

Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

NO. 20.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The senate has ratified the treaty with Japan.

An informal conference was held at Washington on the 29th between Labor Commissioner Wright, several members of the house committee on labor and representatives of the railroad brotherhoods to urge congressional action in the direction of national arbitration.

JUDGE BRADLEY, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has granted the mandamus asked for by Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, to compel Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, to restore the former rating of \$72 per month to the plaintiff.

The house labor committee has agreed to report favorably the labor arbitration bill prepared by Attorney-General Olney as amended at the instance of the representatives of railroad employes who were in Washington.

The state department at Washington has been informed by our minister at Madrid that the Spanish senate has placed the United States again in the most favored nation column as to duties on imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. This restores the customs rates under which the United States has enjoyed a large trade in flour, breadstuffs, lard and other products with those countries.

The house committee on commerce has agreed upon a bill to punish train wreckers and robbers with death in case any one is killed, and with from one to twenty years' imprisonment when no fatality attends the wreck or hold-up.

The National Board of Trade in session at Washington adopted a report recommending in case the present congress fails to pass legislation to relieve the present financial situation, the whole thing be referred by congress to a monetary commission. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the enactment of a uniform trade mark law; recommending that congress accord to the interstate commerce commission such amendment of the laws as may best promote the efficiency of its supervision of railroads; and favoring the adoption of an American system of naval reserves.

The secretary of the interior has approved the right of way through the Indian territory of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road.

HOLMES CONRAD, of Virginia, has been appointed solicitor-general of the United States by the president, vice Maxwell, resigned, and J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, assistant attorney-general.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint showing coinage at the several mints during January, 1895, as follows: Gold, \$8,698,300; silver, \$574,000; minor coins, \$63,300. Of the silver coined \$200,000 was in silver dollars. Since July 1, 1894, the number of silver dollars coined was 3,292,978.

The president on the 1st sent to congress a veto message on the bill granting to the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern railway a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona.

The house committee on ways and means voted to favorably report a bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska introduced by Representative Wilson. It levies a tax of 5 cents each on each case of forty-eight pounds or less and 10 cents a barrel on all salmon, canned or salted, and provides that fishermen shall file an annual statement with the secretary of the treasury of their business on the first of December.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MORTON has decided to send 50,000 extra packages of farm and garden seeds to Oklahoma farmers, making 68,000 packages in all. They will be distributed among the most needy in the territory.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two explosions occurred at the Riverside furnace in Stenbenville, O., injuring a large number of workmen, several of them fatally. The explosions were caused by stock in the furnace setting and the accumulated gas between what had settled and what was hanging above blowing out tons of stock and bricks.

A RECENT dispatch said that officers from the American warship Concord landed at Chin Kaing for the purpose of shooting game. They by accident shot a Chinaman. The populace became infuriated and attacked, seized and carried off the whole party. The commander of the Concord sent an armed force of blue jackets and marines to rescue them at all hazards.

The report of the committee to examine the books of the Wyoming state treasurer alleged a shortage of \$55,454.70 in his accounts. This was the amount lost by Treasurer Gramm by the failure of the Kent bank. The report recommended proceedings against the treasurer's bondsmen to recover the amount.

PETER OLSEN, wife and three children, living near Sterling, N. D., lost their lives by fire, and their farm house was destroyed.

The Minnesota senate adopted the house joint memorial urging congressional action for the election of United States senators by popular vote. A joint resolution for an anti-Russian thistle conference of commissioners from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas was also adopted.

FIRE broke out in the hold of the White Star freight steamer Taurie, which had recently arrived at Liverpool from New York, and 500 bales of cotton, 200 bales of hay, 200 bags of fodder and tons of fresh meat were damaged.

EX-QUEEN LIHIORAKANI, of Hawaii, has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent outbreak and all of the insurgent leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court martial for treason. Martial law is maintained in Hawaii, but the recent rebellion against the republic was a fiasco.

At the opening of the Cherokee strip West Perry, Ok., was settled upon by 2,000 people. Six parties made application for it as a homestead and the 2,000 settlers as a townsite. The case was tried by the register and receiver of the Perry land office and decided on the 2d in favor of H. T. Bowie, one of the homestead claimants. This throws 2,000 people out of homes and makes the Bowie property worth over \$100,000.

A FIRE at McKeesport, Pa., destroyed the Hotel Columbia and several stores. The fire started in the kitchen of the hotel and spread so rapidly that the guests were compelled to leave in their night clothes. One man was believed to have been burned to death. Total loss estimated at \$75,000.

DETAILS of the burning of the ferry boat Tiercera at Rio Bay, Brazil, state that over 100 lives were lost. The Quinta, another ferry boat, went alongside the burning vessel to save the passengers, but the Quinta's passengers compelled its officers to sheer off and leave the burning vessel for fear their own boat might catch fire.

FAILURES for the week ended the 1st (Dan's report) were 354 in the United States, against 379 same time last year; in Canada they were 54, against 52 same time last year.

In reply to a message of sympathy from Queen Victoria, the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. at Lowestoft on the 1st telegraphed that no hopes whatever were entertained of any more of the passengers or crew of the steamship Elbe having been saved.

DUN'S weekly report of trade on the 2d said that things looked better near the close of the week because it was believed a new national loan would be negotiated, but business was still waiting, the hesitation being caused by the condition of the treasury. During January the prices for commodities were the lowest ever known and the exports of gold were the heaviest ever made in one month.

FIRE started in the basement of the Deaconess' hospital at Cleveland, O., from the furnace, and before it could be extinguished four of the fifteen patients were dead and the building almost entirely destroyed.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., had a \$20,000 fire recently. Flames wiped out almost one entire residence block. The insurance was \$8,000. A little girl, in attempting to escape from the second story of a house, was very badly burned.

REV. W. E. HISSAW, whose wife was murdered by supposed burglars at Beville, Ind., a short time ago has been taken to Danville charged with the murder.

A BOSTON telegram stated that the Suffolk Athletic club had completed arrangements for a meeting between Peter Maher, the Irish boxer, and Jim Hall, the Australian, before the club on February 22, Washington's birthday. The contest was to be for six rounds, but it was understood that Maher had promised to win in less than that number. On March 13, Maher and Jake Kilrain will meet before the Suffolk club.

HARRIS STEVENSON, colored, was hanged at Dawson, Ga., for the murder of J. G. Wells, white, last year. All the testimony was circumstantial. He protested his innocence on the gallows and begged the sheriff to discover the real murderer and bring him to justice.

The officials of the North German Lloyd say there were 334 persons on board the Elbe, which was sunk through a collision with another steamship off the coast of England, of whom twenty were known to be saved, making a total of 314 persons drowned.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association was called to order at Atlanta, Ga., on the 31st by Miss Susan B. Anthony, its president. The stage was decorated with the flags of the national and state suffrage organizations and the members of the convention all wore yellow badges. Rev. Anna Howard Shaw opened the proceedings with prayer. The roll of delegates was called by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary, and a majority of the states were found to be represented.

The Denver, Col., Rocky Mountain News published a dispatch from Gen. J. B. Weaver saying that as the president had ignored silver and reiterated his purpose to force upon the people the single gold standard and had called for the destruction of the greenbacks and the issue of gold bonds, the people in all sections of the country ought to unite in opposition to the scheme and meet the issue presented.

WILLIAM WARD, who works at the section house of the Houston & Texas railroad near Millican, Tex., commenced shooting through the windows of the section house, killing four men and wounding two. He also set fire to the house, but it was put out. The doctor who examined the dead and wounded had his horse stolen from the front of the house. It was supposed to have been taken by Ward.

MRS. METTERNICH, of Napa, Cal., in a fit of religious insanity took an ax and inflicted serious gashes and bruises on her four young children. She probably would have killed them outright, but the neighbors heard the children scream and went to the rescue. The woman was afterwards committed to the asylum.

A TRAIN was wrecked on the Illinois Southern, 2 miles west of Oblong, Ill., and six persons of Ford's theater company were seriously injured.

THE republican caucus at Olympia, Wash., nominated congressman John L. Wilson for United States senator. Wilson received 44 votes; necessary to a choice, 41.

SENATOR MARTIN, realizing the impossibility of getting his bill through, or permitting soldiers, sailors and marines, who have lost their homestead rights, to acquire title to other land as if such had not been the case, has offered the same measure as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

CLEARING HOUSE returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended February 1 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 24.2; in New York the increase was 34.9; outside New York the increase was 12.1.

WEI HAI WEI was captured by the Japanese after two days' skirmishing. The Chinese bolted when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was 2,000 men. It was reported that during the fighting all the Chinese men-of-war and ships in the harbor sailed away uninjured.

At Philadelphia a cat knocked over a burning lamp in the house of Conrad Zindlinger and it was burned. Mrs. Zindlinger on getting out of the house found that her twin children, aged 1 year, were left behind and she rushed back for them and all three were burned to death.

It was reported that Cherokee Bill, the notorious negro Cherokee outlaw, was captured on the 30th near Nowata, I. T.

A BOILER in the Denver (Col.) Tramway Co.'s powerhouse exploded, killing two men outright and injuring a number of others, one of whom will die. The exploded boiler flew over 500 feet and the force of the explosion wrecked the entire building, destroying property valued at \$100,000.

In order to go on with the trolley strike at Brooklyn, Master Workman Connelly has decided to issue bonds on the credit of the organization to the amount of \$100,000. The denominations will be small. New York tradesmen have offered to accept the notes for provisions in lieu of money.

JUDGE E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, attorney-general of the United States under President Grant, died at Concord, Mass., on the 31st.

VIGO ANDERSON, solo flute player of Theodore Thomas' orchestra and one of the noted men in his profession, gave a musicale to his friends at his home in Chicago and then killed himself before his guests and at the feet of a young woman to whom he was said to have been engaged.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A BOILER exploded at Carpa nater's ice house, Providence, R. I., killing three men and injuring seven others seriously.

A TROLLEY car went through an open draw of the Kennikinnick avenue bridge at Milwaukee carrying three people down to death in the icy waters of the river below. The motorman failed to put on the brakes until it was too late to stop the car.

The funeral of Ward McAllister took place at New York on the 4th. The crowd at Grace church was most unruly, attempts being made to steal flowers and even whole floral pieces.

SECRETARY CARLISLE states that for the twelve months ending December 31, 1895, it is estimated that the revenues of the government will exceed the ordinary expenditures by \$22,563,023.

The federate government have sent attorneys to Arkansas to recover a loan or rather to settle a claim involving about \$2,800,000. In 1838 the government loaned Arkansas \$500,000 with the understanding that the bonds issued to secure the loan were themselves to be secured by 122,000 acres of land to be selected in any part of the state and the agents are looking up these lands and getting estimates of their value.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union met at Raleigh, N. C., on the 5th. Senator-elect Marion Butler, president of the union, presided. During the session the corner stone of the monument to the late president of the order, Col. L. L. Pokes, will be laid at Oakwood cemetery, where he is buried.

At Monahan les Mines, France, thirty miners were entombed by an explosion and were believed to have been killed. News has been received that eight prospectors near Wild Potato creek in northern Minnesota have died from exhaustion through the excessive cold.

SECRETARY SMITH has made an adverse report on the house bill for the relief of settlers on public lands lying in the semi-arid sections. He advises against the legislation in view of the act authorizing local officers to grant leaves of absence to settlers who, through partial failure of crops, are unable to support their families.

The senate on the 4th spent the day on the District of Columbia appropriation bill without finishing it. An attempt was made in the house to pass an omnibus bill for payment of war claims, but it was defeated. A rule was adopted to vote on the currency bill on the 7th at 3:30 p. m.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Seed Relief Bill.

The seed grain bill passed by the legislature appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of seed grain for destitute farmers in the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts. The seed is to be purchased by the state board of railroad commissioners and apportioned among the counties according to population. The commissioners of each county shall thereupon forthwith transmit to the railroad commissioners the county warrant of their respective counties payable to the treasurer of the state for the amount of such apportionment, which warrant shall have priority over all outstanding warrants and shall mature February 1, 1896. The county commissioners shall make requisition for seed grain and furnish it to those requiring it, not to exceed \$20 to any one head of a family, each applicant receiving seed to execute an obligation to pay for the same on or before November 1, 1895, which shall be filed with the register of deeds and become a lien upon the land. As fast as the money is repaid it shall be returned to the state treasury. The applicant must have been a resident for one year and lost his crop in 1894.

Cattle Quarantine.

The state live stock sanitary commission met at Topeka the other day and established the quarantine regulations for Kansas for the coming year. The quarantine line was extended from the southwest corner of Pecos county, Tex., along the Rio Grande to the Colorado river, thence along the river to the southeast corner of California, thence along the eastern line of California to Oregon, thereby excluding from Kansas all cattle from California and Old Mexico. The quarantine line in Kansas was brought north far enough to place Garden township, in the southeast corner of Cherokee county outside the line. Jasper and Newton counties, Mo., were also included in the list of new places placed outside the favored districts. No other changes were made and the rules of 1895, with those exceptions will be the same as for 1894.

The Kansas Day Club.

The Kansas Day club celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the admission of the state into the union with a banquet and other festivities at Topeka on the evening of the 29th. Officers were chosen as follows: President, C. M. Harger, of Abilene; vice president, J. E. Junkin, of Sterling; second vice president, W. H. Russell, of Rush Center; third vice president, Charles E. Bruce, of Kansas City, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, Arthur Capper, of Topeka. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Charles Harbaugh, a member of the club. The banquet was largely attended and many addresses delivered. Charles M. Sheldon, of Burlington, responded to the toast "Kansas" in a felicitous speech.

Miscellaneous.

The new board of police commissioners for Topeka appointed John M. Wilkerson chief of police.

Cushman (one, an express messenger living at Burrton, accidentally shot himself through the right breast while examining a revolver the other night. He was 21 years old.

The special relief commissioner appointed by Gov. Morrill to allot and distribute supplies has received applications for aid from sixteen counties, chiefly in the form of letters from clergymen and other reputable men, picturing the condition of the sufferers as pitiable.

Maj. Cole, the evangelist, recently concluded a ten weeks' series of meetings at Wichita, in which, it is stated, that fifteen churches were united and over 1,500 people converted. The impetus given to the Salvation army and churches in surrounding towns will raise the number to over 2,000.

John T. Kent, a cattle dealer of Troy, went to St. Joseph the other day and when he mounted his horse to return home the animal reared and tumbled backwards, catching Kent under the saddle in the fall. The pommel of the saddle was driven into his abdomen and he was literally disemboweled. He died in a short time. He leaves a wife and two children.

When a northbound freight train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road reached Olathe the other day the conductor reported that there was some one in one of the refrigerator cars. The car was sidetracked, and when opened it was found to contain the bodies of two men. They had been suffocated. There were no papers by which they could be identified.

Senator Baker was royally banqueted by the citizens of Leavenworth on the evening of February 1. About 500 guests were present and speeches were made by many prominent men. The Senator spoke briefly, but in a very happy vein. The governor and other state officers, members of both houses of the legislature, judges and many other prominent men took part in the festivities.

David Overmyer, special master in the case of the heirs of ex-Gov. Carney against certain settlers on the famous "Black Bob lands," stated recently that an agreement had been reached out of court, by which the heirs are to receive \$8.25 per acre for 4,000 acres in relinquishment of all title, and that a similar agreement will probably be reached upon the other 3,000 acres which the heirs claim.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

The senate spent some time on the 29th in discussing a resolution to deny the courtesy of the senate to certain Kansas City newspaper reporters who had offended in their reports. Sentence was temporarily suspended. Only one bill was introduced. In committee of the whole Senator Dillard's bill, creating an appellate court, was favorably recommended. The bill divides the state into two court districts with three judges for each. The bill of Senator Dillard regarding the law requiring newspapers to be published fifty-two consecutive weeks before it may do legal printing was also favorably recommended; also the bill defining the qualifications of engineers on railroads. Twenty-nine new bills were introduced in the house. In committee of the whole many bills were considered. Mr. Cubbison's bill prohibiting pool selling and book-making caused a lively debate, but was favorably recommended. The afternoon session was also spent in committee of the whole and many bills disposed of.

The senate on the 30th put in the forenoon on bills on third reading. All three of the Cubbison anti-gambling and anti-lottery (house) bills passed without amendment. The resolution providing for a constitutional convention was adopted after considerable debate. Among the bills introduced was a stringent measure by Senator Brown for the suppression of immoral houses. Many bills were introduced in the house. A resolution by Mr. Falster, of Meade, appointing a special committee to investigate the Kansas City stock yards, brought out a long debate. In the afternoon the bill locating a normal school at Great Bend was favorably reported from the educational committee, and Mr. Luffer offered a resolution asking congress to restore silver to its position prior to demonetization. The proceedings further were purely of a routine nature.

The proceedings of the senate on the 31st were of little interest, being mostly of a routine nature. A number of new bills were added to the already long list and several bills passed. The act regulating stock yards passed; also the bill authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax and build poor houses; also the bill providing that the state pay counties no more than actual cost of caring for insane patients. The afternoon session was spent in committee of the whole and much time given to a bill requiring railroads to give a round-trip pass to every shipper of a carload of stock, fruit or vegetables. The bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent was favorably recommended. The house passed a resolution asking congress to pension members of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas regiments, that were sent after Indians in 1890, with Mr. Keele's amendment including the Kansas militia that fought in the battle of the Blue. Mr. Luffer's silver resolution was tabled. Mr. Moore, of Saline, introduced a resolution that the house devote the balance of the session to the consideration of needed legislation, instead of wrangling over the appointment of additional employes and buncombe political resolutions. The resolution was adopted. In the afternoon several bills passed and many bills considered in committee of the whole.

