to human energy and a population pressing but lightly upon these natural resources, wages would be high under either policy, and the reason the high-wage country can produce as cheaply as the low-wage country is because of the very natural advantages that make the high wages possible. Pittsburgh, for instance, can pay \$4.50 per ton for puddling and compete with eastern Pennsylvania, where only \$2.50 is paid, because Pittsburgh has natural advantages (proximity to raw material, etc.,) over eastern Pennsylvania. Just so eastern Pennsylvania with free trade can compete with Europe.

The 3,000 miles of ocean which the foreigner must traverse with his goods is a great natural advantage to the American manufacturer-so great an advantage that if the foreign manufacturers got their labor for absolutely nothing, and in addition to this got each laborer to pay them 50 cents a day for the privilege of working for them, still-in most branches of ironmaking, for instance-these foreign manufacturers could not overcome this natural disadvantage to them of 3,000 miles of ocean freight and insurance cheaply as we can produce them (paying existing rates of wages) with raw materials free of duty here.

Senator Smith should hold his tongue and leave tariff blundering to the republicans. - Pennsylvania Democrat, in N. Y. World.

ACTION NEEDED.

More Backbone Necessary Among Tariff

Reform Leaders.

It was nearly six weeks ago that Senator Voorhees said truly that 'prompt and speedy action on pending tariff legislation is required at this time by every patriotic and business consideration." And he added that, the whole subject being very familiar to the people, it required "no further elucidation than will be incident to a full and free debate." What the country needs, he concluded, is "action, action, action."

The time that has elapsed since this declaration was made is more than was occupied in debating and passing the Wilson bill in the house. And nobody

In the senate instead of "action, ac tion, action," there has been delay, dalliance and dickering. The only If it is done it will be by a combi- light that has been thrown on the nation of republican senators with a question has come from a dark lantern. The chief results have been the proeffect will be to still further McKinley- posed reimposition of taxes on sugar. coal, iron and lead in the interest of a almost abolished and specific instead of gigantic trust, a few mining companies

This is a bad and beggarly showing for six weeks of delay. It would not have come if Chairman Voorhees' resotions. There are too many hinges in his back for a capable party leader. needs a stiffening-rod through it. If the bill had been reported at the time first set the scandalous spectacle of secret logrolling by a few senators to retain McKinley bounties for favored constituents would have been avoided. It is to be hoped that the days of

dilly-dallying are over, and that soon there will be some action. -N. Y. World.

Why This Revival Wave?

Beginning at Pittsburgh, a wave of industrial revival is overspreading the sumption may be easily explained by Grow wasn't elected in Mr. Harrison's state of Indiana, where tin plate and canning factories are starting up on an . extended scale; nor in McKinley's state, where "all the foundries in Cleveland but two have withdrawn the order for a 10 per cent. reduction of molders, and once more betrays the dastardly interternal affairs of this country!-Philadelphia Record.

Business Considerations. In urging the passage of the tariff

bill, the New Orleans Picayune (dem.) says: "The business interests of the country have been injured by the long suspense over the tariff bill, and business men would welcome a prompt settlement of the question. Besides, the fact must not be lost sight of that the going into effect of the new tariff involves certain economic changes which cause more or less friction. It is, therefore, prudent that the bill should be passed at an early enough date to enable the measure to go into effect as the absurdity of the claim that a high long as possible before the time fixed wage country must have its wages main- for the congressional elections of the coming fall.'

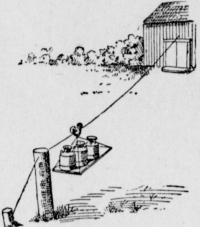
-While congress dilly-dallies the of the north necessitate a tariff against sugar trust is making haste to import the south on account of the lower as much raw sugar as possible while wages of the latter section? Does the sugar remains on the free list. Gold is west with its higher wages need protection from the east to maintain that pay on sugar purchases. Reciprocity wage rate? Absolute free trade exists is too slow to keep pace with specu-

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SIMPLE MILK CARRIER.

Contrivance for Carrying Milk from Barn

to Milkhouse. Our illustration shows an apparatus the milkhouse. It resembles the wellknown hay carriers in principle, and all know what labor savers they are. This is "a sketch from life," made by the dairy editor on a recent visit to the milk-producing district of Illinois. The carrier runs on a half-inch wire cable. This cable is 270 feet long and is attached to the barn at one end and to posts at the other as shown. Before constructing this apparatus it was hard work to get the milk from the barn to the milkhouse; now the men can milk the entire herd and one of them leads the cans of milk to the milk house as he would lead a pet colt. The milkhouse-not shown in the cut-is close beside the taller post. By the way, it is supplied with running water from a spring 130 rods distant. A hydraulic ram forces the water over a hill 60 feet high. The milk goes to Chicago, and



A MILK CARRIÈR.

water tanks are necessary to cool it and keep it sweet. All creamery patrons should use these cooling tanks. They will also keep the milk from freezing in winter. Ordinarily the tank can be filled by a windmill or tread power, running the water for stock right through the milk tank. In this Its Depredations Can Be Averted by way there is no waste either of water or of labor. There are other cases in which a carrier would be a great convenience. Such an apparatus could be used for carrying swill for hogs as the carrier can be placed high enough to pass over fences, if necessary. Other cases will suggest themselves. - Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT MILK FEVER.

A Month Before Calving Time Begin Cooling Diet.

