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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894.

NO. 27.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A distinguished party, including Secretary Herbert, many naval officers and almost a quorum of senators and representatives, was recently at the Indian Head proving grounds to witness the trial of the great 13-inch gun. The 13-inch gun was fired and a twelve-inch Harveyized experimental plate was penetrated to the depth of six inches and sustained but slight fracture. It was a good showing for the plate.

The sugar bounties paid on the 20th and 21st by the treasury department aggregated \$533,163, all of which went to Louisiana.

The contested election case of English vs. Hilborn, Third California district, has been disposed of by the committee on elections by the adoption of the report presented by Chairman Brown, favoring the seating of the contestant, English. The vote was strictly a party one.

SENATOR MORGAN intends to offer at the proper time his proposed amendment to the tariff bill providing for the appointment of a tariff commission which takes tariff revision entirely out of the hands of congress.

The sub-committee on Indian affairs have agreed to the submission of a report against the ratification of the sale of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY submitted to the secretary of the interior an opinion on the Cherokee bond contract. He sustains the latter's decision that the Cherokee nation has a right to assign the \$7,640,000 bonds to E. T. Wilson & Co., of New York city. The contract accordingly will be recognized by the department.

GEORGE C. BAKER, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat, died in Washington on the 23d. He had been broken down in health for some time, and underwent an operation for appendicitis, from which he did not recover. The deceased was about 50 years of age.

JUSTICE O'BRIEN, of the supreme court, has denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Y. McKane. In his remarks Justice O'Brien scored McKane's lawyers for their repeated appeals to the same judge.

THE EAST.

TWENTY-FIVE Chinamen have declared a boycott against the First M. E. church Sunday school at New Haven, Conn. A short time ago their opium dens were raided, fifty-six arrests made and fan-fan paraphernalia confiscated. Mrs. Crocker, wife of Police Sergeant Crocker, is a teacher in the Chinese Sunday school class, and they allege that she gave the police a hint of their gambling. The boycott is the result.

ALL the bondsmen for the eighteen indicted election inspectors of Gravesend have notified the men that they intended to be found, as they intended to withdraw their names.

THE coroner's jury in the case of Robert Ross, who was killed in the Troy, N. Y., riot at the polls on election day, has returned a verdict that the murder was committed by Bartholomew Shea.

WHILE boxing with John Pugh in West Utica, N. Y., Michael Goppert was felled to the floor and fatally injured.

CONSTABLE JAMISON, of Gravesend, was found guilty in Brooklyn of perjury committed in carrying out the programme of John Y. McKane at the election last November. Justice Newton, another of the Gravesenders, pleaded guilty to the charge against him, complicity in election frauds, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$700, and started for Sing Sing immediately.

DUN'S Review of the 23d said that business grows larger, but not more profitable. Prices of commodities do not rise, but on the whole are lower. The demand for cotton goods was fairly large. Wheat, cotton and pork had declined a little. Corn was a cent stronger. Cattle were low.

The dynamite works of the Acme Powder Co. at Black Run, Pa., were destroyed by an explosion. Five persons were killed and one badly injured.

The board of audit gave out officially on the 23d that John Y. McKane's account with Gravesend, N. Y., was so muddled that he apparently owed the town \$700,000.

The citizens' executive committee of the twenty-eighth national encampment G. A. R., which meets at Pittsburgh, Pa., next September, has issued a circular informing G. A. R. members that hotel rates, with a three days' limit, can be secured from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day; lodging from 50 cents to \$1.00 per night, and railroad rates from one fare for the round trip to one cent a mile.

THE WEST.

The supreme court of Michigan has rendered a decision sustaining Gov. Rich in removing Secretary of State Joachim, State Treasurer Hambitzer, and Land Commissioner Berry, for gross negligence in failing personally to canvass the returns of the amendment election of 1893.

In the Iowa house the liquor bill was passed by a vote of 53 to 45.

FIRE in the South Evanston, Ill., public school on the 21st caused a panic among pupils. Many were seriously injured by jumping from windows. The building, valued at \$50,000, was a total loss.

The South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Co. resumed operations on the 19th, giving employment to 3,000 men. The works have been idle for six months.

THOMAS P. TUTT, ex-treasurer of Detroit, Mich., has been arrested on the charge of having stolen \$15,723 from that city's treasury.

A CYCLONE passed over West Madison, Ind., on the 23d barely touching the ground. In some places great trees were uprooted. There was a peculiar noise and friction in the air, with red and blue colors, followed by a hail storm.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance apostle, has lately been holding temperance meetings in Joliet and other places in Will county, Ill., and not less than 8,000 people have signed the pledge.

The Iowa senate on the 23d passed the house liquor bill, thus destroying the policy of prohibition. The law provides for the taxation of saloon property, and many conditions are required before commencing the sale of liquor.

The immense lumber plant of the Foster Lumber Co., at Kildare, Ok., was destroyed by fire on the 23d. Loss, \$20,000. The fire was incendiary.

FATHER MALONE, editor of the Colorado Catholic, has received an official communication from Rt. Rev. Montes De Oca, bishop of San Luis Potosi, which denies the report recently sent out that he had expelled the Jesuits from his diocese.

A SENSATION has been caused at the army post situated on Angel island, Cal., by the discovery that a large quantity of gunpowder and coal oil, which was stored on the bluffs at some distance from the barracks, had been removed. It is thought that both citizens and soldiers are concerned in the robbery.

"BUFF" HIGGINS, the murderer of Peter McCooey, was hanged at Chicago on the 23d.

A STRIKE was inaugurated on the lines of the Robinson Electric Street railway at Toledo, O., on the 23d, 118 motor men and conductors refusing to take out their cars, pending the reinstatement of four men alleged to have been discharged for unionism. The wires were cut in many places.

At Golden, a mining camp north of Albuquerque, N. M., Jim Cheeves, insanely jealous of his divorced wife, quarreled with Al Perry over the woman. Pistols were drawn and both fired simultaneously. Cheeves was shot dead and Perry cannot live.

BILL GALLAGHER, a cowboy, was shot and killed at Meteeze, Wyo., by John Witham, another cowboy, whom he attempted to shoot for interfering for a woman whom Gallagher was beating.

THE SOUTH.

DICK VANT, the ten-year-old son of James Vant, colored, of Abbeville, Ala., asked a twelve-year-old brother for a piece of a biscuit he was eating, and on being refused drew a pistol and shot him in the head, inflicting wounds from which he died. Two months ago Dick killed a six-year-old brother with a club because he would not give him some marbles, and one month ago he cut three fingers off the hand of his little sister with an ax. The murderous youngster was taken to jail.

THE Waco, Tex., natorium, owned by Parrott Slayden, was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th. Loss, \$75,000; fully insured.

GEN. WALLACE and survivors Third division Army of Tennessee are to march over their route at Shiloh to dispute charges made in history.

A WEST-BOUND freight train on the Texas Pacific was wrecked near Santo. Brakeman James Magill was killed, Engineer W. S. Criss was fatally and Fireman A. Youngblood seriously injured.

WHAT is believed to be a genuine case of leprosy in a family living in the suburbs of Belle, Ky., has been discovered. The victim is Harry Albury, aged 14 years. His condition is pitiable. He is a mass of sores all over and large patches of hair have fallen from his head. He has been afflicted for four years.

GEN. LEWIS C. FRY, one of the leaders of the industrial army, was arrested the other morning by order of Mayor Solomon, of El Paso, Tex., and thrown in jail on the charge of vagrancy.

JUDGE WILLIAM W. MCKENZIE, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of southern Kentucky, died at his home near Bennettsville, in that state, after a long illness, aged 91.

CONGRESSMAN W. L. WILSON and party arrived at San Antonio, Tex., on the 23d in a special car from Torreon, Mex., where Mr. Wilson was taken several weeks ago for his health. While thin and colorless, Mr. Wilson's condition is much improved and he will remain there until he recovers sufficiently to resume his duties at Washington.

ATTACHMENTS have been run against the Empire Oil Mill Co., of Temple, Tex., by creditors. The amounts aggregate \$32,000, with more expected. Assets unknown.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON was in a weak condition on the 23d but his physician reported that no unfavorable conditions had arisen and that his patient was no worse off than when he arrived at San Antonio, Tex., a day or two before.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL COLE arrested Margaret Moore, who obtained money from the government on a fraudulent pension. The woman took Cole to a remote part of Kanawha county, W. Va., where she had buried the money. Cole dug up \$800, which will be turned over to the government.

GENERAL.

ALL the royal Italian palaces and domains outside of Rome, with the exception of the palaces at Turin, Venice, Florence, Naples and Palermo and a few hunting grounds, are to be sold on account of the expense of maintaining the royal properties.

ADVICES from Mindanao, capital of the island of that name in the Malay archipelago, show that a large body of Mohammedan natives made an attack upon the Spaniards on the island of Pantar, in which one Spaniard was killed and many were wounded. The Spaniards inflicted severe losses upon the natives, 200 of them being killed.

DISPATCHES from Santiago, Chili, on the 21st, stated that the ministry had resigned.

In Montevideo twenty-seven ballots were taken in the chamber on the 23d for a president of the republic. On the twenty-seventh ballot the government candidate, Senor Don Idiarte Borda, was declared elected.

WHILE a boat load of persons were crossing Patzenaro lake to the Pueblo of Tzinutzaro, Mexico, the boat sprung a leak and before help could be given or the shore reached six of the eighteen persons taking passage were drowned.

THE Italian minister of foreign affairs was reported as conferring with the Italian ambassador at Washington as to the means of establishing colonies of Italian emigrants in the United States. It was proposed to do away with the detention at ports of arrival.

A LATE dispatch received from Rio Janeiro said it was rumored that Peixoto intended to establish a dictatorship; that Adm. De Mello had captured off Panama a vessel from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of arms intended for Peixoto, and that the state of Panama proposed to raise a loan to aid the revolution.

It is reported that Lord Rosebery, the British premier, will soon marry Princess Maud of Wales.

RAFAEL LOPEZ, of Caracca, Mex., was engaged to marry Miss Torina, daughter of Marteo Parenza, but she broke the engagement. The father invited the discarded lover to remain to dinner. The three sat down to eat and Lopez secretly put poison in the food. In a few minutes all three died.

THE students of Buda Pesh, admirers of Louis Kossuth, the dead Hungarian patriot, broke the windows of houses not having marks of mourning, and entered the theaters and hoisted mourning banners over the boxes. The police and military were necessary to bring about order.

FAILURES for the week ended the 23d were 244 in the United States, against 217 last year; in Canada, 50, against 25 last year.

THE international sanitary conference at Paris, France, has approved the measures to be adopted at Oriental ports as a prevention against cholera, etc., and the surveillance of the Red sea and Persian gulf in order to insure the healthy transportation of pilgrims to Mecca.

THE LATEST.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ALFRED HOLT COLQUITT, of Georgia, died at Washington on the 29th, aged 70 years. He had been stricken with paralysis.

THE American colony of the Mosquito reservation, through the United States consul, formally demanded from the Nicaraguan commissioner, Senor Lacayo, the formation of a provisional government in which the American colony shall be represented. The Americans desire to form part of a council, which it was proposed shall have the power of naming public officials, organizing the police, making laws and creating courts.

THERE are said to be strong probabilities of a new international monetary conference being called together, this time on the invitation of the republic of Mexico. There is a belief in well informed circles that the proposed meeting will take place next autumn, and that the United States will participate, although this cannot be officially verified.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. KINCAID, of Lexington, Ky., died suddenly on the 25th. He was at one time a partner of Secretary Carlisle.

JUDGE BUTLER, of the United States circuit court, has decided that the absorption of the Philadelphia sugar refineries by the sugar trust was legal. After the absorption the government filed suit to have the trust dissolved on the ground that the combination was contrary to law.

In the senate on the 26th the death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was announced by Mr. Gordon. The customary resolution of regret was adopted and a committee of ten appointed to accompany the remains to Georgia. The house adjourned after a brief session on account of the death of Senator Colquitt. Resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted.

ANDREW SCOTT JAMIESON, the Gravesend constable convicted of perjury, was sentenced at Brooklyn to eighteen months in the penitentiary. The eighteen indicted election inspectors of Gravesend were then called upon to plead, and all pleaded guilty, with the exception of Frank T. Clarke, who pleaded not guilty, and Patrick Tighe, against whom the indictment was dropped.

By a vote of 31 to 5 the St. Paul, Minn., chamber of commerce adopted resolutions urging congress to take prompt and final action on the tariff question, and by quieting agitation bring about prosperity through the regained confidence in business affairs.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Republican Convention.

Chairman Simpson has issued the call for a republican convention to meet at Topeka June 6 for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and other state officers; also congressmen-at-large. Delegates to this convention shall be elected by county conventions duly called by the several county republican committees under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The basis of appointment of delegates to said state convention will be one delegate-at-large for each county of the state and one delegate for every 200 votes, or fraction of 100 or more votes cast for W. C. Edwards for secretary of state in the election of 1892, no county to have less than two delegates, as follows:

Allen	9	Lincoln	11
Anderson	9	Logan	3
Aitchison	14	Lyon	14
Barber	8	Marion	12
Barton	8	Marshall	14
Bourbon	15	McPherson	12
Brown	14	Meade	2
Butler	14	Miami	12
Chase	8	Mitchell	8
Chautauque	18	Montgomery	8
Cherokee	15	Morris	8
Chevenno	8	Morton	2
Clay	8	Nemaha	12
Cloud	11	Neosho	11
Comanche	11	Ness	4
Cowley	10	Osage	11
Crawford	10	Ottawa	7
Decatur	10	Pawnee	4
Dickinson	10	Phillips	8
Douglas	12	Pottawatomie	12
Edwards	12	Platt	4
Ellis	12	Rawlins	4
Ellsworth	12	Republic	12
Finney	12	Rice	10
Ford	4	Riley	9
Franklin	12	Rooks	4
Geary	12	Russell	4
Gove	8	Salina	10
Graham	12	Scott	2
Grant	12	Sedgewick	2
Greene	12	Seward	2
Greenwood	12	Shawnee	25
Harper	12	Sheridan	4
Haskell	12	Smith	8
Hodgeman	12	Stanton	2
Jackson	10	Stevens	2
Jefferson	10	Sumner	12
Jewell	10	Thomas	2
Johnson	10	Trego	2
Johnson	10	Wagoner	2
Kingman	10	Wallace	2
Kingman	10	Washington	12
Kiowa	10	Wichita	10
Lane	10	Wilson	10
Leavenworth	10	Woodson	8
Leavenworth	10	Wyandotte	30
Leavenworth	10	Wyandotte	30

Miscellaneous.

Chancellor Snow, of the state university, does not think fruit has been injured by the recent cold snaps.

The stable of H. A. Poingdestre, at the Leavenworth fair grounds, burned the other day and two valuable horses perished. One of them, Altitude, was a noted stallion with a fast record. He was recently purchased for \$5,000; insured.

Investigation of the charges that diseased meat has been issued to the inmates of the soldiers' home at Dodge City exonerates the management from blame. Nearly all the inmates signed certificates that unwholesome meat had not been issued to them by the officers.

Dr. Hailman, general superintendent of Indian schools, recently inspected Haskell institute at Lawrence and expressed satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the school. It is possible that an Indian normal school will be established in connection with the Haskell institute.

The democrats at Kansas City, Kan., nominated Mrs. Sarah Frame, a widow, and Mrs. Emma Scarff, the wife of a Union Pacific engineer, for members of the board of education, and the independents of Rosedale nominated Mrs. Fanny Holsinger and Mrs. Fred Bush for the board of alderman.

About fifty families from Kentucky have recently settled in Kansas and propose to try the experiment of raising tobacco. It is estimated that an average of ten acres to each family, or a total of 500 acres will be planted in tobacco this spring in the counties of Franklin, Miami and Anderson. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Just after Justice Jones had bound over S. W. Smith under \$500 bail for disturbing the peace at Wichita recently, Smith tore open a box of rat poison and took a dose of it. The justice grappled with him and the two fell. Every time they rolled over the desperado man would lap up poison from the floor. He was finally bound and a doctor sent for.

A south and west grain and trade congress has been called to meet in Wichita April 17 for the purpose of taking steps, if possible, to force an outlet for the products of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, through some of the southern seaports and to ship by water from New York and other eastern seaports merchandise designed for that territory.

The prisoners in the city jail at Topeka "struck" the other day against the quality of food given them and refused to go to work on the rock pile. The jailer gave them the privilege of eating and working or not, as they chose, but told them that they would get no credit for time only when they were at work, and refusing to work only prolonged their imprisonment.

Dr. H. D. Patee, of Topeka, recently made a demand on the governor to inspect the record of pardons, and when refused applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the governor to submit the record to him. The governor told several parties that the applicant could see the record if he would present himself when sober. Patee then applied for a warrant for the governor's arrest for criminal libel, and vowing that he was intoxicated.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Finally Agreed Upon by the House Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The house committee on agriculture has completed its consideration of the anti-option bill and authorized it to be reported to the house in the amended form agreed upon. As agreed upon the bill provides that "option" contracts and every "future" contract shall have affixed thereto internal revenue stamps representing taxes as follows: For every 10,000 pounds of cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon, dried, salt and pickled meats, 1 cent and every 1,000 bushels of wheat and other grains 1 cent. Every cancellation, clearance, acquittance, contango, privilege, waiver, or other agreement by which the options or future is terminated otherwise than by actual sale and delivery, or such termination is delayed or obviated, shall have affixed thereto internal revenue stamps representing taxes as follows:

For every pound of raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, pork, lard and bacon, 1 cent a pound; for every bushel of wheat 3 cents, and for every bushel of corn, oats, rye and barley 2 cents.

Another amendment was adopted by which a person engaged in the business may move from any state to another on notice to the collector of the district in which his business is carried on. The notice to collector must state the principal place where business is carried on. This amendment was adopted to meet the objections of the southern members who represent constituents dealing in cotton who move frequently from place to place and who would not be able to conveniently furnish a penalty bond for the observance of law in each.

Every bill of sale executed at the termination of contract is to have affixed thereto a 2 cent internal revenue stamp. The special tax on dealer's option and futures is fixed at \$12, instead of \$24, as originally proposed, and the penal bond required to be furnished is fixed at \$3,000, instead of \$10,000.

In the first section, which defines options, the bill has been amended so as to apply to "any person as vendee for whom, or in whose behalf, such contract is made," as well as to the party acquiring the right to sell or deliver to another at a future time, or within a designated month or other period. The same modification as to the time limit was made with regard to "future" contracts. Dry salted meat and pickled meats are added to the list of articles to which the bill is to apply, and flour is dropped therefrom. All options and future contracts and transfers and assignments thereof, are to be in writing and signed in duplicate by the parties thereto and every options contract is to state in explicit terms the time, the right, or privilege of delivering, or the right of delivering the articles named therein shall expire, and every future contract is to state in explicit terms the quantity and the day upon which, or the last day of the period within which the articles contracted to be sold shall be delivered.

In each such contract the party contracting, or the party for whom he acts as agent, etc., shall state explicitly whether he is or is not the owner of the article or articles contracted to be sold and delivered, or has or has not theretofore acquired it or them by purchase, or is not then entitled to the rights of the future possession of such articles. Any such contract not including such statements, and not so made and signed, shall be unlawful.

Dealers are required to keep a book for recording on the day of its execution the date of option and future contracts, those which may be transferred or assigned by such dealers, and all other information incident thereto, which book is to be subject to inspection by the revenue officers. Monthly returns are to be made by revenue collectors, who, in return, at stated periods, are to make reports to the commissioner of internal revenue. Provision is made for the preparation of suitable stamps denoting taxes required by the act to be paid therewith and for punishing counterfeiters thereof. Persons violating the provisions of the act are to be liable to a fine or imprisonment in addition to the taxes prescribed in the act.

There were twelve members of the committee present, and Chairman Hatch said there were but two negative votes on the bill, those of the members from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. All the absent members, he said, were in favor of the bill.