The senate on February 1 unanimously passed the Shearer bill making it a felony for a public official to accept a bribe. The bill includes all officials from governor and members of the legislature to township officers. The Stearns bill, which prohibits railroads from employing locomotive engineers who have not served three years as firemen and conductors who have not served three years as brakemen, also passed. The house bill appropriating \$100,000 for purchasing seed grain for western farmers also passed; also Mr. Taggart's bill requiring bridges to be cut at all intervals of highways and railroads for a distance of 300 feet. At noon the senate adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday. In the house the insurance committee reported adversely Mr. Cubbison's beneficiary insurance bill. The apportionment committee favorably reported the Blair bill dividing the state into eight congressional districts. After passing several bills of little general importance the house adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday.

Congressional Districts.

The bill dividing the state into eight congressional districts, which has been favorably reported to the house, apportions the state as follows:

First district—Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Leavenworth and Jefferson counties.
Second—Allen, Anderson, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
Third—Bourbon, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauque, Neosho, Wilson, Cherokee, Crawford and Elk.
Fourth—Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Wabaunsee, Woodson and Shawnee.

Fifth—Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborne, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne.
Sixth—Riley, Clay, Ottawa, Geary, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Russell, Ellis, Roark, Graham, Trego, Sheridan, Gore, Thomas, Logan, Sherman and Wallace.
Seventh—McPherson, Harvey, Butler, Cowley, Sumner, Sedgwick, Kingman, Pratt, Barber and Harper.
Eighth—Reno, Rice, Stafford, Barton, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Meade, Seward, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Finney, Kearney, Hamilton, Greeley, Wichita, Scott and Lane.

DISSOLVED TRIBAL RELATIONS

The Delaware Indians Become Individuals of the Cherokee Nation.

NOWATA, I. T., Feb. 4.—A mass convention of the tribe of Delaware Indians was held here yesterday by direction of the department of Indian affairs and under the supervision of Col. M. D. Wisdom, United States Indian agent for the five tribes. The principal Delawares were here from all over the Cherokee nation. The object of the gathering was to elect five principal men to assume the duties which formerly devolved upon the late chief, Johnny Cate, deceased. John Sawtooth, Jr., of Bartlesville; George Bullette, of Tulsa; Henry Armstrong, of Cody's Bluff; John Secondine, of Vinita, and John Young, living west of the Nowata, were elected. The Delawares formerly occupied lands in Kansas. When removing to this territory they purchased rights of the Cherokee nation, but retained their chief and tribal relations. Those relations, by their own volition, were yesterday dissolved and they will now be individuals of the Cherokee nation.

Her Fast Ended by Death.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Joseph Studebaker, who has been going without food or sleep since October 7, died yesterday. Her case attracted much attention. For three months she laid in a semi-conscious condition. She refused all food. One week ago she came to her senses a half hour and then passed into convulsions.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Exempt G. A. R. Property from Taxation—Seed Grain Bill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—The senate convened at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, but there was not a quorum present, and an adjournment was taken till 3 o'clock, when a sufficient number of senators appeared to transact business. Senator Leely introduced a resolution referring the house seed grain bill to the senate committee on ways and means with instructions that it be amended so as to divide the appropriation, using \$50,000 for the purchase of seed grain for farmers of western Kansas and \$50,000 for the purchase of clothing and provisions for the needy in that section. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Rogers presented a petition from some gentlemen of Washington county asking for the establishment of ground hog day.

Senator King introduced a petition from 1,500 people asking for a law to protect the dairy interests of the state against the imitations of butter and milk.

Senator Dennison introduced a bill exempting property belonging to G. A. R. organizations from taxation. The session lasted about two hours and then an adjournment was taken till 10 o'clock to-day.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Messrs. Hunt and Hackbusch each presented petitions from trades and labor unions of Leavenworth, protesting against the reduction of state printers' fees.

Mr. Cubbison's bill amending the alien land law so that it shall not prevent the holder of any lien upon real estate in cities of more than 40,000 inhabitants from becoming the owner of such property was taken up. The bill also makes an exception of mining lands. The bill was introduced for the benefit of the packing house company of Kansas City, Kan., which is owned by aliens. After considerable discussion the bill was defeated.

The committee on temperance secured the passage of a resolution urging the Kansas senators and representatives in congress to secure such legislation as will permit the collectors of internal revenue in the state of Kansas to refuse permits for the sale of intoxicating liquors to all persons within this state except such as hold permits under the laws of this state.

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

Numerous Bills Introduced in the House and One Measure Passed.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 5.—In the house yesterday bills were introduced to exempt forest trees from taxation; to let public printing to the lowest bidder; to create the office of territorial veterinary surgeon and regulating building and loan associations. A bill was passed organizing the territorial militia, which was the cause of a heated discussion for four hours, several old soldiers making an attack upon the militia and the lie being passed several times and apologies demanded.

In the senate President Pitzer introduced a bill revising the Australian election laws. George H. Coulson, who was on Saturday ousted from his seat in the senate, was elected clerk of the committee on school lands at the same salary he would have received as senator.

PRESIDENT DIAZ UNDECIDED.

Mexico Has Not Yet Defined What Its Policy Will Be.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 5.—In spite of the many announcements that yesterday was set for a definite declaration in the Guatemala imbroglio, nothing transpired up to evening. A labor demonstration was held yesterday, and some 10,000 men with banners and bands marched to the palace, and called out President Diaz, tendered their services to the country in case of war with Central America. There is no diminution in the enthusiasm of the populace for the upholding of what are considered Mexico's righteous demands.

A Melee in the Cloak Room.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Arthur Clark, a well known populist politician of Leavenworth, met George Jackson, who is captain of the colored militia company of Leavenworth, in the cloak room of the house last evening, and an altercation took place over politics. After a few exchanges of uncomplimentary words, Jackson struck Clark a heavy blow in the face, smashing his spectacles and blacking one of his eyes. Jackson was then pulled away by attendants in the cloak room.

The Official Statement.

BERMEX, Feb. 5.—The number of persons drowned through the foundering of the Elbe, according to the official statement of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., is 335. The crew numbered 135 persons, including four postmen and two pilots, of this number 15 were saved. In the saloon cabins there were 49 passengers, of which four were saved. The steamer contained 151 passengers, of which number only one was saved.

A Leap for Life.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 5.—A northbound Northwestern freight train crashed into the grip car of a Metropolitan street railway train at the crossing near Fowler's packing house last night, and Gripman Ed Brindle had a narrow escape from death. Only the quickest of leaps saved him from being caught in the wreckage and, no doubt, killed. As it happened no one was hurt.

JACK FROST.

There's a worker in silver so skilled and so famed. That the work of all others is sadly shamed. Not a touch of his hand but some beauty grows.

JENNY WREN. BY BLANCHE MITCHELL.



NO ONE ever called her a beauty, and yet few persons that ever looked on her but turned to look again.

Besides having brown eyes, brown hair and a brown complexion she had a great liking for brown in color, and nearly all her costumes, especially in the autumn and winter time, were made of various shades of brown, and for that reason somebody once compared her to a jenny wren.

Among the other she was greatly liked, and young men who had no sisters often wished for a sister like her. But when it was one day announced that she was engaged to marry Clement Thorne there was almost an outcry of astonishment and something like indignation, the latter sentiment being occasioned by a feeling of personal interest nearly everyone unconsciously experienced in regard to Jenny Wren.

Clement Thorne was a poet, handsome, talented, impudicious as poets are apt to be, and admired by the girls in Miss North's set to a pitch of enthusiasm seldom reached for men of his stamp—unusual, magnetic, personally beautiful and therefore for a variety of reasons "quite the rage" for a season or two.

"Our Jenny, our charming, sweet, demure, little brown Jenny, that we are all in love with more or less, carried off by this brilliant bird of paradise!" said the young men among themselves.

"Well, but why not? Since we all admire her who should not? Who would have supposed it, though, and how will it turn out, eh?"

And with a few more wondering exclamations this unexpected turn in the



HER HEAD FELL BACK AGAINST HER CHAIR.

Little brown maiden's affairs was quietly accepted, for though all these young men really cared for Jenny and loved her—as a sister—not one of them was the least bit in love with her, and as a rule, the most affectionate brothers are quite philosophical when it is only a sister who prefers another man.

But with Jenny's "sisters" it was quite another thing.

"What in the world can he see in her?"

"She is quite unsuited for the wife of such a man!"

"He will tire of her in a week!"

"She will die of neglect and ennui before the honeymoon is over!"

"He will break her heart flirting with other women!"

Such were a few of the exclamations among those of her own sex that greeted the announcement of Miss North's engagement to Mr. Thorne, and when the first excitement had passed away one out of the bevy of girls who had been discussing the news was observed to be paler than usual, and when she spoke in a low, concentrated tone her words attracted immediate attention, for it was pretty generally understood that the cold, proud Miss Hamerton had at last lost her heart while listening to the handsome poet reading his own passionate love verses, not a few of which had been inspired by her beauty and royal bearing.

"There is no such need for astonishment," she said, with a slight touch of scorn. "Mr. Thorne's choice only proves that he is human after all, though we have been accustomed to regard him as a being belonging to Olympus. Like most men of genius, though he writes so beautifully of poverty and the stings of adversity, he does not pine for personal experience in such matters. He is a poor man, and he is determined to marry money. We all know our dear little Jenny's worth and sweetness, but she is not a man's beauty, and her charm for Clement—for Mr. Thorne, I mean—lies in the fact that she is the sole heir to her uncle's millions."

"Oh, Theresa, you are too cynical," exclaimed Kate O'Hara, a warm-hearted girl in whose veins still flowed the blood of her far-off Celtic ancestry. "Why shouldn't Mr. Thorne love Jenny for herself? Don't we all love her, and which of us cares one pin about her uncle's millions?"

"Yes, we all love her quite as a matter of course," replied the youthful woman of the world, "because in a way she belongs to us, and she has not one quality of mind or person calculated to excite our envy or rouse our jealousy. Believe me, my dear Kate, when a girl is universally beloved and admired by her own sex it is but a very left-handed kind of a compliment and simply means that she can never be thought of in the light of a rival."

"Oh! Oh!" and "Oh, Theresa!" were the exclamations, half-laughing, half-indignant, that greeted this speech, but inasmuch as nearly everyone present felt it to contain at least a grain of truth, no one openly contradicted it, and Miss Hamerton had the triumph of feeling that she was mistress of the situation outwardly, whatever the wild tumult of her feelings might be within.

And within there was a wild tumult for Theresa Hamerton was in love with Clement Thorne, and as she had never doubted that the feeling was returned with equal ardor she had allowed her passion to gather force with every glance she met from his dark, glowing eyes till it had passed quite beyond her control and she truly believed that in his ardent face and in the low, deep, impassioned tones of his voice she read the response to the love they had kindled in her hitherto cold, restrained, but intense and concentrated nature.

The announcement of Thorne's engagement to Miss North—which, happily for herself, she had just learned in the privacy of her own apartment—had struck her with the force of a physical blow, and, although her gaze still remained riveted on the letter containing the news, she no longer saw the written words. Her head fell back against her chair. Everything seemed wrapped in darkness, and she was so far unconscious that she no longer felt the keen pain which had rendered her almost insensible. But that numbness of sensation soon passed away, and every nerve seemed to tingle with agony. She started to her feet, fiercely crushing the letter in her hand till her finger nails seemed to pierce her soft palm.

"It is not true! It cannot be! I won't believe it!" she muttered. "He knows that I love him; everyone knows it! I have taken no pains to conceal it, and every look from him has been the confession of a love returned. Oh, no man would dare deceive me so! But I must now begin to school my face and school my voice that I may betray myself no more. If this is true I will hear of it on every side, but if he is going to marry her it is for her uncle's money. His heart and soul are mine, for they are the twin halves of my own!"

Miss Hamerton was soon convinced of the truth of the rumor, which was speedily officially announced, and she was one of the first to congratulate Jenny Wren, and if the words in which the congratulation was conveyed left the little fiancee tingling with some vague sensation of pain and insult, she could not tell why, nor could she remember one single disagreeable word spoken by dear Theresa—unless—could it have been that reference to Uncle John's wealth and the perfectly unfounded report that he was half in love with Kate O'Hara, but lacked the courage to ask a girl so much his junior to become his wife?

"So absurd, you know, Clement," she said that same evening as she repeated the "silly nonsense" to her lover, "because Uncle John isn't really old at all—not much over forty-five, and certainly looks ten years younger—and if he really loves Kate why shouldn't he marry her, if she isn't in love with somebody else? That is the only impediment—and if any two people are really in love with each other, nothing in the world can prevent them from marrying each other."

"Oh, you wise little girl!" laughed her lover, looking down into the brown eyes that looked up in eager questioning. "All the sages since the world began never spoke more truly." And then he kissed the rosy lips that put-tingly declared he was always laughing at her because in his conceit he imagined that only poets knew anything about love.

"And that's true, Clement, dear, too, for every girl in love becomes a poet, so, you see, I really know just as much about it as you do."

Little Jenny Wren was very happy—so happy that it was quite a long time before the decision of suspicion was able

to force an entrance into her joyous young heart. She heard innumerable references to her uncle's wealth. She heard a great deal of laughing comment on his evident admiration of her friend Kate O'Hara. She saw Kate flash brightly and looked pleased with her companions rallied her and pretended to hum the music of "Auld Robin Gray," and finally she received confirmation strong that her uncle was not going to remain a bachelor long, when Kate, something between smiles and tears, one day unfolded her in a warm embrace and asked her how she would like to call her "aunt."

"Then it is really true!" exclaimed Jenny. "Oh, you darling! I am delighted!"

"And it will really make no difference," asked Kate anxiously. "Oh, Jenny dear, if it will, not even all my love for Mr. North will induce me to bring a shadow on your life!"

"How, dear Kate? I don't know what you mean. I tell you I am delighted! Uncle John is far too good and noble to go through life unmarried and unloved only to grow into a crusty old bachelor at the last. Nothing in my life, except when Clement told me he loved me, has given me such pleasure as to know that you love Uncle John and that you have promised to marry him."

"And Clement? But of course he loves you, Jennie, darling, for yourself, but Theresa is so madly in love with him herself, and somehow hearing everyone speak of his admiration for her—and she is so beautiful, you know—and of the fortune you would inherit from your uncle, I just allowed myself to worry over things, but it's all nonsense."

"Clement's admiration for Theresa?" said Jenny, slowly, and Kate saw with dismay that every vestige of the bright pomegranate red had faded from the round brown cheek and a strange, haggard look had come over the features, making the sweet face of Jenny Wren look very old and pinched, almost as if age and grief had fallen on her all in a moment.

"Of course he admired her! He always did! Who doesn't? And no one more than I do!" she said, with sudden self-assertion, and the color came back



"CLEMMENT'S ADMIRATION FOR THERESA?" SAID JENNY.

to her face and she chatted gaily, but could never remember one word of what she had said nor just when Kate had kissed her good-by and gone away. But after awhile she realized that she was alone. Her hands, tightly twisted together, dropped into her lap and her head bent above them, while subdued convulsive sobs shook her slight form and scalding tears fell from her burning eyes.

"He loves Theresa, and he marries me to gain my uncle's money!" This was the thought which seared her heart and brain as again and again it beat itself out to the measure of these bitter words.

Yes, she could no longer doubt it. Some such thought had tried to force itself upon her many, many times before, but she would not listen. Now she must listen, for Kate, who loved her and who had thought that she ought to know what others had said, in order that they might prove it false, had told her in plainest words just what they said. And now a hundred things came back to her, the meaning of which she would not before see or understand, and she remembered the looks of open admiration bestowed on her rival, and the latter's mingled looks of scorn and triumph at her Clement's too evident perfidy.

"But I will know the truth," she said, aloud, in a clear and thrilling voice. And in that moment Jenny Wren seemed to fly away, and a deep, steady light shone in her large eyes—a light that spread all over her face—and she looked the embodiment of her pure name, the star of the north—the mariner's star.

"Clement, do you love me? That I love you there is no need for me to say. But I must be loved for myself alone. It is said and believed that you love Theresa. If it is true, I love you enough to give you to her—yes, enough to give you to each other. I only ask the truth. My uncle, whose heir I was supposed to be, will soon be married to a woman who loves him truly, and I am indeed as poor and unpretending as the little bird whose plume my little friends have bestowed on me. But the man who marries me must take me for myself alone; it is my only pride. And to him I am, now and always, ETOILE NORTH."

She sent her letter by a special messenger, and within an hour her lover was at her feet. It was like other love quarrels, where there was nothing to quarrel about, and when it was over the little brown girl was Jenny Wren again.

"But do you admire her, Clement?" she said, with a happy laugh. "I have seen you look at her—oh, as if you adored her!"

"Very likely. I look so at pictures and statues. Poets and artists have that privilege; but I love you, my own little girl, and that makes all the difference."

And Jenny Wren was satisfied.—Kansas City Times.

THE TARIFF CONFLICT.

Why It Will Continue Until the Chicago Platform Is Carried to Washington. Mr. MacVeagh's address to the democratic caucus at Springfield was a bold deliverance, but so far at least as it related to the question of international trade it was sound, timely and wise.

Mr. MacVeagh is undoubtedly right in saying that the tariff question is destined to remain at the front in American politics until it is finally settled in favor of free trade—the only way in which it can be settled permanently, because it is the only way it can be settled in accordance with the principles of justice, and in harmony with free institutions and the best interests of the people. It may be displaced temporarily by some unforeseen event, such as war or insurrection, but it is sure to come to the front again and stay there until it is settled rightly.

It might be kept in the background for a time if the republican party would accept the present tariff or exercise moderation in changing it. But this it cannot do. Its leaders and organs have denounced the new tariff unspairingly. They are committed to its repeal as thoroughly as it is possible for them to be. They are thoroughly committed to the enactment of a tariff no less hostile to foreign trade than the McKinley bill was. Some of them may preach moderation now, but the party cannot practice moderation if restored to power.

There is no logical stopping place for a protectionist party short of the absolute exclusion of all competing imports. The logic of protectionism necessarily forces such a party to extremes. If it is right and beneficial to protect Americans against foreign competition at all it is right and beneficial to protect them completely.