At least a month before the calving time, says the American Cultivator, it is well to begin the cooling diet, which will keep the system open and unclogged by heating material. Grain and other heating rations should be gradually reduced in quantity, not suddenly, so as to affect the animal's health, but slowly, dropping off a little each day. Only a limited amount of meal and rich, blood-making foods should be given and the cows should be encouraged to eat food that will be cooling to the blood. Slops, roots, good hay and mashes of bran are inclined to keep the bowels open. In caterpillar which pierces the skin of milk fever the bowels are always very the fruit and eats its way toward the constipated, and it is sometimes impossible to obtain a passage from them. By preventing any such clogging of the bowels beforehand, the condition cannot be made possible after the calving.

the period of dropping the calf, a purge | silken cocoon and enters the pupa stage. of epsom salts should be administered Two weeks later it emerges as a moth in sufficient doses to cause a good like the one which laid the original movement of the bowels. The bowels | egg. The experience of horticulturists must be kept free and in good working has been that the injury caused by this order up to the time of delivering. If insect can only be averted by careful the animal approaches the critical spraying. milk fever is very slight, and not one case in a hundred will show any decided symptoms of the disease. prevention invariably gives the best results without calling in a doctor, small special farm crops is onions, while the development of the disease. They have always been so. Doubtless itself entails the expense of a doctor, the reason is that skill is needed to and very often endangers the loss of a valuable animal. The writer has had falling off a log to make a mess of the enough experience with the fatal dis- job and find the crop to be smothered ease to warn dairymen to be on the lookout for it before it has actually de- be seen. Then the time taken to save veloped.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

If, by accident, you have a poor tub of butter, don't put your brand upon it, trying home-grown seed. This kind of but send it off and let it be sold on its seed produces more scallions than any-

In nearly all cases the earlier the fruit is thinned the better. It is not a good plan to allow the trees to mature too much fruit.

Root pruning is done by taking a sharp spade and digging a circle around the stem of the tree deep enough to cut off a portion of the roots.—St. Louis Republic

A good reputation is a good help in making butter, so when you get it don't for the world blast it by sending off a package of poor butter when there is a chance of a good customer getting it.

It is not wise to take any cream from milk that is to be made into cheese. There may be a small per cent. gain by the operation, but it will be followed by a damaged reputation that it will take a long time to outgrow, so that in the end it will be a losing business .-Farmers' Voice.

Straw as Plant Food.

food by the animals.

THE REST REPRIES

Experiments to Determine the Most Pro-

ductive and Hardy Varieties. The results of the recent tests of blackberries, dewberries and raspberries are given in bulletin No. 63 of the Geneva (N. Y.) station. The soil was for conveying milk from the barn to rather a stiff clay loam, well tiledrained and fertilized with stable manure. The fruits tested were given no winter protection.

> The most productive blackberry at the station in 1893 was found to be the Dorchester, an old variety much esteemed in some localities for the productiveness and quality of the fruit. Ancient Britton, which ranked second, gave excellent, medium-sized fruit. Early Harvest made a good record, though apt to be injured by winter. Agawam proved fourth in productiveness, and is considered one of the most valuable varieties tested at the station. Among dewberries the Lucretia yielded the best and largest crop. The fruit is, however, inferior in flavor and quali-

ty to that of the blackberry. The most productive blackcap at the station was the Mills No. 7. It would appear to be as hardy as the Shaffer, and on account of its very large size, fine appearance, good quality and productiveness should prove to be a desirable acquisition to the black raspberry list. Mills No. 15, Hilborn and Sprays Early came next in the order

named in productiveness. The Columbian, Shaffer and Cardinal were found to be the most productive of the purple raspberries, while among the red the Cuthbert proved the most prolific. The latter holds first rank as a market berry against all newcomers.

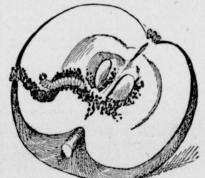
The Royal Church took second place. This is a late variety and is recommended as worthy of trial for the late home garden, as is the Pomona for early fruit. The Turner, while not equal to the Cuthbert, is more hardy, and consequently valuable for many localities where the latter does not suc-

Among the white raspberries the Vermont and Caroline proved the most productive, while the Champlain ranks high for flavor and quality.

THE CODLING MOTH.

Careful Spraying Only.

The illustration represents the worm of the codling moth as it is found in the matured apple. The injury and loss occasioned by this insect has been very keenly felt in almost all fruitgrowing regions. The female begins to lay eggs in the calyx of the blossom about two weeks after the blossoms first appear. From the egg hatches a



THE WORK OF THE CODLING MOTH

center. It feeds upon the pulp around the core until it finishes its caterpillar growth, at which time it is about three-fourths of an inch in length. Then it usually leaves the apple to find About ten days to two weeks before a crevice in the bark where it spins a

A PROFITABLE CROP.

When Properly Cultivated There 1s Considerable Money in Onions.

One of the most profitable of the grow a good grop, and it is as easy as in weeds before the little onions are to the crop is lost as effectively as if trying to bring a dead man to life again. The crop is not worth the cost of saving. Bones make a good fertilizer if The land must be cleaned by previous buried near the grapevine, Old boots, cultivation and well manured with old and shoes may be utilized in the same | manure free from seeds of weeds, or by fertilizers, which is the better way. The seed must be good. It is no use thing else, for seed growing of any kind is a special business that must have experience and scientific knowledge to make it successful.

But some farmers do succeed, and others may. What one can do another can if he will. The onion grower must determine to succeed, and back up his determination with an invincible will, and then he may get 600 to 800 bushels of bulbs to the acre. One acre is better to begin with until one learns how to keep the weeds down.-Colman's Rural World.

Tobacco as an Insecticide.

The old-time remedy of tobacco is rapidly coming into favor again. For cheapness it can hardly be equaled, as only the refuse stems of the poorest quality need be used. In fact, these are better than the stems of fine Havana because poor tobacce contains a greater quantity of nicotine, which is the active poison that kills the insects. The decoction is made by steeping a pound of stems in a gallon of hot water. If straw is unfit for food because it After it has cooled the liquid is strained contains but little nutrition, it must off and applied with an ordinary spraynecessarily follow that it is not valu- ing apparatus. Spraying with tobacco able for plant food. When used as bed- tea is recommended for the flea beetles ding and added to the manure heap its on tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage and value is more as an absorbent than as radishes, also as a specific for lice, ticks a plant food. Unless it is in a fine con- and other external parasites of anidition it decomposes very slowly in the mals. This remedy has the recommensoil, and gres no beneficial results the dation that it is not a dangerous poison first year. The proper way to use it as to have around where children and inmanure is to first allow it to be used as nocent animals may get at it. - American Agriculturist.

He Was Caught.