LEFT TO THE JUDGE.

Receiver Clark and the Union Pacific Men Unable to Agree.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—The last move in the joint conference of officials and employees of the Union Pacific was probably made to-day when the firemen submitted the schedule prepared by them to Mr. Clark and was informed in return that it was not acceptable. There is a possibility that the engineers may be called to confer with Mr. Clark again.

Everything will remain in statu quo until the arrival of Judge Caldwell next week. T. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, the attorney of the firemen, who represented the organization in the Ann Arbor case, the Northern Pacific matter before Judge Jenkins, is here and will make the arguments before Judge Caldwell on behalf of the firemen.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House for the Past Week.

The senate held a tame and uninteresting session on the 19th, bills on the calendar being considered. Messages were received from the president in regard to the occupation of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and also on Hawaiian affairs. The senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock. The sundry civil bill was further considered by the house, the Missouri river commission being mostly under fire. Finally Mr. Broderick's amendment to set aside \$75,000 to strengthen the banks of the river at Aitchison failed and at 8:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 20th Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported the tariff bill and gave notice that he would call it up on April 2 for consideration. The remainder of the session was occupied by Senator George in discussing the legal aspects of the Hawaiian question. The senate then adjourned. The house finally reached a vote on the sundry civil appropriation bill and it passed. It carries \$217,000 more than as reported from committee. The attempt to bring up contested election cases then failed by the refusal of republicans to vote, and pending efforts to get a quorum the house adjourned until Thursday.

The senate held a very brief session on the 22d. The serious illness of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was made the subject of a special prayer by the chaplain. A District of Columbia bill occupied the session. The senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session and soon after adjourned. The house was not in session.

The senate transacted no business of general interest on the 23d. The bill to purchase a new site for the government printing office occupied the morning hour. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which went over, directing the judiciary committee to investigate the charges of "stimulating" United States courts of the coining of standard silver dollars. A resolution of regret on the death of Kossuth was adopted, and after an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday. The house spent the entire day filibustering over the O'Neill-Joy contest, the committee having reported in favor of unseating Mr. Joy. Without securing a quorum the house adjourned.

The senate was not in session on the 24th, and the house made another futile attempt to secure a quorum on the O'Neill-Joy contest, but finally abandoned the effort, to be renewed at a future day. The military academy bill passed, and at the evening session pension bills were considered. The day's session from the opening to the close, was of no general interest.

The senate was not in session on the 24th. The house was in committee of the whole considering the post office appropriation bill, with only a few members present. At 4:30 o'clock the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THE TURKISH BATH.

It Will Not Relieve a Mind Made Heavy by Trouble.

A solemn-looking man came into an uptown Turkish bath the other afternoon and said he wanted to take a bath. He registered, gave up his valuables and undressed. An attendant took him in hand and he disappeared into the first hot-room.

Two hours later he stalked into the reception room clad in a sheet. He asked the man at the desk for the proprietor.

"I am the proprietor," said the man. "Well, how much is this thing going to cost me?"

"One dollar, if you don't want to give the rubber anything."

"One dollar?"

"Yes, sir."

The solemn-looking man grew agitated. He danced around a bit. "Say!" he shouted, "you don't intend to charge me a dollar for that swindle, do you?"

"Certainly, and it's not a swindle, either. That bath was worth a dollar of any man's money."

The solemn-looking man danced around some more. "Not on your life," he said. "I was swindled."

"I don't see how you went into the hot-room, didn't you, and took a sweat?"

"Yes."

"And went into the steam-room and got a shower and a steam-bath?"

"Yes."

"And had a rub and scrub?"

"Yes."

"And another shower?"

"Yes."

"And took the plunge and had a dry rub?"

"Yes?"

"And had a place shown where you could lie down?"

"Yes."

"Well, what in blazes more do you want?"

"Now, see here," and the solemn-looking man spoke very earnestly: "this here is the first Turkish bath I ever took. All my life I bin reading of Turkish baths and the luxury and delicious languor that followed them. I bin told that when a man gets through with them operations you've been talkin' about he can lay down and have the pleasantest sort of thoughts. I done all there was to do. I had reasons for wantin' pleasant thoughts. Did I get 'em? Nix. I couldn't think of a blamed thing but a note I got to meet to-morrow without no money to meet it with. Pleasant thoughts—rats! I could have thought of that sittin' on an old horse-block in town. The hull thing is a

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A PAVEMENT ECHO.

It sings in my heart to-day, to-day, Like the strafe of a half-lost song; O when or where is the memory blurred? But somewhere that simple text I heard: "Keep passin' the good along."

AN ANXIOUS TIME.

Copyright, 1894, by the Author. O, I was not through the last Zulu war, a bearded man said, as he sat chatting with half a dozen others in the smoking-room of one of the Castle Line steamers homeward bound.

"I was managing a big farm for a man who had gone home for a few months and so could not get away. If it had not been for that I should certainly have joined one of the corps of volunteer horse, for I owed the Zulus a grudge; they once gave me a very bad time of it—about as bad a time as I ever went through, and when it was over I left that part of the country altogether and went down south."

"No, I don't mind now, though for some time I was rather shy of telling that story, for it was not a pleasant business to recall; however, of course that feeling passed off long ago. "I was up staying with a Boer some seven or eight miles from the Zulu frontier. As a rule, it is not very often that Englishmen stay with Boers now, but there was a better feeling in those days, and though I freely admit that Boers as a race are the least likable set of men in the world, there are some good fellows among them—men who have little of the narrow-mindedness of the race, and who are as hearty and genial companions when they once take a liking to a man as you may want to find. Piet Ute was just such a fellow. He had been down to Pietermaritzburg, and I had met him there and had been able to be of some service to him. In return he asked me if I ever came near his place to pay him a visit. He stopped there long enough for me to come to the conclusion that the visit would be a pleasant one should I be able to make it. Well, a year and a half afterwards I did go into that part of the country. There was a large tract of land there, for sale, and I was asked by a firm at Durban to go up and inspect it, as they had been written to from England asking them to find a place of about that size for a man who was coming out with some capital from home.

"After I had gone over the farm I made inquiries and found that it was only fifteen miles ride to Ute's house; so I rode over and had a most hearty welcome. Well, it seemed that some of his neighbors had been having a row with the Zulus. Some of their cattle had gone across the frontier; they said they had been driven over by Zulus; anyhow they had gone. A party had

gone after them, and had traced them to a place where there were lots of native cattle. The Zulus came up, there was a quarrel and a fight, and several Zulus were killed and one of the Boers. However, they beat the Zulus back, and drove off a whole lot of cattle. Piet had not been there. He was telling me about it, and saying that it was sure to lead to a lot of trouble. The Boers no longer regarded the Zulus with contempt, for the natives had of

late turned the tables upon them, and had taken to lifting the Boers' cattle. I asked Ute if he was not afraid. He laughed at the idea. "I have nothing to do with the affair," he said. "Why should they attack me?" I pointed out to him that the Zulus might not know who were the men that had driven off their cattle, and that even if they did natives were never very particular in this respect. If they suffer at the hands of the white man or of the natives of another tribe, they would kill him if they could, but if they could not, they would kill any other white man or man of the offending tribe in his stead. "I have always been on good terms with them," Piet said, "and have no fear."

"Four nights afterward I was awakened just as daylight was breaking by a terrific yelling and a thundering noise at the lower doors and windows. I guessed at once that it was the Zulus. "There were four of Ute's men sleeping in the house, and for half an hour we kept them at bay. At the end of that time they burst in through several windows, after shattering the shutters to pieces, and in a minute we were all knocked down and tied hand and foot.

"The farm animals were collected and driven along, fire was applied to the house buildings, and we started for the frontier. We were thrown across horses until we crossed the river that forms the boundary, then our feet were unfastened, and we were made to walk in their midst, and after a tramp of two hours had mounted to a lofty plateau surrounded by almost perpendicular precipices. Four other bands of about the same strength as those who had attacked us came up, one after the other, each with animals and prisoners, and we found that ten farms had been destroyed. The other bands had slaughtered all the inhabitants except the Boer masters, and even of two or three had fallen in the fight, so that in all there were but eleven prisoners, including the six taken at Ute's place. I learnt afterwards the order was: 'Fetch in the Boers from those farms,' and it had been differently understood by the different leaders.

"We were placed in a large hut, with our arms still tied behind us, and half a dozen Zulus on guard. The next day we were brought out; there was a big chief surrounded by a dozen other chiefs, and some five hundred of their soldiers. The chief made them a speech, and as I did not understand the language I cannot tell you what it was about, but by his gestures, and a few Kafir words that I knew, I could tell that he was giving it to them very hot.

"You are dogs; you exist only at the pleasure of our king. He has but to give the word, and we could sweep the land clear of you, and yet you venture to come into my country to steal our cattle, and to slay our young men." He then called up some men who had, I suppose, been engaged in the fight with the Boers. These pointed out five of the prisoners, all of whom had, it seemed, been engaged in the affair, and they were at once dragged off and hurled over a precipice some fifty yards away. I will do them justice to say that they died like men, not one of them begging for mercy. The chief then turned to us. "You were not of the party, but you are all alike, all dogs, who ill-treat the natives of your land. Not content with having stolen their country, you make slaves of them. You shoot them for the slightest offense; you value their lives below those of cattle; you have killed many of my young men, and your lives are mine; but I will send to the king to ask what he would wish done."

"Ute then told him that I was an Englishman, and was only staying with him as a guest, and could not be held in any way responsible for the doings of his countrymen. "One is as bad as another," the chief said. "We shall finish with you all some day, when the king gives the word." Four days later Ute and I were taken out of the hut, our bonds cut, and we were marched away under a guard of twenty men. It was very hard work, for the Zulus march at an amazing pace. Ute, like most Boers, never walked a step when he could ride, and was soon completely knocked out. For awhile they kept him going by prodding him with their assegais, but at last he fell utterly incapable of going any further. Then they lashed his body to a pole and four of them took him on. I had thought at first that we were being taken to Ulundi, but we turned much more to the north, and I saw we were not being taken to the king. Up to then I had hoped that when we got there he would order us to be released, as he had one or two white men with him in whom he placed some confidence.

"We halted at a kraal for the night. Next morning they again started Ute on his feet, but as before he broke down before the march was half over. The men looked angry, a few words passed between them and the man who was their leader, he nodded, and one of them walked up to where Ute was lying almost insensible, and with one blow of his heavy wady broke in his skull. We were traversing a very hilly country, and towards evening ascended to a kraal perched upon the top of an almost inaccessible hill, and I guessed that this was my destination for the present. The king did not want to have me at Ulundi, in order that if there were any complaint from Natal he could deny that I was there, but I was to be kept a prisoner so that there should be no witness of the massacre of the others. Probably the first time he was out of temper with the English he would send orders for me to be killed. I remained there two months. I was allowed to walk where I liked in the kraal, but was not permitted to pass the gate in the rough wall surrounding it.

"The Zulus told me frankly that I should never go out again, and that it would not be long before they had orders for my execution. The men did not trouble to guard me, but two or three lads of fifteen or sixteen, armed with spears, always kept near me. It was a horrible existence, and its uncertainty made it all the more unbearable.

In most stories I have read some native woman or other takes pity on the captive and assists him to escape. Nothing of the kind happened to me. It was not long before I made up my mind to try, and the difficulty did not seem so much in getting away to begin with, as in making my way across the country afterwards. Four men always slept in the hut with me, and a boy always kept guard at the door. I might possibly have stabbed them in their sleep one by one, but I could not bring myself to do this, and decided that the only plan was to silence the boy.

For a day or two before I made the attempt I gathered pieces of charred wood from the fire and stowed them away, and also kept some fat from a calabash that served as a lamp. I waited for a windy night and then crawled to the entrance. The boy was outside and was leaning against it. The doors of these huts you know are only about eleven feet high, so there was no getting a drive at his head. I had taken a wady, an assegai and a shield from the side of one of the Zulus who was sleeping heavily, for there had been a feast of some sort or other that afternoon. I crouched for a time at the entrance, looking through the slit that hung across, in hopes my guard would move, but he did not do so, but stood so long immovable that I came to the conclusion that he had gone to sleep leaning against the hut. There was nothing for it, for I knew that I must be miles away before morning. Suddenly I grasped both his ankles, jerked his legs from under him, and he fell head foremost.

"In a moment I was on his back and brought the wady down on his head with a force which I hoped would stun but not kill him. Then I tied his hands tightly behind him, and bound his feet, shoved a piece of stick into his mouth



"I SET TO WORK TO DISGUISE MYSELF," and fastened it there with some cord, or rather twisted hide, going round the back of his neck. Then I lifted him and carried him a few yards away from the door and laid him down again, took off his belt with the short petticoat of strip of skin attached to it, and made off.

"There was no difficulty in climbing the wall, and once over, I made my way down the path by which I had been brought up. I walked on for hours, and when it began to get light went down into a ravine, and then set to work to disguise myself. I powdered the charcoal between two stones, and mixed it with the fat, then, stripping, I rubbed myself all over. I put on the native petticoat, retaining nothing of my own attire but my shoes, and then taking the shield, assegai and club, continued my way. My disguise could not for a moment deceive anyone near at hand, the object simply was to give myself the appearance of a native at a distant view. I went most of the time at a trot, for that is the usual Zulu gait. I kept a vigilant look-out, as you may suppose, avoiding a few villages I saw, and keeping clear of any men I caught sight of.

"It was of no use trying to hide anywhere, for I knew it was a mere question of speed. I had calculated on eight hours' start and keeping due west. I did not think it was more than fifty or sixty miles at the outside to the frontier from the point at which I had started. It is a good many years ago now, and I was active and young, and just at sunset I crossed a river that was, I fancied, the boundary. I was utterly alone, but I kept on until it was quite dark, and the Zulus would be no longer able to follow me. Then I turned aside into a clump of bushes and slept till the morning. I peered out very cautiously, but as no natives were in sight I continued my journey, and two hours later came in sight of a farmhouse. I threw away the shield and weapons and rubbed myself from the waist up until I had got myself fairly white. If I had gone up as I was, a Boer, if he happened to be in a sulky humor, would have greeted me with a rifle ball.

"The men of the family were already out on the veldt when I got there, but the women received me kindly when they learnt who I was and what had befallen me, gave me a meal, a flanne shirt and a pair of trousers. When the men came in I found that the farmer had known Ute, and he furnished me with a horse and necessities, and one of his sons rode with me to Standerton, where I had some acquaintances, and my troubles were over. But it was a long time before I recovered from the strain of that two months' waiting for the order for my execution."

"In 1861, the first year of his reign, Charles IX. drew up an edict in which he forbade the ladies to use 'any baubles of embroidery, stitchings or fixings of silk, excepting only a bordering of velvet or silk the width of a finger, or at the most, two borderings with chain stitchings or back stitchings at the edge of their garments.' Widows were allowed the use of all silken stuffs 'except serge and silk camlet, taffety, damask, satin and plain velvet.' All women were forbidden to wear gold on their heads save at their weddings and for a year after marriage. "Aaron is from the Hebrew and signifies a lofty mountain.

STORY OF A STORY.

A Lost Manuscript and How It Was Reproduced.

The lot of a manuscript reader for a great magazine soon gets to be as joyless as that of a "taster" for a tea-importing house. He loses all zest for literature, while at the same time an almost painfully acute sensitiveness to literary flavor possesses him. He cannot help detecting the most exquisite fragrances and aromas of the author's art, but it is too often with the feeling of the victim of rose-fever who is compelled to pass through a garden in full bloom.

It was somewhat remarkable, therefore, that Payson Dewey, reader for the Midland Magazine, should have slipped into his pocket the manuscript of a story he had been reading, with the intention of taking it home and sharing his enjoyment of it with his wife and niece. If it had not been a unique as well as delightful story, Mr. Dewey would certainly not have thus departed from his usual custom of leaving the shop behind him when his work for the day was done. For he had reached the point where the conventional story, no matter how cleverly it only nauseated him. Of course he could pronounce upon it, as a professional critic, without the least personal bias; but for himself he would have enjoyed flinging every story of a certain popular type into the fire.

Here was a tale, however, completely and decidedly sui generis. It was told without dialect, and what is still more remarkable, without dialogue. The characters did not jump up, bow, squeak and retire as their strings were pulled. Indeed, there were but two characters in the story and these were never allowed to appear, either singly or together, without the personal chaperonage of the author. Their story was told for them in the sweetest, simplest, quaintest way; and finally they were sent away, hand in hand, as unaffectedly happy as two Arcadian lovers. Then the author bowed to the reader, presented him with a tail-piece, and retired without even giving his full name. But the initials were those of a young and very popular story-writer, and Payson Dewey, from his interior relations with the sanctum, knew that the story was written by this man.

On the way from the magazine office to Mr. Dewey's home, the manuscript was lost.

It was useless to speculate how it happened. Looking at the stain of spilt milk fills nobody's thimble. There is precious little satisfaction in these retroactive imaginings. What comfort can it be to a man, who has fallen and broken his leg, to have a series of snapshot photographs of the curve he always described in falling? Yet people always try to assuage their feelings in this way, when they have experienced a disaster. Payson Dewey did. He spent the whole evening speculating, with his wife and his niece, Vida, how that manuscript could have gotten out of his pocket. Perhaps it was pulled out? Perhaps it slipped out? Perhaps it went through?—no, that could not be; there was no hole in the pocket, and manuscripts, presumably, have attained no mastery over the fourth dimension of space. The conclusion of the whole matter was, after all, that the manuscript was lost.

When Payson Dewey went back to the Midland office in the morning, he had to tell the editor in chief that he had lost the manuscript of the story, "All in a Nutshell." Of course, the editor looked grave and vexed. "There are just two things to be done, Dewey," he said, "and I will leave you to do them both. First, advertise in all the evening papers, and again to-morrow morning (it ought to have been done this morning), for the story. Offer as tempting a reward for its return as—as you care to pay. The other thing is to write to the author. Tell him frankly that you have lost his manuscript. Ask him if he has another copy, or a rough draft, and then offer—provided the story is not found within a week—to stand the expense of having another copy made for us."

None of the advertisements brought the lost manuscript, which was a pity, for they cost Payson Dewey six hard-earned dollars. In two days a decidedly wrathful letter came from the author: "MR. PAYSON DEWEY, DEAR SIR: I must be permitted to say that your carelessness is inexcusable and seems likely to cost me the utter loss of one of my best productions. I should have a rough draft of the story somewhere, but cannot find it. You, or the Midland Magazine, must bear the responsibility. What do you propose to do about it?"

"What do I propose to do, Jane?" asked Mr. Dewey of his wife, pathetically. "Pay him what the Midland would have given for the story," replied Mrs. Dewey, promptly, "and let that end the matter. You can wear your old suit all summer to offset the loss and I will make over my dresses and bonnet, and none of us will go to the seaside, as we proposed."

of treatment and style of composition of "All in a Nutshell," but the characters of the story baffled him—especially the girl. He tried for a long time to give his wife some concrete idea of this central figure and the exquisitely sympathetic way in which she had been treated. All at once, however, a flash of revelation and surprise lighted Mr. Dewey's face, and he exclaimed: "I declare! Come to think of it, she was exactly like our Vida—looked like her, talked like her, thought like her, acted like her, and had the same sweet, helpful, generous disposition, combined with an idealizing and poetical way of looking at things. If you can only make a vivid, characteristic picture of Vida, you will equal or surpass the author's delineation of his heroine."

"Hush!" whispered Mrs. Dewey. "Vida is in the dining-room setting the table for breakfast." "What of it?" demanded Mr. Dewey. "She ought to be thankful to get into literature—especially under the auspices of two as brilliant writers as will be represented in 'All in a Nutshell!' And he nudged his wife slyly. The fact is, Mr. Dewey had such unbounded confidence in his better half that if she had announced her intention of rejuvenating the moon, he would have joyfully and unhesitatingly indorsed her ability to do so. The scheme of reproducing "All in a Nutshell," even verbatim et literatim (or practically so) already began to look entirely feasible, and Mr. Dewey's spirits rose accordingly.