And, besides, such a party necessarily depends for the sinews of war upon protected interests. It is dependent upon the protected "captains of industry," and it must do their bidding. This we know from what has already happened when a protectionist party has been in power. And we know that the greed of protectees is insatiable. A protective tariff has always gone from high to higher by successive stages, and it always must so long as it is "reformed by its friends." Thus party interest conspires with protection theory to force a protectionist party to extremes.

On the other hand, for those who reject the theory of the restrictionists there is no logical resting place short of complete liberty of international trade. If it is wrong and prejudicial to the interests of the people to obstruct commerce and to enrich the few at the expense of the many by act of congress it is wrong and injurious in any degree, even the least.

Mr. MacVeagh speaks the truth when he says that the democratic party "has never used an argument in furtherance of tariff reform that was not drawn from the philosophy of free trade." He speaks the truth when he says "it would from the beginning have been absurd to advocate tariff reform if we had not from the same beginning believed in ultimate free trade."

Says Mr. MacVeagh: "It now, in my opinion, is high time to drop the shibboleth of tariff reform and to raise the banner of free trade. We have advocated and we have achieved tariff reform. Let us henceforth advocate and let us achieve free trade."

Why not? As Mr. MacVeagh says, this country is destined to be a free trade country. "There is but one condition that this nation will finally accept as worthy of its antecedents, its pretensions, its duty to itself and to the world, and that is the condition of free trade." And the sooner we reach that condition the better for us all. We have nothing to fear and everything to hope from taking the final step when we take the next step and settling our commercial policy once for all upon the only secure and permanent basis.

It would be the part of wisdom as well as of courage for the democratic party to advance at once to the one and only position which can be logically defended, and from which an irresistible appeal can be made to the conscience and the intelligence of the people.

So far Mr. MacVeagh is right. Let the democratic party frankly and boldly accept the issue which cannot be evaded until it is disposed of rightly and therefore finally.—Chicago Times.

MISTAKEN REPUBLICANS.

Pertinent Questions Answered—Boasting Republicans.

The American Magazine of Civics for January contains a number of replies from prominent men of both parties to the question as to "the possible benefits and dangers" of the republican triumph in last year's elections. While the republicans are not very definite as to the prospective benefits of the elections, the democrats do not anticipate much danger from them, from the fact that they have bestowed upon their opponents no substantial power.

While the republicans continue to boast of their triumph as if nothing like it had ever occurred in the political history of the country, they overlook one of its most significant features which differentiates it from other political revolutions. In other political revolutions prominent citizens in all parts of the country have openly and publicly abandoned their former party associations. During the recent campaign there was hardly a democrat, from Maine to Oregon, whom the republican organs could name as having abandoned his party. Doubtless many prominent democrats, in their disgust at the confusion and cross purposes in Washington, refrained from voting, or voted with the opposition; but none of them proclaimed his purpose to sever all party relations.

Instead of a political revolution, the result last fall was a furtive, shame-faced retreat, caused in a great degree by the differences between the president and the senate in regard to an important measure of democratic policy. That democratic defeat should result was almost inevitable. But the dis-

aster in its overwhelming extent was one of those sudden panics which temporarily destroy the morals of the best bodies of men, and for which no adequate cause can be assigned. Neither the differences among the leaders of the party in regard to the details of a tariff bill, nor the business depression, nor the insensate partisan howls of calamity, nor all these things united, sufficiently explain the momentary abandonment of the democratic standard in the greatest strongholds of the party.

But already there are abundant signs of a wholesome political reaction. The democratic party everywhere is rapidly recovering from the panic which overtook its hosts. As the new tariff more and more disappoints the reckless predictions of its foes, the people are more determined to resent the desperate practices upon popular credulity and fear. The republicans themselves can hardly conceal their embarrassments over a triumph that has brought them no substantial trophies. They are haunted with a fear that the deplorable methods of political warfare which have secured them a partial success have vastly diminished their prospects of a complete victory in the elections of 1896. Long before the next presidential campaign the democrats will have banished the memory of the panic of 1894, and will have regained all their ancient confidence and vigor.—Philadelphia Record.

RAPIDLY SHRINKING.

Such Appears to Be the Condition of Ohio Farm Values.

The New York Evening Post, of recent date, contains figures taken from a forthcoming report by Secretary Taylor, of Ohio. Returns from sixty-two of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio show that 1,000,000 acres changed hands during the year ended June 30, 1894, and that the loss in value as compared with the preceding year is about \$3,000,000. The percentage of shrinkage varies from four to forty and is greatest in the agricultural counties. The new mortgage indebtedness is about 65 per cent. greater than the old debt canceled. "In a word, the statistics indicate that the farms of Ohio are worth upwards of \$50,000,000 less than they were a year ago, while the indebtedness of their owners has grown about \$8,000,000.

These are some of the effects of McKinleyism, or, at least, they occurred during the last year of high protective tariffs, designed ostensibly to defend the wool growers and farmers as well as the manufacturers of this country. While farm values declined during the four years of McKinleyism in nearly every state in the union, values of city lands have greatly advanced, in most instances. Manufacturers and their mills are usually in and around the cities and not in wheat fields or sheep pastures. Possibly there is no connection between protective tariffs on manufactured goods and increase of land values in land near cities, and "protective" tariffs on farm products and the shrinkage of farm values which has been going on for twenty years, in the eastern and middle states.

But these are certainly strange coincidences which should arouse the suspicions of the farmers. Possibly some of the Ohio farmers, whose lands have been sliding out from under them, might profitably invest in a two-cent stamp to stick on a letter to Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., asking for a copy of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade." B. W. H.

Wilson and the Issue.

Hon. William L. Wilson stated the situation with his accustomed force when he said at the Jackson day banquet in Philadelphia that recent events have shown that either the trusts or democracy must be the governing influence in the United States. That is the issue, and it is a very clearly defined one. It is to be presumed that by "trusts" Mr. Wilson means not merely monopolistic combinations of capitalists engaged in production, but also similar combinations of non-productive capitalists and others who believe that the first duty of government is to be responsive to the demands of money and of those who control it. The result of the great power exerted by such combinations is seen in the failure to enforce the anti-trust law and similar statutes intended to secure the right to free labor and fair trade.—N. Y. World.

Repeat the Differential Duty.

The bill reported by the ways and means committee of the house to abolish the sugar differential should be passed at once and sent to the senate. If the effect of the money paid in sugar bounties by European taxpayers is to make European sugar cheaper than it can be produced elsewhere, then the repeal of the differential tax against the importation of bounty sugar will give the American consumer the benefit of the bounty. There is only one of two things to be done—the differential tax must be repealed at once or we must at once begin a policy of vigorous trade reprisals against Germany and all other countries which are attacking our trade. The immediate abolition of the differential is clearly the more sensible course.—N. Y. World.

Got What They Wanted.

It may not recompense him, but still it is some consolation for a democratic farmer to listen to the grumbings of his republican neighbor who complains about the low prices of stock and farm products. Did you not vote for years for a home market? The republican tillers of the soil have a corner on the home market, but it is a white elephant and the greater part of them would trade it for a yellow dog if given the chance.—Coldwater Sun.

The Most Democratic Way.

The democratic platforms of fourteen States have declared for senatorial elections directly by the people; and certainly there would be no such dalliance with a vital public question as now prevails in Washington if this demand should be made more strenuously, as it probably will be with each new demonstration of senatorial ineffectuality.

WHO WINS THE \$300?

A novel way to obtain a suitable name for their great, yes, wonderful new oats, has been adopted by the John A. Salzer Seed Co. They offer \$300 for a name for their new oats; their catalogue tells all about it. Farmers are enthusiastic over the oat, claiming 200 bushels can be grown per acre right along. You will want it.

Farmers report six tons of hay from Salzer's Meadow Mixtures; 112 bushels corn per acre in a dry season, and 1,161 bushels potatoes from two acres.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get free their mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 PRIZE OATS. [K]

Mrs. B.—"Have you any near relatives, Norah?" Norah—"Only an aunt, mum; an' she isn't worth callin' near, for it's in the north of Ireland she lives, mum."

Out in the Cold.

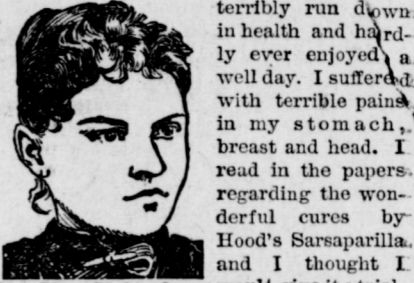
Political candidates may be unexpectedly left out in the cold when the returns come in, but people who elect to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for dyspepsia, liver, kidney or bladder inactivity, constipation, malarial complaints or nervousness, are never left in the cold or elsewhere. Will many physicians lend their unqualified sanction to this honored and unfailing medicine? This time—

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Mrs. Mary M. Stephens would give it a trial. Crane Nest, Ohio. I have taken almost six bottles and am happy to say that I am cured of those terrible pains. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the praise for giving me good health and making me feel strong again." Mrs. MARY M. STEPHENS, Crane Nest, Ohio. Get only Hood's.

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Be sure to get Hood's

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alays Pain and Inflammation Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY BROS., 54 Warren St., N. Y.

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THE PATIENT KING.

Throned, crowned, and robed in splendor sat the king.
And day by day received the bitter need
Of supplicants and service. Sore his need
Of love's sweet sympathy and ministering;
But none who bent the knee could anywise
Read the deep secret in the king's sad eyes.
Yet was he patient, praying day by day:
"God, who art kind to all, or high or low,
Hear Thou my plea, and even yet bestow
The light of love upon my cheerless way.
O Father! I am tired of lonely pride,
Weary of bended knee and heart denied."
At last his prayer was granted. On a day,
Watching the children by the palace gate,
His soul broke in a cry disconsolate,
And his rich-jeweled hand all trembling lay
Upon a golden head that glimmered by:
And she, sweet babe! smiled upward, eye to eye.
—James Buckham, in S. S. Times.



CHAPTER VII.

Before night three more telegraph boys found Yates and three more telegrams in sections helped to carpet the floor of the forest. The usually high spirits of the newspaper man went down and down under the repeated visitations. At last he did not even swear, which, in the case of Yates, always indicated extreme depression. As night drew on, he feebly remarked to the professor that he was more tired than he had ever been in going through an election campaign. He went to his tent-bunk early, in a state of such utter dejection that Renmark felt sorry for him and tried ineffectually to cheer him up.

"If they would all come together," said Yates, bitterly, "so that one comprehensive effort of malediction would include the lot and have it over, it wouldn't be so bad; but this constant dribbling in of messengers would wear out the patience of a saint."

As he sat in his shirt sleeves on the edge of his bunk, Renmark said that things would look brighter in the morning, which was a safe remark to make, for the night was dark.

Yates sat silently with his head in his hands for some moments. At last he said, slowly: "There is no one so obtuse as the thoroughly good man. It is not the messenger I am afraid of, after all. He is but the outward symptom of the inward trouble. What you are seeing is an example of the workings of conscience, where you thought conscience was absent. The trouble with me is that I know the newspaper depends on me, and that it will be the first time I have failed. It is the newspaper man's instinct to be in the center of the fray. He yearns to scoop the opposition press. I will get a night's sleep if I can, and to-morrow I know I shall capitulate. I will hunt out Gen. O'Neill and interview him on the field of slaughter. I will telegraph columns. I will refurbish my military vocabulary and speak of deploying and massing and throwing out advance guards and that sort of thing. I will move columns and advance brigades and invent strategy. We will have desperate fighting in the columns of the Argus, whatever there is on the fields of Canada. But to a man who has seen real war this opera bouffe masquerade of fighting—I don't want to say anything harsh, but to me it is offensive."

He looked up with a wan smile at his partner sitting on the bottom of an upturned pail as he said this. Then he reached for his hip-pocket and drew out a revolver, which he handed butt-end forward to the professor, who, not knowing his friend carried such an instrument, instinctively shrank from it. "Here, Renny, take this weapon of devastation and soak it with the potatoes. If another messenger comes in on me to-night I know I shall riddle him if I have this handy. My better judgment tells me he is innocent, and I don't want to shed the only blood that will be spilled during this awful campaign."

How long they had been asleep they did not know, as the ghost stories have it, but both were suddenly awakened by a commotion outside. It was intensely dark inside the tent, but as the two sat up they noticed a faint moving blur of light which made itself just visible through the canvas.

"It's another of those fiendish messengers," whispered Yates. "Gimme that revolver."

"Hush!" said the other below his breath. "There's about a dozen men out there, judging by the footfalls. I heard them coming."

"Let's fire into the tent and be done with it," said a voice outside.

"No, no," cried another; "no man shoot. It makes too much noise, and there must be others about. Have ye all got yer bayonets fixed?"

There was a murmur apparently in the affirmative.

"Very well, then. Murphy and O'Rourke, come round to this side. You three stay where you are. Tim, you go to that end; and, Doolin, come with me."

"The Fenian army, by all the gods!" whispered Yates, groping for his clothes. "Renny, give me that revolver, and I'll show you more fun than a funeral."

"No, no. They're at least three to our one. We're in a trap here, and helpless."

"Oh, just let me jump out among 'em and begin the fireworks. Those I didn't shoot would die of fright. Imagine scouts scouring the woods with a lantern!—with a lantern, Renny! Think of that! Oh, this is pie! Let me at 'em."

"Hush! Keep quiet! They'll hear you."

Murphy propped his bayonet through the canvas, and snuk the deadly point of the instrument into the bag of potatoes.

"Faith, he sleeps sound," said Murphy, with a tremor of fear in his voice, as there was no demonstration on the part of the bag.

The voice of Yates rang out from the interior of the tent:

"What the old Harry do you fellows think you're doing, anyhow? What's the matter with you? What do you want?"

There was a moment's silence, broken only by a nervous scuffling of feet and the clicking of gun locks.

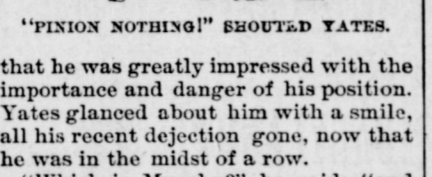
"How many are there of you in there?" said the stern voice of the chief.

"Two, if you want to know, both unarmed, and one ready to fight the lot of you if you are anxious for a scrimmage."

"Come out one by one," was the next command.

"We'll come out one by one," said Yates, emerging in his shirt-sleeves, "but you can't expect us to keep it up long, as there are only two of us."

The professor next appeared, with his coat on. The situation certainly did not look inviting. The lantern on the ground threw up a pallid glow on the severe face of the commander, as the footlights might illuminate the figure of a brigand in a wood on the stage. The face of the officer showed



"PINION NOTHING!" shouted Yates, that he was greatly impressed with the importance and danger of his position. Yates glanced about him with a smile, all his recent dejection gone, now that he was in the midst of a row.

"Which is Murphy?" he said; "and which is Doolin? Hello, alderman," he cried, as his eyes rested on one tall, strapping, red-haired man who held his bayonet ready to charge, with a fierce determination in his face that might have made an opponent quail. "When did you leave New York? And who's running the city, now that you're gone?"

The men had evidently a sense of humor, in spite of their blood-thirsty business, for a smile flickered on their faces in the lantern-light, and several bayonets were unconsciously lowered. But the hard face of the commander did not relax.

"You are doing yourself no good by your talk," he said, solemnly. "What you say will be used against you."

"Yes, and what you do will be used against you; and don't forget that fact. It's you who are in danger—not me. You are at this moment making about the biggest ass of yourself there is in Canada."

"Pinion these men," cried the captain, gruffly.

"Pinion nothing!" shouted Yates, shaking off the grasp of a man who had sprung to his side. But both Yates and Renmark were speedily overpowered; and then an unseen difficulty presented itself. Murphy pathetically remarked that they had no rope. The captain was a man of resource.

"Cut enough rope from the tent to the men."

"And when you're at it, Murphy," said Yates, "cut off enough more to hang yourself with. You'll need it before long. And remember that any damage you do to that tent you'll have to pay for. It's hired."

Yates gave them all the trouble he could while they tied his elbows and wrists together, offering sardonic suggestions and cursing their clumsiness. Renmark submitted quietly. When the operation was finished, the professor said, with the calm confidence of one who has an empire behind him and knows it:

"I warn you, sir, that this outrage is committed on British soil, and that I, on whom it is committed, am a British subject."

"Heavens and earth, Renmark, if you find it impossible to keep your mouth shut, do not use the word 'subject,' but citizen."

"I am satisfied with the word, and with the protection given to those who use it."

"Look here, Renmark, you had better let me do the talking. You will only put your foot in it. I know the kind of men I have to deal with; you evidently don't."

In trying the professor they came upon the pistol in his coat pocket. "I thought you said you were unarmed!" remarked the captain, severely, taking the revolver in his hand.

"I was unarmed. The revolver is mine, but the professor would not let me use it. If he had, all of you would be running for dear life through the woods."

"You admit that you are a British subject?" said the captain to Renmark, ignoring Yates.

"He doesn't admit it; he brags of it," said the latter, before Renmark could speak. "You can't scare him; so quit this fooling, and let us know how long we are to stand here trussed up like this."

"I propose, captain," said the red-headed man, "that we shoot these men where they stand, and report to the general. They are spies. They are armed, and they deny it. It's according to the rules of war, captain!"

line is digging sewers, I imagine. Come, captain, undo these ropes, and make up your mind quickly. Trot us along to Gen. O'Neill just as fast as you can. The sooner you get us there the more time you will have for being sorry over what you have done."

But the captain still hesitated and looked from one to the other of his men, as if to make up his mind whether they would obey him if he went to extremities. Yates' quick eye noted that the two prisoners had nothing to hope for, even from the men who smiled. The shooting of two unarmed and bound men seemed to them about the correct way of beginning a great struggle for freedom.

"Well," said the captain at length, "we must do it in the proper form, so I suppose we should have a court-martial. Are you agreed?"

They were unanimously agreed.

"Look here," cried Yates, and there was a certain impressiveness in his voice in spite of his former levity. "This farce has gone just as far as it is going. Go inside the tent there, and in my coat pocket you will find a telegram, the first of a dozen or two received by me within the last twenty-four hours. Then you will see whom you propose to shoot."