"Do you approve of consolidation, label?" said the blase New York youth, as he sat on the sofa beside the blushing but "fly" Brooklyn maiden. "Well, that's a very odd way of putting it, Mr. Overthebridge," lisped the oy damsel; "but you may ask papa."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. nave enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

REPORTER—"I have a story here on heraldry." City Editor—"Give it to the knight editor."—Judge.

A very unique and handsome nickle plated box for carrying postage stamps in the vest pocket will be mailed free upon receipt of eight cents for postage. Stamps accepted.

Address C. B. Ryan, A. G. P. A., C. & O. R'y., Cincinnati, Ohio. Great Novelty Free.

HE—"All the world loves a lover." She (gently)—"Except sometimes the girl the lover loves."—Harlem Life.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

No man who is wedded to himself ever wants a divorce.—Dailas News.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 23. CATTLE -Best beeves \$ 3 70 @ 4 35 Stockers 2 00 @ 3 55 Native cows 2 20 @ 3 65 HOGS-Good to choice heavy. 4 0) (6 5 15

Fancy	1 93	@ 2	. 03
HAY-Choice timothy	8 50	@ 9	00
Fancy prairie	5 5)	@ 7	0)
BRAN	65	30	67
BUTTER-Choice creamery	23	0	24
CHEESE-Full cream	10	(4)	11
EGGS-Choice	8	0	. 8
POTATOES	4)	0	6)
ST LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 0)	@ 4	00
Texans	2 50	@ 3	4)
HOGS -Heavy	4 0)	@ 5	3)
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 0)	(c) 4	25
FLOUR-Choice	2 00	@ 2	50
WHEAT-No 2 red	55	60	55

CORN-No. 2 mix d		3314	0	36%
OATS-No. 2 mixed		334	0	33 1/2
RYE -No. 2		53	(1)	531/2
BUTTER-Creamery		17	00	19
LARD-Western steam	7	61	@ 7	75
PORK	13	1)	(413	121/2
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE -Common to prime	3	0)	@ 4	65
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	00	@ 5	35
SHEEP -Fair to choice	2	5)	@ 4	9)
FLOUR - Winter wheat	3	20	@ 4	25
WHEAT-No. 2 red		59	0	531/8
CORN-No. 2		3814	60	38 %
OATS -No. 2		32	0	12
DVB		50	0	61

WHEAT-No. 2 red		13.54	((0)	339	ð
ORN-No. 2		3814	0	389	h
DATS -No. 2		32	0	:2	
RYE		50	0	51	
BUTTER-Creamery		14	0	21	
LA RD	7	55	@ 7	60	
PORK	13	20	@13	25	
NEW YORK.					
CATTLE-Native steers	4	00	@ 4	5)	
HOGS-Good to choice	5	0)	60 5	75	
ar own of the state					

621/200 CORN—No. 2
OATS – Western mixed......
BUTTER—Creamery.....

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonnials.

Address, F. J. Chener & Co, Toledo, O.

"Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

RICH AUNT—"It seems to me as if you only came when you needed money." Poor Nephew—"But I can't come oftener."—Hallo.

Shall I Ever Be Strong Again? "Shall I Ever Be Strong Again?"
Many persons suffering from chronic lack of vigor ask themselves this question in vain. They have neglected the one sure means of conferring what they lack and long for. In a very brief time, if they would but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would find their appetite and sleep renewed and strength revived. The Bitters will also surely remedy dyspepsia, malaria and liver complaint.

Doctor—"You cough more easily this morning?" Patient—"I ought to; I practiced all night."—Hallo.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

'Few people can stand prosperity; but they are legion compared with the people who never have a chance to stand it.—Puck.

The trouble with many of our poets is that they mistake their poetic license for a that they mistake their poetic li liquor license.—Atlanta Journal.

Almost every woman we know would like to know what some other woman has got to be so proud of.—Atchison Globe. It is odd but true that one can best judge

of a woman's carriage when she is walking.
—Buffalo Courier. Sometimes a man feels the lightest when

he has a heavy load on .- Glens Falls Repub

For form's sake-wearing a corset.-Low

Housekeepers

Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

TRAMP—"Will you please give me ten cents, sir, to get a plate of hash?" Citizen—"There's a nickel. Beer is better than whisky for your stomach in the morning."—N. Y. Press.

Husband—"Does that novel turn out happily?" Wife—"It doesn't say. It only says they were married."—N. Y. Weekly.

"They've each got a touch of brimstone in their tempers." "Is that so! Then they ought to make a good match."—N. Y. Press.

HE—"And would you marry a poor poet?"
She—"I don't see how I could marry a rich
one."—Life.

A MAN doesn't get much done when working around the house. Every few minutes he is reminded of something for which he must soold his wife, and that takes time.—Atchison Globe.

Ordinary beer is sold by the barrel, but bock, notwithstanding its goat emblem, is not disposed of by the butt.—Philadelphia

LOOKING at it in a practical way a con-genial soul is a bedfellow who will agree not to eat onions except when you do.—Atchison

The man who is scared at ghosts is afraid of nothing.—Philadelphia Times.

Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of

ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel St., Phila., says:-"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race, all from the use of S. S. S.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free: SWIFT SPECIFIC CO, Atlanta, Ga.



dother work. BEST quality throughou ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

GOOD LUCK STAMPING OUTFIT.

Powder, Pad, and a copy of Home Heautiful on emproidery, Stamping, etc., mailed on receipt of 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars, FARNIHAMS, 17 W, 14th Street, NEW YORK.



If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief. Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no benefit whatever. I also took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and am entirely cured, and if there should be any one wishing any information I would gladly correspond with them, if they enclose return stamped envelope."

Not less remarkable is the following from Mr. J. A. Buxton, a prominent merchant of Jackson, N. C., who says: "I had been troubled with skin disease all my life. As I grew older the disease seemed to be taking a stronger hold upon me. I tried many revertised remedies with no benefit, until I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I began taking it my health was very poor: in fact, several persons have since told me that they thought I had the consumption. I weighed only about 125 pounds. The eruption on my skin was accampanied by severe itching. It was first confined to my face, but afterwards spread over the neck and head, and the itching became simply unbearable. This was my condition when I began taking the 'Discovery.' When I would rub the parts affected a kind of branny scale woul

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the disease released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 155 to 160 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years ago when I was married. I am now fortyeight years old, and stronger, and enjoy better health than I have ever done before in my life."