Sweet little Vida Dewey! She was entirely unconscious of being put into a story; and yet she wondered sometimes, during those days in which her aunt was agonizing over the reincarnation of Mr. —'s heroine, why the keen gray eyes followed her every movement so closely, and why for hours Mrs. Dewey would keep her talking about a thousand romantic things which had never before been discussed between them.

At length the story was completed, and one evening, when Vida had gone to singing school, Mrs. Dewey read it, with palpitating eagerness, to her husband. "Jane!" cried Mr. Dewey, when his wife's voice had died tremulously away upon the last syllable of the reproduction, "your woman's intuition has made you absolutely clairvoyant! Why, you have reproduced the story so faithfully that I could have said, did I not know the circumstances, that you had found and were reading the original manuscript!" Mr. Dewey was so elated, so rejoiced, that he took his wife in his arms and hugged her; an impulsive action, which called up reminiscences that were enough in themselves to compensate her for all the pangs of authorship.

It was a daring thing to do—perhaps not altogether ethically excusable; but Payson Dewey, instead of sending the reproduction to the author of "All in a Nutshell," reported favorably upon the Midland, who, in the absence of his chief upon a summer vacation trip, read the manuscript—new to him—liked it also, and passed it on to be put in type. Then the perfidious Mr. Dewey wrote to the author that his lost manuscript had been discovered, accepted, and would appear in due time in the Midland Magazine.

It was November before the story appeared. The author read it, as he habitually read his own productions, with entire satisfaction and a degree of pleasure quite consonant with an after-dinner cigar. Indeed, "All in a Nutshell" proved to be more gratifying to him than he had expected. "Marion is exquisitely sketched," he said to himself. "I knew while I was writing the story that without distinct purpose, perhaps—I was painting my ideal of maidenhood—the girl I should like to marry, if I could ever find her—Gad!" he exclaimed, running down the page, "what a touch that is! It really doesn't seem possible that I could have put it quite so neatly and 'to the manner born,' with my merely theoretical knowledge of women."

A second reading of the story plunged the famous young man into a still more skeptical admiration of himself. "What a lucky thing it was that the man Dewey persevered until he found the lost manuscript," he cried. "This is really the best thing I ever did—this picture of Marion. Confound it, though! did I do it? I couldn't have known some of these things about girls unless I dreamed them. However, I'll settle it. I'll find that first draft, if it's under this roof. I am bound to know whether I really do know what I seem to know about women or not!"

About a week after the appearance of "All in a Nutshell" in the Midland Magazine, Payson Dewey received this note from the author of "All in a Nutshell": "MY DEAR MR. DEWEY—I have found the original draft of 'All in a Nutshell,' and having compared it with the story as it appears in the November Midland, find that the two resemble each other about as closely as a paper snowstorm in a theater resembles Emerson's immortal picture of a winter night. Whoever reproduced my story has done it with a master hand and I congratulate myself and—my unknown collaborator. Now I know that the delineator of the improved Marion had a living, breathing, propinquitous model for the lovely picture, and I shall forgive you the treachery of which you have been guilty, only on the condition that you tell me who wrote 'All in a Nutshell,' and who furnished the portrait of Marion. I am in earnest. If you do not make a clean breast of it, I will hold you liable for all the penalties and retributions of literary forgery. Yours expectantly."

"I declare! Who would have thought it," exclaimed Mrs. Dewey, when eight months later the famous young story writer had asked and received permission to wed Mr. Dewey's lovely niece and ward. "Vida is so happy, too—and so curious to know how it all came about! It seems she never read my story in the Midland, or perhaps she might have guessed." "Your story?" cried Mr. Payson. "Certainly," replied his wife, complacently. "Does the pearl still belong to the oyster when a wiser somebody has found it and polished it into a gem?"—James Buelcham, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.



Eighteen Years

A Seafaring Man Suffers from Impure Blood

Poisonous Taint Expelled and Health Imparted by Hood's. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "I wish to let you know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have been troubled with

A Scrofulous Sore for about eighteen years. For the past year the poisonous impurities have spread through my system, and sores have broken out all over my body. I tried many kinds of medicine and nothing

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures me did me any good until I began to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued with it regularly and have taken four bottles, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Now Perfectly Well and sound, being 38 years of age. Several of my friends noting the benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me are now taking it with good results. I shall gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." CAPT. THOMAS CRANE, Beach Haven, New Jersey.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box, 25 cents.

\$40 ALL STEEL ARMATOR FEED CUTTER

FOR \$15 CASH

\$40 20 INCH CIRCULAR SEW AND SWING STEEL FRAME

FOR \$15 CASH

\$500

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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 squameish 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 bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THE BEST RUBBER BOOT ever invented for Farmers, Plowmen, and others. The outer or tap-sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shoe in ditching, digging and other work. ISN'T QUALITY THROUGHOUT. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for Ladies and Gentlemen or send for Illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains at dealers who push our shoes.

Ely's Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY MEDICINE CO., 50 Warren St., N.Y.

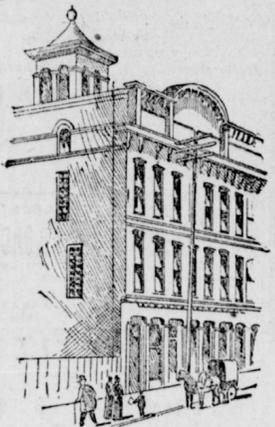
THE DISPENSARY ACT.

Summary of South Carolina's Popular Liquor Law.

Gov. Tillman Considers the State's Wholesale Liquor Establishment a Success—Conducted by Men Who Must Be Total Abstinents.

[Special Letter.]

Several European governments enjoy a tobacco monopoly, but the state of South Carolina went these effects monarchies one better when it engaged in the liquor business. Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman, who presides over the destinies of the Palmetto state with considerable grace and some firmness, is a firm believer in the populist idea of paternalism. His influence was not great enough to command the adoption by the United States congress of fiscal reforms and moral statutes; so he went quietly to work at Columbia, and with



STATE DISPENSARY AT COLUMBIA.

the aid of his democratic-populist followers passed a law known to the world as the "dispensary act."

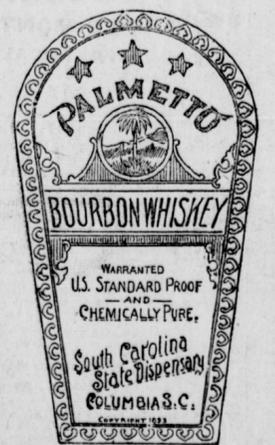
This law has been in force since July 1, 1893. Its advocates claim that it has solved the liquor problem, but its opponents assert with equal firmness that it has retarded the growth of genuine temperance sentiment and made the state of South Carolina ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

Be that as it may, the people of the United States have watched the effect of the dispensary act with excusable interest, even though but few have familiarized themselves with its provisions. An impartial observer would be apt to consider the law reasonably beneficent, provided the state government had at its disposal sufficient funds and informants to enforce it.

The law contains twenty-five sections. Its salient points might be summarized as follows: No one is allowed to manufacture, sell, barter or exchange, or keep or offer for sale, any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors except regularly appointed state dispensers.

It provides for the appointment of a dispensary commissioner, at an annual salary of \$1,800 a year, and such assistants as he may require to transact the affairs of his office. All liquor sold by the state dispensary must be tested by the chemist of the South Carolina college, and no liquor must be sold to county dispensers for more than 50 per cent. above the net cost; all profits to be paid by the state dispenser to the state treasurer monthly. Each package of liquor sold by the state dispensary must have attached to it a certificate stating that the contents have been purchased in accordance with the provisions of law. Before shipping liquor to county dispensers it must be put into packages of not less than one-half pint nor more than five gallons, and county dispensers must not break such packages or open the same for any reason whatever. Goods must be sold by package only, and purchasers are prohibited from opening them on the premises.

The state dispensary is under the supervision of a state board of control, and the county dispensers are governed by county boards of control consisting of three persons who must not be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. If any county dispenser, or his clerks, shall buy liquors from any other person except the state commissioner he is guilty of a misdemeanor



THE OFFICIAL LABEL.

which is punishable by fine or imprisonment. Persons desiring to be made county dispensers must not be addicted to the use of intoxicants, must be citizens of the United States, and give a bond of \$3,000, said bond being for the use of the county or any individual who may be damaged by reason of any violation of the provisions of the liquor law. There may be one dispenser appointed for each county, whose place

of business must be at the county seat, except for the city of Charleston, where there may be ten dispensers, and the city of Columbia, where there may be three dispensers. In the judgment of county boards of control dispensaries may be established in towns other than the county seat.

County dispensers are required to take a solemn oath that they will carry out every provision of the law and that they will not sell goods to minors, intoxicated persons or persons known to be habitual drunkards, nor must they charge more than 50 per cent. above cost for any and all liquors sold by them. Before selling or delivering intoxicants to any person, they must insist upon having filed printed or written requests, stating the age and residence of the signer, for whom and whose use the liquor is required, the quantity and kind wanted, and the true name of the applicant. A heavy penalty is provided for dispensers guilty of adulterating or weakening with water the chemically pure liquors furnished by the state commissioner. Licensed druggists may purchase liquor for compounding medicines and extracts that cannot be used as beverages. They can obtain necessary supplies at the county dispensaries at an advance of 10 per cent. over net cost. Places where intoxicating liquors are sold for drinking purposes, in violation of this act, are declared common nuisances, and must be seized by the sheriff and their owners fined and imprisoned.

Section 25 of the act prohibits the bringing of liquor into the state by any person, and fixes a penalty of \$500 for each offense and imprisonment in the county jail for one year. Navigation, railroad and express companies which knowingly transport or bring liquor into the state, are subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense, and knowledge on the part of any agent of such company is deemed "guilty knowledge." The governor is given authority to appoint state constables at \$2 per day and expenses to enforce the various provisions of the act, which, by the way, repeals no local laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Gov. Tillman, who has been called the father of the dispensary law, claims that its results have so far been gratifying. The people of the state are getting pure liquor at a fair price. It is true the state commissioner charges fifty per cent. profit and the county dispensers add another fifty per cent. before the liquor reaches the consumer, but one hundred per cent. is considered a very small margin in the whisky business.

The state dispensary at Columbia is unquestionably the largest wholesale liquor house in the south. It occupies a great double store building at the edge of the state capitol grounds. It was for-



BOTTLING DEPARTMENT.

merly occupied by the state department of agriculture, a bureau which was legislated out of existence a few years ago. In its place the populist legislature established a state agricultural college which is being conducted in conformity with the most modern ideas. The affairs of the dispensary are managed by Mr. D. H. Troxler, who bears the official title of state liquor commissioner. Mr. Troxler is an able executive officer and probably the only manager of a gigantic wholesale liquor house who is a total abstainer.

The state commissioner is responsible for many things. He must see that every flask of liquor is properly labeled. The labels—a picture of one of them forms the subject for an illustration—are very pretty, and are affixed to the bottles by a little army of women and girls. The dispensary is supplied with the latest improved machinery for drawing liquor from barrels and vats. It has a steam stopper machine for corking bottles and a bottling machine. Every package, after having been examined, is closed with sealing wax on which is impressed the official state stamp.

The state government has had considerable trouble with a number of transportation companies whose managers have violated the law many times. Peace cannot be restored until the supreme court of the United States has passed authoritatively on the constitutionality of the dispensary act.

Meanwhile spies by the score are kept busy hunting up bootleggers, managers of so-called clubrooms and other violators of the law. It may seem strange that thousands of thirsty South Carolinians would rather pay exorbitant prices to illicit dealers for poisonous stuff than buy pure goods from the official county dispensers. The only explanation can be the human weakness for forbidden fruit.

Many citizens object to the law because it has created a numerous body of professional spies who are recruited from a questionable stratum of society. The idea of a state constabulary is repulsive to many who take a sincere interest in the temperance movement. It is, to say the least, un-American, and has but little excuse for existing in a country where the people are clothed with law-making powers. But it is entirely too early to pass a just opinion on the merits or demerits of the dispensary act. After a trial of two years the people of South Carolina can return to their old system of local option, or they can rid the existing law of some of its objectionable features. In the meantime the Tillmanite plan will be watched with interest by the nation at large.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MILLIONS ARE WASTED.

Yet the Country is Too Poor to Inaugurate Road Reforms.

"Hard times and the people can't afford it." This is the sober, serious verdict given by nine-tenths of our legislators when a proposition is made to spend a few dollars of public money for the improvement of its ways. A legislator is not always a statesman. Neither he nor his complaining constituency is likely to realize how large an aggregate is made up by a little "chipping in" all around. Uncle Sam has been making a few figures that may enlighten us on this subject, and the report of Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue department shows that we spend a heap more money outside the scope of necessary purchases than we are likely to realize. For example, as a nation we drank 6,000,000,000 glasses of whisky last year, for which we paid the barkeeper about \$600,000,000, or \$50,000,000 more than all the appropriations of congress for government expenses. Besides this, we drank last year nearly 32,000,000 barrels of beer, or, to be a little more exact, 12,785,169,200 glasses, which represents an expenditure for this species of



CAUGHT IN THE MUD.

[An everyday experience anywhere in the United States.]

Teutonic hilarity of over \$17,000,000, which means an average of \$10 for each man, woman and child in the whole population. Then we spent last year nearly \$254,000,000 for cigars and cheroots, and over \$22,000,000 for cigarettes. Of chewing and smoking tobacco we consumed about 280,000,000 pounds, for which we paid \$139,662,036.

Commenting on these figures, the Atlanta Constitution says: "Altogether, not taking stock of the money we expend for champagne, whose sparkling bubbles burst about the brimming goblet, and the other imported and native wines which drive away carking care, the people of the United States spend annually for drink and tobacco the almost incomprehensible sum of \$1,441,903,460.

"The mind is incapable of grasping the largeness of the total, but when it is remembered that this is more than the circulating medium of the United States, that is, \$27 per head more than the per capita circulation; that it proves that the head of every family, supposing he handles the purse strings, pays out \$195 annually for drink and tobacco, and that every dollar in the United States goes each year over the bar or the counter of some tobaccoist, some idea of its magnitude can be obtained."

It is, of course, possible that there exists some subtle and undiscovered reason why the people should not take on some slight spirit of thrift and go about the improvement of the vilest roads and streets that ever cursed an intelligent republic, but whatever that reason may be, it certainly has no foundation in the oft-repeated complaint "hard times and the people can't afford it."

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Wide Tires Improve Public Roads and Save the Horses.

A correspondent for the Breeders' Gazette gives his observation and experience in regard to wide tires as follows:

I wish to give my observation and experience. I have a lot of teams to look after, and we have on the farm but two narrow-tired wagons. In the spring of 1891, when hauling manure, the wagon with three-inch tires and the one with one and one-half inch both went to the field together, the loads being equal. When in the field the broad-tired drove in and unloaded; the narrow stuck. Four horses were put to it to get it to a place to unload. The condition of the field was the same; broad tires on top of the ground, narrow tires in ground about eight inches.

In addition to Winwood farm, Mr. Sumner also owns the largest sawmill plant in southeastern Indiana, and now his foreman there uses wide tires on all wagons, none being less than four and one-half inches. The common dirt roads (clay) have no stone on them in this country, and roads that are used by common farmers are cut to pieces—all rut and mud—while the roads used by the log wagons are solid and fit to drive over at all times.

In the spring of 1892, we had a couple of mule teams to help plow a wet piece of ground. I was in the field when they struck it; the mules—which weighed near to nine hundred and fifty pounds each—mired to their knees and were unblinded to get them out. Then I ordered one of our heavy draft teams to try to plow where mules could not, and they completed the job in a good manner. They weighed 1,700 and 1,840 each. From my observation and actual experience, having under my charge more horses and wagons than three or four farmers in this section of Indiana, I am led to believe that the wide tire is the road maker and the narrow tire the road breaker and horse killer. Where I cannot go with a wagon with tires four and one-half inches wide and a team of Clydes weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds each, no man with narrow tires dare go with the same load, no difference what his team may be.

Give us wide tires and compel farmers to use them and we will have better roads than we ever had and save our horses also.

FOOD FOR THE DAIRY.

Why Farmers Cannot Afford to Feed Hay to Cows.

Most of the hay substitutes are substitutes in furnishing the required bulk rather than in furnishing an equivalent in nutrition, and the practical question is how to use them in order to obtain increased dairy products. The best feed is the one which accomplishes most economically the object in view, and the best use of a feed for dairy purposes is that which meets the need of the animal. Coarse fodder, hay and hay substitutes are deficient in the nutrients best calculated to produce a large milk flow. To insure this, these fodders must be combined with feeds richer in protein and fat to make a well-balanced ration. There is such an abundance of cornstalks and stover produced on most of our farms that there is no necessity for our giving much attention to the less valuable coarse products till these are better utilized.

Of the crops ordinarily grown, the corn plant will doubtless furnish the larger part of the hay substitutes. It would be of advantage if our farmers got more into the way of growing other crops for winter feeding. The legumes (clover, peas, etc.) deserve to take a more important place in dairy foods. Not one of sixteen rations examined contained clover hay or ensilage of the legumes. Some of the reasons why some of the legumes are especially valuable may be concisely stated as follows:

Their large percentages of protein compounds—which serve to form blood, muscle, bone and milk—and their consequent feeding value, which exceeds that of the grasses, corn fodder, corn stover, or straws. They may be used to supplement these fodders in place of the concentrated nitrogenous feeds, such as bran, cottonseed, linseed and gluten meals, etc. Hay from the legumes is twice or more than twice as rich in protein as that from grasses.

Their power of gathering large quantities of plant food from natural sources. Many, if not all of our common legumes acquire considerable quantities of nitrogen from the air. Their roots penetrate deeply into the soil, and they thus obtain plant food from depths beyond the reach of plants with smaller root development.

Their manurial value. When the crop is fed, most of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and other fertilizing ingredients go into excrement, liquid and solid, and if preserved make a rich manure. The large amounts of plant food left behind in roots and stubble after removal of the crop furnish a cheap and valuable store of plant food for following crops—Farm and Home.

USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

How to Construct a Good Marker for Onion Ground.

The home garden is supposed to be in a high state of cultivation. The regular annual allowance of manure will in all probability be fully sufficient even for this crop, which is known to thrive best on plenty and rich food. If you have the manure, however, a light top-dressing on the plowed ground will be sure to give good results. Deep plowing is not necessary, but the surface should be well firmed and kept well stirred during the entire season of



MARKER FOR ONION GROUND.

growth. A small bed can be marked out with a garden line, or a rake or hoe handle. For larger operations we need a marker that will indicate the rows without leaving regular furrows such as we need for seed sowing. I have used various styles of markers, but have seen nothing that in my estimation will surpass the device here reproduced from Practical Farmer. The illustration explains itself. The teeth are twelve inches apart, and their points run just far enough below the surface of the wheel to leave light marks. The onion plants are then "dibbled" in, three inches apart in the row. At this rate it will take about one thousand plants to set a square rod of ground.

FRESH DAIRY NOTES.

If your dairy has no pedigree, start one at once.

ALL straw and no hay will turn a bright heifer into a dull cow.

A good way to choke a valuable cow is to feed her uncut vegetables.

A DIRTY strainer reflects as badly on the milk as on her who washes it.

TOO MUCH carbonaceous food in the dairy will make fat beef faster than butter fat.

A COW that begins to lose flesh before the winter is gone will be "spring poor" by the month of May.

Do NOT let the milk get cold before it is carried from the milking stable to the dairy house to be strained.

GIVE the animals plenty of room in the stable in which to lie down, if you would make them comfortable.

SAWDUST in the manure heap represents so much inert matter; land plaster is an absorbent that is also a fertilizer.

TO FEED economically, and yet sufficiently, give the cows only what they will eat up clean. Trying to stuff them beyond this limit will result in loss and not gain.

Do NOT feed the hay down to the bare boards in the mow over the stable; for if you do the ingress of cold air from this source will result in a veritable exposure to your dairy.