The telegram was found and the captain read it, while Tim held the lantern. He looked from under his knitted brows at the newspaper man.

"Then you are one of the Argus staff."

"I am chief of the Argus staff. As you see, five of my men will be with Gen. O'Neill to-morrow. The first question they will ask him will be: 'Where is Yates?' The next thing that will happen will be that you will be hanged for your stupidity, not by Canada nor by the state of New York, but by your own general, who will curse your memory ever after. You are fooling, not with a subject this time, but with a citizen, and your general is not such an idiot as to monkey with the United States government and what is a blamed sight worse, with the great American press. Come, captain, we've had enough of this. Cut these cords just as quickly as you can, and take us to the general. We were going to see him in the morning anyhow."

"But this man says he is a Canadian."

"That's all right. My friend is me. If you touch him you touch me. Now hurry up. Climb down from your perch. I shall have enough of trouble now, getting the general to forgive all the blunders you have made to-night, without your adding insult to injury. Tell your men to untie us and throw the ropes back into the tent. It will soon be daylight. Hustle, and let us be off."

"Untie them," said the captain, with a sigh.

Yates shook himself when his arms regained their freedom.

"Now, Tim," he said, "run into that tent and bring out my coat. It's chilly here."

Tim did instantly as requested, and helped Yates on with his coat.

"Good boy," said Yates. "You've evidently been porter in a hotel." Tim grinned.

"I think," said Yates, meditatively, "that if you look under the right-hand bunk, Tim, you will find a jug. It belongs to the professor, although he has hidden it under my bed to divert suspicion from himself. Just fish it out and bring it here. It is not as full as it was, but there's enough to go round, if the professor does not take more than his share."

The gallant troop smacked their lips in anticipation, and Renmark looked astonished to see the jug brought forth.

"You first, professor," said Yates; and Tim innocently offered him the jug. The learned man shook his head. Yates laughed, and took it himself.

"Well, here's to you, boys," he said. "And may you all get back as safely to New York as I will." The jug passed down along the line until Tim finished it.

"Now, then, for the camp of the Fenian army," cried Yates, taking Renmark's arm; and they began their march through the woods.

"Great Caesar, Stilly," he continued to his friend, "this is rest, and quiet with a vengeance, isn't it?"

CHAPTER VIII.

The company, feeling that they had to put their best foot foremost in the presence of their prisoners, tried at



first to maintain something like military order in marching through the woods. They soon found, however, that this was a difficult thing to do. Canadian forests are not as trimly kept as English parks. Tim walked on ahead with the lantern, but three times he tumbled over some obstruction and disappeared suddenly from view, uttering maledictions. His final effort in this line was a triumph. He fell over the lantern and smashed it. When all attempts at reconstruction failed, the party tramped on in gossamer-fashion, and found they did better without the light than with it. In fact, although it was not yet four o'clock, daybreak was already filtering through the trees, and the woods were perceptibly lighter.

"We must be getting near the camp," said the captain.

"Will I shout, sir?" asked Murphy. "No, no. We can't miss it. Keep on as you are doing."

They were nearer the camp than they suspected. As they blundered on among the cracking underbrush and dry twigs, the sharp report of a rifle echoed through the forest, and a bullet whistled above their heads.

"Fat the devil are you foiring at, Mike Lynch?" cried the alderman, who recognized the shooter, now rapidly falling back.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said the sentry, stopping in his flight. The captain strode angrily towards him.

"What do you mean by firing like that? Don't you know enough to ask for the countersign before shooting?"

"Shure I forgot about it, captain, entirely. But then, ye see, I never can hit anything; so it's little difference it makes."

The shot had roused the camp, and there was now wild commotion, everybody thinking the Canadians were upon them.

A strange sight met the eyes of Yates and Renmark. Both were astonished to see the number of men that O'Neill had under his command. They were a motley crowd. Some tattered United States uniforms were among them, but the greater number were dressed as ordinary individuals, although a few had trimmings of green braid on their clothes. Sleeping out for a couple of nights had given the crowd the unkempt appearance of a great company of tramps. The officers were indistinguishable from the men at first, but afterwards Yates noticed that they, mostly in plain clothes and slouch hats, had sword-belts buckled around them and one or two had swords that had evidently seen service in the United States cavalry.

"It's all right boys," cried the captain to the excited mob. "It was only that fool Lynch who fired at us. There's nobody hurt. Where's the general?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

In the Summer.

The girl in the fluffy China silk was holding converse with the older girl in a white duck suit with a blue vest and a jaunty little standing collar, on the piazza of the summer hotel.

"Men in summer time, I think," remarked the white duck, sententiously, "are just horrid."

"Gracious," exclaimed duffy, "I think they are just too lovely for anything."

"Well, I don't, and they make me tired."

"Oh, I don't see how you can say that."

"It's very easy to say it when you feel it."

"But how very, very funny that you should feel so."

"I don't think it is so very, very funny."

"No, but it is very funny."

"Just the same they weary me to death."

"Why, what do they do?"

"Oh, nothing; they can't talk anything else but love."

"Don't you like for them to do that?"

"Of course I don't."

"Oh, how you do talk. Why, I think that is perfectly lovely. Why, what do you want them to talk?"

"Business."—Detroit Free Press.

A LONG-LEGGED CHAP.

Usually the Heron gets His Dinner in a Peculiar Way.

Every animal and bird has its own way of seeking its food. Some are hunters and some fishers. Some secure their prey by stratagem and some by force. Each one works according to his nature and to the means which have been given him.

THE GOLD OUTFLOW.

How to Check the Tremendous Drain on the National Treasury.

The "endless chain" is pumping gold out of the treasury at a rate which gives concern to the administration and delight to the silver crowd. The withdrawal on Friday, January 25, amounted to \$6,950,000, which was more than ever before in one day.

The withdrawals for that week were \$12,580,000; for the present month, to the end of last week, \$28,203,574, and for December, \$31,953,001. Since December 1, or in fifty-seven days, the treasury has had to pay out \$59,466,665 of gold coin in redemption of greenbacks and Sherman notes, or more than was realized from the last bond sale of \$50,000,000.

On December 10, shortly after the last issue of bonds was paid for, the amount of the gold reserve, or net gold, was \$106,821,429. It is now reduced to \$56,732,858. This is not so low as it was on August 20, when it was \$52,499,787, but it is about \$3,000,000 less than it was when the last lot of bonds was put upon the market.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a new issue is looked for and that various rumors in connection with it have been put afloat. From the state of the treasury when the issues of February and November were made the inference is that, in the opinion of the administration, it is not safe to allow a reserve to be reduced as low as \$50,000,000. From this, and from what the president said in his annual message last month, it is reasonable to expect that another lot of bonds will be offered for sale very soon.

The paragraph of the message referred to is very emphatic, and it is worth quoting in this crisis of treasury affairs. It is as follows:

"I cannot for the moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption of the paper side of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government."

But it is getting to be a serious question how many of these bond issues will be necessary to accomplish the purpose stated in the above passage. It became necessary to borrow some \$55,000,000 last February, and as much more in less than two months, and now, in less than two months, the last lot of gold borrowed is more than exhausted, and the end is not in sight.

There is just one way, and only one, to maintain gold payments and yet put a stop to the working of the "endless chain." That way is to authorize the secretary of the treasury to retire the legal tenders as fast as he redeems them, and give him the means of doing so. The president is reported to have said so lately; and he is right beyond all question. If the legal tenders must be returned to circulation as fast and as often as they are redeemed there is no telling how many times it will be necessary to borrow gold only to see it drawn out again.

No act of congress authorizing some other kind of bond will make any difference. It is not a question of the kind of bond, but of protecting the treasury against the danger of having the legal tenders presented again and again for redemption, and that can only be answered by making the redemption final.

But we are told that the republicans in congress will not permit that to be done so long as they have the power to kill anything they please in the senate. Then there is nothing to do but issue more bonds or suspend gold payment.

There is talk to the effect that the president is willing to make considerable concessions to the silver men if they will assist in passing a bill for the retirement of legal tenders. But to make concessions to the silverites would only be going from bad to worse. It is too much silver that ails us now. It is in that, and that only, that the danger lies of a sudden drop to the silver basis—the very thing which the president rightly regards as a calamity. Any concession to the silverites would result in a still more rapid withdrawal of gold from the treasury and an early suspension of gold payments.—Chicago Herald.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Platt now holds the whip with a firm hand. Every time he cracks it the legislature, the republican editors, the politicians and the voters will jump.—Utica Observer.

—The wild and frenzied efforts of the republican organs to show that an extra session of congress would be a bad thing for the democratic party is one of the most striking examples of disinterested friendship since the days of Damon and Pythias.—Detroit Free Press.

—Stephen B. Elkins points with pride to the fact that he is the first republican senator to be chosen from West Virginia for twenty-five years, and the third republican ever elected from there. And yet it isn't anything for republicans to brag about.—Boston Herald.

—The only open and safe policy for this government to pursue in Hawaii is one of absolute neutrality and noninterference. Beyond the point of protecting the rights and interests of such American citizens as may be in Honolulu or other parts of the islands, the power of the United States should not be exercised.—St. Louis Republic.

—That the proposed annexation of the Sandwich islands was a most corrupt speculation that was to be draped with the American flag, a blind man could see. Cleveland came down on the speculators' clique with all his weight, causing them to go almost mad with rage. But they did not give up their job, and both houses of congress are again ringing with their loud screechings.—N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.

SHERMAN'S GREAT ACT.

His Futile Efforts to Relieve the Strain on the Treasury.

It is announced, with much flourish of trumpets, by the republican organs that Mr. Sherman has come to the rescue of the democrats, and what the republicans will do if the task is left to them. Unfortunately for the organs that have derived great satisfaction from this obvious humiliation of the democrats and the demonstration of the superior wisdom of the republicans, who alone can furnish a statesman equal to the duty of the hour, Senator Sherman denies that he has been playing the part assigned to him. He says that he has simply put his own views of what is required into the form of a bill; that he does not pretend that it embodies the policy of the republican party, and that he is not sure that he would himself adhere to it. In confirmation of this polite refusal to be made a hero on the part of Mr. Sherman, we have the statements of various republican senators that they will make no suggestions until the responsibility shall have fallen upon them, and the particular statement of Senator Allison that what the situation demands is simply more revenue to be got from taxation. So Senator Sherman, as a rescuer withdraws from the stage.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman is a very able man, of much influence in his party, and it is worth while examining what he thinks—though only provisionally—is required. It is very simple. His bill contains two propositions. One is the issue of bonds under the act of 1875, or of three per cent. five-year certificates of indebtedness, to supply deficiencies in the revenue and for "redemption" purposes under the act of 1875. The second is that banks may issue notes to the par value of these certificates. That is all there is in the Sherman bill, and all that can be got out of it. It is good enough as far as it goes, but it is utterly inadequate, because it does not provide for the cancellation of redeemed notes and leaves the deadly act of 1875 unrepealed, to destroy whatever good effect the new loans might have. There is no need of specific legislation now to authorize issues under the act of 1875. The authority exists. It has been acknowledged by the republican administration, and used by the democratic administration. The issue of certificates of indebtedness for deficiency of revenue is the only substantial thing in Mr. Sherman's plan. It is, as we have said, very good so far as it goes, but no measure will secure the treasury against the drain of its gold reserve, or establish the complete stability of the currency, or fairly restore confidence at home and abroad that does not provide for the cancellation of the legal tender notes. That is the very core of all our trouble, and Mr. Sherman does not propose to touch it.—N. Y. Times.

PATRIOTISM AND POLICY.

The Republicans Ignoring Their Duty to the Nation.

The republicans in congress ought to join in passing a bill for the protection of the treasury, for three reasons: First—it is the requirement of patriotism. They cannot, as some of their narrow partisans advise, "leave the democratic party in a hole" without leaving the country "in a hole." It is the national treasury that is embarrassed. It is the nation's credit that is in peril. National bankruptcy would mean universal disaster. To seek a partisan advantage in such an emergency is monstrous.

Second—The republicans are at least equally responsible with the democrats for the present trouble. It was a republican congress and administration that squandered the surplus of \$100,000,000, that ran the expenditures up to a billion dollars, that passed the McKinley act which cut off \$50,000,000 of revenue, that passed the Sherman act adding over \$150,000,000 to the legal-tender paper currency threatening the gold reserve, and that scored a net loss of \$123,000,000 in gold to the country in four years and reduced the treasury's free gold \$97,000,000 in the same time.

These are the precedents and pulsant causes of the present currency and treasury troubles. Have not the republicans an obligation to help cure or at least alleviate them?

Third—Such aid is a plain requirement of policy. If no measure of relief shall pass now the new congress must and will be convened in extra session. The republicans will control by a great majority the house in which revenues must originate. With a free-silver or greenback majority in the house and the populists holding the balance of power in the senate, will their dilemma be easier than it now is? Do they think they will be permitted to go to sleep and "lie low" until after 1896?

Duty and policy unite in commanding patriotic action now.—N. Y. World.

—It has been an amusing spectacle to see the Hoars, Chandlers and Frieses leading the republican phalanx in congress and advocating annexation because the Hawaiian revolutionists are of "our blood and kindred," and never once mentioning that all these Asiatics would become American citizens and would render Hawaii a republican state. There are fifty thousand of these Asiatics, about half Japanese and the other half Chinese. They could not be denied the right to vote on the ground of their racial origin. When the grave and reverend senators discuss Hawaii in the senate they have hitherto avoided alluding to this fact, which the Hawaiian ambassador does not hesitate now to place before the American people.—N. Y. Daily News.

—The use which Harrison's republican administration made of the surplus left at the close of Cleveland's first term: January 1, 1889, there was \$195,000,000 in gold in the national treasury. January 1, 1893, this surplus had been reduced to \$108,000,000. It was still less March 4, 1893, when Harrison went out of office and Cleveland came in again.—Chicago Herald.

Governor Morrill has signed the anti-lottery and anti-gambling bills, and they will become laws on their publication in the official State paper next Wednesday. It is understood that a deal will be made with Missouri where citizens who can't be accommodated at Lansing may be taken to Jefferson City.—Emporia Republican.

The Executive Council has named Jim Simpson, of McPherson, Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka, and Joe Lowe, (Democrat) of Washington, as the board of railroad commissioners. Now that it is over, it would be interesting to know what influence those one hour sennances given to gangs of politicians from all over the State, had in deciding the matter.—Emporia Republican.

Senator Sterne, of Shawnee, says of the alleged anti-gambling law that has just been passed, with such a rush, by the legislature. "The bill does not relate to the person who runs a gambling room, but only to those who may enter therein. If that bill was honestly enforced the legislature would be without a quorum in thirty days. The penitentiary would not hold the people after the first week. Enact a moderate law and let the public officials honestly enforce it and you can close all the gambling dens in Kansas. The kind of a law passed yesterday will be satisfactory to every blackleg in the State. The bill passed yesterday will send a craps shooter to the penitentiary for three years and will send the person that drops a nickel in the slot machine in a drug or cigar store to the county jail for thirty days and cost him a hundred dollar fine. Liberty is too precious to be bartered away so freely."

We have more than once advised against the habit of talking hard times. It is the most profitless business imaginable. If times are hard and business dull, there is absolutely nothing to be gained by talking about it. Put on a bright look and a hopeful tone, and you encourage somebody else. Don't discourage everybody you meet. Of all men in the world don't talk hard times to a newspaper man. Brack him up, don't discourage him. Leave him with the idea that things are looking up, and he will encourage the community. Pour a tale of woe into his ear, and unless he has a backbone like a telegraph pole, and judgment like a lead mule, he will give the people such a diatribe to read the next day that they will think the world is shrouded in blue and that nothing can break through the encircling gloom. But note the difference when a man of bright spirits and confidence in the future talks to a newspaper man. The whole world is full of hope, and everybody feels better after reading what he writes.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LOTTERY.

The Assistant Attorney General tells when publication is illegal. For some time past postmasters throughout the country have sent copies of gift enterprise newspapers to the Postoffice department, asking whether these publications were not in violation of the anti-lottery law. The Assistant Attorney General in a communication to the proprietor of one of the most prominent offenders in this respect, gives the following views, which he says will hold good in other cases:

In my opinion your paper containing the result of the awarding of the prize by a bazaar was non-mailable. It makes no difference whether you publish the result of the lottery drawing simply as news, without pay, or insert it as an advertisement for pay. I have in my administration of this office made one exception in favor of newspapers publishing matter concerning lotteries, and that is where a newspaper publishes such matter for the evident purpose of exposing the concern and crushing or crippling it. I have let it go through the mails. This, I think, is in line with the spirit of the law. If a literal construction should be given to the law it would prevent me from writing this letter, or you from sending a newspaper to me containing a lottery advertisement for the purpose of getting a ruling thereon. This is evidently not the intention of the law. But where you publish matter concerning a lottery simply as news, a different rule will apply, for I think it clear that the law makers intended to make papers non-mailable that contained matters concerning lotteries, which is simply intended as news for public reading. By the eleventh subdivision of section 331, postal laws and regulations of 1893, gift exhibitions, enterprises, concerts and rallies are included in the term "lottery."

In another ruling as to what constitutes a violation of the law, the Assistant Attorney General decides as follows:

First—The awarding of a prize to the person guessing nearest the number of seeds in a watermelon would be a lottery.

Second—The awarding of a prize to the person guessing nearest the number of beans in a clear glass bottle set in plain view would be a lottery. I have in a few instances, held that such a scheme is not a lottery, but upon mature consideration I am now satisfied that it is. To remove the chance element from such a scheme, the size of the vessel and the exact size of the article must be given. I mean by size of the vessel its contents exclusive of the material of which it is composed. For instance, the contents of a vessel

is given and it is filled with articles of a uniform size and shape, such as a shot of a certain number; then the number of such article may be computed approximately, and if the scheme does not require the exact number to be guessed, but the prize is offered to the person guessing nearest the contents of such vessel so filled, it would not be a lottery. Where, however, beans, corn, oats, wheat, or other grain of variable sizes and shapes are put in the vessel, no such certain data exists as will eliminate the chance feature from the scheme.