Thousands bear testimony, in equally strong terms, to the efficacy of this wonderful remedy 21 curing the most obstinate diseases. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and, through it, cleanses and renews the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula are cured by it. For tetter, salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, boils, carbuncles, goitre, or thick neck, and enlarged glands and swellings, it is an unequaled remedy. Virulent, contagious, blood-poison is robbed of its terrors by the "Discovery" and by its persevering use the most tainted system renovated and built up anew.

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Joint Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Sores," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

CLAIRETTE SOAP NO OTHER.

THE BEST, PUREST Sold Everywhere. & MOST Economical.

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. STLOUS

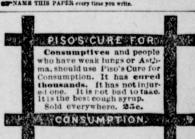
THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.







A. N. K .- D 1497 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

A MANIFESTO.

District Commissioners on the

Coxey Invasion.

THEY WARN THEM TO KEEP AWAY

An Earnest Appeal to the Industrialists to Reconsider Their Determination to March to Washington-Criminals Will Be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 24.- The commissioners of the District of Columbia took action yesterday on the impending Coxey invasion. After a long executive session and consultation with the attorney for the district, the following

manifesto was prepared:
To Whom It May Concern:
Whereas, It is reported several organized bodies of men are approaching the District of Columbia with the avowed purpose of securing such congressional action as will relieve the condition of unemployed laborers throughout

the country; and Whereas, All unemployed men and others throughout the country who may be in sym-pathy with the movement have been invited to assemble in front of the national capitol on the Ist day of May proximo for the purpose of com-pelling favorable action by congress by mere force of numbers and physical presence; and, CWhereas, The constitutional right of peti-tion does not justify methods dangerous to peace and good order, which threaten the quiet of the national capitol, which are contrary to law and opposed to the ordinary means of ob-taining legislative relief under our system of

Whereas, It is declared to be the intention of this body of unemployed and destitute people, not only to gather together for the purpose aforesaid, at the city of Washington, but there to remain until their mi sion shall have been accepted; and

Whereas, The national capitol is chiefly devoted to public business and is the center of federal legislation, and as a result of its lack of ordinary means of affording employment is now taxed to its utmost capacity in charitable efforts to care for its own poor and unem-

Now, therefore, the commissioners of the Dis-trict of Columbia, who are charged with the duty of maintaining peace and good order, and with enforcing the laws in said district, being sensible of the gravity of the situation, and fully appreciating the hardship which must come upon many innocent but misguided peo-ple, if this ill-considered movement should be continued, do hereby appeal, in the interest of humadity and in furtherance of the peace and good order which are enjoined by the laws in force in said district, to the good sense and patriotism of those engaged in, or who contem-plate t king any part in, the proposed demon-stration, and urge them to reconsider their intention to come into the District of Columbia

or that purpose.

No possible good can come from such a gath ering, and with no proper preparations or means of subsistence, suffering and ultimate disorder will certainly ensue. No wrong can be righted, no condition of labor ameliorated, no remedy for any existing evil realized by the contemplated demonstration of physical force. Every desirable end can be more certainly and effectively accomplished by ordinary and lawful methods. The commissioners, while in entire sympathy with all people out of employment, and having no desire or purpose to deal harshly with unfortunate but honest men who seek re-lief by reasonable and lawful means, are in bound to give notice to those who are ted under any pretext to swell the number of unemployed persons already here that there is neither work for them nor means for their maintenance in the district that the law does not permit the soliciting of alms in our streets and forbids parades, assemblages or orations in the capitol grounds, streets, high-ways or avenues and the approaches to public or private buildings.

The commissioners give notice also to crim-

finals and evildoers, who, under cover of a crowd of unemployed men in our streets, may come for the purpose of crime and disorder, that all such will be apprehended and sum-marily dealt with.

And, finally, they give notice to all who come here against their advice and protest, that the laws in force in the District of Columbia are ad-JOHN W. Ross GEORGE TRUESDELL,

CHARLES F. PELL.

JESSE SELIGMAN DEAD.

One of New York's Prominent Bankers Passes Away in California.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Cal., April 24. -Jesse Seligman, of J. and W. Seligman & Co., bankers, New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado to-day from pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago direct from New York with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Through a Bridge. ATCHISON, Kan., April 24.-A Mrs. Downing, who resides near Port Williams, this county, accompanied by her grandson, a boy about 7 years of age, met with a horrible accident yesterday while en route to this city. Both persons were riding the same horse. In crossing a high bridge the structure gave way, causing riders and animal to fall to the bottom below. In some way the horse fell on the boy, crushing him in a horrible manner. He died almost instantly. Mrs. Downing is

fatally injured. The Disappearance of Dr. Beattle. EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., April 24. -It is four weeks since Dr. R. T. Beattie left here for Kansas City and St. Joseph. Three weeks ago yesterday his wife had a dispatch from him dated at the latter place, saying he would be at home in a day or two. He did not come, and no later word has been received from him. The singular disappearance of the doctor here is causing much comment, but the talk is only

Villages in Ruins. ATHENS, April 24. - There were several slighter shocks of earthquake Sunday night and yesterday. Telegrams received from the shaken districts represent an appalling aspect of affairs. Whole villages are in ruins and the survivors are camping out in many cases entirely without food. The total number of deaths reported is 227, of which 130 were killed at Malesina

Another Statue for Chicago. CHICAGO, April 24. - A statue of Shakespeare by W. O. Partridge was unveiled to-day in Lincoln park. It was presented to Chicago by the late Samuel Johnston and stands at the foot of Belden avenue. It is in bronze and represents Shakespeare seated in a chair holding a book in his hand.

National Baseball League. At St. Louis—St. Louis 4; Pittsburgh 3. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 8; Washing-

At Brooklyn-Brooklyn 4; Boston 7.

MOVING ON.