THINK twice before you go into the business of raising veal calves by letting them suckle their dams. The system will have a demoralizing effect on the dairy, offsetting the temporary gain.—American Agriculturist.



The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Mary P. Covell, of Scotland, Bon Homme Co., S. Dak. 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 sick two years with 'falling of the womb' and leucorrhoea previous to taking your medicines. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and was entirely cured of both in six months; it is four years this month, since I was entirely well of both those diseases and have never had any signs of their appearance since and I am satisfied the 'Favorite Prescription' saved my life, for I could hardly walk around when I commenced taking that medicine and I think it is a God's blessing to me that I took it."

I was pronounced incurable by the best doctors here in the West. I gave up all hopes and made up my mind that I was to be taken away from my husband and baby of two years old. I was sick all of the time—could not eat anything at all. In one week, after beginning the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' my stomach was so much better that I could eat anything; I could see that I was gaining all over, and my husband then went and got me six bottles; I took three of them and my stomach did not bother me any more.

We sent to you and got the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and found my case described just as I was; we did what the book told us, in every way; in one month's time I could see I was much better than I had been; we still kept on just as the book told us, and in three months I stopped taking medicine, and to-day, I can proudly say I am a well woman, yes, am well, strong and healthy.

When I began to take your medicine my face was poor and eyes looked dead. I could not enjoy myself anywhere, I was tired and sick all the time. I could hardly do my house-work, but now I do that and tend a big garden, help my husband and take in sewing."

The following will prove interesting to feeble women generally, and especially so to those about to become mothers. Mrs. Dora

A. Guthrie, of Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "I never can thank you enough for what your treatment has done for me; I am stronger now than I have been for six years. When I began your treatment I was not able to do anything. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes without suffering almost death; now I do all my house-work, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine to take before confinement that can be found; or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last, and she is the healthiest we have. I recommend your medicines to all of my neighbors and especially 'Favorite Prescription' to all women who are suffering. Have induced several to try it, and it has proved good for them." Yours truly,

Dora A. Guthrie

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness of the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book, "Woman and Her Diseases," (168 pages, illustrated), giving successful means of home treatment, can be had (sealed in plain envelope) by enclosing 10 cts., in one cent stamps, to pay postage, to the Doctor, at his address, as given at the beginning of this article.

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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GOOD LUCK STAMPING OUTFIT. Powder, Red and a copy of Home Beautiful on embroidery, stamping, etc., mailed on receipt of 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. FARMERS, 12 W. 14th Street, NEW YORK. SEE NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Choice Reading Charlotte M. Braumo's (author of Horns, The Wolf, The Tiger and Jack) GIVEN AWAY: naming novel "Horns of Hill-drop" sent to any address for 25 cents to pay postage. J. C. GUNN, Box 492, Cincinnati, O. SEE NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

The Chase County Courant.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.
The Democratic Central Committee of Chase County, Kansas, will meet at the COFRANT office, on Saturday, March 31st, 1894, and, as matters of importance are to be brought before the committee, every member is earnestly requested to be present.
J. L. BLACKSHERE, Chairman.
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

A gentleman who pretends to know, says nearly all the stuff now being sold for bran is principally ground corn.—*Rep. Exchange.*
And is this the extremity to which our boasted protective tariff has brought us?

At the meeting of the Republican Congressional convention, held at Emporia, on Tuesday last, Charles Curtis was nominated by acclamation, for reelection to the office of Congressman from this the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas; and a batch of boncomb resolutions were passed.

In a well written biographical sketch of John E. Watrous, editor and publisher of the Burlington Independent, who settled at Burlington thirty-seven years ago, who served in the fifth Kansas Cavalry during the war, who has ever been a Democrat working in the saddle and out of it for his party, and who is now Deputy U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for this district, the Strong City Derrick says: "Excepting the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, edited by our worthy friend, W. E. Timmons, it (the Burlington Independent) has continued longer under one management than any other Democratic journal in Kansas."

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.
The committee appointed to arrange a programme for the Editorial convention to be held in Pittsburg, Friday, April 13, met in Kansas City, Kansas, last Saturday, and formulated the following programme:

- MORNING SESSION.**
1st. Meeting at the Hotel Stilwell at 10 a. m.
2. Appointment of various committees.
3. Business discussion.
4. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
1. Report of committees.
2. Election of officers.
3. Business discussion.
4. Reception by business men.
5. Carriage drive over city.

NOTICE OF AGASSION.
Banquet at Hotel Stilwell with an address of welcome by Hon. G. T. Boaz, responded to on behalf of the editors by Hon. T. W. Morgan, of the Eureka Messenger, also the following toasts and responses: "Thomas Jefferson," Hon. B. J. Sheridan, of the Paola Spirit; "Democracy," Hon. F. L. Webster, of the Lawrence Gazette; "Kansas," Hon. S. F. Stambaugh, of the Atchison Patriot.
Excursion to Siloam Springs, Ark., over the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Special car free.
T. P. FULTON, Chairman.
S. F. STAMBAUGH, Secretary.

Postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards are now all made by contract, none of the work being done at Washington. At each factory inspectors are stationed, who must exercise strict oversight of the whole business, from the taking in of the blank paper to the sending out of the finished product upon requisitions from postmasters, all of which pass through the department at Washington. Every sheet of paper must be accounted for, and if a single stamp be imperfect or imperfectly printed the whole sheet containing the defective stamp must be sent to Washington for examination or destruction. From three to five millions of stamps are thus sent to Washington every week, where they are carefully counted, checked off and burned.—*Blue and Gray.*

ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC.
Father William J. Dalton, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, delivered a notable lecture last night at Music hall on the subject "True Americanism and the Catholic Church." He was greeted by an audience which filled the hall to overflowing, many persons standing in the aisles. The lecture was dignified and temperate in the treatment of the Catholic Church to American institutions, and Father Dalton strongly repudiated the charges that the Church is opposed to the public schools or any other institution of this country, or seeks to effect a union of Church and State. He made an eloquent plea for charity in the treatment of all classes by every other and urged that religious lines be not regarded at all, but that love of God and country and of fellow man should be the only test. The speaker was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause during the delivery of his lecture.
On the platform with the lecturer were H. J. Latashaw, William B. Teasdale, Alexander New, T. B. Cunningham, E. T. Scovell, Andrew Brennan, J. J. Mullins, T. P. McGuire, T. Dalton, W. H. Clark, Louis Robinson, J. B. McDonald, Thomas Hayde, J. T. McGuire.
Colonel H. J. Latashaw introduced the lecturer with a few words of compliment. Father Dalton said during the course of his lecture:
"When the three small sails set out from Palos, angels wafted them to this land of liberty and equal rights and the ensign of a Savior of peace was planted on these shores. Then back to the lands of war and injustice and oppression went the invitation, 'Come here and dwell in peace.' And they came from England and landed on the shores where the Atlantic waves washed Plymouth Rock; and they came from Spain and from France and settled where the Gulf stream laves the Louisiana shores. But soon these men who fled from tyranny forgot the fact and they in turn oppressed their fellow men until there rose up those who declared that

all men are born free and equal, and the proclamation went forth. From whatever land we come it must be understood that we are all Americans, first and before all others. There is to be no Irishism or Germanism or Britishism; there is to be but oneism and that is Americanism. [Applause.]

"True Americanism means that merit makes the man; that there is no blue blood in this country; that antiquity counts for nothing; that a man rises as his merits bring him up and goes down as his demerits carry him down. Bowing to that Godlike document, the American constitution, the man who comes here is to be not a foreigner, but a citizen. There is no line between the man whose grandfather came here and him who came here himself. He comes here to fight and die, if need be, for those institutions. [Applause.]

"There is Americanism as I understand it. Now when I come to speak of the attitude of the Catholic Church, I want it understood that I do not appear as an apologist. I scorn the idea. [Applause.] From the beginning of this government Catholics have been as quick and brave and as numerous in swearing faithfulness and proving it as their Protestant brethren. The Declaration of Independence was signed by nine Catholics, or one-fifth of the whole number. Two of Washington's bravest generals were Catholics. I need refer in speaking of these times only to Pulaski and Montgomery and La Fayette, and I might mention that wild sea-man, Jack Barry. [Applause.] And when the war was over the Catholic citizens of the country, headed by their princes in the church, came to Washington and swore their fealty and loyalty to the new nation.

"And again the angel of peace hovered over the land till the enemy strike again and then they are driven back again by a general named Jackson. [Applause.] And Jackson came pretty near being an Irishman. It is said that his parents were about half seas over when he first saw the light. [Laughter.] Again the land is desolated with war; not war with an enemy that sails over the ocean, but brothers fighting against brothers. When a black pall like death settled down on this land, where was this Church of which I speak; it comes that banner did its members fight? They fought in the ranks on the side of the life of the land of their adoption and no hand was raised by them against the country they had made their own. And in the councils of the army is there one brave general who stood higher than gallant Phil Sheridan? [Applause.]

"But the charge is made that we are governed by a man across the sea, who sits on the bank of the Tiber. This is the most absurd of all charges. Why is it hurled against us from temples which have 'Charity' inscribed above their doors and 'Truth' written on their sacred chancels? The charge comes from the same source which has been arrayed against this nation from the hour of its birth; it comes from England. The literature of England has one theme running all through it, and that is to damn the Pope of Rome. The Pope is my superior, ecclesiastically, and when he speaks on matters pertaining to the Church, I bow to him and obey him. 'But if he should say to me, 'I command you to vote this way or that way,' I should say to him, 'I beg your pardon, Leo XIII, but I'll vote as I please.' And if I could imagine that good, sensible old man saying to me that I should not love American institutions, I should say to him, 'Holy Father in Rome, mind your own business.' I owe him no allegiance except ecclesiastically. I am as free from European influences as the Governor of this State or the President of these United States. And when I speak for myself I speak for every Catholic in this land.

"The charge is also made that the Pope might order Catholics to take up arms against this country. The Pope has no temporal power. He is all powerful spiritually and morally, but politically he is as weak as he is physically.

"But the gravest charge is that we are arrayed against the public schools, the bulwark of American institutions. When the world was in darkness and civilization was tottering, there was a maiden who went among the ruins with a flickering flame in her hands. It was the Roman Catholic Church, the friend and patron, nay, the originator of the public schools. There is no power that hurls its curses against ignorance as does the Catholic Church, and it is no enemy of the public schools or of education. In making this statement I am sustained by Leo on his throne, by Archbishop Satolli in Washington, by John Ireland. The Church should not be condemned because of the imprudent utterances of individuals. The Church never said a word against the public schools of this country. It believes that its children should be taught to love God and also the catechism of the Church. This cannot be done in public schools, nor would it be right that it should.

"It is said that 'we all go together.' I don't know about that. I stood up for old Missouri last election. I don't know how many Catholics did the same; but I know that we are on both sides. We are charged with office seeking. If we seek offices, I'll tell you why. When we touch American soil we become inoculated with an American disease. We do not seek office because it will help our Church; we do it because we do what all Americans do—what we please. [Laughter and applause.]

"The Church wants no union of Church and State. If the Pope could, he would to-morrow dissolve all bonds between Church and State in our lands. We Catholics throw down only the friendly challenge to you, my Protestant friends, to see who can do the most for the glory of God and the good of humanity. Religious lines should not be drawn. The time will never come when all men will think alike. Why can we not then vie together in deeds of love to God and fellow man? We have but one flag in this grand America of ours, and we should march under only the ensign of charity towards all. Let us catch

an idea from this grand country and be as broad as the land; copying into our religion only the grandeur and freedom of our political institutions. [Applause.]—*Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 28, 1894.
James Bradford.
G. F. Chapman.
Mattie Lee.
D. J. Varner.
All the above remaining uncalled for, April 11, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP
To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal connecting facilities. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, March 29, 1894.]
Publication Notice.

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 In Masche as co-defendant, by The Illinois National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, plaintiff.

This summons is to require you to answer the 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 10th day of May, 1894, or said 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 nine (9); the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15); section sixteen (16); the east half of section seventeen (17); the southeast quarter of section nineteen (19); the north half of section twenty (20); the north half of section twenty-one (21); the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22); the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23); the southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24); the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25); the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26); the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27); the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28); the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29); the southeast quarter of section thirty (30); the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31); the southeast quarter of section thirty-two (32); the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33); the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34); the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35); the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36); the southeast quarter of section thirty-seven (37); the southeast quarter of section thirty-eight (38); the southeast quarter of section thirty-nine (39); the southeast quarter of section forty (40); the southeast quarter of section forty-one (41); the southeast quarter of section forty-two (42); the southeast quarter of section forty-three (43); the southeast quarter of section forty-four (44); the southeast quarter of section forty-five (45); the southeast quarter of section forty-six (46); the southeast quarter of section forty-seven (47); the southeast quarter of section forty-eight (48); the southeast quarter of section forty-nine (49); the southeast quarter of section fifty (50); the southeast quarter of section fifty-one (51); the southeast quarter of section fifty-two (52); the southeast quarter of section fifty-three (53); the southeast quarter of section fifty-four (54); the southeast quarter of section fifty-five (55); the southeast quarter of section fifty-six (56); the southeast quarter of section fifty-seven (57); the southeast quarter of section fifty-eight (58); the southeast quarter of section fifty-nine (59); the southeast quarter of section sixty (60); the southeast quarter of section sixty-one (61); the southeast quarter of section sixty-two (62); the southeast quarter of section sixty-three (63); the southeast quarter of section sixty-four (64); the southeast quarter of section sixty-five (65); the southeast quarter of section sixty-six (66); the southeast quarter of section sixty-seven (67); the southeast quarter of section sixty-eight (68); the southeast quarter of section sixty-nine (69); the southeast quarter of section seventy (70); the southeast quarter of section seventy-one (71); the southeast quarter of section seventy-two (72); the southeast quarter of section seventy-three (73); the southeast quarter of section seventy-four (74); the southeast quarter of section seventy-five (75); the southeast quarter of section seventy-six (76); the southeast quarter of section seventy-seven (77); the southeast quarter of section seventy-eight (78); the southeast quarter of section seventy-nine (79); the southeast quarter of section eighty (80); the southeast quarter of section eighty-one (81); the southeast quarter of section eighty-two (82); the southeast quarter of section eighty-three (83); the southeast quarter of section eighty-four (84); the southeast quarter of section eighty-five (85); the southeast quarter of section eighty-six (86); the southeast quarter of section eighty-seven (87); the southeast quarter of section eighty-eight (88); the southeast quarter of section eighty-nine (89); the southeast quarter of section ninety (90); 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W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor sway, New to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

Terms: per year, \$1.00 cash in advance, 50 cents on account; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

We must insist on having the names of correspondents not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomen you want to appear in the paper.



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Jedar Grove, Clements, etc.), and times.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station names (Hymor, Evans, etc.), and times.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

The measles are in town. Henry Bonwell is having his residence painted. L. E. Riggs, of Marion county, was in town, Tuesday. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday. Chas. L. Sheehan, of Matfield Green, was in town, Tuesday. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, Tuesday. Dennis Madden was down to Emporia, Monday, on business. John Shofe is again well after a severe attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Newt. Hoskins, east of this city, is suffering with a felon. Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Johnson are now located at Pawnee, O. T. E. A. ("Lon") Smith is lying very ill, at his home in Strong City. E. Y. Green and wife are occupying the residence of Jabin Johnson. Sam Baker, of Illinois, arrived here, yesterday morning, on business. Cal. Pendegraft shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last night. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Domestic cattle and horses taken to pasture by JOHN KELLY, Bazaar. County Attorney F. P. Cochran attended Court at Marion, last week. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grisham have gone on a visit to Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. J. P. Kuhl fell, the other day, and hurt her left hand quite badly. March is now getting in the lion part of her play in excellent shape. Frank Miser, of Diamond Springs, Morris county, was in town, last week. M. C. Newton has received word that his pension has been increased. \$25.00 will buy a new steel Wind Mill of A. M. Clark, the wind mill man. Miss Lyda Ryan, of Strong City, visited in Emporia, last Saturday and Sunday. C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was down to Osage City, Tuesday. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going elsewhere. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Guy Johnson, of Pawnee, O. T., arrived here, Thursday night, for a visit at his old home. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, took eight car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night. S. F. Jones, who was at Strong City on business, returned to his home, at Kansas City, last Monday. Chas. V. Evans was down to Emporia, Sunday, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans. Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson has been made the recipient of an elegant piano from her father, Mr. J. M. Kerr. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost. The Cottonwood Falls High School Alumni will meet next Tuesday evening, April 3, in the High School room. I will knock any one's prices in the county on Coffins. J. W. BROWN, Strong City, Kans. I have a car load of pure Northern ground red seed oats for sale. If you want good seed now is the time to get it. F. I. BEACH. Mr. M. H. Curtis has gone to Abilene on a business, and Mrs. Curtis has gone to Partridge, to visit a sick sister. Quite a large delegation from this city and Strong attended the Republican convention at Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Estes were down to Emporia, Saturday, and Mrs. Estes is now visiting her brother, E. Mardin, at Eureka.

A new time table on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. went into effect, last Sunday. See the changes, in another column. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. L. B. Breese and Miss Lyda Campbell, of Elmdale, left, last Thursday, for a visit in California, the latter for her health. Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last Friday, from a pleasant visit at her old home in Leavenworth. Ed. Rockwood's school, on Norton creek, having closed, last Thursday, he will now clerk in the drug store of E. D. Replogle. Miss Annie Ellsworth, who is studying medicine at Kansas City, arrived here, last week, on a visit among her friends in this city. The house of Wm. McManis, on Diamond or Oak, was burned down, one day last week, and all that was saved from it was one bed. Born, on Tuesday, March 20, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harrison, east of Strong City, a daughter, Dr. G. Dary in attendance. THOROUGHbred ROOSTERS FOR SALE—Brahmas, Black Langshans, S. S. Hamburgs and Leghorns. Apply at the COURANT office. J. F. Whiting, of the Peabody Graphic, has bought the Florence Bulletin, and J. Elmer House, of the Bulletin, will go to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman have moved from Strong City to Emporia, and are now visiting at A. S. Smith's corner of South and Market streets. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see. The twenty-month-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. G. Walter Hait, while playing in the kitchen, a few days ago, fell and dislocated one of its shoulders. The wounded leg of Freddie Romigh, son of W. S. Romigh, has been healed a second time, below the knee, and he is now getting along very nicely. F. J. Hartman, Superintendent of the Southern Division of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., visited at Capt. B. Lantry's, at Strong City, on Wednesday last week. E. F. Bauerle says that he got satisfaction out of the painter who spoiled his sign and then threw it in the river, even if he did have to buy a whip to do it. The Strong City Kodak Comedy Company presented "Enlisted for the War," before a good-paying and well-pleased audience, at Florence, last Monday night. The Florence Bulletin, J. Elmer House's paper, has been enlarged to a six-column quarto, and is now among the best weeklies published in the State of Kansas. Chester F. Gandy left, Friday evening, for Chula Vista, Cal., where he may probably locate. May success attend him and his wherever they may make their home. Married, on Wednesday, March 21, 1894, in the Probate Court room, by Judge J. M. Rose, Mr. Thomas C. Crawford and Miss Viola Horner, both of Clements. Mrs. T. M. Hunter, of Craig, Mo., a sister of Mr. E. F. Holmes, arrived here, last Sunday morning, on a visit to her father and other relatives in this city and county. Yesterday was about the most disagreeable day of the season, the wind blowing quite hard, from the north, nearly all day, and the air being filled with dust and flying papers. 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 \$5.00 per dozen. All work guaranteed. News has reached this city that Mr. D. W. Mercer and Mrs. Lucy Harrington, both of Matfield Green, were recently married, in Oklahoma, and have returned to Matfield Green. Mrs. P. P. Shriver and daughter, Bessie, of Cedar Point, returned home, from Emporia, Saturday, where the latter is attending school, but has just recovered from a spell of sickness. The weather was quite cold from Friday morning until this morning, Saturday and Sunday nights the mercury going down nearly to zero, and some snow fell Saturday afternoon. At the Republican Congressional convention held at Emporia, Tuesday last, S. D. Thomas, of Elmdale, was elected the member of the Congressional Central Committee, for this county. C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, has purchased two acres of land from John Emslie, on Garfield Hill, Strong City, and is improving the same with a residence preparatory to moving to the same. D. K. Cartter shipped a car load of horses to Chicago, last Thursday, in charge of S. J. Evans and Oric McCreary, the latter of whom intends making a visit to his old home in Indiana before returning here. County Superintendent W. B. Gibson has selected for Conductor of County Institute, to be held in this city, next summer, Dr. P. J. Williams, of Lawrence, to be assisted by Prof. L. A. Lowther, of the same city. Report has reached this city that Ed. Pratt, formerly of this place, who has been prospecting for gold in California, for several years past, has struck a rich vein and is sure of immense wealth in the near future. Joe Hartman, station agent at Ponca, O. T., at one time bookkeeper for B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, was struck by a Santa Fe train, at that place, a few days ago, and so badly hurt that he died in a few hours thereafter. FOR SALE CHEAP.—One bay stud horse, seven years old, sure foal-getter; Cleveland bay; name, Gold Dust-15 hands high, weighs about 1,500 pounds. Cause of sale, hoys all gone. D. W. MERCER, Matfield Green, Chase County, Ka.