Third—The awarding of a prize to the person guessing nearest the weight of a watermelon, the guess to be made after lifting it, would not be a lottery.

The Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice department yesterday received a letter from Postmaster Montgomery at Bristol, Conn., accompanied by copies of the Bristol Herald and Press, editions of which, were seized at the postoffice for violation of the anti-lottery laws. The papers contained a list of prizes to be awarded at a recent fair, by drawings. The Assistant Attorney General after examining the publications, declared them violations of the law, and will accordingly notify the publishers.

The Book of the Fair is a reproduction of the great World's Fair, so far as it can be, within reasonable limits, in print and pictures. The text is pure and classic, and the illustrations the finest that can be made. Of the 1,000 large pages which it is to contain, 680 pages have now been issued, and as far as it has proceeded, it is fully satisfactory, and it is certain that, when completed, the work will be a full history of the Columbian Exposition as a whole, and in its several national parts. The Bancroft Company, of Chicago, is doing itself great credit by this publication, which should be in every library and home in this land. It is issued in twenty-five numbers, at \$1.00 per number. If you attended that great Exposition, the Book of the Fair will call to your mind what you saw there, and if you were not a visitor at the Fair, this book will show and tell you what was to be seen there.

"Winter and Summer" were never more charmingly pictured than they are this season on Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar. This calendar is ornamented with two child faces, lithographed in bright and natural colors, one peeping out, amid the snow flakes, from a dainty cap, and the other lighted up with all the glory of the summer sunshine. The usual information about the lunar changes and other astronomical events is given, and the calendar, besides being "a thing of beauty," is also useful every day in the year. It may be obtained at the druggist's, or, if his supply is exhausted, six cents in stamps should be sent to C.I. Hood & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., who will forward a calendar free. For ten cents two calendars will be sent.

YOU NEED A VACATION. Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balmy air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much, as you please.

The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

FIFTY DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY. To raisers of poultry, the most wonderful and valuable monthly is The Poultry Keeper. The publishers offer fifty dollars free. Send for sample copy and see how. Any of the following back numbers worth a dollar but sent postpaid for only five cents each: Brooders, Incubators. Appliances, Poultry Houses (illus.) Aug. '89, Aug. '91, Worth \$10. Poultry Houses, April '87, Oct. '88 and July '91 (50 illus.) Preserving Eggs, Sept. '87, Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry Diseases, Nov. '87, How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lice, Oct. '87, Dec. '91. Testing Eggs, June, '91 and June '92. How to Make the Hot Water Incubator, July '87. Sample free. Address, The Poultry Keeper Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU. It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one! Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address

CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the quarter ending January 1894.	Balance.
State fund	\$ 874 95
County fund	4,627 72
Reimbursements	480 47
School land sales, principal	20 10
School land sales, interest	6 83
State school fund, 1st div., 1893	751 25
State school fund, 2d div., 1894	153 38
F. M. Tinsley, m. d. fee, for same	250 00
Bazaar township general	116 10
Matfield township general	20 10
Cottonwood township general	751 25
Cedar township general	250 00
Diamond Creek twp. general	700 00
Falls township general	1,300 00
Toledo township general	390 25
Cottonwood Falls, general	109 52
Normal Institute	210 88
County school, unapportioned	147 74
1, general	230 00
2, general	40 25
3, general interest overpaid, \$8 30	6 47
4, general	125 00
5, general	85 00
6, state	28 55
7, general	717 35
8, bond sinking overpaid \$170 00	59 00
9, general	85 00
10, general	39 60
11, general	150 00
12, general	4 37
13, general	11 45
14, general	63 16
15, bond interest overpaid, \$11 27	4 11
16, sinking overpaid, \$37 29	11 96
17, general	24 62
18, county	2 58
19, general	5 85
20, state	51 98
21, general	150 00
22, state	120 00
23, county	119 50
24, county	246 00
25, general	120 67
26, general	200 00
27, general	137 70
28, state	64 69
29, general	13 55
30, general	206 03
31, state	71 64
32, general	147 10
33, general	123 30
34, general	142 00
35, general	127 29
36, bond interest overpaid, \$17 69	18 45
37, general	107 88
38, state	10 80
39, general	200 83
40, state	15 78
41, bond interest	28 95
42, general	7 69
43, sinking overpaid, \$21 54	1 54
44, bond interest overpaid, \$4 78	28 95
45, sinking overpaid, \$9 83	1 48
46, general	170 92
47, state	86 74
48, general	151 52
49, general	132 30
50, state	26 80
51, bond interest	18 28
52, sinking overpaid, \$66 00	81 28
53, general	225 49
54, general	141 06
55, sinking	320 26
56, state	14 40
57, general	7 52
58, bond interest	8 18
59, bond sinking	140 69
60, general	8 00
61, bond sinking overpaid, \$36 00	9 97
62, state	6 30
63, bond interest	21 16
64, bond sinking overpaid, \$7 38	18 83
65, general	181 52
66, general	231 61
67, bond interest	11 87
68, bond sinking	45 24
69, general	8 10
70, general	192 57
71, state	1 41
72, bond sinking overpaid, \$42 40	268 87
73, state	16 52
74, bond interest overpaid, .69	47 79
75, bond interest	11 47
76, bond sinking	53 48
77, state	18 56
78, general	13 15
79, bond sinking overpaid, \$40 43	28 00
80, general	48 15
81, bond interest	6 24
82, bond sinking, overpaid, \$41.08	
Total amount on hand	\$86,505 76
Balance in bank	\$17,772 73
Cash on hand	95 39
Warrants paid and not cancelled	18,363 24
Total	\$36,505 76

Chase County, Kansas, Treasurer of said County, being duly sworn, say that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the Treasury of said County, and that the same is correctly apportioned as I verily believe.

DAVID GRIFITHS, Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this January 30, 1895.

M. K. HARMON, County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

THOS. H. GRISHAM, E. Y. GREEN. CRISHAM & GREEN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

DENTIST. S. E. NORTINGTON, of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Name.	Nature of Claim.	Am't.
Alex S Hendry, stenographer fees	30 00	30 00
J. M. Swope, same	6 00	36 00
M C Newton, coal for pauper	6 50	42 50
E D Replogie, medicine for same	3 20	45 70
F M Tinsley, m. d. fee, for same	14 00	59 70
C I Maule, same	1 00	60 70
Geo McDonald, coal for same	1 00	61 70
B L Spencer, coal for pauper	1 00	62 70
James Atkinson, moving same	1 00	63 70
Rockwood & Co, meats for same	1 00	64 70
Lee & McNe, m. d. fee, for same	1 00	65 70
J T Foreacre, coal for same	1 00	66 70
C I Maule, m. d. fee, for same	2 25	68 95
Mrs JERRY HARRIS, boarding same	4 50	73 45
J C Fisher, supplies for same	3 00	76 45
Z W Davis, overseeing poor	3 00	79 45
Dr Wm Rich, med. attend. pauper	3 00	82 45
W E Timmons, job printing	6 50	88 95
W A Morgan, same	11 75	100 70
H & Donald, blank book for Co.	1 00	101 70
J H Murdock, quarantine cattle in Thompson & Sharp pasture	29 00	130 70
J F Griffiths, court fees and posting sheriff's proclamation	48 55	179 25
T M Gruwell, supplies for county	9 00	188 25
W H Hilts, same	4 00	192 25
W M Kyser, teachers examiner	9 00	201 25
M E Shippin, boarding pauper	40 45	241 70
J M Rose, probate judge's salary	107 00	348 70
E D Replogie, supplies for county	24 61	373 31
Wichita Eagle, same	56 37	429 68
F E Timmons, m. d. fee, for same	3 25	432 93
W Morgan, same	64 67	497 60
W S Romigh, same	64 66	562 26
C W White, same	150 00	712 26
W W Moore, salary Supt. poor farm	38 00	750 26
Andrew Welte, med. attend. pauper	33 00	783 26
N Gosler, labor on bridge east of Matfield	25 00	808 26
Jas R Jeffrey, casket for pauper	16 70	824 96
Jeffrey Bros. & Co., m. d. fee, for pauper	23 79	848 75
B F Largent, m. d. fee, same	200 00	1048 75
M K Harman, Co. Clerk's salary less fees	3 00	1051 75
Henry Brandley, house rent for election	235 00	1286 75
W B Gibson, Co. Supt's salary	10 00	1296 75
David Griffiths, expense paid F P Cochran, Hoffman	50 00	1346 75
David Griffiths, depositing Co. funds in bank two years	364 45	1711 20
David Griffiths, Co. Treas. salary less fees	100 00	1811 20
David Griffiths, postage and expressage paid	124 88	1936 08
David Griffiths, road receipts taken	1 00	1937 08
Aaron Jones, recording deed for county	10 95	1948 03
J M Kerr, lumber for county	14 30	1962 33
John Frost, Co. Surveyor's salary and fees	161 10	2123 43
M K Harman, election certificates and abstracts	5 00	2128 43
D W White, teachers examiner	9 00	2137 43
C W White, job printing	3 00	2140 43
J M Kerr, postage for court houses	2 40	2142 83
David Griffiths, amt. paid for wolf traps	11 00	2153 83
J M Kerr, 36 tons coal for county	120 00	2273 83
Matt McDonald, same	10 00	2283 83
M C Newton, same	18 25	2302 08
M C Newton, J P fees, State vs Yeager	3 10	2305 18
L W Heck, same	8 07	2313 25
L W Heck, fees State vs John Biel	2 32	2315 57
M C Newton same	4 50	2320 07
Julius Panzram fees state vs William Hayden	18 50	2338 57
J H Murdock sheriff's term bill	4 40	2342 97
J M Rose Oliver Ellis habeas corpus	1 54	2344 51
Smith Bros m. d. fee for pauper	1 17	2345 68
C I Maule same	3 30	2349 00
Sam'l Dods worth road tax roll	11 75	2360 75
News pub. Co blank books for county	3 00	2363 75
J F Myers supplies for county	29 25	2393 00
Lawton & Burnapp six favorite files	12 00	2405 00
Sam'l Dods worth blank and blank books	29 25	2434 25
Holmes & Gregory m. d. fee for pauper	12 00	2446 25
W F Holsinger m. d. fee for county	9 25	2455 50
Crane & Co collection supplies	19 75	2475 25
Crane & Co supplies for county	19 75	2495 00
Smith Bros m. d. fee for county	5 00	2500 00
B Hager supplies for county	5 00	2505 00
Bert Dunlap same	260 00	2765 00
Ed Grogan cleaning	6 00	2771 00
David Griffiths med. attend. pauper	125 00	2896 00
J M Rose habeas corpus William Judd & Oliver Ellis	20 00	2916 00
F P Cochran attorney salary	14 00	2930 00
Conaway & Hamme med attend pauper	28 00	2958 00
L W Hilbert burial case for pauper	4 00	2962 00
David Bigham money expended and overseeing poor	28 00	2990 00
L W Hilbert bedstead & spring for pauper	4 00	2994 00
E D Replogie medicine for same	5 50	2999 50
William Dawson viewer Piper road	3 00	3002 50
J F Campbell same	1 50	3004 00
Julius Ripper chairman same	1 50	3005 50
William Fluier same	1 50	3007 00
Eastern R L & Co damages Piper road	50 55	3057 55
A M Breeze agent same	47 50	3105 05
S H Warren same	10 75	3115 80
Mrs Annett A Reed same	1 50	3117 30
Wm Norton viewing Martin road	2 00	3119 30
J C Nichol same	2 00	3121 30
E D Replogie same	3 50	3125 80
William Stewart chairman same	1 50	3127 30
George Stewart same	1 50	3128 80
J L McNeill same	18 00	3146 80
N E Sidener commissioner's salary	21 00	3167 80
Jno McCaskill same	18 00	3185 80
David Griffiths amt paid John McDowell	1300 00	4485 80
Bill for W P Evans bridge	27 00	4512 80
J F Kirker commissioner's salary	1068 00	5580 80
John McDowell completing W P Evans bridge	1068 00	6648 80
Total	\$5790 71	
Recapitulation:		
Repairing court house	18 85	
Poor fund	549 73	
Light and fuel	127 65	
Bridge fund	2319 25	
Books and stationery	22 80	
Miscellaneous	328 13	
Township and county officers salaries and fees	1704 49	
Road fund	1015 10	
Court fund	310 18	
Advertising	888 68	



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Bauerle's." Leany—"I like fine oysters myself?" Fatty—"I think you do, for your fine stomach." Leany—"Yes." Fatty—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach." Leany—"What difference is there in it?" Fatty—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY.

OUR ANNUAL WINTER CLEARING SALE

OUR ANNUAL WINTER CLEARING SALE

will commence on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895. We wish to close out every dollar's worth of surplus stock in the next few weeks and will make unheard of prices on fine clothing.

No marking up and then down with us. Every reduction which we shall make is a bonafide saving to you. We have too many goods and offer them at the following prices:

GLOVES and MITTENS

Every heavy Glove and Mitten in stock reduced. Men's heavy working mittens, leather-faced, 25c

Men's Suits

Not a suit in the store reserved. Everything is in the sale.

Any 6, 7 or 8 dollar suit \$ 5.00
Any 10 dollar suit for 7.50
Any 12 dollar suit for 9.00
Any 15 dollar suit for 11.00
Any 18 dollar suit for 13.00
Any 20 dollar suit for 15.00
Any 22 or 24 dol. suit 16.50

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the shell, lest he chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; six months, 75c; three months, 50c; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.	
EAST. A.T. & S.F. R.R. CHI. & K.C.	
AM	PM
Cedar Grove..... 12:05	10:55
Clematis..... 1:05	11:05
Elmdale..... 1:14	11:19
Evans..... 1:17	11:23
Strong..... 1:20	11:31
Ellinor..... 1:22	11:40
Saffordville..... 1:37	11:45
WEST. Mex. & Cal. L. Col. L. Okla. & Tex. R.	
AM	PM
Saffordville..... 6:23	6:12
Ellinor..... 6:31	6:17
Strong..... 6:42	6:24
Evans..... 6:52	6:30
Elmdale..... 6:56	6:34
Clematis..... 7:12	6:44
Cedar Grove..... 7:22	6:52
O. K. & W. R. R.	
AM	PM
Hymer..... 2:20	7:45
Evans..... 3:07	7:30
Strong City..... 1:45	6:57
Cottonwood Falls..... 3:10	7:30
Gladstone..... 4:19	8:19
Bazaar..... 4:20	8:20
Bazaar..... 4:20	8:20
Gladstone..... 4:50	8:35
Ottowood Falls..... 5:15	8:50
Strong City..... 8:10am	8:30am
Evans..... 8:30	8:45
Hymer..... 8:40	9:15

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

12° below zero, Sunday night.
9° below zero last Thursday night.
James McNeel is still lying very ill.
J. M. Tuttle was down to Emporia, Monday.
James Robertson, of Fox creek, is quite sick.
The weather was quite cold Sunday, and it snowed.
Dennis Madden and family were at Emporia, Saturday.
Mrs. John Frow, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week.
I am ready to receive pupils in piano and violin playing.
LUELLA P. PUGH.
Mrs. Jane A. Park sprained her left wrist, last Friday, by a fall.
Miss Della Yazel, of Emporia, is visiting Miss Frankie Watson.
First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Men's Overcoats

Not one reserved. Your choice from the entire stock—Ulsters and Sack Coats.

Any 4.50 overcoat \$ 3.00
Any \$6 or \$8 " 5.00
Any \$10 overcoat 7.50
Any \$12 overcoat 8.50
Any \$13.50 or \$15 overcoat 10.50
Any \$16.50 " 11.50
Any \$18 overcoat 12.50
Any \$20 or \$22 overcoat 15.00

The prices on these are less than the cost to manufacture. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." They will not last long at these prices.

All Underwear, Caps, Boy's Flannel Waists, Men's Wool Shirts, Boy's Overcoats, and Men's Duck Coats will go at Less than Cost to Manufacture.

HOLMES & GREGORY,

—*— CLOTHIERS *—*

—*— LEADING —*—
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
CHASE COUNTY.

HOLMES & GREGORY

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Men's Extra Pants

None reserved—300 pairs to select from.

Any \$1.25 or 1.50 pants..... \$1.00
Any 2.00 pants..... 1.50
Any 2.50 pants..... 1.75
Any 3.00 pants..... 2.25
Any 4.00 pants..... 3.00
Any 4.50 pants..... 3.25
Any 5.00 pants..... 3.50
Any 6.00 pants..... 4.00
Any 7.00 pants..... 4.75
Men's \$1 and \$1.50 Jeans Pants. 75
Men's \$2 Jean Pants..... 1.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits

Not one reserved. Every suit goes. A golden opportunity to fit out the boys.

Any \$4 suit..... \$3.00
Any \$5 suit..... 3.75
Any \$6 suit..... 4.50
Any \$7 or \$7.50 suit..... 5.00
Any \$8 suit..... 5.50
Any \$9 suit..... 6.50
Any \$10 suit..... 7.50
Any \$12 suit..... 8.50

Boys' Knee Pant Suits

Every one goes—none reserved.

Any \$1.25 suit..... \$.90
Any \$1.50 suit..... 1.10
Any \$2.00 suit..... 1.50
Any \$2.50 suit..... 1.75
Any \$3.00 suit..... 2.25
Any \$4.00 suit..... 3.00
Any \$4.50 suit..... 3.25
Any \$5.00 suit..... 3.50
Any \$6.00 suit..... 4.50
Any \$7.00 suit..... 5.00

HERE'S A GOOD THING

GEISECKE BOOTS

At less than cost to make. We have too many.

\$2.75 boots at..... \$2.00
\$3 boots at..... 2.25
\$3.50 boots at..... 2.50
\$4.50 boots at..... 3.25
Boy's Geisecke \$2.00 boot..... 1.50
Boy's Geisecke \$2.50 boot..... 1.75
Boy's Geisecke \$2.75 boot..... 2.00
Boy's Geisecke \$3.00 boot..... 2.25
Men's wool boots and overs, very best quality. \$3.25 quality \$2.50. \$3.00 quality for \$2.25.