Unemployed Squadrons Continue Their Tramp - Filly Leaves Omaha-Boston Stirred Up-Vaccinating the Veterans. NEOLA, Ia., April 22.—Kelly and his industrial army ended their first day's march from Council Bluffs here last evening and immediately went into camp in a grove just east of the town. The entry into Neola was a triumphal march. Almost every man, woman and child of the 1,100 inhabitants went out to greet the army; flags were borne and cheers were lusty as the 1,800 men tramped down the town's main street to the strains of country bands. The stores and vacant buildings of this place were thrown wide open, and the weary men were offered all available shelter.

BOSTON CORPS DEPARTS. Boston, April 23. - Seldom has Boston common been the scene of such a vast gathering as that assembled there yesterday to witness the departure of the Boston delegation of the unemployed for Washington, where they hope to join Coxey's army. By the time Morrison I. Swift stepped on to the improvised platform there were fully 25,000 persons present, and soon after the meeting got into working order, fully 35,000 were gathered around the band-

FRYE'S ARMY TO BE VACCINATED. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 23.—Frye's army was visited by thousands yesterday at its camp just across the river. It was a sort of holiday occasion. The members shined themselves up and Frye talked at intervals all day to the people who called. From a mounted platform he made about a dozen speeches. The army will be vaccinated to-day under the auspices of the state board of health.

JONES' WING NEAR BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., April 23. - The Northern or Jones' wing of Coxey's commonweal army, nineteen strong, in command of Division Marshal Clinton, marched into Organeville, a small village, a quarter of a mile from Baltimore, yesterday afternoon and went into camp.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Estimate as to the Number of Miners Who

Have Gone on a Strike.

Columbus, O., April 23.—Chairman
McBride, of the United Mine Workers, was busy yesterday comparing press dispatches and newspaper reports of the big strike with information at His revised estimate shows that more men have struck in the competitive district and fewer in the outlying districts than anticipated, but the total number of men remains about the same as given Saturday-125,000. In Illinois he states there are 24,000 out of 35,000 idle; Indiana, 6,000 out of about 8,000, and in Virginia, 2,000 out of 9,000. West Conventions are to be held in Illinois and West Virginia Tuesday next, when efforts will be made to bring all the men in line. President McBride expects definite information by letter from nearly every district to-day. There seems to be no doubt but that the suspension in Ohio and western Pennsylvania is about complete. The organizers are most active in West Virginia and Illinois. No reports have been received of any disturbances, and none are expected as a friendly feeling seems to prevail.

COAST STEAMER SUNK.

Angeles, of the Pacific Con Line, Lost at Point Sur Light. Monterey, Cal., April 23.—The Pa-siasm, sir, enthusiasm. I have been cific Steamship Co.'s steamer Los An-through all these things and know geles, bound north from Newport, just how it was." Calif and way ports to San Francisco, ran on the rocks at Point Sur lighthouse, 30 miles south of Monterey, be- army's visit to the capital?" tween 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night. The steamer sank within a few minutes and passengers and crew took to th boats. Three boat loads reached shore at Pont Sur and the first news of the disaster was brought here by messenger yesterday. Two other boat loads and a raft containing other passengers and members of the crew were met by the steamer Eureka last evening. The Eureka rescued them and brought

them to Monterey. Four dead bodies have been recovered, and Capt. H. D. Leland, of Los Angeles, was reported in a critical condition by his brother, Capt. James Leland, of the Eureka. All the ladies and children were saved and brought

here on the Eureka. From those who arrived on the Eureka it was learned that the Los Angeles reached Point Sur lighthouse about 9 p. m., went upon the rocks at 9:15 and in ten minutes she sank.

THE WORK OF A CYCLONE.

Six Persons Were Killed in the Texas County Storm. WEST PLAINS, Mo., April 23.-Late reports from Summerville, the scene of the recent cyclone, make more serious the report sent out from here. The town itself was not injured very much. but in the country the damage was great. Mrs. Val Keel and three children, her hired girl and hired man, named Matsinger, were killed. Five dwellings and many other buildings were blown away, and a large number of people more or less injured, some, it is thought, fatally.

The damage to houses, crops and fencing amounts to thousands of dol-The houses destroyed belonged lars. to Val Keel, John McCaskill, Parrott, William Dyer and George Kirkman. Summerville is in a remote region, making it nearly impossible to get news from there quickly.

Fatal Flames in a Hotel.

OMAHA, Neb., April 23.—Lee's hotel at South Omaha was destroyed by fire. J. D. Smith, of California Junction, Ia., was burned to death; C. L. Moline, of story window and his legs were broken. All the other inmates escaped.

Four Western Fishermen Lost.

been received here of the loss of the this morning upon the receipt of the fishing schooner Dauntless and the information that the German reichdrowning of four men at the mouth of stag, in both houses, had passed his Klamath river, on the north California anti-option bill. The bill passed over coats. The schooner was completely there is to take effect June 1. wrecked.

PLANS OUTLINED.

Kelly Talks About What He Will Do at Washington.

GEN. COXEY ALSO INTERVIEWED.

He Speaks About Mr. Cleveland's Proposed Proclamation and of the Boston Riots-The Chicago Divisica of the Army.

Avoca, Ia., April 24.-Kelly's reception here last night was fully as flattering as that accorded him at Neola. Company C, which had been disbanded at Neola, rejoined the army during the afternoon, and after a personal apology from each member Kelly mustered them back into service. By this quelling of the little mutiny the determined young commander has secured an even more firm hold upon his men, and he with them now is a court of last re-

Last night Kelly consented to outline to the press representative his plans for the end of his journey:

"Congressmen are already pledged to present a memorial in our behalf. That memorial is now being drawn up by a well known Washington firm of constitutional lawyers and will be ready for us when we reach the journey's end. Our demands as set forth in the memorial will be about as follows: We will ask that the commission already in existence to look after the redeeming of desert lands in the west be instructed to proceed with the work. We will ask that the men in our army and the great army of unemployed, which we represent, be put to work on this irrigation. My idea is that by the time those arid wastes have been wrested from the sage brush and jack rabbit and have begun to bloom, the men who have worked there will have saved enough money to carry them through their first year of farming. They can settle on the lands they have reclaimed and in a short period will have developed homes, become sturdy farmers and property-holders. That, in sub stance, will be our demand. We will not attempt to dictate what wages will be paid. What we want is work. If we can only get to Washington; if we can let the lawmakers see that we are bread-winners, honest and sincere, we will be successful in our mission, for our demands are not unreasonable. I have no connection with Coxey. We will combine with his army if we can reach Washington in time, but if not,

we will go alone." Gen. Kelly showed his roll calls to a press representative. They showed that 1,365 men marched into Neola; that twenty recruits were secured at that place, and with the fifty men who were discharged yesterday, that 1,330 men, exclusive of officers, reached Avoca. Many men who have attempted to enlist have been refused owing to the belief that they were tramps, but Kelly says that he will take 5,000 out of Chicago when he leaves there for Washington.