The people interested in the G. A. R. Cemetery, near Elmdale, are requested to meet at the cemetery, on Saturday, March 31st, for the purpose of planting shade trees therein. A. M. BREESE, J. R. CRITTON. The State Board of R. R. Commissioners have given their decision in favor of Strong City, regarding the taking back to that point, from Emporia, the terminal facilities of the C. K. & W., but the R. R. Co. had complied with the order before it was served. Easter services at the Catholic church in Strong City were well attended; the church altars were handsomely decorated with flowers and candles; the music and singing were very good, and the Rev. Father Anthony preached an excellent sermon for the occasion. Geo. S. McWilliams, of Pittsburg Pa., who was on his way home from a visit to the Mid Winter Fair at San Francisco, Cal., stopped off here, last Thursday afternoon, for a visit to his brother, Hon. J. W. McWilliams, of this city, and Monday he proceeded on his journey homeward. Last Friday night, just as Elmdale Lodge No. 204, K. of P., was getting through with its work for the evening, the lady friends of the Order, with their children, went in on the "boys" with well filled baskets, and a grand supper and a most enjoyable time was had by all present. The "Lyric Bards," or Cottonwood Falls Male Quartette, as they are best known, will give a concert at Music Hall, on Friday evening, April 13. The programme will include solos, quartettes, etc., both comic and sentimental, and also instrumental music. This is home talent and should be well patronized. We were, the other day, shown the first report taken by W. A. Morgan, of the Leader, taken when he was a boy fourteen years old and working at the mine in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was of a public sale that took place March 28, 1856, just 38 years ago, and is an extra good proof for a boy of that age, and Mr. Morgan is justly proud of it. Hello! Who's at the phone? Why, Beach & Hait, making their best bow to the public, asking for a share of patronage. Their meats, smoked, dried and fresh, are of the best quality, and prices reasonable. Is that all? No! They want to furnish you ice at your house, shop, or store, good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. The Secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of this paper to remember his suggestion. The adjourned meeting of the temporary organization of the Farmer's Institute for Chase county is changed from April 5 to Saturday of this week at 2 p. m., at which time Prof. W. C. Stevens, of the State University, will address the Institute and also in the evening lecture at the school-house, either of which lectures will greatly benefit the farmers to attend. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME. W. P. Martin, of Rialto, Cal., arrived here, Saturday morning, for an extended visit with friends and relatives here. He came by way of Kansas City, and was accompanied here by J. C. Serogin, of Kansas City, who came on a short visit to relatives and friends in this county. Mr. Martin has the thanks of the COURANT folks for a half dozen seedless oranges from his orange grove in California, the average weight of which oranges was thirteen ounces, and they were about the sweetest oranges we ever tasted. Babyland, for March, is brimful of good things. There is a telling trip-ispiece to amuse Baby, and more pictures Baby will like; there are phymes for mamma to say over to Baby, and stories for her to tell. This number is issued by the Alpha Publishing Company (successors to Lothrop Magazines), Boston, and if we may judge of the ability of the new firm by the magazine it this month sends out, we are very sure that the children not only made new friends, but earnest and devoted ones as well, when the Alpha Publishing Company organized itself for the sole purpose of sending out what is brightest and best in children's literature. Babyland is 50 cents a year; specimen back number for a 2 cent stamp. "The Cashier," as presented at Music Hall, last Tuesday night, by the home talent, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Curtis, was quite a success financially and otherwise. The "Tramp Quartette" were Mr. Curtis, Milton Jones, Tad Smith and Robert Cochran. "Sam Wylie, the Cashier," was played by Karl Kuhl; "Herbert Mason," the villain, by Clint Breese; "Bozgs," the father of Sam and Kate, by Mr. Curtis; the "Policeman," by Leo Lutz; the "English Lord," by Arthur Crocker; "Mr. Manning," the banker, by Tad Smith; "Kate," daughter of "Bozgs," by Miss Dora Cochran; "Winnie," by Mrs. Curtis; "Jeannette," by little Lulu Heck, all of whom played their parts exceedingly well, considering the short length of time they had been practicing, and are deserving of much praise for the talent they manifested in the performance. Our Little Men and Women, for March, comes to us from the Alpha Publishing Company (successors to Lothrop Magazines), Boston. And if this issue is a forerunner of those which are to follow, we shall anticipate its coming with an eagerness heretofore expressed in the impatience of the children when watching for their favorite publication. The best and most popular writers and artists for children not only are represented, but their brightest and best thought is particularly happy in its expression. It sings itself in rhyme and verse, and speaks in story, bits of history, hints at science, and old-time tales and wonders. Upon trying

to analyze the charm of this child's magazine we find it is: It is made for the children, therefore this is the force that carries weight. It is just what its publishers say it is, the children's magazine; and the best one there is, at that. Our Little Men and Women is \$1.00 a year; specimen back number for a 2 cent stamp. FOR THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD.—Arthur's New Home Magazine for March is a charming magazine, so varied in contents that there is something to suit every taste. Each issue of this popular periodical is an improvement on its predecessors and always presents some fresh and novel feature. The opening article, "Caribbean Cruising," by Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, is beautifully written and illustrated, and gives much useful information in the pleasantest way possible. "The Yellow Envelope" by Mary A. Denison is a capital tale, as is "Rose, an Easter Story" by Mrs. R. Shelton McKenzie. "Nicolette" is a pretty sketch of French life, admirably illustrated. Mrs. Phebe Westcott Humphreys has a seasonable paper on "Flora Culture." The "Girls' and Boys' Department" contains some capital stories and poems. "The Home Circle" and "Woman's World" are both simply perfect. No woman need be at a loss what to buy and how to make it up in the newest fashion if she takes Arthur's. "The Clover Club" is rapidly becoming a very prominent feature. The thirty dollar prize offered for the correct solution of the puzzle in the January number, was won by Miss Mildred Carter of Philadelphia. The family in which Arthur's is not a monthly visitor, loses so much that we want strongly to urge those of our readers who are not subscribers to it to become so without delay. Terms, one dollar a year. Address: Arthur's New Home Magazine, 112-114 South Third St., Phila. PROGRAMME For the next Teachers' Association to be held at Cottonwood Falls, April 7, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. Song by teachers, led by T. J. Perry. Invocation by Rev. Somers. Paper, "What Special Work Should Teachers Do?" Miss Fannie Powers General discussion. Relation of the Minister's and Teacher's Work, by Rev. Lidzy. Paper, "Current Events," Miss Minnie Myser. Song, Cottonwood Falls High School. Recesse. Roll Call—Quotation from some good book which you have read during the year. Debate Resolved, That teachers should be organized in a league. Affirmative, R. B. Breese, H. C. Stevenson; negative, J. R. Prichard, J. E. Perry. Question Box, conducted by H. A. Rose. Miscellaneous business. This will be the last Association of the year, and every teacher of the county must report at roll call or send written excuse to County Superintendent. COMMITTEE. CITY ELECTION. The city election, which takes place next Monday, promises to be quite interesting. There are only three tickets in the field, viz: CITY TICKET. For Mayor, John Bell. For Police Judge, W. W. Rockwood. For Councilmen—John Doering, Geo. W. Hays, E. D. Forney, C. M. Gregory and S. C. Smith. CITIZENS' TICKET. For Mayor, H. F. Gillett. For Police Judge, W. W. Rockwood. For Councilmen—Leo M. Swope, J. B. Davis, Sr., Will McNea, G. E. Finley, Geo. W. Estes. PEOPLES' TICKET. For Mayor, H. A. McDaniels. For Police Judge, M. C. Newton. For Councilmen—Geo. W. Hays, S. W. Beach, Chas. Hager, Lew Hillert, Will McNea. LECTURE COURSE. For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room: Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of Atmosphere and Soil to Vegetation." Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College. The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c; school children's course tickets 50c, single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS. GREAT 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 Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind. KEELY DOUBLE CHLORIDE COLD CURE for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. FOR SALE. A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIBSE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD. The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising peaches, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly 30,000 worth of peaches from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

SUMMER SNOW for 60 years, the one really perfect; comes true from seed—hardy peaches are hardiest. Stands 5 to 10 deg. more cold than others; 36-37-old trees still bear—BEAR WHEN OTHERS FAIL. If interested in Trees, Fruit, Roses, Ornamentals, write for Orchard Book, Guide, prices—will save you money, and MORE mistakes. A Pointer—Wheat 50c, bu., apples \$2; etc., apples only 35 wheat. OLD OAK PROCESS Whole Root trees are carefully propagated regardless of cost by the one known method that gives fruitful, long-lived trees. They "live longer and bear better."—See, Morton. They grow in the most customer planted 16,300 Without Losing a Tree. You can't get better at any price, nor equally good for less money; ours are the LOWEST PRICED Nurseries in U. S. for good stock—sent worldwide during 65 YEARS. Read the thousands of letters from customers who order year after year. Most do not see the second, third, and even the 20th order, if not fairly dealt with. YOUR ORDER—we want it whether for one tree or one million, because we have the stock to fill it. We have 100,000 trees, tested and hardy, 1st Choice sorts—30,000 each, Oldlands in 21 States. We ship everywhere, ship at winter rates. Free Packing, Free EXTRA COUNT (1 for '90.) FREE FREIGHT. STARK BRO'S NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., P. O. 44, Louisiana, Mo., or Rockport, Mo.



YES! If You Want YES! THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY Take the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE. It is a large, handsome 8-page paper in its 29th year. 3,000 columns a year of the choicest and most interesting reading matter, nearly all original. Its circulation far exceeds other papers of its class. 14 distinct departments, something for every member of the household, old or young. Editors are practical farmers. Unrivaled contributors. Contains the only correct and reliable Farmers' market report sent out from St. Louis. It is the MOST PRACTICAL, the MOST DESIRABLE and the GREATEST MONEY-SAVER of any Farm Paper in the World. Send for specimen copies, mammoth Premium List for 1894, and full particulars of the Great \$200 Cash Prize Offers, ALL FREE, by dropping Postal Card to JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, St. Louis, Mo.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO. Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with price to consumer, before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not suitable. Write for 2 years, why pay an agent \$20 to \$50 to order for you? Write your own order, and we take all risk of change in shipping. WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$21 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$85. Surreys, \$65 to \$100. Same as sell for \$100 to \$125. Top Buggies, \$37.50, as fine as sold for \$60. Phetons, \$60 to \$100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. Bicycles for Men, Women & Children. Our Harness sold at Manufacturer's Prices. RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 5 percent off for cash with order. Send for our mammoth catalogue, 112 pages, free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY From cold weather, inquire of local agent of Santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas, New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove cheaper than buying hard coal. It don't cost much to try.

BIMETALLISM AND MONOMETALLISM BY Archbishop Walsh, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND. Owing to the great demand for Archbishop Walsh's pamphlet on monometallism and its ruinous effects on the land TENANTRY of IRELAND we have reproduced it on elegant book paper, neatly bound, containing 80 pages. It is one of the most logical, practical, illustrative and convincing arguments in favor of BIMETALLISM that has ever been published. This pamphlet is having a wide circulation and should be read by every citizen of the United States. It has attracted the attention of Europe and America, and is one of the most scholarly writings extant on the subject of Bimetallism. Mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Special terms to agents. Address COIN PUBLISHING CO., 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. COIN'S HANDBOOK gives all the statistics on the subject of gold and silver. It contains the gold standard arguments and the answers to them. It reviews the COINAGELAWS of the United States; beginning with and copying the first Coinage act of 1792, and other valuable information. It is issued in a pocket edition containing 44 pages, neatly and durably bound. This is an indispensable and valuable book for SPEAKERS and students of the financial question. Price 15 cents. Agents are wanted to sell these books in all parts of the United States. They are rapid sellers, and agents are making from \$3 to \$5 a day, at our wholesale price. Write for terms and send price named for sample copy. Address COIN PUBLISHING CO., 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. The Coin Publishing Company is reliable, and all who send their money will get the books ordered. HENRY G. MILLER, Vice President of the American Bimetallic League for the State of Illinois, County Treasurer.

TAX REFORM STUDIES.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

These studies aim to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariffs). They are 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.

To the Editors of Our Exchanges.

These studies contain nothing bearing on party politics nor on religious opinion. They advocate no system of taxation whatever, but form a "people's forum" for the discussion of this most important question. They are equally open to democrat, prohibitionist, republican, populist, crank or mugwump to express their opinions on taxation, provided they stick to the subject and avoid party issues. If the matter herein does not suit you it is your own fault. Send in what you do agree with and it will not be neglected. Can not your local newspaper copy from or notice them?

A Sample Letter.

The following letter, spelled by ear, was published in the National Economist. We think that although a man may not be able to spell very much, he may be able to think a good deal, and although he does not know much about grammar, he may know that some one is riding on his neck. We do not ourselves think that currency is an important factor in the distress of the farmer, but rather that monopoly, especially the monopoly of land and railroad beds is the root of the trouble. We wish, however, that we had about a million of men such as the writer of this:

Modock, Randolph county, Ill. Editor Economist:

I have been a reader of the Economist several years. I have never written anything to it for print.

Now will you please answer and comment on the following questions:

What effect would the following laws have on the people?

First—No person or set of persons should own any land in the United States unless they live on it and cultivate it.

Second—No person shall be compelled to pay any debt before they are ready and willing to pay it.

Third—The United States congress and supreme court have both decided that congress has the supreme right to "make create or borrow money." Why did they prefer to "borrow," in preference to "make or create."

Fourth—How does it come that no dollar contains 100 cents (in value), but gold dollars have made it so; and why did they make it so?

(Common sense tells all honest thinkers that the gold dollar is exactly as worthless as the silver or paper or nickel or copper dollar. From the very fact that nobody eats, drinks or wears them as a garment.)

Fifth—Are we to understand that the gold dollar is used by the banker to extract the homes from under the people as same as the honey extractor when applied to the comb and that the silver, paper, nickel and copper dollar is to be used as a transactor of business? If so, we would like it understood so, by everybody.

We are Alliance men and will send you one dollar if you publish our article, and a comment on it.

JOHN PHEGLEY, Modock, Randolph County, Ill.

ANSWER.

First—We fear that such a law would be evaded, and would not tend to the best and most productive use of all land. For instance, no one man could live on or draw produce efficiently from an iron mine. We would rather levy all taxes on the land, so that if a man did not make use of it, it would be a burden to him to keep it.

Second—Most advanced thinkers believe that all laws for collection of debts should be repealed.

Third—This and the remaining questions are not within the scope of this department. But the editor thinks the questions worthy of consideration. We only say that money is either the wealth (the product of labor upon land) or the representative of wealth.

The All Important Question.

BY RALPH E. HOYE.

The same master minds that levy the taxes and devise machinery for collecting them from persons least able to bear the strain, can always find ways of expending the money, though the results of such expenditures are not always visible to the meek and humble tax-payer himself. The average taxpayer is considerable of a fool, anyhow, otherwise he would not quietly submit to the robbery year after year without stopping to find out what the taxes he pays are really for and where the money really goes.

Official statistics show that the increase of public expenditures during the ten years between 1870 and 1880 was only four per cent, while the increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 42 per cent. And yet the increase of population for the last mentioned period was only 25 per cent. above that of the first decade. Such facts hardly require comment; they speak for themselves. If the eight hundred millions used every year to support the numerous governments, from the huge machine at Washington down to the smallest municipality, were drawn from the proper source, from land values alone, leaving industry untouched, then extravagance in expenditures, though foolish, would not be, as it is now, a moral crime for each community would be taking and expending only its own earnings. But when with the official squandering of money is coupled the fact that the greater portion of the revenues itself is gathered in by robbing labor of its earnings, the matter assumes a very serious aspect. That the people, who are the supreme rulers, should have tolerated such a system of taxation so long is by no means creditable either to their intelligence or their moral cour-

age. Once a year or oftener the state says to every owner of personal property: "Hold up your hands while the tax-collectors go through your pockets!" And the hands go up; though every victim who has given the matter careful investigation knows that he is being robbed, as truly as if he were in the hands of professional highwaymen.

Taxes and Farm Land.

CANNON FALLS, Minn.

Sir:—In reading my Minneapolis Weekly Mail I saw your notice calling for contributions. I think it my duty to respond because it relieves one who stands alone in a community to write out his ideas; we think so much the better for doing so. Free expressions and fair representation is my motto. I thought out the single tax idea while holding the plow handles before I ever heard of Henry George, but was not in the habit of writing down my ideas; but I have lately got in the habit of writing letters every chance I get.

Now, without going over the old chestnuts of land, rent, capital, labor, interest, etc., I will ask the question, How much land free of taxes will it take to support a family? I hold that an average five-acre piece will support an average family. So firm am I convinced that this is the proper basis to start from, that in talking with any one on social matters I always bring up the idea as soon as I can. The remarks that he will make on the idea give me a better insight to his habits of thought than any other way. I can then approach him with a plan of argument that in my judgment will set him to thinking over our whole plan of civilization.

Now I do not propose to write out a lengthy treatise on the subject, but hope you will start it in order to bring out ideas for yourself and your correspondents. I will simply state that I have concluded to sell my land in ten-acre lots, so that the poor man can think of having a home without a mortgage.

When the teacher is paid for his thoughts, and the preacher is paid for love of God, and the statesman is paid for his foolishness, what is there left for the common mind to think of but how to pay his taxes? In this neighborhood it is hard to find one capable of individual thought and expression. There are some free trade republicans, but they will not leave the party. There are some democrats who are very much in favor of local protection. We have about six S. T.'s, but they will not take a single tax paper. If we could break the whole party business up once and let each one have his fair share of representation in government, and stop this appealing to the will of the majority, I think progression would take a boom. When I look over the whole matter, I see in the dim distant future a government without taxation and a bounty to every living soul.

Yours truly, ULYSSES TANNER.

A Cautious View.

It is this increasing agitation that is raising hell everywhere.

A pretty state of affairs for each and every county to have different laws from the adjoining county, and subject to change yearly.

The writer would like to see all legislatures and congress to adjourn for ten years.

We could be prosperous if let alone with any system, but the devilish agitator makes uncertainty, which is the worst possible condition.

A tax on real estate only is all O. K., if a state law, but not for counties. As to land values only, oh Georgeism! Let it rest! It would be meeting those agitators of socialism, etc.,

Yours, CONSERVATIVE.

\$50,000 Income.

According to (strictly) private ledger, explanatory note to return for taxation: Various exemptions under the statute, \$12,600

Private debts (estimated), 10,000
One per cent deduction from former inventory and bring assets to value at forced sale, 8,000
Income, as affixed to tax collector, 8,000
(This is more than Bages pays, though he is richer than I.)