Never has there been such an opportunity to buy goods at such bargains. Not a garment in our entire stock of clothing reserved.

Take your choice at these unheard of prices. Our goods are always marked in plain figures—no deception.

Remember the sale commences Saturday, January 19, 1895.

Sale commences Saturday, January 19, 1895.

S. F. Jones, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week, on business.

B. S. Arnold took two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Sunday night.

John L. Pratt, of Sedan, Chantawga county, is an attendant on Court.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham returned home, last Friday night, from her visit in Colorado.

Born, on Friday, January 25, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cahoon, of South Fork, a son.

There will be a masquerade ball at Clements, Feb. 14, 1895, to which everybody is invited.

Mrs. Lew Palmer, of Fox creek, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Mattie Pringle.

Wm. Stone, of Toledo, has been granted a pension by this Democratic Administration.

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

Geo. Schott, who resides in the south part of town, expects to soon move to Wichita.

C. J. Laney, of Topeka, was at Strong City, last week, looking after his business affairs there.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

A girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Grove Swopes, of Kansas City, on Friday, Feb. 1, 1895.

John Kegobehn, of Elk, visited his sister, Mrs. D. M. Reifsnnyder, of Strong City, last Thursday.

J. S. Doolittle and John Hendley came in, Thursday, from the south, with twelve car loads of cattle.

February 2d the groundhog saw his shadow and went back into his hole to take a six weeks' snooze.

H. S. Park, of Silver creek, had a death in his family, of an infant child, on Tuesday, January 29, 1895.

Miss Luella P. Pugh returned, Saturday, from Lawrence, where she had been taking a course in music.

The Shakspear Club will give a book party at the residence of Miss Nellie Howard, to-morrow (Friday) evening.

The Smith Bros. presented all customers and visitors, last Saturday and Monday, with a cup of hot coffee.

A very pleasant dance was had at the residence of Henry Clay near Retzger's quarry, last Friday evening.

Died, on Friday, Feb. 1, 1895, from a cold, Mary, the two weeks old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Plumberg.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

Last Saturday a marriage license was issued to Mr. L. E. Mann, of South Fork, and Miss Addie May Eldrid, of Cahola.

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

The District Court convened, Tuesday, and, yesterday, adjourned until Monday afternoon, for which time the jury is called.

Cal Pendegrift was down to Kansas City, the fore part of the week, with cattle. He took several head along for Willie Romigh.

The revival meetings at the M. E. church are still going on. Last Sunday, about thirty accessions to the Church were received.

Ella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, was very sick, last week, at one time her life being despaired of.

The Bielman White Capper case has been continued, at the instance of the County Attorney, until the next term of the District Court.

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 good news has been received at Strong City, that Mrs. B. Laney, of that place, who is now in Chicago, is rapidly improving from her recent illness.

A. L. Morrison was suddenly called to Atchison the fore part of the week, because of an injury his brother received by getting a splinter run into one of his eyes.

T. M. Gruwell left on the 11:31 a. m. train, this morning, for Kansas City, Mo., in answer to a telegram announcing the death of his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Forkener.

John Crawford, a machinist, employed at the round house, moved his family and household goods from Emporia, to Strong City, last week, into the A. Bandelin house.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

Next Sunday, Feb. 10, there will be preaching at the German Lutheran church, Strong City, in the morning, at 10 o'clock, in German, and, in the afternoon at 2, in English, by Rev. Carl Eberhardt.

From early in the morning yesterday, and up to this morning, a fearful wind storm prevailed in these parts, carrying clouds of dust in the air; and last night the mercury registered 25° below zero.

County Attorney E. L. Robinson's little daughter, Helen, has gone on a visit to relatives in Ohio. She went with her aunt, Mrs. Burnett, of New York, who was here visiting at Mr. Robinson's.

A Masquerade party was given, last Friday night, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Berry, in Council Grove, in honor of Miss Jo. Buser, of Toledo; Miss Emma Jones, of this city, and Miss Allen, of Saffordville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Madded, Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Mrs. E. W. Tanner, Misses Myra Tuttle and Frankie Watson and Willie Romigh attended the Romenyi concert at Emporia, last Friday night.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of Kate Field's Washington, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

We were in error last week when we said that the sad news had been received here of the death of the father of H. C. Stuart. It was Mr. Stuart's mother who had died, after being helpless for five years, from three strokes of paralysis.

At its regular meeting, the Agricultural Society elected the following Board of directors: E. M. Blackshere, J. P. Kuhl, Robert Matti, H. F. Gillett, J. C. Farrington, Jas. McNeel and C. M. Gregory. The Board will meet again next Saturday.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$850; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

At the last meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Street Railway Co. the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, H. S. F. Davis; vice-President, Wit Adare; Secretary, E. W. Tanner; Treasurer, C. J. Laney; Superintendent, W. P. Martin.

John S. Park, a Chase county "boy," who was born and raised on Middle creek and taught school on the same creek, in this his native county, and who has been reading law for the past two years in the law office of T. H. Grisham, was, on the 6th instant, admitted to the bar of the District Court, by Judge Lucien Earle. He stood a splendid examination, and Chase county should feel proud of him.

The old settlers' reunion was a great and glorious success, and the only drawback we have heard in regard to it was the lack of room. Dozens and dozens of people were turned away, being unable to gain admittance because of the immense throng on the inside. The oldtimers and everybody enjoyed themselves hugely. May the interest continue each year.—Strong City Derrick.

Yes; it is the general complaint, on an occasion like this, that there is no hall in the town large enough to hold the crowd who go to be present at the entertainment. Music Hall could be enlarged by building back to the alley, with the stair way going up at the back end, and it would not cost so very much to do it. Yes; we should have a large hall in this city, even if it should be a new one entirely.

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 the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

About 4 o'clock, Monday morning, the people of Matfield Green were aroused from their peaceful slumber by one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in that vicinity.

The store of B. F. Talkington & Son was discovered to be on fire in the rear, which shows it could not have caught from the stove, as it was in the middle of the room, and all efforts to save the building and its contents proved fruitless, and it was by strenuous efforts that the dwellings of H. S. Lincoln and Dr. John Carnes, on either side, were saved from destruction. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000.

The California Express—No. 1, that passes through Strong City, at 6:44 p. m., was held up near Sylvia, Reno county, 114 miles west of here, at 11:30 p. m., Monday night last, and the Santa Fe has offered a \$500 reward for the robbers, who are described as follows:

"One is about thirty-seven years old; weight, about 150; dark complexion; shaved smooth, except a black mustache; wore a large plain gold ring on fourth finger, and a block set ring on third finger of left hand; also, a large diamond scarf pin; the other was about thirty-five years old, five feet nine inches high, rather dark complexion, spare built, high cheek bones, weight 145 lbs., and had about one week's growth of beard and mustache dyed black; wore a large plain gold ring on fourth finger of left hand. Both were dressed in black cut-away suits, fine high heeled boots, black broad brimmed hats; one had a black ribbon for a band, one had a light gray ulster overcoat, the other a light gray overcoat, with a cape which might have been rubber. Had all appearances of being brothers. One horse was a sorrel, and would weigh about 950 pounds, and the other a bay, weight, 1,000. Shod all around with light shoes. Both fine saddle horses. Their saddles were colored and were made by C. M. Clements but the place had been erased. Both had bear skins over saddle bags.

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 conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next Teachers' Association will be held at Toledo, February 23rd, commencing at 1:30 p. m.

PROGRAMME
Song, by Toledo school.
Invocation, Rev. A. A. Bailev.
Song by teachers led by J. R. Brown.
Recitation, Miss Nina Perry.
Paper, Should the teacher play with her pupils at intermissions, Miss Rena Swype.

Discussion, R. B. Broese.
Select reading, Miss Minnie Ellis.
Paper, Uses and abuses of Rewards and Punishments, J. S. Stanley.
Song, Bazaar Quartette.
Dismissal for refreshments.

EVENING SESSION—7:30.
Song, Battle Hymn of the Republic, by everybody.
Roll call, response by quotation from Poor Richard's Almanac.
General discussion on County Uniformity of Text Books, led, J. M. Stone.
Character Song, by L. A. Chandler.
After a general hand shaking of fifteen minutes, the Toledo young people will give a short drama. COM.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD 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.

CREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy 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.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 6, 1895:

T. J. Bonnell,
Frank H. Chapman,
R. C. Maynes,
Victor Morton.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 20, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1883. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the CLEAR COUNTY COURANT and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.



FARMER PERKINS ON VALENTINES.

I tell ye times has changed a pile since I was in my teens. Young fellers had a way them days of livin' their means. They didn't squander all their stuff while courtin' a girl. But saved a bit for startin' in the matrimonial whirl.

These days a man with hardly 'nough for lodgin' an' for board— Pays out the surplus cash he has—the cash he'd ought to hoard— A-cakin' girls a-drivin' and a-buyin' thester seats. And sendin' flowers to 'em long with spooney books an' sweets.

But wust of all the stragvance I sees in these here days Is in the valentines they send, got up in splendid ways— Huge boxes made o' colored plush, with real lace for a frill. That must o' cost ten dollars if they stand 'em in a mill.

'Sd one girl that I heard on got a silver bun-bun-er That must ha' cost her feller half his wages for a year; He sent it in anonymous, in reg'lar old-time style— I'd laugh 'f some other feller got the credit for awhile!

But what's the use o' them there kinds? That's what I'd like to know: A ten-cent paper lace one used to make our pulses glow. An' for a fact, the way I got my Betsy for a mate. Away, 'way back in years gone by—I think 'twas fifty-eight— Warn't by no gaudy chromo thing with po'try on the back. A-showin' Cupid's flittin' round in clothin' rather slick. But by a common come one, of personal in-ter-est. My rival, old Bill Wilkins, of Canarsie, went 'nd sent.

He thought she'd think I sent it, but that's where old Bill was downed. For he forgot to mail it, and his brother brought it round. And said he had a message from his brother for Miss Bess! And did it knock old Bill out? Well, I should rather guess!

And that is why I frowns upon the gaudy valentine. There ain't no life's been happier than this too short span of mine: An' when I think that come won a wife that time for me, 'm goin' to stand by that there kind as long as I can see.

—Harper's Bazar.



Escaping Valentine

I was two years ago, as the story was told me, that in the charming and commodious waiting-room of the new railroad station at Springfield, on a sloppy February day, a handsome young man, wrapped in an expensive traveling rug, was curled up dejectedly on a seat as near as possible to one of the steam radiators. A brusque, dashing young fellow, grip and umbrella in hand, hurrying through, gave a sweep of his keen gray eyes calculated to take in any picturesque study of girlish beauty, which inadvertently included the reclining figure with the sealskin cap pulled down to hide as far as possible the pale face. He went on a step or two, turned abruptly, and going back, said:

"Well, old fellow! What has changed you like this since Christmas? Have you been ill?"

"I guess not, exactly—really, I do not know."

"It is time you found out," said the other, placing himself beside the rug-wrapped figure. "It's lucky I spied you, for here I am with a whole afternoon on my hands. Pull yourself together now, and give an account of yourself. You are not suffering from the effects of a lark?—you are not one of that kind."

"I had a nervous shock last—upon my word I don't know when it was. It completely upset me at the time, and I don't seem to recover from it," and he knit his brow and shook his broad shoulders as if striving to free himself from an incubus.

His friend looked at him curiously for a moment before inquiring in a low tone: "How was it? I supposed you to be made up without nerves."

"I was never conscious of them, but it has been clearly demonstrated to me that nerves will assert themselves on occasion, even though, like mine, they be like whiplash. I will tell you the story, to show you how weak even the strongest of us may be at times."

"I told you when we met at Christmas that I was engaged. Well, only a week later that was broken through an unreasonably freak of mine. I need not enter into the particulars. I can see now that the blame was wholly mine. I have a hot temper. I allowed it to get the better of me when a difference of opinion came up between us, made a fool of myself and broke the engagement. My Laura remained firm but cool through it all, and as I was about leaving her she said, quietly:

"You will hear what I think of you in a valentine. Good-by until February 14."

"Her unchanged demeanor made me feel very foolish, but without an endeavor to see her again I left for a trip south. Those quiet words: 'I will tell you what I think of you in a valentine,' pursued me. She must, of course, despise me, and I imagined everything hideous, sarcastic, cutting, humiliating in the shape of a valentine that could be invented to fit my case. I thought of the brave-hearted girl day and night. I valued her more and more the more fully I realized what a treasure I had cast away in my insane anger. I despised myself for not having sooner gained control of my unreasonable and ungovernable temper and recognized the fact that I was entirely unfit to be a husband or at the head of a household."

"In Texas I received orders from headquarters to go north and west. There was no reason why I should have made it a flying trip. In the state of mind in which I then was, a leisurely trip, studying the places and people as I went, might have been of great advantage to me; but, as usual, no sooner was I on board the cars that I caught the spirit of hurry. Everything was booming and I must boom with the rest. Then, too, I thought I would make it impossible for Laura to reach me with a valentine on February 14. I would not know what she thought of me."

"The morning of that day found me in a city in the midst of the Pennsylvania coal regions, and I soon learned that the man I most wished to see was forty miles out in the country. Not being able to reconcile myself to waiting a day for his return, I left my luggage at a hotel near the great passenger station and jumping on board the next train, ran out, found my man and transacted my business before dark. Refusing his cordial invitation to spend the night with him at his fine country residence, I raced the horse I had hired the three miles to the station, chuckling to myself at the way I was eluding Laura, and reached the depot platform just in time to catch a glimpse of the outgoing express train which I had intended to take."

"I was very much annoyed, but drew a morsel of comfort from the exclamation of a good-natured Dutch switchman: 'Dot trains is makings oop times; you joost vaits—you catch on dot vrecht train—you run in the city mit him.'

"It came, sure enough, in less than five minutes, having been waiting on a siding just below; it slowed up as it passed through the yard, crawling like a great black serpent, and as the caboose drew near us my Dutch friend exclaimed: 'Catch on, now, mit your hands, and you gits to the city right away.'

"So, just as the engineer put on more steam, and the shrill whistle sounded out the signal 'Let off the brakes,' and the increasing speed ran like a great shiver along the line of the train, picking up the lost motion from car to car, I swung myself upon the rear platform of the caboose."

"The conductor gave me an unnecessarily sharp glance, I thought, as he took my ticket and said:

"'Missed the express, eh? Well, we'll not be far behind it. We have got forty minutes to make up between here and the city, but it is risky getting on board a moving train and I would not advise you to try it again on as dark a night as this, and I wouldn't advise you to ride on a freight train. I would never ride on one myself if I could help it,' and he laughed grimly, walked through the car, looked at the tail lights and exchanged a few words with the brakeman—enough of which I heard to learn that their watches disagreed."

"'We will put her through,' said the conductor, 'we can make up on this grade all we lost at the siding,' and he seated himself and began puffing away at a short black pipe he had filled and lighted while talking with the brakeman."

"I could not help noticing that the conductor was nervously alert; that he noted anxiously every whistle, every station and every side-tracked train as we flew past, and I drew a surer of safety from the conviction that while it seemed to me we were plunging at a fearful rate of speed into chaos, his familiarity with the road was such that he was sure of his position every moment. Noticing my scrutiny of him, after awhile, he said:

"'The fact is, stranger, we are running wild to-night. My orders are to follow the express in, and they were to signal me, but there is no love lost between the express conductor and me

and I would much rather be in bed at home than to be following him; and, fastening on his oilskin cap and trying the door of the tool cupboard in one corner of the caboose, he went out."

"The whistle sounded a shrill shriek of alarm. I saw lights far below me, the rays struggling dimly through the fog, and realized that we had reached the city and were upon the high trestle work by which the road approaches the station. Just then there was a shock and a crash. For a moment I thought the end of all things had come. I was thrown forward through the glass of the window, and it was some time before I could extricate myself. When I did so I realized that everything was in dire confusion. I stepped off the rear end of the car upon the trestle roadbed and ran. Providence must have guided and directed me, for I crossed safely and descended by a foot path to the city streets."

"I realized that there had been a collision, but my wits had forsaken me. I hurried on and on aimlessly, for how long I know not, through dimly-lighted streets, feeling at every step that I was walking upon a trestle from which I was liable to be plunged at any moment into a yawning abyss. If I turned to the right or left I fancied I saw impish valentines, and the wind, which had increased, and my own labored breath, sounded like taunts and derisive epithets against a man who

able went down to supper. As I waited for my order to be filled I heard some guests at the next table talking of the collision."

"A bad look about it," said one, 'is that the conductor had a large amount of money with him sent down by an agent up above at a station where the passenger express did not stop to-night. He put it in his own little leather pouch in which he carries bills and tickets, for he is a very careful fellow, and locked it up in the caboose closet, and looked to have much money on his person on so dark a night as this. A suspicious-looking fellow swung himself upon the train at the next station. That fellow is missing. The money is missing, bag and all. When this is all explained away, the cause of the accident may be explained also. Those gentlemanly ruffians, that are going back and forth in the land, are at the bottom of much mischief that is going on; for money they will do and dare anything, and even human life or suffering stands not in their way.'

"My head was off again. To hear myself described as a gentlemanly ruffian, was not flattering to my vanity, and the prospects of lodging in the county jail not pleasant—for how did I know whether that missing money was in that bag or not? I remembered, strangely enough, as I looked at my watch, that a train left in fifteen minutes for the east. I paid my bill, took my valise, and left, and did not miss a connection until I reached this city three days ago. Finding myself with a couple of hours on my hands I went to the Massasoit for breakfast—and there I have been ever since, although I have been here to the station every day without being able to summon up courage sufficient to step again aboard the cars. At the hotel they are charitable enough to think that I am going through a siege of the grip, but it is worse than that."

"And how about the valentine?"