INTERVIEWING THE CHIEF. NEW YORK, April 24.—Gen. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the army of the commonweal, was asked yesterday: "What do you think of the Boston

riots, general?" "A likely thing to happen," he replied, "but still I believe the facts are in correctly reported. It was enthu-

"How do you view Mr. Cleveland's proposed proclamation concerning your

"Law-abiding citizens, sir; he speaks of law-abiding citizens. I assure you I am glad to hear that he is becoming a law-abiding citizen himself. Why, he and his secretary of the treasury committed the most flagrant violation of the law known in the history of the country when they issued those \$50,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds; and he talks of law-abiding citizens. We shall march on Washington regardless of Mr. Cleveland's proclamation. Before he can legally make a movement against us he will have to get us to violate some law. It would be in violation of the constitution for him to prohibit our right of free speech in the capital. He may rake up some old laws from the statute books that would hinder us, but if such laws do exist they are in violation of the constitution. Somebody must make a test case of them, and we will."

"Do you place any credit in Mr. Kelly's statement at Council Bluffs, that

blood may be shed?" "I don't know if it is true. But I can readily see what he might have meant. If anybody goes illegally to restrain or repress his army a row might arise which would end fatally. So far, we have made every effort to restrain our men under the greatest provocation. Take for instance our being penned up in the exposition grounds at Pittsburgh. It was illegal. but I ordered the men to submit. Gen. Kelly means that under great provocation trouble is liable to arise, but he will keep within the pale of the law."

CHICAGO DIVISION READY. CHICAGO, April 24 .- J. H. Randall has been chosen general of the Chicago division of the commonweal army. Kelly has been abandoned and the army will begin its march some day this week. Randall stated that there were 700 recruits enlisted already and that the number would be raised to 1,000 before Thursday, Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, reached Chicago yesterday from Montreal and immediately proceeded to the commonweal headquarters. He has entered heart and soul into the movement, but has Ceresco, Neb., jumped from a third- no intention of participating in the march personally.

The Hatch Anti-Option Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, April 24. - Representa-SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.-News has tive Hatch, of Missouri, felt very proud

KELLY AT OMAHA.

ring Men Show Their Sympathy for OMAHA, Neb., April 21.-Three thousand laboring men marched out of Omaha yesterday with banners flying, bound for the camp of Gen. Kelly's commonwealers at Weston, Ia., fourteen miles east of Council Bluffs. At

o'clock the signal agreed upon at Thursday night's meeting of the Central Labor union— the ringing of church bells and the blowing of whistles—was given, announcing that Kelly's army was still at Weston unable to secure a train for the east. Inside of five minutes 1,000 men had gathered at Jefferson square and were quickly organized into companies with a captain for every ten men. The march was then taken up through Sixteenth street to Farnam, where the column proceeded to the city hall and countermarched. At every street recruits were received, and when the column reached the Paxton hotel there were 2,500 men in line. Each company was provided with an American flag, and as fast as recruits joined they were formed into compa-nies and provided with banners.

Gen. Kelly had a consultation with President St. John, of the Rock Island road, and was told that a train could not be furnished the men. The army then took possession of a train and the railroad company commenced to tear up the track, but were prevented from doing so. Kelly would not let the men ride on a captured train, as he said this would place them in the attitude of law-breakers. The army again went

COXEY LEAVES HIS MEN. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 21.-Gen. Coxey left his army at this town last night for a four days' absence in New York, during which time he will attend the sale of some of his Kentucky thoroughbreds.

A DOUBLE KILLING.

A Tennessee Saloonkeeper Uses a Shotgun with Deadly Effect.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.-The saloon kept by Thomas Ransey and located at the corner of Market and Demonbreun streets was the scene of a double killing last night. Riley Foreman and Thomas Fagan, two young men, were shot by Ransey, the weapon used being a double-barreled shotgun loaded with small shot. Both received the fatal wound in the breast, and death was instantaneous. Ransey was immediately placed under arrest and taken to police headquarters, while Deputy Coroner Combs impaneled a jury of inquest and examined several

The evidence was to the effect that while Foreman and Fagan were in the saloon, two boys became involved in a quarrel, and they attempted to prevent Ransey from interfering. This brought on a quarrel, during which Foreman drew a knife, but the matter had apparently been settled, and Foreman and Fagan were walking through the saloon toward the front door when they were killed. Ransey was standing near the end of the bar, and Fagan was in front of Foreman. Ransey first fired at Foreman, and almost simultaneously shot Fagan. Foreman's knife was found beside his body, but Fagan had no weapon. The jury simply returned a verdict that both had come to their death at the hands of Ransey.

Ransey, who is about 45 years old, has been engaged in the saloon business for a number of years, and has frequently been before the police court on various charges. Foreman and Fagan were about 28 years old. The former was a fisherman and the latter a stonemason. Both had been drinking previous to the tragedy.