Belongs to my wife, being income from securities and interest credited to her (exempt), 3,999
Ditto to my married daughter (exempt), 3,999
Set aside for religious purposes, belongs to the Lord, 4,000
\$50,000

Double Tax for Double Tracks.

A proposition to tax length of railroad track instead of length of line in Massachusetts is condemned by the Boston Transcript (Rep.), which says: "The operation of such a law would be to discourage double tracking, for double tracking would mean double taxation. Railroads would be taxed for improving their means of doing business. It would be taxing facilities."

Worse Than an Income Tax.

A personal property tax, if enforced, would be equivalent to an income tax of more than 50 per cent. upon mortgage interest, and is already equal to 40 per cent. upon a large class of local investments.

Where the Tax is Wielded.

The "listing" bills do not tax bonds or riches, but they tax the patience of the American people about 100 cents on the dollar.

MERIDEN, CONN.

MR. ROBT. BAKER, 111 Broadway, N. Y.—Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Meriden Tax Reform club to express the sincere thanks of this club for the literature sent us. We shall use it to sow the seed of tax reform. Mr. John Cairns, president of the club, is a member of the board of relief of this town, and never lets an opportunity go by for sowing the seed. At a recent meeting of the board he distributed some of the tracts to the officials in the various departments of the town and city government. The discussion which was inevitable has already spread over the city. Our club organized December 28, 1893; the interest in this question is growing constantly and the membership increasing, and we expect soon to have a large and flourishing club.

W. S. BREWER, Secretary.

76 Columbia street.

PROTECTION'S OWN PANIC.

McKinleyism the Cause of American Industrial Depression.

The certain effect of all such protective tariff legislation is that which bears the name of McKinley is to overstimulate some industries and presently to weaken all. Favored enterprises have a feverish and unhealthy activity, soon followed by overproduction and collapse. The victimized occupations may not immediately feel the drain to which they have been subjected, but eventually their vigor must decline. All protective legislation does violence to normal conditions and sooner or later the evil effects of the injustice will show themselves.

In the case of the monopoly legislation of 1890 the inevitable break down came sooner than was expected because the far-reaching iniquity of that corrupt betrayal of popular rights by favored interests was not at first fully comprehended. It was known that the tariff law was drawn by the men who contributed the great corruption fund of 1888. It was known that the plunder to be secured by its authors was mainly gathered in the first year or two of its operation. It was seen that unhealthy activity had been followed by lassitude and weakness and that the old familiar results of stimulation were everywhere manifest. All of these symptoms were common enough, for they had characterized every advance that the protectionists had made toward a prohibitory tariff. If in some places the results in the way of overproduction and prostration were more noticeable than usual it was because the McKinley tariff had outstripped all others in its unfairness and its violence.

But a more serious malady was in the blood. Overproduction was local and sporadic, an occasional manifestation of an unhealthy system. The disease that fastened itself upon American industry as soon as the McKinley legislation went into effect was constitutional. The commercial and business

lar, what about investments? The answer that these questions were to receive was foreshadowed long before President Harrison, who signed the McKinley law and the Sherman law, left the white house.

Foreign investments in America were withdrawn. American securities came home. Gold contracts became the rage. Promises to pay were more and more coupled with the condition that, as gold had been received, gold should be paid. Prudent men began to put their houses in order, for all signs were portentous of an approaching storm. Small investors and depositors took alarm.

If it was good for the rich man to hoard his money it was good for the poor man to do the same. Certain tricks practiced by Secretary Foster in the bookkeeping of the treasury were not lost upon the people. By transferring one payment and another, national bankruptcy was averted from day to day, but the silver purchases continued and the amount of paper and silver depending for redemption upon one hundred million dollars of gold became so large that at length a panic seized upon the people. The banks were raided, and the treasury itself might have been, and it was not until the Sherman silver purchase law, the McKinley law's twin measure, was repealed that the alarm was stayed.

The Sherman law bribery of the silver states, with the resulting panic and the protracted depression, was protectionism's crowning offense against the American people. It was protectionism's confession of ignorance on every question of finance and economy. It was protectionism's testimony to its own reckless indifference to the rights, the welfare of others. It proved that to save itself or to promote its own interests protectionism would stop at nothing—financial panics, national bankruptcy, industrial lockouts, civil war. Is it not time to divorce the government of the United States from such a partner?—Chicago Herald.

THE LAST REMNANT.



THE FINAL RALLY OF MCKINLEYISM—"ON TO WASHINGTON!"—Chicago Herald.

life of the nation had been poisoned at its source, and the taint had reached the minutest vein of the body.

Protectionism had long corrupted the industry, the politics and the commerce of the republic, but it had not until then vitiated its finances. It had debauched the ballot box and degraded American labor; it had demoralized production and debilitated the national character, but until the summer of 1890 it had not ventured to extend its immorality to the domain of the national credit. It had looted the treasury in the interest of high taxes, but until then it had not cast doubt upon the stability of the treasury. It had oppressed the nation, but until then it had spared the nation's honor.

In its last grand orgie, drunk with power, delirious over the prospect of immeasurable gains, it had made common cause with the mine owners of the west who bargained the votes of their representatives in congress to protectionism in return for protectionism's favor to them. The passage of the so-called Sherman silver law was protectionism's bribe to the silver states, and was so understood on both sides. Binding the government to pay forty-five hundred ounces of silver bullion per month, which it had no use for, and to issue thereon paper certificates which were redeemable in gold, protectionism fastened upon the treasury a task which it could not perform. It struck a blow at the national honor which did not escape the notice of intelligent men here and abroad.

How long could the treasury pay gold for silver? How long, with its revenues reduced and its expenditures increased, could it pay at all? These were the questions, unanswered for a time, which preceded and led up to the panic of 1893. They were asked in America and in Europe long before the democratic success of 1892. They circulated on the breath of suspicion in every money center of the world, in every nook and corner of the earth where capital existed and where investments were made.

How long could the United States treasury, committed to the policy by protectionism's bargain with the mine owners, pay gold and receive silver? When it ceased to pay gold and came to the silver standard under which a coin worth sixty cents would pass for a dol-

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—The wrath of the McKinley brethren over the latest edition of the tariff bill is fairly entitled to be considered a good recommendation for that measure.—Boston Herald.

—It was somewhat superfluous for the republican platform of Rhode Island to class the punishment of McKaneism among the party triumphs, considering that the prosecution was instituted by democrats, conducted by democrats and the offender sentenced by a democratic judge.—Boston Herald.

—The call for a convention of the republican leagues has a familiar sound, especially in the dogmatic declaration as to what "the people," have to do. "The people" will be heard from in due time; and the leagues will probably find that they know their own mind and business much better than the leagues do.—Detroit Free Press.

—The courage of Gov. McKinley is not quite up to the Coxeys test. William the Timorous is going to be away from his post when the army of letters starts on its bumper way. The governor is perfectly willing that responsibility should devolve on the sheriff; and the sheriff will be perfectly willing to hand it over to the local chiefs of police. Great and cowardly is the political demagogue.—Chicago Herald.

—A reduction of wages has just been made in the iron works of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Hewitt, one of the proprietors, says in explanation that the reduction was made on account of losses suffered through the business depression, clearly traceable, he declares, to the McKinley bill. "The country could stand almost anything except a McKinley bill," he adds. "Ever since the bill was passed wages have decreased."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Reed's affectation of fear that the passage of the Wilson bill will not put an end to uncertainty is indicative of a purpose to keep up the uncertainty. It is a republican threat to continue the tariff agitation for partisan purposes. It is not patriotic; but nobody expects patriotism from the ex-speaker. His threat is an impotent one, however. The passage of the Wilson bill will put it out of the power of Mr. Reed and his party to create uncertainty for a good while to come.—Detroit Free Press.

AN INCOME TAX.

Reasons in its Favor Extracted from Congressman Hall's Article.

The following are extracts from Uriel S. Hall's article in the March Forum:

"The wealthy classes of the eastern states, who are now opposing us in the enactment of this bill, are embarrassed the best friends of a peaceful government. The principle that the wealth of this country should help to bear the burden of national taxation is too well settled by logic, by authority and by experience to justify extended argument now. Too often already have members of this congress been warned that, whenever the richer class should be asked to share the burdens of government, they, prompted by avarice, would denounce the suggestion. It is their position, not mine, that needs defense.

"In a recent speech in the house of representatives, I said:

"Were I called upon to frame a law that would keep down demagoguery, that would take the last grain of justice from the conglomerate mass of populist heresies, it would be an income tax law." I sincerely feel that every word I said was true. Under our tariff system its burdens are put upon consumption (the necessities of life that the poor must have or perish), and a poor man with a wife and five children is forced to pay out of his small income a larger sum for the support of the government than is the average man of great wealth with a small family.

"All the greatest authorities on taxation say that the subject of a nation should be taxed to support that nation according to their ability, not according to the section in which they live; recognizing that we should all be common bearers and common supporters of a common country, ignoring sectionalism.

"Senator John Sherman, in a speech delivered in the United States senate, March 15, 1881, used the following language:

"The public mind is not yet prepared to apply the key of a genuine revenue reform. A few years of further experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption, and not one cent on property or income, is intrinsically unjust.

"While the expenses of the national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to call property to contribute to its payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. That is not true. Every one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor, as the income of the rich does the wages of the poor. As wealth accumulates, this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of congress.

"Thorold Rogers says: 'Taxation in proportion to benefits received is sufficiently near the truth for the practical operations of government.' Rousseau and Mirabeau, J. B. Say and Garnier, have approved of this system, while Simond, in laying down his canons of taxation, declares that 'every tax should fall on revenue, not capital,' and that 'taxation should never touch what is necessary for the existence of the contributor.' John Stuart Mill declares that 'equality of taxation, as a maxim of politics, means equality of sacrifice.'

"If this income tax bill is defeated one will be passed in the near future that will be far wider-reaching and involving far greater danger of injustice toward wealth."

THE TRUST AT WORK.

The Sugar Syndicate Bound to Have Its Pound of Flesh.

A small map of this large country is distributed gratuitously where it is expected to serve its purpose best, with the compliments of Delgado & Co. It is instructive in various ways, besides being in some respects picturesque. It shows how all roads lead to the sugarcane fields of Louisiana. An explanatory remark in manuscript states that it shows how "other sections" will be "effected" by the murder of the sugar industry "by the Wilson bill as it now stands."

Upon its face are depicted numerous trains of cars said to be loaded, some with fruit from California, others with meat from the wild west, others with oil and coal from Pennsylvania, others with grain from various sections, others with manufactures of different kinds from the east, others with cow peas from the Carolinas, and so on, all destined to the cane-fields of Louisiana. Besides the trains there are vessels on the exaggerated bosom of the Mississippi, on the gulf and on the Atlantic coast, all appearing to be headed toward the same destination.

The inference suggested is that if the cane-growing industry should be slain by the Wilson bill all this commerce would cease, and all sections of the country would be involved in the Louisiana ruin, even as the Philistines perished with Samson when that mighty man pulled down the pillars of the temple.

A summary statement in the margin conveys the information that the total value of the commodities shipped annually to the cane fields from all parts of the country is \$29,910,000, and that those fields yield \$25,000,000 worth of products. It follows that the fields do not produce enough to pay for what they get from other parts of the country, the deficit being \$4,910,000 annually. This is an instructive exhibit. It would be more so if accompanied by an explanation of the way in which this deficit is made good. Perhaps it is not made good. In that case the loss must fall upon the people of other sections, who supply the beef, wheat, oil, mules, cows, peas and other things, and the trade might better be destroyed than not.

The further information is imparted that the \$25,000,000 worth of cane products support 600,000 people. That gives each of them \$41.66 annually for support. This also is instructive. It shows at once how unprofitable the cane growing industry is, and how lit-

tle it takes to support a person in southern Louisiana.

The point of it all is that a bounty of 2 cents a pound must be kept up or the market for \$29,910,000 worth of products from all parts of the country will be destroyed. Calling 25 per cent of that sum profits, which is a liberal allowance, the entire profit of this trade would be \$7,477,500. But the bounty last year exceeded \$10,000,000 a year for trade yielding a profit of less than \$7,500,000. The people would be better off to let the trade go and keep in their pockets what they pay as bounty to the cane growers.

But there is no danger of losing the trade. The people of Louisiana may produce less sugar if they get no bounty, but they will produce more cotton, more rice and more of various other things. They are not obliged to stop producing if the bounty is stopped. They will produce about as much as ever and will be able to buy about as much from the people of other sections. There will be about the same trade and the same profit, and the bounty will be saved to taxpayers.—Chicago Herald.

OPPOSING FREE COAL.

Why Certain Senators Are in Favor of a Tax.

The objections raised by a few senators against certain important parts of the Wilson bill's free list have a very flimsy foundation or no foundation whatever. There is not the slightest warrant, for example, for an argument against the removal of the duty on bituminous coal, in behalf of producers of such coal in the interior of the country and west of the Alleghenies. We received yesterday from Knoxville, Tenn., a copy of certain resolutions signed by twenty-five coal companies whose mines are situated in Tennessee or Kentucky. These resolutions urge the senate "to retain the tariff on coal, in order that the mining and manufacturing industries of our respective states may continue their prosperity and be further developed, instead of being sacrificed for the special benefit of foreign coal and iron producers. We further protest," say these coal companies, "against the destruction of an investment of at least \$10,000,000, and the reducing of our labor to the impoverished standard of that of other countries."

It is upon such protests as this that a part of the opposition to the free-listing of coal is based, and yet the removal of the duty would not have the slightest injurious effect upon the industry in Kentucky and Tennessee. It would not reduce the value of that investment of \$10,000,000, nor would it cut down the wages of the miners. This talk about labor in the resolutions, by the way, is rather amusing in view of the fact that the attention of the whole country has repeatedly been drawn by bloody riots to the employment of convict labor in the mines of that region. The only effect of the removal of the duty would be to relieve manufacturers on the Pacific coast of the tax which they now pay on coal which they are obliged to import from British Columbia and Australia, and to enable New England manufacturers to procure a part of their supply from Nova Scotia. These results of the change would not affect the producers of coal in Kentucky and Tennessee. They would not even affect the producers of coal in the region lying between these states and the Canadian boundary, for there were exported last year from the coal mines of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio into Canada 988,695 tons of bituminous coal, in spite of the Canadian duty of 60 cents a short ton. Even with this protection Nova Scotia cannot compete in the central provinces of Canada with coal imported from the states we have mentioned. We are not sure that a part of this coal exported into Canada was not shipped from the mines of some of these very companies in Kentucky and Tennessee that address this silly protest to the senate. The only opposition to free coal for which there is the slightest excuse of any kind is that of one or two senators who are peculiarly interested, or who are associated with capitalists who are so interested, in two or three railroad and mining companies which are now engaged in shipping coal from West Virginia and Maryland to New England, and the manufacturers of New England and the Pacific coast ought not to be taxed heavily for the benefit of their pockets.—N. Y. Times.

The Income Tax.

The senate will bring itself much nearer to the people by a prompt measure for the income tax.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The proposed assessment on incomes for raising revenue for the government would be a rich man's tax.—Toledo News.

The eastern democrats will have a larger responsibility in defeating the tariff bill with the income-tax measure attached than they would have in opposing the income tax as a separate measure.—Atlanta Constitution.

The question has been raised as to how the imposition of an income tax will affect the conduct of impecunious foreigners seeking the hands and fortunes of American heiresses. This is a matter worthy of congressional investigation.—Detroit Free Press.

A fairly laid income tax is the most just tax that can be levied by the government. Who has a greater interest in the execution of laws for the protection of property than the rich man with a big income, and who is better able to pay for the protection he gets than such a man?—Fort Collins Courier.

The people are becoming very tired of seeing all the national revenues raised by taxes on consumption, so that an income of \$1,000,000 a year pays its percentage only on what one man eats and drinks and wears, while a thousand incomes of \$1,000 each pays on all that a thousand families eat and drink and wear.—San Francisco Examiner.

—It will be noticed that the manufacturers who reduce the pay of their employes "on account of the Wilson bill" always forget to reduce the prices of their products. This is the McKinley idea of protection to American labor.—World.

AN AUBURN MIRACLE.

An Act of Heroism is Followed by Dire Results.

Edward Donnelly Saves a Life Almost at the Cost of His Own—After Years of Suffering He is Restored to Health—His Story as Told to a Reporter of the Auburn Bulletin.

[Auburn N. Y., Bulletin.]

It is on record that upon a chilly April day, a few years ago, an eight-year-old boy fell into the East river at the foot of East Eighth street, New York, and when all efforts to rescue him had failed, Edward Donnelly, at risk of his own life, plunged into the water and, when himself nearly exhausted, saved the boy from drowning. It was a humane and self-sacrificing deed, and received deserved commendation in all the newspapers.

There is a sequel to this accident, however, which thus far has not been published. It is to the effect that Donnelly was paralyzed as a result of the cold plunge and came near dying. Auburn people have known the family since then. The boy, now a young man and his sister Mrs. S. D. Corry, of 21 Moravia street. Donnelly himself describes the rescue and the result:—

"I was general foreman of the F. A. Mulgrew Saw Mills, foot of Eighth street, N. Y., on the East river. It was on the 29th of April, 1889, that the boy fell into the river and I rescued him from drowning. At that time I was in the water so long that I was taken with a deadly chill, and soon became so stiffened up and weak that I could neither work nor walk. For some time I was under treatment of Dr. George McDonald, who said I had Locomotor Ataxia. He finally gave me up, and on the 1st of June, 1892, my wife and I came up to Auburn.

"When the disease first came upon me the numbness began in my heels, and soon the whole of both my feet became affected. There was a cold feeling across the small of my back and downward, and a sense of soreness and a tight pressure on the chest. The numbness gradually extended up both legs and into the lower part of my body. I felt that death was creeping up to my vitals. I was still taking the medicine (It was Iodine of Potassium, said his wife), and was being rubbed and having plasters put all over my body, but with no benefit.

"I sent to the Chas. H. Sagar Company, the popular Auburn druggists and chemists, at 109 and 111 Genesee street, and got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them. In three weeks' time I was so improved that from being helpless, I was able to help myself and to get up and go to work, and to walk a few days from N. 74 Walnut street, where I then lived, to Osborn's New Twine Factory, Seymour and Cottage streets—more than a mile—where I was then employed, but all the while I was taking Pink Pills.

"Then Dr. Patchen, of Wisconsin, uncle of my wife, and who was here on a visit, began to poo-hoo at me for taking Pink Pills, and finally persuaded me to stop taking them and let him treat me. When he returned to the West he left a prescription with Dr. Hyatt, of Auburn, who also treated me. But their treatment did me no good, and after a while the old trouble returned and I was getting bad again. Then I began to take Pink Pills; have taken them ever since, am taking them now, having used all nearly 20 boxes at an entire cost of less than \$10.00 (my other treatment cost me a pile of money), and again I am well and able to work.

"If I was able, I would at my expense, publish the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the whole world and especially in New York City, where I am much better known than I am here."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost incredible success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will cure all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

High Pressure Life. Among the signs that the high pressure at which American professional and business men are living is telling upon them, the great increase in the number of sofas and couches to be used in offices is very interesting to the student of nerves and nervous diseases. A generation ago a violent headache or a feeling of great depression was considered a legitimate excuse for closing up the office and taking half a day off, if not a rest for a day or two. Now there is no time for such a character, and the man who is breaking down from overwork gets a couch in his office and takes three or four minutes rest or perhaps a quarter of an hour's rest when his brain declines to act. A few days ago I had occasion to call upon a well known attorney, who, to my surprise, I found lying on a couch in his office. I was apologizing and promising to call again, when he told me to sit down and he could attend to me all right. I stated my case to him and he dictated a letter to his stenographer bearing on the question, explaining to me when he got through that when he felt played out he could think much better lying down than sitting up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Prevention of Old-Time Doctors. It was formerly the practice among physicians to carry a cane having a hollow head, the top of which was gold, pierced with holes like a pepper box. The top contained a small amount of aromatic powder or snuff, and on entering a house or room where a disease was supposed to be infectious prevailed the doctor would strike the cane on the floor to agitate the powder and then apply it to his nose. Hence all the old prints of physicians represent them with canes to their noses.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Delicate Compliment. Little Fannie—Grandpa, we want you to do something for us. Grandpa—What is it, little darling? Little Fannie—We have got a new game called "Birds in the Garden," and we want you to be the scarecrow.—Texas Sittings.