"I haven't looked at it, I can't. It is a physical and moral and mental impossibility."

"Nonsense! That isn't going to do. If you made a fool of yourself flying into a rage about nothing—face the consequences like a man. Where is it?"

"Here in my pocket," and the bewildered traveler drew out a large, heavy enameled envelope.

"Now open it."

The poor fellow obeyed like a man in a dream, and read softly, in a voice trembling with surprise:

"I think of you just as I have done for some months, as my future husband."

"Do you suppose she means it?"

"Of course she does. She is a sensible young woman with the duty before her of curing you of your diabolical temper."

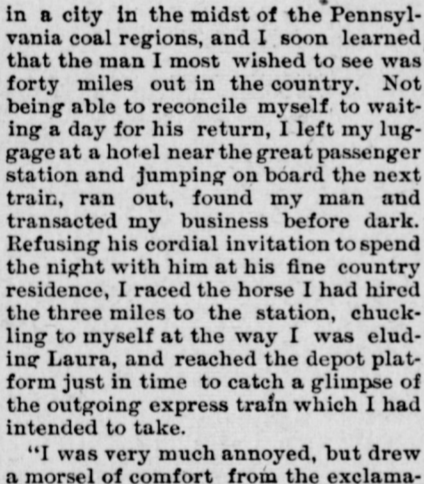
"But how could she send me that valentine when I did not even know myself where I should be—there is a great mystery about it."

"I would not tell you were you not so broken up—but the fact is, I told her myself all your stopping places. I have been traveling for the same house since New Year's—and she sent out a score or more—so it did not matter where you put up—you were sure to get your valentine, as she promised."

"Is that my train? Well, old fellow, put me on board and wire Laura to meet me at the station."

"To be sure, but I shall not lose sight of you until I see you safely under her wing. A fellow who loses his head from temper, from love, from hurry, from fright and from grip all inside a month, needs to be looked after. Come on!"

—A. A. Preston, in Springfield Republican.



"YOU WILL HEAR WHAT I THINK OF YOU IN A VALENTINE."

flew into an unprovoked passion at his best friend.

"After awhile I became aware that I was carefully carrying a small leather bag, through the slim, strong strap of which my right arm was thrust, so that the bag hung beneath my arm like a haversack. It was not my bag. All my light luggage I had left at my hotel before starting out upon my little run into the country. As I thought of that I was reminded of my hotel, but I could not remember the name of it, nor on what street it was situated. I could not even remember the name of the city where I was, nor on an instant's further reflection, my own name, nor where I belonged. 'Where has this knowledge of identity gone?' I said to myself. 'What is this within me that is reaching out after what is missing? Will it ever be found again?' The question threw me into new consternation, and I passed a moment by a corner lamp-post to examine the bag which I was now anxiously clutching with both hands."

"On one side the silver clasp was engraved a name and address. 'Why, that is this city,' I said. I walked on, repeating the name and street and number I had just read. Soon I was attracted by a bright light shining through a window of a house near me, and moved by an uncontrollable impulse I went to the door and rang the bell. A woman soon appeared with a lamp in her hand.

"'Can you tell me where F street is?' I asked.

"'This is F street,' she replied.

"'How far am I from No. 51, please?'"

"'This is No. 51,' and she held the lamp so I might see the number by the door.

"'Is Mr. J— in?' I asked.

"'Not yet,' said the woman, scrutinizing me with more and more anxiety. 'He comes on an express freight from the north, and will be here soon for his supper if there is no delay. I am Mrs. J—. Have you a message for me?'"

"'You would better take charge of this bag,' I replied, thrusting it toward her.

"'She caught it, held her light up and gazed into my face, which was scratched and bloody, although I did not know it at the time.

"'This is Frank's bag that he always carries on the train. How came you by it?' cried the excited woman. 'Oh, some dreadful thing has happened! What is it? Tell me!'"

"'Instead of answering, I could think of nothing to say, and turning ran down a long, narrow alley which took me out upon a broad, handsome street. I was near the railroad station and could see there was an unwonted congestion there. Glancing up across the street, I recognized the name of my hotel upon the sign outside, and very thankfully entered the office. The clerk recognized me, handed me the key to my room and a package with a laughing remark:

"'Old as we are, we still are pleased to get a valentine.' As I went up in the lift I was grateful to learn my own name in full, even if it was in Laura's writing. I trust the package in my inner coat pocket, not daring to open it. I washed up, patched the cuts and scratches on my face with court plaster, and having made myself respect-

able went down to supper. As I waited for my order to be filled I heard some guests at the next table talking of the collision."

SOME ANCIENT PRACTICES.

Sacrifices to Lupercus—Morning Dew for the Complexion.

It is a queer honor to be paid to Saint Valentine, the martyr and celibate, the Christian bishop who suffered death in the reign of Emperor Claudius. A. D. 270, that the day dedicated to special love making, the day accorded to mating birds should be the day honored by his name.

That it should commemorate the ancient Roman feasts of Lupercalia on February 15th is more in harmony with its tenor. Lupercus was the Latin god of fertility and the marriageable young men and maidens celebrated the fete day with rapturous glee. They decked their homes with holly and ivy, and in Kent, England, for many years, a part of the regular frolic was for the girls to make and burn a holly boy, and for the boys in turn to sacrifice to the god a girl of ivy.

Walks were taken in the early morn before the sun had peeped above the horizon, while the birds were singing their morning songs to the birdling of their choice, while the dew was at its freshest and heaviest on grass and shrub; the beauty of the year lay in the clasp of each rounded dewdrop, and applied to the face, neck and hands, direct from the leaves, would give a complexion that would rival the rare tints of Venus. Large leaves were gently gathered so as not to break the dew-drops, and the precious, heaven-given drops were laid against the face and pressed on from the leaves. How much more dainty and romantic, than sleeping in a mask, or steaming one's face through a funnel-shaped face cover, attached by a tube to the kitchen teakettle! If the early rising and active exercise deserved the credit given to the dew, let it pass; it is the way of the world to-day, to neglect the true, and give unlimited praise where honor is not due!—Keziah Shelton, in Chat-anquan.

The Considerate Girl.

"A kiss upon this valentine I press," he wrote to her. "I've placed it underneath this line; I hope you won't demur."

"I do not want the kiss you sent," she answered: "not at all! But just because it was well meant I'll keep it till you call."

—Life.

Her Opportunity.—Ned—"I hear Miss Rouge offered herself as a valentine." Ted—"Well, she should make a very nice one, being hand-painted."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE AUTOCRATIC PORKER.

You may talk about yer venison, yer bar-meat an' yer fowl. You may blow yer horn 'bout everything from turkey down to owl: You may chirp about yer quail on toast an' sich as that, you see, But the fine old-fashioned porker is good enough fer me.

You may spin long yarns on beefsteak, on rabbit an' on snipe. On all that's good to swallow, from ox-tail soup to tripe; Yer mouth may run to water 'bout chicken fricassee, But old-fashioned ham an' gravy is good enough fer me.

You may hunt the country over fer something fit to eat In the line of coon er 'possum er other kind uv meat; You may chew a tough old brisket cow, so old she couldn't see, But the old style roasted spar-rib is good enough fer me.

You may grind up meat and mix it with pepper and with salt. Then add a little garlic an' yaller meal an' salt.

An' yerbs an' roots an' onions, an' a little cat-nip tea; But old-fashioned country sausage is good enough fer me.

You may feast on shiny fishes, on bass an' carp an' eels, That 'party much a owin' to how a feller feels; But what a feller's raised to he'll generally be, An' the hog and all that's on him is good enough fer me.

Jest kill a thrifty porker, about two hundred pound, Hang up a side uv spar-ribs and watch 'em turn around. An' size an' spud an' sputter before the open fire. Hung to a nail in the mantel an' strung up on a wire.

Now, set a pan below it upon the brick hearth flat. An' see the gravy trickle down from lean meat an' from fat. Sich grub might not be fittin' for the king er his grandee. But it's old-fashioned country eatin', an' it's good enough fer me.

Then when yer pig has cooled enough take down that biggest half. Strip up the juicy tenderline an' watch the children laugh. Now slice the pieces crossways about a quarter thick. An' 'ry 'em on a frisky fire so they'll get done rite quick.

Laid in the bottom gravy jest break a dozen eggs. Laid by them greedy Plymouth Rocks, conarn their pesky legs; Jest draw up the table now, with neither fine nor fee; Of course it's only country truck, but it's good enough fer me.

You folks that's livin' in the town on dried-up mackerony An' codfish balls an' terrapin an' second-hand bolony. Come out into the country once, yer welcome an' yer free; You'll find the porker good enough fer either you er me.

—C. A. Robinson, in Western Rural.

RAISING CARCASSES.

An Old-Fashioned Contrivance Suitable for the Average Farm.

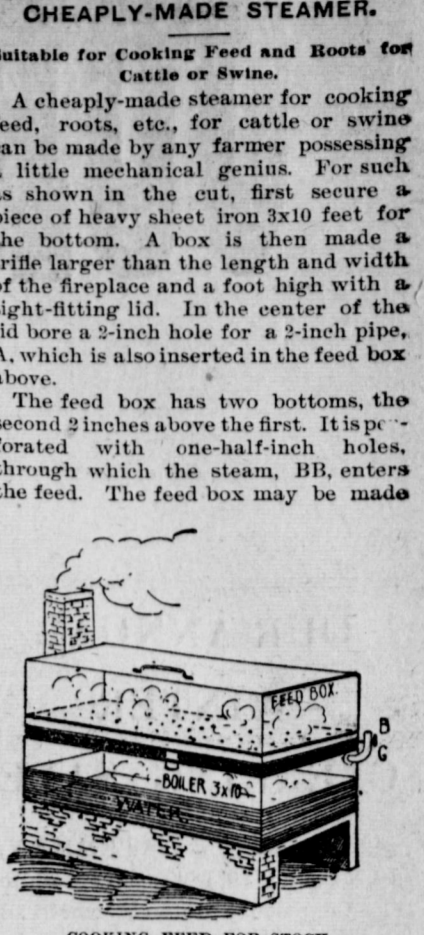
There has been considerable inquiry for a gallow on which to raise the carcasses of hogs. For common farm use, where it is employed but once or twice a year, it is doubtful if anything is cheaper or better than the old-fashioned contrivance illustrated herewith. A six-inch pole that is sound is placed in the crotches of two heavy poles well set, or in the branches of

CHEAPLY-MADE STEAMER.

Suitable for Cooking Feed and Roots for Cattle or Swine.

A cheaply-made steamer for cooking feed, roots, etc., for cattle or swine can be made by any farmer possessing a little mechanical genius. For such as shown in the cut, first secure a piece of heavy sheet iron 3x10 feet for the bottom. A box is then made a trifle larger than the length and width of the fireplace and a foot high with a tight-fitting lid. In the center of the lid bore a 2-inch hole for a 2-inch pipe, A, which is also inserted in the feed box above.

The feed box has two bottoms, the second 2 inches above the first. It is perforated with one-half-inch holes, through which the steam, BB, enters the feed. The feed box may be made



COOKING FEED FOR STOCK.

of any size to suit the maker. Next dig a trench, which should be walled with brick or stone; on this set the cooker. Build an arch in front and a chimney place in the rear. A tube for filling the boiler may be made at C. If the barn already has a chimney, a brick and iron fireplace may be built against it and the boiler and cooker set on top. The length and breadth of the whole outfit may be made to fit any conditions, either long or short, narrow or broad. The entire outfit can be made for \$10 to \$20.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK.

Simple Methods, One Authority Says, Are the Most Profitable.

For the average stock feeder comparatively simple methods of stock feeding are the most profitable, whether the kind of shelter, the daily care or the preparation of the food are considered. Such is the outcome of the feeding trials through several years at the University of Illinois by G. E. Morrow. Thus the weight of evidence is strongly against the profitableness of cooking the rations, though grinding the grain frequently returned a profit, especially in the case of small grain. It is wasteful to feed unground wheat to hogs or cattle, as much of the whole wheat passes through these animals undigested. The same is true of barley, rye and oats, so that when a small grain cannot be ground it should be well soaked. It is not generally profitable, however, to grind corn for fattening cattle and hogs, as in most cases the animals can grind it more cheaply than the farmer, the undigested grains being in good condition for the hogs which follow the cattle. Either the crushing or the soaking of the large, unshelled ear of corn has been a profitable practice. In good weather the outdoor feeding of cattle was more profitable than stall feeding, and it is believed that a good shed is more profitable than a stable as a shelter for steers. Stock cannot be fed as economically during the extremes of winter or summer as in the spring and fall, though winter feeding may often be justified by the higher prices secured, while some grain feeding during the summer is often necessary in order that the cattle may be ready for the fall market. The cost of fall grain feeding of cattle has seldom been repaid by the direct increase in weight at prevailing prices. The growth of the whole carcass, rather than of fat, yields the profit, which should be at least one cent per pound. A profitable cow must not only rear calves, but must produce milk and finally beef.—Prairie Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT OF BEES.

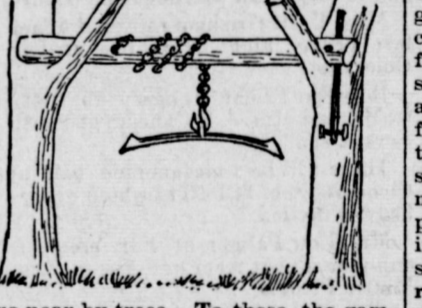
How the Insects May Be Bred Up by Means of Selection.

It is argued that by exercising the principle of selection the different strains of bees may be bred up just as well as horses and cattle and the type of bees greatly improved. For instance, suppose we have six hives of bees, the results from each may be very different. At the beginning of the honey season we place upon each a "super." Two of our six stocks start ahead with a will, and fill their "supers" as fast as they are replaced. The other four perhaps refuse to enter, or after all only partially fill their "supers." Then they may each swarm two or three times, thus furnishing us with an increase from which we hope to have great results in the future.

But our apiary has not been increased with a type of bees whose instincts lead them to amass honey far in excess of their needs, but with a type whose nature impels them to start new colonies, and thus this type will be strongly impressed upon the bee life of the future in our apiary. The peculiarity will be reversed with the two good stocks which on account of constantly being deprived of their storage honey have had no encouragement to swarm, and, as the object of bee-keeping is to get money and not swarms, the bee-keeper should endeavor to restrict the multiplication of undesirable and small strains, and seek the slower increase of those which give the best honey results.—N. Y. World.

FARMERS are among our very best citizens because most of them own their own homes. A man with a home to protect will usually be a good citizen.

BUILD the poultry house on the dryest convenient spot you can find, even if it is a sandbank.



two near-by trees. To these the garmbers are fastened by chains, and this improvised cylinder is made to revolve and lift the pork by rolling it up by means of a crowbar, or strong stick which fits into holes bored into the pole at right angles. This is prevented from unwinding by a pin thrust into a hole bored in the post. Of course, pulleys and ropes are better, but these are not always owned.—Farm Journal.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The Russian thistle is said to be very exhaustive of the very best elements of the soil.

CERTAINLY the suggestion need not be made that a leaky roof on any building ought to receive immediate attention.

The winter is the proper time to make repairs on all implements, machinery and wagons to be used next season.

It is not likely that we shall ever see the price of wheat at the old figure. We cannot compete with cheap land and pauper labor.

We are asked what the buckwheat tree is, and where it grows? The buckwheat tree is an evergreen shrub of the gulf states. Its fruit is shaped like a kernel of buckwheat, hence the name of the tree.

THERE is no better time for hauling out manure than when there is good sleighing. Haul it out on the sled. Whatever can be done with the sled can be more easily done than it can be with a wagon.—Farmers Voice.

Bowel Diseases of Poultry.

Bowel diseases in winter usually arise from colds, overfeeding, and lack of some kind of green or bulky food. The best remedy is to change the diet entirely and keep the birds warm. A tablespoon of a decoction of red oak bark in each quart of drinking water is excellent in such cases, while relief has often been obtained by using the same quantity of alum water in the drinking water. Never give doses of medicine if it can be avoided. A tonic in drinking water is all that is required, such as a teaspoonful of copperas water to a quart of drinking water. A few pinches of red pepper in the soft food will serve as a stimulant.—Prairie Farmer.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Natural Sources of Taxes.

Where shall we obtain means to defray public expenses? If it shall be found upon examination that there are large values already created by the public, the revenues from which would be abundantly sufficient to meet public expenses, that fact would seem of itself to suggest the solution of the problem. The answer then is: Those values which are created by the public should furnish the necessary means to pay the expenses of the public.

That there are such values everyone may see by the briefest consideration. They are values that attach to land considered as separate from all improvements. In the heart of New York city vacant land has been sold at the rate of twelve millions of dollars per acre. It is not a value given to it by any individual or person, but a value created entirely by public demand; and it is such values as these that should be taxed to pay public expenses; or, to put it in another form, all taxes should be abolished and public expenses should be met by confiscating as much of the ground rent as is necessary for that purpose. That this is just would seem to be self-evident without the need of argument, but that it would be expedient may not be so quickly evident, though justice is always expedient.

We must avoid the common error of assuming that the single tax means a tax on land, as such; it means, instead, a tax upon those values which are created by the public or by natural advantages and which attach to land; hence it would behoove upon the most valuable land, which is of course land in villages and cities, and valuable coal and mineral lands, and lightest upon the least valuable land, which is, without exception, farm land. Of all who would gain by the adoption of this system farmers would gain the most.

The American farmers are not in any just sense landlords meaning by the term those who do not use the land themselves, but who exact a rent from others for the privilege of using it—but being taxes upon labor, are taxes upon producers and not upon landlords. The principal value of farms is in the improvements and appliances of labor, and as these, with all the working capital, would be relieved from taxation, the farmer's labor and enterprise would produce a large income.

The single tax would check speculation in valuable lands, especially in villages and cities. Such speculation, by holding land out of use, withholds opportunities for labor. Holders of vacant land would be taxed just as high as the owners of adjoining land similarly situated, who had erected improvements. In short, those who are already putting their land to its best use, whether in city or country, would find their taxes lessened, and only those who are holding land idle for speculative purposes, neither using it themselves nor permitting others to use it, would find their taxes increased. This would discourage speculation in vacant land and encourage building and other improvements.