Broke the Blade in the Wounds

St. Joseph, Mo., April 21. - John Donovan has long harbored a grudge against Mike Stark, and vesterday morning the men met at the corner of Fourth and Messanie streets, when a quarrel stated. Donovan had been whipped by Stark and at once drew a knife, slashing his enemy frightfully about the arms, face and body. Finally he plunged the knife into Stark's left side over the heart, and the blade was broken off in the wound. Stark was taken to his home and is in a precarious condition. Donovan escaped across the river into Kansas and has not been

Peculiar Way of Getting Satisfaction. St. Louis, April 21. - Landlord William Richmond has a novel way of settling with delinquent tenants. Emil Vils, a striking member of the Brewers' union, was behind in his rent for an upper flat owned by Mr. Richmond. After repeated fruitless efforts to secure the money, the owner sent carpenters to the house and had the stairs cut down. Mr. Vils was away at the time and on his return was unable to climb up to his family and they were equally prevented from coming down to

Tramps Killed in a Wreck

VASSAR, Mich., April 21. - A bad wreck occurred on the Bay City division of the Michigan Central railroad at 4 o'clock this morning by which two men were killed and another fatally injured. The train consisted of thirteen cars and left Detroit at midnight. When half a mile from this town a flat car next to the engine jumped the track and was followed by six other cars, all of which were badly smashed. Three tramps were riding on a flat car and fell under a heavily loaded merchandise car.

Mr. Gladstone Feeling Better. LONDON, April 21.-A statement was issued last night that Gladstone was slightly indisposed during the past few days. He was much better yesterday and was allowed to come down stairs He hopes to resume his ordinary habits in a day or two.

The fears of a commercial crisis in Buenos Ayres have subsided. The rise in the gold premium is due to the temscarcity of good bills of exchange. The treasury holds a reserve of \$20,000,000. -Tit-Bits.

HOW KANSAS STANDS.

Some Pertinent Inquiries Answered-Kansas May Have Her Troubles but They Are Not Any Worse Than Those of Her Sis-

Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, addressed some inquiries to Mr. C. S. Gleed, of Topeka, who has spent some time in the east, asking his opinion as to the status of Kansas in the industrial, commercial and financial world, to which he received a lengthy reply and publishes in his quarterly report, and from which the following is taken:

The general reputation of Kansas is very bad among superficial observers: fair among the middle, and first-class among those who observe critically. The superficial observers are those who know nothing of Kansas except what they find in the crime and freak depart ments of the big papers. The newspapers must sell if they desire to live: they must be interesting if they desire to sell, to be a preparative. esting if they desire to sell: to be interesting to the majority of buyers they must contain plenty of 'hot stuff." The writers write what the papers want to print, and so it is entirely natural that the news from Kansas should nearly always be limited to sensations of the "red hot" kind.

The second class of observers are those who pay little attention to what the papers contain. out yet have only a hearsay, second-hand

knowledge of Kansas matters
The third class is made up of those who have in actual, close, business knowledge of the state. The man who merely has a bad Kansas mortgage or several of them, cannot necessari-ly assume to know Kansas. All he knows is that some reckless or knavish loan agent or agency has sold him bad securities. Kansas is not to blame for that. Those observers who study the statistics, and are able to intelligent ly compare net results in Kansas with net results elsewhere, know that Kansas is all right, and deserves to be ranked with the very first states, and second to none.

What do eastern people think of Kansas by

this time as an investment field? They have not, as a whole, changed their re-cently formed opinion, but they have begun to change, and are now changing rapidly. When the symptoms of our collapse from the boom period first appeared, and, afterwards, when the full xtent of our collapse was known, they thought they had discovered that Kansas peo-ple were all "confidence men" and swindlers. As they saw it, the fair face of our state was tattooed over with the hideous sig s of financial dishonesty. Then, one morning, the east looked in the glass, and, b-hold! its own face was as badly distigured as that of Kansas. Its own financial favorites went to grass with fear-ful rapidity. Eastern promises to pay fell to a lower average than western promises to pay. Stocks and bonds which had been considered higher than the stars above Kansas securities came plunging earthward with fearful unanim ity. Chaos arrived—and it did not come from the west. Now, the east was entirely willing. no doubt, to charge all this trouble to the west It was willing, but it was not able. It had too much sense to try to do so. It could not believe that the region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains was powerful enough to paralyze the financial world east of the Mississippi river for enough to include Frederick and the country to the far enough to include England. And so were born better thoughts about Kansas and other states in the west. Without having any personal connection with the business of lending

eastern money in the west, it has yet come to my knowledge, incidentally, that lenders are getting back their Kansas courage. I know one gentleman, in Massachusetts, who recent-ly bought \$20,000 worth of Kansas mortgages. A savings bank in Vermont, the other day, bought \$10,000 worth. I have repeatedly known eastern people to discuss their bad Kansas losses with an agent and then, in the same in. terview, bargain for new securities. We shall never (I hope) get the wholly unrestricted command of money that we once had, but we shall, in due time, get a standing that will in sure us the cheapest money for all legitimate What will be the immediate future of emi-gration to Kansas? Emigration seems to be very much a matter

of fashion First it runs in one direction, and then in another. Kansas has not had a chance for a good while. The Oklahoma openings, the rushes to southern California and the north-west country, and other counter attractions, have combined to keep emigration from head ing toward Kansas in any strong way. The time is at hand, however, in my opinion, when there is to be a general and steady inflow of people seeking better land, better climate, and better conditions generally, than they have hitherto had in this country or Europe. There are few more entirely new regions to be opened by railroads or by acts of congress, and everywhere there is a rapid closing up of the ranks. Room is wanted, and we have it here in Kansas. It is bound to be applied for, and every citizen should feel a large degree of personal responsibility in the matter of getting only the best class of new-comers. Every Kan-san knowing a good farm that may be had at a bargain should make a personal attempt to have it purchased by some new-comer who really knows the farming business, and who has thrift, energy, and clear grit. A half mil-lion such people added to our population in the next five years is by no means an impossibility. What is to be the future of the grain and cattle markets in which Kansas producers are in

I have no hope of seeing "dollar wheat" until an extended period of low prices has driven farmers somewhat out of the wheat business, or until a war in Europe or an extraordinary failure in crops or some other especial occur-rence has cut off a part of the product. Few people have any fair comprehension of the vast increase in recent years of the wheat-produc-ing area: the vast decrease in the cost of pro-ducing wheat, due to improved mechanical appliances: the vast increase in the number and quantity of things eatable which can be substituted for wheat, and the vast changes worked in the markets by the greatly improved methods of transportation A surplus in one locality can now be rushed to the place where

it is needed in comparatively no time.