Vivid Suggestions. Mrs. Slimdick—No; I don't believe in French cooking. My idea is to have every dish suggest its chief ingredient. New Boarder—Yes; I notice this gelatine tastes like glue.—N. Y. Weekly

The Old, Old Story. There had been a death in the family, and two of the members were discussing the arrangements. "I suppose we had better have the funeral on Thursday," said one. "Oh, we can't," replied the other, without thinking; "that is Bridget's day out."—Harper's Bazar.

A VICTIM OF HARD TIMES.



"When I last met you, if I am not mistaken, you had an exceedingly heavy beard." "Just so—just so; had it cut off four months ago and made into a shoulder-cape for my wife. Sec?"—Harper's Bazar.

A Disinterested Business Tip. Mrs. Hyde—George, dear, while you are having money troubles I ought to tell you that I learned to-day why your rival Soapem's credit has suddenly become so good.

Mr. Hyde—Why? Mrs. Hyde—I overheard some one remark that Soapem's finances must be all right because his wife was wearing such elegant new hats and dresses.—Chicago Record.

Unfortunate Fortune. Clergyman—But what brought you to this condition? Was it drink? Tramp—Nope! Clergyman—Gambling? Tramp—Well, in a sort of way. Clergyman—What sort of a way? Tramp—Well, I bet on a horse in a race for the first time in my life. Clergyman—Ah! I see! It lost! Tramp—O, no! It won!—Hallo.

Foresight. "It was really clever of me to bring my umbrella, for if it had rained I would have been drenched."—Hallo.

NATURAL ENOUGH.



First Fowl—I'm surprised to see that you're afraid of a dog that's chained. Second Fowl—Well, I can't help being chicken-hearted.—Truth.

A Shade Too Yielding. Blinks—Why so gloomy? Jinks—My wife let me have the last word in an argument this morning. "What of that?" "That shows that she is going to do as she pleases, anyhow."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Great Mistake. "I have just had my photograph taken." "Ah, indeed." "Yes, I have always had my photograph taken once a year." "Dear me, what a lot of pictures you must have."—Texas Sittings.

Her Joke. Heiress—There's a man after my own heart. Papa—Who? Heiress—The count. But he won't get it!—N. Y. World.

Nothing to Talk About. Bingo—Do you do much talking at the woman's guild you've joined? Mrs. Bingo (sadly)—No. All the women in the neighborhood belong to it.—Judge.

See Him Later. He seized her hand ecstatically: "Fair maid whom I adore, Queen of my soul, my life, my hope, Be mine forever more!" She gazed into his humid eyes. So soon to fill with sorrow; "I'll ask my husband, sir," she said—"We'll let you know to-morrow."—Kansas City Journal.

THE PRINCIPAL THING.



"Do you and your husband attend many of the symphony concerts?" "No. My husband knows absolutely nothing about ladies' toilets."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Not a Question of "Let." Singleman—Do you let your wife have the last word? Benedict—Do I let her? If I'm easy to tell that you know nothing of married life.—N. Y. Press.

Very True. "Now," said the storekeeper as he gazed proudly at the lettering on his new brass sign, "that's what I call polished English."—Washington Star.

An Affecting Tale. Barber—Poor Jim has been sent to an insane asylum. Victim (in chair)—Who's Jim? Barber—Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times an' I suppose he finally got crazy." "Hum! Not unlikely." "Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a good deal, too. No money in this business anymore." "What's the matter with it?" "Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo or something it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut. Poor Jim! I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, and so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me very melancholy. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?" "Y-e-s, sir."—N. Y. Weekly.

Ways of Trade. A lady who had evidently been young a few years since stepped into Gaut's the other day and asked the price of cream puffs. "Three cents each," replied the maid in waiting. "Two for five?" "No."

"Well, that's a queer way of selling things!" remarked the possible customer. She seemed to hesitate a minute, then ordered one cream puff for a younger companion, apparently a relative, and watched severely while he ate it, after which she took a silent and displeased departure.—Judge.

She Objected. "Mr. Courtney asked me to marry him last night," she blushing told her mother. "And what did you tell him?" "I told him to ask you."

"Ask me?" echoed the startled parent. "Why, Mary, surely you wouldn't have your dear old mother commit bigamy, would you?"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Maiden's Sarcasm. "I came to see, Miss Sprite, if you would look more favorably upon my suit to-day." Miss Sprite (adjusting her eyeglass and scrutinizing him from head to foot)—Yes, sir, I do. I think it looks better than the old one you wore the last time you were here.—Demorest's Magazine.

A Warning. Little Johnny—Oh, mamma, folks say Tommy Dodd's back is broke. Mamma—Horror! How did it happen? Little Johnny—I didn't hear, but Tommy told me only last week that his mamma was just as fond of spankin' as you are.—Good News.

Sure Enough. "He pretends to be an accomplished linguist, but you should hear him murder Latin." "I shouldn't think he would be able to murder Latin." "Why not?" "It is a language that is already dead."—N. Y. Press.

The Spirit of the Ace. The Minister—Mr. Robinson wishes to present a window to the church. But I don't like the inscription he wishes placed on it. The Minister's Wife—What is it? The Minister—Presented by Robinson, Jones & Co.; Dry Goods.—Puck.

Merely an Investment. Hones—What have you raised that young bookkeeper's salary for? Don't you know that the young spendthrift squanders all his salary giving presents to some girl he's infatuated with? Hones—Of course I do. The girl's my daughter.—Chicago Record.

Why He Staid. Mrs. Blinks—Why do you stay at the club until two o'clock in the morning? Just tell me that, will you? Mr. Blinks—So you'll be too sleepy to talk very long about it, my dear.—Puck.

Not a Recent Discovery. "Why do you turn the lamp down low when sitting with your beau at night?" The maid replied, with face aglow: "Why, love is blind and being so thrives just as well without a light."—N. Y. Press.

HIS ADVANCES SPURNED. Capt. Ricornus—Excuse me; but won't you have a bit of this delicious overshoe? Miss Nannie Goat—No, thank you! I never chew gum.—Puck.

Serves Him Right. "Have you got any stale bread?" asked Johnny Fizzletop, sticking his head into a baker's shop up in Harlem. "Yes, I have five or six loaves." "Serves you right. Why didn't you sell 'em while they were fresh?"—Texas Sittings.

Glitch Perversity. Nell—How do you know she is in love with Jack? Belle—Because she told me he was perfectly horrid, and if she were in my place she wouldn't have anything to do with him.—Philadelphia Record.

His Record Clear. Old Lady—My friend, are you a Christian? Beggar—Well, mum, no one has ever accused me of workin' on Sunday.—N. Y. Weekly.

A CURBSTONE CAVALIER.

The Chivalric Act of a Big-Hearted Street Urechin. Two ragged newsboys were trying to sell the earlier editions of the afternoon papers, while a bootblack, with his box slung over his back, was keeping a keen lookout for possible customers. Meanwhile, the three boys kept up a running fire of street chaff, such as these Arabs delight in.

Presently a man carrying a large bunch of fine bananas on his shoulder passed close by. The motion of his body loosened one of the biggest and ripest, and it fell to the sidewalk. The man kept on, not noticing or caring for his loss.

The banana lay on the pavement for about half a minute. Then the bootblack spied it, and, with a cry of delight, ran over and picked it up. The two newsboys saw him in the act, and in a moment were by his side, eyeing the prize greedily.

I drew closer and watched the little comedy with interest. At first, I expected to see the bootblack eat the banana himself, and triumph over his less fortunate companions, and I was agreeably surprised to see him produce a pocket-knife and proceed to cut it into three pieces.

"Very generous," I said to myself. But then I noticed that one piece was considerably larger than either of the other two, and my admiration was somewhat dampened. The others also noticed it, and one said: "Huh! Jerry got the best of this deal!"

Jerry heard the remark, but he grinned good-naturedly, and when the others had gone away from their share, he unsling his box, sat down on it, and looked slyly around him.

I followed the direction of his eyes, and presently saw a little girl, who looked to be about eight years of age, with a little faded shawl drawn around her thin form, and a most distressed look in her pinched face.

She had three or four boxes of matches in her hand, but appeared to lack courage to sell them. "Say, Lu," said the bootblack, in a low voice. "The girl approached slowly and timidly.

"I'd like bananas?" The girl nodded her head vigorously. "Then here's something for you." "For me?" she asked, amazedly. "Yes; I saved it for you." The girl took it in her hand eagerly, and then paused with a sudden thought. "Where's yours?" she asked.

"I don't care for bananas," said Jerry, springing up suddenly. "Deed and double I don't. And I've had an apple, and a pear, and a peach to-day. Black your boots, sir? Shine?" He was off like a shot, leaving Lu with the piece of banana.—Dumb Animals.

"Dickson—I'm going to marry Miss Mordant. Don't you think she'll make a good wife?" "No doubt of that; but I fear she will not make a good husband."—Inter Ocean.

"Took—Weary Willie—"Dey's got a dog in dat house an' he don't take to strangers." Raggles—"Doan' you b'lieve it. I was in der lass week an' he took to me."—Truth.

—It is hard to understand why boys love to play football and hate to saw wood.—Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, March 21. CATTLE—Best Heeves..... 3 75 @ 4 00 Native cows..... 2 00 @ 3 10 HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 4 00 @ 4 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 50 1/2 @ 57 No. 2 hard..... 49 @ 50 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 20 @ 21 RYE—No. 2..... 45 @ 49 FLOUR—Patent, per sack..... 1 40 @ 1 51 Fancy..... 1 30 @ 1 50 HAY—Choice Timothy..... 5 00 @ 5 50 Bran..... 65 @ 66 BUTTER—Choice creamery..... 21 @ 24 CHEESE—Full Cream..... 11 @ 14 EGGS—Choice..... 8 @ 14 POTATOES..... 40 @ 45

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Native and shipping 3 07 @ 4 10 Texas..... 2 50 @ 3 25 HOGS—Heavy..... 4 50 @ 4 70 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 00 @ 4 00 FLOUR—Choice..... 2 01 @ 2 50 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 58 @ 59 1/2 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 31 1/2 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 20 @ 21 RYE—No. 2..... 47 1/2 @ 48 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 20 LARD—Western steam..... 6 50 @ 6 60 PORK..... 11 40 @ 11 50

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Common to prime..... 3 07 @ 4 10 HOGS—Packing and shipping..... 4 00 @ 4 75 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 2 51 @ 4 01 FLOUR—Winter wheat..... 3 30 @ 4 21 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 31 1/2 @ 32 OATS—No. 2..... 20 @ 21 RYE—No. 2..... 45 @ 49 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 22 LARD..... 6 40 @ 6 43 PORK..... 11 20 @ 11 25

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native steers..... 4 07 @ 4 25 HOGS—Good to choi..... 5 01 @ 5 25 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 51 @ 4 31 WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 60 1/2 @ 62 CORN—No. 2..... 31 @ 31 1/2 OATS—Western mixed..... 17 @ 22 BUTTER—Creamery..... 17 @ 22 PORK—Mow..... 13 51 @ 13 75

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.

Population of Dole's Dominion. The total population of the Hawaiian islands in 1890 was 89,993; 34,436 were natives, 6,186 were half-castes, 7,495 native born children of foreign parents, 13,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,692 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians, and 419 aliens of different nationalities. About 5 per cent. of all the foreign born are Americans; and assuming, therefore, that 5 per cent. of the native born children of aliens and of the half-castes are Americans, we have a total of 2,611 Americans in Hawaii.—N. Y. Sun.

Best of All. To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

"How is your son getting along in college?" asked Farmer Cornotossel's neighbor. "Pretty well in some ways. I don't know how he's doing in his studies. But from his last photograph I judge he's discovered a hair tonic that'll make his fortune."—Washington Star.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar. Fiko's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. SNAIGS—"What did you think when you read my first poem?" Waggs—"I can't put my thoughts into words." SNAIGS—"Why not?" Waggs—"I promised my wife I'd never swear in her presence."—Inter Ocean.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, Coughs, Colds, etc., actual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc." Price 25 cts. A PERSISTENT ONE.—Briscoe—"Jaysmit is a regular vocalist." Bunting—"Non-sense." Briscoe—"It's so. He's always singing his own praises."

"APPEARANCES are very deceptive," remarked the tenor. "Yes," replied the prima donna; "especially farewell appearances."—Washington Star. Some people imagine that they cannot have a walk-over without trampling their rivals under foot.—Dallas News.

The world is full of people who would prefer candlelight to sunlight if they had to pay for it.—Ram's Horn. The boy who is learning to skate generally gets a number of head marks before his lesson is through with.

A MAN does not necessarily take high ground when he uses a little bluff.—Lowell Courier. "I see your pardon, sir—" "What is it?" "Can you tell me where I can get the newest idea in antiques?"—Hallo.

"DOES Flagson practice what he preaches?" "Yes, Caesar! No; he never gets through preaching."—Chicago Inter Ocean. ONE swallow does not make a summer, but it often takes the overcoat off a man's back.—Inter Ocean. COMPLAINT of the stage carpenter—all work and no play.—Texas Sittings. MEN expect the Golden Age without the Golden Rule.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES MAGICALLY SPRAINS. Chronic Cases of Many Years Cured Easily.



MATILDA—It was a good turn you did me when you told me of Clairette Soap. It makes the clothes whiter than any other, and saves time and work. MARY—Yes, and it does not injure the hands or the clothes. CLAIRETTE SOAP. Sold Everywhere. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

Manifold Disorders Cured by S.S.S. Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the Blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, and other troublesome diseases is required a safe and reliable remedy purely vegetable. Such is S. S. S. It removes all impurities from the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood disorders have been cured by S.S.S. Send for our Treatise, sent free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not hard to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere, 25c.

A. N. K.—D 1493 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SENATOR COLQUITT.

After a Long Illness the Georgia Senator Dies.

HIS CAREER BRIEFLY SKETCHED.

Speculation as to Who Will Be His Successor—Gov. Northern a Candidate—Speaker Crisp Mentioned in Connection.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—United States Senator Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Around the bedside when he passed away were Senator Gordon and his daughter, Mrs. Jones; Mr. Colquitt's private secretary; his nephew, Mr. Bunn; his son; Mrs. Colquitt; three unmarried daughters; and his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, of Chicago. As the end approached the senator's breathing became very heavy, but he relapsed into unconsciousness and suffered no pain.

Mr. Colquitt was born April 21, 1824, in Walton county, Ga., the son of Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, an eminent minister in his day. He graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1844 and was admitted to the bar in 1845. During the Mexican war he served as a staff officer with the rank of major. He was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1850 and was elected to the house of representatives in the Thirty-third congress. He was a member of the secession convention of the state of Georgia and later entered the confederate service as captain and was soon promoted to be colonel of the Sixth Georgia infantry. Later he served as brigadier-general and was commissioned as major-general.

Gen. Colquitt was elected governor of Georgia in 1876, served four years and was re-elected under the new constitution for two years. At the expiration of his term as governor he was elected to the United States senate for the term commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1895.

Senator Colquitt was stricken with paralysis in July, 1892, and since that time had been unable to walk without assistance. He, however, continued in a large degree his attendance on his senate duties, being wheeled in and out of the senate chamber in an invalid chair. He attended the meetings of committees of which he was a member, but was unable to make a speech or take any active part in the debate on the senate floor. He was present to vote on all important questions and during the prolonged silver struggle in the recent extra session was wheeled into the chamber to help keep a quorum during the nights when the senate sat in continuous session. He was even in his enfeebled condition active in looking after the interests of his constituents about the government departments and bureaus, although he had to be taken there in his wheel chair by the attendants. His seat in the senate was the one on the democratic side nearest the vice president's chair, at the foot of the center aisle, where he could readily secure recognition without rising. A few weeks ago Mr. Colquitt's strength had so greatly increased that he was able to dispense with the invalid chair and walk into the senate on the arm of a doorkeeper.

SENATOR COLQUITT'S SUCCESSOR.
WASHINGTON, March 27.—Considerable speculation is already afloat here as to who will be Senator Colquitt's successor. His term would have expired March 4, 1895, and quite a number of open candidates are in the field, including Judge Turner, the dean of the Georgia delegation in congress; Ex-Speaker Gurard, of the Georgia house of representatives, a lawyer of Macon, who made the race for the gubernatorial nomination against Senator Gordon three years ago; Mr. Dubignon, the representative of the Plant railroad system, and Gov. Northern. There has also been a good deal of talk about Speaker Crisp, who, however, has declined all appeals to become an open candidate. Mr. Blount, the late Hawaiian commissioner, is likewise mentioned.

The legislature to choose Senator Colquitt's successor, is elected in October next, and meets in November. The death of the senator complicates the situation somewhat. The fact that Gov. Northern is himself a candidate for the place will, in the opinion of Georgians acquainted with the situation, deter him from appointing to serve during the interim any of the leading candidates. Two men are mentioned as his possible or probable selections—Clifford Anderson, of Macon, and Maj. Joseph B. Cummings, of Augusta. Mr. Anderson is an ex-attorney-general of the state. Maj. Cummings is one of the most distinguished lawyers in his section of the country. It is said his name would have been presented to the president for justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Blatchford, had Mr. Cleveland not in the first instance decided to go to New York for an appointee.

Cigarmakers' Strike Ended.
NEW YORK, March 27.—The strike of cigarmakers employed by Hillson & Co., of this city, has been declared off, through the interposition of the state board of arbitration. The firm is obliged to accede to the demands of the strikers, but is left free to employ non-union men if it so desires. The strike has lasted six weeks and throws 400 men and women out of work.

An Editor Banquetted.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 27.—Friends of D. C. Kennedy, late editor of the Leader and appointed as consul to Malta, tendered him a banquet last night at which many distinguished citizens were present. Consul Kennedy was for his post of duty to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy.

AGREEMENT WAS INVALID.

Important Decision Regarding the Duties of Common Carriers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27.—Jesse George is a stock shipper at Mercer, Mo. Some time ago he shipped 101 head of steers over the Rock Island to Chicago. They were unloaded at the Union stock yards, and when Mr. George went around to receive his cattle he found that only ninety-nine of them had been delivered. He then brought suit in a justice of the peace court against the railway company to recover the value of the lost steers. The case was appealed to the circuit court, where the plaintiff received a verdict, and the defendant appealed to the court of appeals.

The railway company replied for defense upon the bill of lading, under which the stock was shipped. This bill of lading recited that the stock was to be under charge of J. George or his agents, and that the company, in consideration for transportation for two persons, "assumes no responsibility for safety of stock in charge of shipper, or his agents, whether from theft, heat, jumping from the car, injury in loading or unloading, injury or damage which stock may do themselves, or which may arise from the reasonable delay of trains, or from any other cause, or accident, or injury, except those occurring by reason of gross negligence of the company."

The finding of the plaintiff by Judge Smith, who held that a common carrier was not permitted by law to contract against its own negligence, and that the provisions contained in the bill of lading were only binding when applied to losses resulting where no negligence of duty existed on the part of the common carrier.

WILL FOLLOW M'KANE.

Six Gravesend Convicts Will Soon Be with Their Former Boss.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Andrew Scott Jamieson, the Gravesend constable convicted last week of perjury, was yesterday sentenced in the court of oyer and terminer at Brooklyn, to eighteen months in the penitentiary. The eighteen indicted election inspectors were then called upon to plead, and all pleaded guilty, with the exception of Frank T. Clarke, who pleaded not guilty, and Patrick Tighe, against whom the indictment was dropped. The sixteen will be sentenced to-day. Their names, official positions and offenses, are as follows: John H. Brownhill, election officer, indicted for conspiracy and misconduct as an election officer; Michael P. Ryan, a school teacher, same charges; M. Lyons, election officer, same charges; Victor Rausenhein, election officer, same charges; James H. Crupsey, election officer, indicted for conspiracy, contempt of court and misconduct; Conrad Stubenhour, election officer, conspiracy and misconduct; Fred Baden, Ben Cohen, Washington B. Tuttle, John M. Cunliff, Nicholas J. Johnson, Hanson Cranall, Milton Stewart, Charles Garretson and Morton Morra will be sentenced on the same charge.