But in spite of these considerations, I expect
to see a decided improvement over present prices, because, when political conditions are changed, and eastern manufacturers begin to pay out their usual volume of money in wages the amount of food consumed will be immensely increased. This, with the cutting down in quantities produced, will give prices a decided upward hitch. I think Kansas ought to work out her own saivation by producing and manufacturing, so far as possible, all she uses. Whatever is shipped out should be in the most condensed possible form. Then we shall get the greatest proportion of money for a given drain on our producing power.

CHARLES S. GLEED.

-A brawny farmer presented himself at a country school dragging an overgrown boy reluctantly through the door. "What's yer limit here? This boy's arter an iddicashun," he demanded. The timid teacher replied that the curriculum "embraced read ing, arithmetic, history, algebra, trigonometry—" "That will do," inter-rupted the farmer. "Load him up heavy with triggernometry; he's the only poor shot in the family."—N. Y. Mercury.

-Count August Breunner, has just died at Flume, in Austria. He was the last member of an old Rhenish family which settled in Styria in the fourteenth century. The late count was widely celebrated as the father of six daughters, all of them celebrated Whitehead, of torpedo fame.

-Miss Willing (meaningly)-"Do you ried men who wish they were single."

A KANSAS LYNCHING.

A Negro Miner Hanged by a Mob at

CHEROKEE, Kan., April 24.-Fred Hanan, a coal miner living with his family near the Schwab mines, 2 miles east of here, was killed last night at his house. He was awakened at midnight last night by some Alabama negro coal miners, who said that they wanted to get in to procure whisky. Haman, who, it is said, had been selling liquor, told them to go away, as he had no bottles and did not wish to open the house at that hour. The men outside departed but re-

turned a half hour later and broke open the door. Two negroes entered and with drawn revolvers and razors, began to search for money. They broke the drawer off the sewing machine and secured about \$80.

Haman ran out in his bare feet to get help but was shot in the throat and ran about 150 yards and fell where he was found an hour later dead.

A warrant was sworn out for Jeff Tuggle, a colored miner, charging him with murder. He was caught at Weir City about 9 o'clock this morning and brought to Cherokee.

A few minutes later Mrs. Haman, the dead man's wife, accompanied by a score or two of miners arrived and when the woman was taken before the prisoner she identified him instantly as one of the robbers and it was all the officers could do to keep her from assaulting Tuggle. By this time a large crowd of miners had gathered and loud

threats of lynching were indulged in. The officers made hasty preparations to take the prisoner to Girard, but before they could get him away the mob captured Tuggle after handling the officers roughly. Constable Malcolm was thrown down and disarmed. The citizens generally appeared apathetic and little attempt was made to assist the

officers. The mob marched Tuggle with a rope around his neck about half a mile northwest of town and hung him to a cottonwood tree until dead.

JERRY SIMPSON VERY LOW. The Kansas Congressman's Lease of Life

Small-Weakened by Chills. WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is not likely that Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, will live longer than ten days or two weeks, if, indeed, he lives that long. Death has a strong hold on him to-day and it will be the happening almost of the impossible if

his grasp is loosened. Since Saturday night the sick man has steadily lost ground. That night there came a chill. Yesterday there were two and all weakened him greatly. He has lost all strength and is utterly unable to rally when the chills leave him exhausted. He does not rest well and can eat nothing. A little milk is administered at intervals, that being the only nourishment he receives. His kidney disorders do not abate and the inflammatory rheumatism is held in check with difficulty. His blood is in bad condition and the poison taint spreads and grows more

dangerous. That Mr. Simpson should have the remotest chance for recovery, it is necessary that a turn for the better should occur at once. It must partake of the miraculous for the patient has no strength wherewith to support or maintain it.

ODD FELLOWS SUSTAINED.

The De Boissiere Orphans' Home in Full TOPEKA, April 24.-Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, decided the De Boissiere Orphans' Home case, in which was involved the right of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Kansas to accept as a gift the De Boissiere farm of Franklin county and maintain it as a home for orphan children of members of the order. The decision, which is very long, completely sustains the grand lodge.

De Boissiere deeded the property to a board of trustees selected by himself, on condition that the grand lodge convert it into an orphans' home. The trustees took possession and at once began to carry out the wishes of the grantor. Afterwards the grand lodge ratified the action of the trustees, formally accepted the gift levied an assessment \$1.50 per capita for the support of the institution. A number of Hutchinson Odd Fellows instituted an injunction suit before Judge Hazen. The case was argued some weeks ago and the court held the case under advisement until to-day.

The case has been watched with interest not only by the 35,000 Odd Fellows of Kansas, but by Odd Fellows throughout the United States and Canada. Kansas Masons are also interested in the case, as they are preparing to establish a similar institution

HANGED IN A COURT HOUSE. A Mississippi Mob Lynches Three Negroes

in the Halls of Justice. VICKSBURG, Miss., April 24.-Four negroes have already been lynched for the assassination of Manager Boyce, of the Baunne plantation, in Madison parish, on Saturday, and it is not unlikely that several more will be dis-

posed of. One of the negroes inculpated in the assassination of Boyce was shot Saturday after being caught. That night, at Tallulah, a mob gathered in front of the jail, held a conference, decided upon the guilt of three men in jail, went deliberately to work with a battering ram, burst in the side of the jail and forced open the door. Slaughter, Tom Clafton and Dave Hawkins were led out and swung up to the balustrade of the court house until dead. Their bodies were hanging there this morning.

Inter-State Fair Circuit. TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.-The interstate fair circuit has fixed its dates for beauties. One is married to Mr. John | the various fairs to be held during the coming season. The circuit includes eastern Kansas and western Missouri and takes in the following towns and know they are talking of putting a tax on old bachelors?" Mr. Bonder (more gust 21-25; Olathe, August 28-31; Garporary suspension of the exports of produce owing to the low price of wheat abroad, which has caused a revenue if they'd tax all the old marting the maningly temper 11-15; Ottawa, September 18-31; Paola, September 25-28; LaCygne, Octo-ber 2-5.