THE BLAND BILL.

The President Said to Be Opposed to the Second Section of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Pugh, of Alabama, expressed the opinion yesterday that the president would send in a veto of the Bland bill, accompanied by a message explaining his objections to the bill, which would be based on the second section, and saying in effect that if a bill could be passed devoid of the ambiguity of the bill now before him, and providing simply for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, it would receive his approval. The senator also expressed the opinion that in this event such a bill could be passed without much trouble or delay.

Cannot Hold Office.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 27.—Under the Australian ballot law now in force in this state, every man must exhibit a poll tax receipt before he can vote. Something of a sensation was created here, when the fact was developed that several well-known citizens, who are candidates for office, are not on the tax books. Unless they obtain relief from a competent court or legal authority, the sheriff cannot accept or receive them for poll tax under a recent opinion of the attorney general. This will disqualify them from holding office.

Conceded to Curtis.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Maj. E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha, was here yesterday in consultation with his political friends. He will go to Emporia to-day to attend the Fourth district republican congressional convention—the first convention of the year in Kansas. There is no contest for the nomination in this district, as a second term is already conceded to the present congressman, Hon. Charles Curtis, of Topeka.

Confessed His Crime.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—Robert Allen, the mail robber recently arrested in Missouri and brought here by a post office inspector, was taken to Kansas City yesterday for delivery to the federal authorities. Allen has confessed to the crime and has given the name of his accomplice to the officers.

No Opposition to Broderick.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 27.—The republican convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from the First congressional district will be held at Valley Falls April 18. There is, as yet, no opposition to the renomination of Case Broderick.

Death of Gen. Estabrook.

OMAHA, Neb., March 27.—Gen. Experience D. Estabrook, who was appointed United States attorney for Nebraska in 1855 by President Pierce, died yesterday, aged 81. He was the first attorney in Nebraska.

Convicted of Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 27.—James Crisp, charged with murdering his uncle five years ago in Wright county, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Marshfield yesterday.

Alexander McNeal's Livery Barn at Cawker City, Kan., Burned with Four Valuable Horses.

Alexander McNeal's livery barn at Cawker City, Kan., burned with four valuable horses.

WEALTH STATISTICS.

Total Valuation of the Country as Shown by the Census—The Showing of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The total valuation of the real and personal property in the country at the close of the census period 1890 as it now appears in a special census bulletin, amounted to \$65,097,197 of which \$39,544,333 represented real and \$25,492,546 personal property. The detailed statistics relating to Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian territory are here given:

True valuation of real and personal property—Missouri, \$2,397,922,941; Kansas, \$1,795,215,541; Indian territory, \$149,735,462; and Oklahoma, \$45,388,124.

Real estate with improvements thereon—Missouri, \$1,438,731,211; Kansas, \$939,530,176; Indian territory, 103,221,241; and Oklahoma territory, 1,037,571.

Livestock on farms and ranches, farm implements and machinery—Missouri, \$169,531,822; Kansas, \$146,638,099; Oklahoma territory, \$3,630,850; Indian territory, not stated.

Mines and quarries, including product on hand—Missouri, \$12,480,754; Kansas, \$4,274,499; Indian territory, \$1,492,009; Oklahoma, not stated.

Gold and silver, coin and bullion—Missouri, \$164,637; Kansas, \$21,006,093; Oklahoma, 19,774; and Indian territory, \$27,409.

Machinery of mills and products on hand, raw and manufactured—Missouri, \$100,566,677; Kansas, \$19,118,448; Oklahoma, \$4,114; and Indian territory, \$114,549.

Railroads and equipments, including street railroads—Missouri, \$32,654,487; Kansas, \$42,423,695; Oklahoma, \$5,629,471; and Indian territory, \$34,919,141.

Telegraph telephones, shipping and canals—Missouri, \$1,931,185; Kansas, \$7,708,384; Oklahoma, \$47,393; and Indian territory, not stated.

Miscellaneous—Missouri, \$23,233,233; Kansas, \$193,382,227; Oklahoma, \$742,008; and Indian territory, not stated.

Assessed valuation of taxed real estate and improvements—Missouri, \$63,846,361; Kansas, \$39,728,228; Oklahoma, \$5,581,179; and Indian territory, not stated.

An interesting tabulation is presented, showing the increase in true valuations of real and personal property by decades, from which these statistics are extracted:

Missouri—1891, 2, 97,002,945; 1890, 1,562,001,000; 1880, 2,354,222,897; 1870, 1,621,211,195 and 1860, 1,127,247,737.

Kansas—1891, \$1,799,313,501; 1881, 750,000,000; 1870, \$188,892,014 and 1860, \$11,377,835.

Indian Territory—1891, \$149,735,462; 1880, 103,221,241; 1870, 42,423,695; 1860, \$4,274,499.

Oklahoma—1891, \$45,388,124; 1880, 1,037,571; 1870, 103,221,241; 1860, 1,037,571.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention in Session at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 23.—Nearly the entire morning session of the interstate irrigation convention was spent in executive session debating the series of resolutions prepared by the executive committee. The principal fight was made over the clause demanding that congress make an appropriation to test the practicability of irrigation by means of artesian wells. Gov. Kounz, of Nebraska, made a brief address of welcome. Charles A. Gregory, of New York and Chicago, talked on "Irrigation and Continental Development," and Ira C. Hubbell, of Kansas City, read a paper on "Pumping Machinery for Irrigation." The convention took a recess for the purpose of visiting the South Omaha stock yards.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on resolutions, reported at the morning session, was adopted. After reciting the opening of public lands to settlement, the platform goes on:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of congress to make an appropriation to test the practicability of the following methods of irrigation for these plains:

First—That the government should by experiment determine whether the underground water is of sufficient volume and can be brought to the surface at a cost to make it available for general irrigation purposes.

Second—That it should determine the extent to which reservoirs can be constructed for the purpose of storing storm water sufficient in quantity for irrigation purposes.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the following extract from the report of the special committee of the United States senate, and the same be made a part of the resolutions of this convention:

"If anything can be done to encourage the people of these great plains it is important that it should be done speedily. There are over 1,000,000 people in the arid and semi-arid belt, who have paid into the United States treasury more than \$40,000,000 for public lands. The government should demonstrate to them the practicability before they can have the courage or can command the means to prosecute the work on anything of a considerable scale."

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The Two Old Parties Said to Be Responsible for the Convention.

DES MOINES Ia., March 23.—The national silver convention closed last evening. At the morning session brief speeches were made on the question: "What is the proper remedy, and how may it be applied?" President Johnson, Bimetallist League of Kansas, was the first speaker.

"The silver age is upon us. England holds the key to all values in gold. The repeal of the Sherman act was the death of silver in this country. A gold bullion value depreciates values depending upon free coinage. The end of the fight may be the dethroning of gold."

"The international conspiracy seems to have been at work to reduce silver far below its true value. Any change in the relative values of silver and gold is treason on the part of congress of the United States. The conspiracy of capital has given us the mortgages of to-day, amounting to \$3,500,000,000, payable only in gold."

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a brief address, in which he said: "The demonization of silver was a colossal conspiracy and crime, the greatest ever perpetrated against the human family. It is demonic." He urged all to proceed on constitutional lines. The two old parties were responsible for the fearful condition of the country. He warned the people not to trust all who cry "free silver."

Big Fire at Denver.

DENVER, Col., March 23.—One of the most destructive and at the same time spectacular conflagrations ever seen in this city broke out at 6:15 p. m. yesterday in the recently finished six-story Champa building between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and threatened for a time to sweep the entire block. The fire department worked with desperate energy, and, in spite of insufficient water pressure, conquered the flames after about a quarter of the square had been destroyed, at a total loss of \$175,000.

The St. James, one of the largest hotels in the city, was also damaged by fire.

THE REVENUE.

Estimates on the Amount the New Tariff Bill Will Yield—Probably an Excess.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The estimates of the amount of revenue which the tariff bill reported to the senate Tuesday will probably yield show that the total amount will be about \$357,000,000. This is a reduction of between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 from the estimates in the first bill reported to the committee. The principal reduction is made in the internal revenue part of the bill, through the restoration of the present tax rates on cigars and cigarettes, which amounts to a loss of over \$10,000,000. There will also be an appreciable falling off of the duty on tin plate caused by changing the duty on that importation from 1-15 cents to 1 cent per pound. The change in the fruit schedule, whereby bananas, pineapples and coconuts are taken from the dutiable list, will make up the other principal items of loss. Bananas are imported in large quantities, and the imposition of a duty of 2 cents per pound, as first imposed by the committee, would have produced a revenue of \$1,073,236.

The committee found, upon investigation, however, that the bill would produce more revenue than would be needed and as bananas are not produced in this country outside of a small section on the Gulf of Mexico, it was decided to restore them to the free list.

As the bill stands, if the estimate is correct, it will produce at least \$30,000,000 more of revenue than will be needed. The change made in the sugar schedule will not cause a showing in the estimates different from the sub-committee bill, as the first estimate was made upon sugar testing 90 deg. fine.

The estimate for the present bill will probably be upon the same grade of sugar. There would, however, be a slight difference in actual returns, as the maximum duty rate under the present bill is 1-35¢ per pound as against 1-40¢ on the sub-committee bill. The difference on this score would be controlled entirely by the quantity of high grade sugar imported.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

It Assembles at Omaha and Is Welcomed by the Mayor—Papers Read.

OMAHA, Neb., March 22.—Three hundred delegates, representing Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri and Montana, were present at the opening session of the interstate irrigation congress here yesterday. W. N. Nason, of Omaha, called the congress to order in a brief talk and introduced President Moses, who reviewed the objects of the convention.

After it had been decided to admit all residents of the arid region to the convention Mayor Bemis welcomed the delegates to Omaha. President Moses then delivered an extended address on irrigation, and Secretary Bristow, of Kansas, urged the convention to demand from congress a thorough investigation of the possibilities of the semi-arid region when properly watered.

At the afternoon session ex-Senator Warren, of Wyoming, delivered an address on the general subject of irrigation. He said it was too early in experience to name any particular method to be pursued. The best results had been obtained through the development of small farms until large ones had been rendered profitable. Maj. Powell, of the United States geological survey, talked of the storm water storage plan. He thought that this was still in the experimental stage. In Utah and California, where it had been tried, it had been successful. He did not think storm water could be economically stored in a main channel. It was better to have it in lateral basins. Prof. Hayes, of Denver, explained the well water system of irrigation in vogue in India.

Judge J. D. Emery, national lecturer of the association, addressed the association on the duty of general government in the reclamation of the semi-arid plains. All the economic facts should be gathered by the government and the rest left to private capital.

THE REPUBLICANS WIN.

The New Jersey Supreme Court Decides Against the Democratic Senators.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Chief Justice Bensley, of the state supreme court, rendered a decision in the contested state senatorship case of Rogers vs. Adrian which constitutes a complete victory for the republicans. He finds that the republican senate as organized by President Rogers is a lawful body and that Rogers is the president of the senate. Some time ago the democrats declared they would abide the decision of the chief justice and would not carry the controversy any further. As soon as he learned of the decision of the supreme court Gov. Werts, democrat, sent for the republican treasurer-elect and comptroller-elect and issued commissions to them to date from April 2.

Successful Test for Armor Plate.

INDIAN HEAD PROVING GROUNDS, March 22.—A distinguished party, including Secretary Herbert, many naval officers and almost a quorum of senators and representatives, was here yesterday to witness the trial of the great 13-inch gun. The 13-inch gun was fired and a twelve-inch Harveyized experimental plate was penetrated to the depth of six inches and sustained but slight fracture. It was a good showing for the plate.

Prendergast's Doom.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 22.—The motion for a supersedeas in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, was yesterday denied by the supreme court. An afternoon session of the court was held, chiefly to settle this matter, and after disposing of a few cases in the civil docket, Chief Justice Baker turned to No. 5 on the people's docket, Prendergast vs. the people, and rendered the decision. It was brief and to the point, and in substance as follows: "The court has carefully examined the records, abstracts and briefs in full, and has concluded to deny the motion."

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Facts as to Manufactures Gleaned from Census Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—An extra census bulletin just issued gives the totals of manufactures in the different states. The statistics show many surprises and in estimating the advantages which accrue to cities through the location of factories are invaluable. The tables show the capital, miscellaneous expenses, average number of employees and total wages; the number of males, females and children, the cost of material used and the value of products. The number of establishments reporting in the United States was 322,624, employing 4,476,094 persons, who received \$2,171,356,919 in wages. The total value of the manufactured product was \$9,054,435,357. A comparative summary of the totals for 1890 and 1880 shows there was 27.27 per cent increase in the number of establishments, 65.74 per cent increase in the number of employees and 69.27 per cent increase in the value of the manufactured product.

In the totals by states it is shown that Missouri ranks seventh in the total manufactured product, and Kansas, the eighteenth state as alphabetically arranged in the roll call, is also eighteenth in value of manufactured product. The states which outrank Missouri in value of product are: New York, \$1,711,577,671; Pennsylvania, \$1,331,523,101; Illinois, \$908,640,280; Massachusetts, \$888,169,403; Ohio, \$641,688,064, and New Jersey, \$353,179,917. The total value of Missouri's manufactured product was \$323,897,588, and the total for Kansas, \$110,219,808.

Although Illinois ranks third in the value of manufactured product, she drops to fifth place in the number of persons employed in manufactures, and Missouri, ranking seventh in the value of product, takes eighth place in number of employees. Michigan, in round numbers, manufactures \$50,000,000 less annually than Missouri, but she gives employment to 20,000 more people. But notwithstanding the fact that Michigan employs 20,000 more persons in her manufactures than Missouri, she lacks \$10,000,000 of paying them as much wages as Missouri. And so it is, too, with Ohio, which employs 20,000 more persons than Illinois, but lacks \$12,000,000 of paying them as much wages.

The following table shows the number of employees and the wages paid in the eight leading states:

State	Number of employees	Wage.
New York	830,094	\$466,934,942
Pennsylvania	629,484	309,554,229
Massachusetts	488,182	232,670,519
Ohio	331,548	158,798,863
Illinois	312,194	171,523,779
New Jersey	188,901	94,899,708
Michigan	163,941	68,347,738
Missouri	147,321	76,377,907

In the manufactures the great staples, meats and flours, take an easy lead in the total value of the product. The meat-packing establishments are considered separately, but if to the valuation of their product is added that of the wholesale slaughtering, for which separate statistics have been obtained, the value of the meat product exceeds that of the bread product nearly \$100,000,000. The value of the flour and grist mill product in 1890 was shown to be \$518,971,476. Wholesale slaughtering and meat packing is \$433,252,315, and the wholesale slaughtering not included in the packing house reports, \$128,359,353.

In addition to this meat product must be added refined lard at \$15,474,848 and \$3,055,367 for sausage, statistics for which have been separately obtained.

In the total value of the manufactured product, the industries which so far outrank all others as to be in a class of their own, are five. They are: Flouring and grist mill products, \$513,971,474; slaughtering and meat packing, \$433,252,315; iron and steel, \$439,954,348; foundry and machine shops, \$412,701,872; and lumber and other mill products from logs, \$403,667,575.

In the number of employees, however, the meat product does not take high rank. The five leading industries of the country, if the number of employees be taken as the test, are shown to be as follows:

Industry	No. Employees	Wages
Lumber and mill products	296,191	\$7,984,433
Foundry and machines	247,751	148,389,063
Cotton goods	221,585	60,489,272
Clothing men's product	156,311	231,644
Iron and steel	152,335	84,985,676

The number of persons employed in slaughtering and meat packing is 40,409, or about one-seventh the number in the manufacture of lumber, although the total value of the meat product is larger by some \$300,000,000. In the average wages paid employees, however, the packing houses exceed all other industries mentioned. The average wages is \$580, the iron and steel workers ranking second with \$548. For average wages received the employees included under masonry and brick work are the best paid. Their average is \$654 a year. The next best paid employees are those engaged in printing and publishing newspapers, the average being \$648 a year.

Huge California Land Deal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The purchase of the lands of the Crocker estate and the Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Co. in Mercedes county, was closed yesterday. The extent of the tract, 42,000 acres, and the amount involved is \$5,000,000. The sale carries with it the great irrigation works of the Crocker-Huffman company and also lots in the town of Mercedes. M. F. Hatch, of Chicago, and H. M. Davis, a banker of Detroit, are included in the syndicate of purchasers.

Jumped to Their Death.

THOMAS H. DUNN ASSASSINATED, IT IS THOUGHT, BY DISCHARGED MEN.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A special from San Antonio, Tex., says a telegram was received there last night from Llano, stating that Thomas H. Dunn, superintendent of the Olive iron mines, seven miles from Llano, had been murdered this evening while going from the mines to town.

There is no clew to the murderers. About four months ago there was a strike over some trivial matter among the green countrymen employed in the mines and Superintendent Dunn displaced them with experienced men.

Left the Track.

LULING, Tex., March 26.—On the Lockhart branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad near Dale, a train left the track and rolled down the embankment. The injured are: Mrs. E. A. Cowan, Boston, internally injured; W. D. Tiffin, Kansas City, back hurt; Tom Rogers, Gainesville, scalp wounds; James Benford, inspector of Wagner Car Co., New York, head cut; U. B. Carter, Henryville, Md., leg cut.

Jumped to Their Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The two-story and basement frame residence at 230 Haight street was destroyed by fire Saturday, and Mrs. Jennie Ross jumped from a back window into the yard below, with her five-months-old baby in her arms. Both were killed. The other inmates of the building had a narrow escape. Mrs. Ross's sister Carrie, and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Irving were forced to jump from an upper window, the foremost being a leg, and all sustaining serious injuries. Another family who lived in the lower part of the house barely escaped.

COXEY'S ARMY.

It Begins Its March to Washington Not One Hundred Thousand but About One Hundred Strong.

CANTON, O., March 26.—In the face of a sharp, cold wind that brought shivers to the frames of well-dressed people, Coxe's army marched eight miles yesterday on the road to Washington. There were a few less than a hundred of them. Not to exceed a dozen had overcoats or gloves. They had slept the night before on pallets of straw in the airy and cheerless circus tent, and they were greeted yesterday morning by the disagreeable discovery that no detailed arrangements had been made for feeding them. Several hundred persons watched their departure from Massillon. About 3,000 persons assembled at the temporary camp at Reeburban and a host greeted the crusaders at Canton. A heavy snow storm set in before the details of the camp had been completed and the trampers were huddled around roaring camp fires. About two-thirds of the men enlisted made the trip.

One group of five men ran away in a body after breakfast and boarded a passing freight train. Thirty of the commonwealers spent the night as lodgers at the Massillon police station. They comprised two entire groups, who could not be found when they were needed for picket duty. They were on hand for breakfast. At 8 o'clock Marshal Louis Smith summoned the men to come together and they were found to number eleven groups. They were organized into a commune. Smith drilled them on the meadows for half an hour. He has added several formalities of military discipline to the rules of the commonweal. One of them is the plan of having them march in files of two, and a more surprising innovation is the adoption of military salutes.

Two hours before the time for departure the tents were pulled down and preparations made for the trip. Outsiders were directed to leave the field and await the commonweal on the main streets of the town. Camp wagons and saddle horses were brought in from Coxiana, and the soldiers had a busy time of it. A diversion was caused by a bulletin from Coxiana announcing that a steamer loaded with recruits had just passed that point laden with recruits from Canton. The steamer made the trip of nine miles in two and a half hours, but only a few men from Canton were enrolled.