CHARLES E. BENTON, New Bedford, Mass.

Business Depression and Land.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:—May I be permitted to comment briefly on your editorial entitled "High Wages and Low Interest."

Upon a question where the consideration of three factors is essential to a solution of a problem the largest and most important is not even mentioned. Hamlet is omitted from the tragedy, for tragedy it is when labor is chronically discontented and capital waiting for employment.

And yet the reason is not even hinted at. Why is it that the partner who contributes neither labor nor risk, and yet draws to himself the larger part of the earnings of both capital and labor, is entirely overlooked in the discussion? While interest, which is the proper return of capital, is abnormally low, it surely can not be affirmed that wages, the proper return of labor, are too high, especially when one considers the large number of unskilled workers outside the labor organizations. Evidently the way to help capital is not by diminishing the labor wage.

The third partner, the land-owner, who controls natural opportunity, without which neither labor nor capital can find employment, is able to appropriate by the process of rent, the bulk of the partnership's profits. He is unnecessary, useless, ineffectual. Interest may fall and wages decline, but land rents steadily advance. With speculation in the one thing from which all wealth is produced, by the application of labor, the advantage must ever remain with him who has the legal right to exact tribute from all who must use his lots or acres.

How long would capital continue idle or wage earners be forced to compete abjectly with each other for a chance to work if unused land were open to all, with no idler to absorb the profits to which they are entitled? The single tax on land values would solve the problem of labor and capital and go a long way towards solving the problem of poverty also.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, Nov. 6, 1894.

Remarks.—The land-owner must and

does suffer, whether as seller or renter, in common with the industrial capitalist; for, when the profits of the latter disappear, he has so much the less use for land, and its value correspondingly declines. Nor is the land-owner immune from the effects of a rate of wages that checks production and trade; for the arrest of those movements means a limitation of the demand for land. The utility of land depends on the ability to use it profitably; and its profitable use depends largely on the cost of labor; and this rule must apply irrespective of the nature of land tenure.—Editor Journal of C.

This is Three Persons to a Room.

We have hundreds of idle and almost untaxed acres of building land in and around Glasgow, said ex-Baillie Crawford, at the sanitary congress, and yet we insist on piling ourselves 100,000 strong in 32,000 houses of one room, built three and four stories deep, in our filthy back lands. There is no lack of capital, the laborers are plentiful, but the land, the other factor, is in the hands of a class who keep it from us at monopoly prices.

It is these demands of the landowners and their power to keep urgently needed land out of use that are keeping men from the natural opportunities to employment, and because of this they are forced to go begging to a charity agency for protection from cold and hunger. How long are such policies to be applied?

Go on Off After Income Taxes.

The government and the leading classes, realizing in the very depth of their souls that the solving of the land question means the solving of all social questions, which would deprive them at once of all their special privileges, and that this question is THE QUESTION of the day, make it appear as if they were greatly disturbed over the welfare of the people, and while they introduce savings banks, inspection of factories, income tax, and even the eight-hour working day, they ignore very carefully the land question; and with the aid of a politico-economic science which is devoted to their interest, and will prove anything they want proven, they insist that the expropriation of land would be useless, hurtful, nay, even impossible.—Leo Tolstoi.

How They Do It in England.

The latest contribution to the injustice produced by the new death duties. "If a butler inherited £1,000 from a millionaire he would pay £80 death duty; but if a millionaire inherited £1,000 from his butler he only paid £20." A Mr. Thomas Bowles is responsible for this discovery.

EDITOR TAXATION STUDIES.—Dear Sir:—After reading the above clipping that I have culled from a Glasgow paper, you will observe that our methods of taxation are more scientific than those in vogue in New York state.

NORMAN McLENNAN.

[Presumably the discrimination in the rate is intended to discourage servants from the "bad form" of leaving their savings to their employers.—Ed.]

Hardly Worth It.

It required the full year's work of about 765,000 men (over three-quarters of a million) to support the president, cabinet officials, judges, tax gatherers, postmasters, soldiers, sailors and others who perform the actual work of the government, and all others who get their living out of or by direct payment from the government of the U. S.—Edward Atkinson, in "Taxation and Work."

Tax the Monopolist.

Monopoly is that despot which filches land from the child of nature, whose heritage it is, and whose resource it is for food, raiment and shelter, and bestows it upon the speculator.

Monopoly is the tyrant that compels the little children to work in factories, in darkness, dust and heat, dwarfing their souls and bodies, and insulting nature and civilization.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1894.

EDITOR TAX REFORM STUDIES.—Dear Sir:—Permit me to suggest that to reform taxes is impossible. The "wickedest" man in New York may be reformed by a change of heart, or rather of brains; but an institution that is vicious, can not be reformed, it has neither heart nor brains to change, it must be abolished.

That taxation is essentially wicked, vicious, immoral, anti-social, whatever you choose to call it, impossible for a permanency, is evident to whoever will consider the matter. For two men to compel another man to contribute to pay for what the two want and the one doesn't want, would not admit of defense were not our wits stupefied by familiarity with the universal outrage.

Nor is there any ground rent fund, appropriated by any supernatural being, to this purpose. If a community of free men choose to proportion their contributions to the alleged value of the land held by them, it may be a good way to do, but for the stronger to seize the surplus of the weaker, on the plea that their land is more productive, is quite indefensible by any one who regards honesty as a necessary social development.

More productive? How do they know it is more productive? Let them get to work and use their brains and their hands to make their own land as productive—if not of wheat, then of coal, if not of timber then perhaps of clay.

To tax anything is robbery, to tax land values is a premium on incompetency in developing land values.

JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON.

[It seems to the editor that the words "their land" beg the question at issue. If the rent of the land really belongs to the individual of course it is robbery for the community to take it without his consent, whether for taxes or anything else.

The last paragraph but one, shows that Mr. Robinson fails to appreciate that it is only natural or "site" values and not the value given by "brawn and brains" which constitute the rental value of land to be taxed by the single tax.]

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The Camden & Atlantic railroad may be trolleyed from Camden to Atlantic City, N. J. This, it is believed, is the first instance of a steam road being converted into an electric one.

—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) aldermen have decided that all the trolley cars must be fitted with safety fenders. A fine of fifty dollars is to be imposed for violation of the order. A resolution was also adopted that no open cars be allowed when the temperature is below 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

—Electricity has now, it seems, beaten the record of the gold-beater and can produce a foil of the metal from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Joseph Wilson Light, the well-known chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal Society specimens of this wonderfully thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloride of iron.

—The motor of a De Kalb, Brooklyn, trolley car refused to work the other night at the foot of the incline near Stuyvesant street. One impatient passenger suggested that they push the car up the hill and let it run down the other side without the trolley. All hands then got out and shoved the car to the top of the hill. Then they scrambled aboard and away the car went down the hill at a lively rate. When it reached the bottom the motor was again in working order and the car went along as usual.

—The metal aluminum is a product of the electric current, and seems destined for a great variety of uses. Its ratio of weight with copper is 37 to 100. It resists oxidation, though in time a thin film, readily rubbed off, dulls its luster. It resists saliva and organic liquids, and hence it is adapted for dental plates and surgical uses. For culinary and table ware it is far better than silver, which is readily corroded by sulphur compounds. When well polished it yields in luster and beauty to no other metal, and exposed to clean air with its sulphurous taints, retains polish where silver tarnishes at once. Castings and sheets acquire on a steel brush wheel a finish equal in beauty to polishing. Aluminum foundry work, it is said, is rapidly increasing. Hollow ware is cast one-sixteenth of an inch thick, which bends almost double without cracking. Plating cheaper and stronger metal—such as steel, copper, etc.—with pure aluminum is an open and fertile field.

MUMMIED ANIMALS.

The Egyptians Embalmed More Than Twenty Kinds of Beasts and Birds.

Not only did the ancient Egyptians embalm the bodies of the human dead, they performed a like operation upon the remains of the sacred animals, though in general less expense and trouble were taken over them, animals being chiefly prepared by soaking in natron. The list of sacred animals is a long one, though the very ones that were most highly esteemed in some places were most abhorred in others. The list includes dogs, cats, monkeys, lions, wolves, jackals, foxes, hyenas, bears, ichneumon, shrew mice, bulls, deer, goats, sheep, hippopotami, vultures, eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, ibis, geese, swallows, crocodiles, toads, lizards, serpents, fish of various kinds, rats, mice, beetles, and even insects and flies. As a rule, with the large animals the head only was mummified, the body being represented by pieces of wood. The birds are squeezed together and lose their shape, except the ibis, which, according to Belzoni, is formed like a fowl ready to be cooked. The ibis and the hawk appear to have had the most care bestowed upon them, for resin and asphalt are frequently found within their envelopes. Birds in general, having been wrapped in their bandages, were then placed in an earthen urn and deposited in the tomb. No mummies of animals are to be met within the tombs of the higher class persons; most of them had their own proper sepulchers consecrated and appropriated to their species only, but they were occasionally found mixed.

The catacomb of birds is distinct from the catacombs of human mummies. One bird only is inclosed in each earthen pot, and an infinite number of pots were found in good order, whole and sealed; the hot nature of the materials with which they had been embalmed had, however, dried up the greater number to powder. Upon the possession of Egypt by the French upward of five hundred mummies of the ibis alone were discovered in the catacomb of birds. Certain animals were maintained at the public expense in sacred parks, and persons were appointed to nourish them with the greatest care. Bread, milk, honey, meat, birds, fish, etc., were all supplied according to the nature of the animals; no expense was spared; the keepers bore upon their persons the resemblance of the species to which their care was devoted, and the people paid marks of respect to them as they passed along. The greatest sorrow was manifested at the death of any of them; they were embalmed and interred with great pomp and splendor. So great was the veneration in which these animals were held that though when a famine afflicted Egypt the people were driven to eat human flesh, yet the sacred beasts, birds, reptiles, or fishes were always respected. They would rather eat their own species than lay sacrilegious hands on what might be gods in disguise. Animals of the lowest character, even noxious insects, were fostered in their temples, nourished by their priests, embalmed after death, entombed with pomp, and received all kinds of honors. Those who, either by accident or design, occasioned the death of any of these animals paid the forfeit of their lives as the penalty of their offense. Diodorus Siculus says: "He who has voluntarily killed a consecrated animal is punished with death, but if any one has even involuntarily killed a cat or an ibis, it is impossible for him to escape capital punishment; the mob drags him to it, treating him to every cruelty, and sometimes without waiting for judgment to be passed."—Detroit Free Press.

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

The testimony of this gifted authority upon Household Economy coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of Royal Baking Powder for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

She Wasn't Wholly Convinced. "Waal," said the old lady, "if the airth is reound and goes reound, what holds it up?" "Oh, these learned men say it goes around the sun and that the sun holds it up by virtue of attraction," he replied. The old lady lowered her specs, and, by way of climax, responded: "Waal, if these high-larnt men sez the sun holds up the airth, I should like to know what holds up the airth when the sun goes down! That's what's the matter!"—Amusing Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4.

CATTLE—Best beefs.....	3 70 @ 4 00
Stocks.....	2 00 @ 3 40
Native cows.....	2 50 @ 3 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	2 90 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	70 @ 81
No. 3 hard.....	49 @ 50
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	39 1/2 @ 33
RYE—No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 50
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy.....	1 50 @ 3 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	7 50 @ 8 50
BRAN—(sacked).....	60 @ 70
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	17 @ 22
Lard.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	18 @ 19
POTATOES.....	50 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 00 @ 3 00
Texas.....	3 00 @ 2 25
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 4 03
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 00 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 3 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 @ 59 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	52 @ 53
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 22
LARD—Western steam.....	6 25 @ 6 35
PORK.....	9 80 @ 9 85

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 60 @ 4 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 00 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50 @ 3 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 20 @ 4 50
LARD—No. 2 red.....	3 60 @ 4 04
CORN—No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE.....	50 @ 51
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 23
LARD.....	6 35 @ 6 40
PORK.....	9 25 @ 9 75

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 10
PLUM—Good to choice.....	2 10 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	56 1/2 @ 58
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
OATS—Western mixed.....	34 @ 35
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 24

BUCKING Their Remarks—The suburbanite who had been waiting at the station for the gates to open was preparing to grasp a big bundle of baggage when a man in a blue uniform as to lift it when the sarcastic traveler near the radiator remarked: "That isn't exactly what you would call an easy-pick-up, is it?" "I think, sir," replied the suburbanite, eyeing him sharply, "you will find I'm able to budget."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PISO COMPANY. The above is the style of the firm which manufactures Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, at Warren, Pa. The company was recently incorporated, succeeding E. T. Hazeltine, under whose name the business has been conducted for many years. In fact the business was established in 1864, when \$95 was paid for the first barrel of sugar bought, that was 33 cents a pound; other things were proportionately high, as much of the Piso Cure is now sold for 25 cents as was then for \$1.00.

While the firm has been a very persistent advertiser in newspapers, its aggregate output annually has been comparatively small, so that the steady and rapid increase in sales to their present large proportions certainly indicates that Piso's Cure for Consumption possesses high merit as a remedy for coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles generally. The pleasant taste of the cure has doubtless contributed materially to its popularity.

Growth in business has necessitated the invention of numerous labor-saving machines. Notable among these are apparatus for washing, filling, corking and sealing bottles with which three men easily turn out 2,000 bottles an hour. In the advertising department improved machines in the line of 10,000 Pocket Book Advertisers in a day with only twenty operators. Another labor saver is the box machine on which one man puts together a thousand cartons daily which are filled with a dozen Piso's Cure for Consumption by another man in the same space of time.

The Piso Company gives steady employment to a small army of workers, of both sexes, and its uniform liberal treatment of employees is a topic of much favorable comment among the citizens of Warren. Altogether the prosperity of the company appears to be peculiarly deserved.

HOBBS.—"There goes a man who takes things as he finds them." Robbins.—"A philosopher?" Higbee.—"No; a rag picker."—Brooklyn Life.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving it patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 76c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

A FACT—It doesn't make a room any cooler to put a freeze around the walls.

ANTHROPOMETER (examining a Schiller autograph)—Is this grease spot genuine?—Fliegende Blätter.

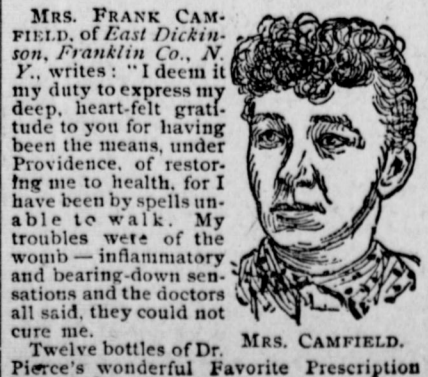
ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Tonic of Horsehold and Tar. Pike's Toothache Remedy Cures in one minute.

A MAN'S curiosity never reaches the feminine standpoint until some one tells him his name was in yesterday's paper.

ON THE ROAD To recover, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, widowhood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and a curative that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the medicine corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

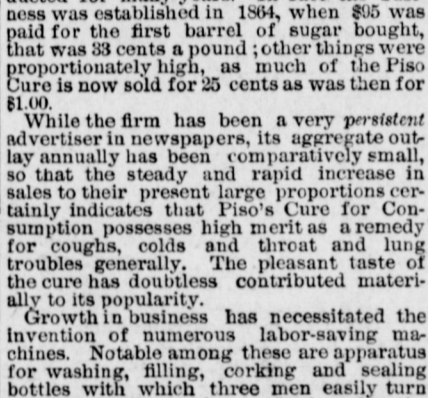
"FALLING OF WOMB." MRS. FRANK CAMPFIELD, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me. Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."



CHILD—"Why don't you have your dinner table mended?" Hostess—"Mended?" Child—"Yes'm. It's very weak and rickety, isn't it?" Hostess—"Why, no, dear. It's solid mahogany." Child—"That's queer. Mamma said I must remember not to lean my elbows on it while eatin'. Our table is real strong."

"WOMAN," said the sentimental boarder, who is unmarried of course, "woman is the sweetest fruit of civilization." "Yes," assented the cheerful idiot, "she does make a great jam at the bargain counter."—Cincinnati Tribune.

We don't know what we can do till we try, and then we frequently find that we can't.—Puck.



KNOWLEDGE Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A. N. K.—D 1538 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

If you have Rheumatism

Or any other pain, you don't take chances with St. Jacobs Oil, for twenty years ago it began to kill pain, and it's been pain-killing ever since.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT"

AND NEVER USES ANY BUT

GLAIRETTE SOAP

BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL.

MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

"We think PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs."—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894.

...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP... TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Bills Under Way and Will Be Acted on in Good Time.

AGRICULTURAL AND NAVAL BILLS.

They Are the Only Two Now on the House Calendar—A Synthetic Composed of American and Foreign Bankers to Take the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—With but four weeks of the session of congress remaining, a glance at the condition of the regular annual appropriation bills is interesting. A comparison with the situation at the same time in the short session of the Fifty-second congress is much more favorable to the present congress and justifies the belief that unless unforeseen difficulties arise all the bills will have been presented to the president for his approval before 12 o'clock on March 4. A difficulty that has been suggested to the successful consummation of such a programme is in the possible tacking on to one of the bills of a provision embodying some financial legislation, in the event of the failure of the enactment of another measure. The contest over such a step might delay action on the bill so that it would not reach the president in time.

All the appropriation bills have been completed by the house committee having them in charge except the general deficiency bill, the preparation of which is always deferred so as to include if desirable, all the estimates that may be submitted to congress by the executive departments of the government up to the latest date it is safe to wait. The legislative bill, although prepared, has not yet been formally passed upon by the appropriations committee, but this will be done today and the measure will be reported. The military academy is the only one of the regular annual appropriation bills that has received the executive's approval, but the conference report on the army bill has been agreed to by both branches of congress and will soon be sent to the president. The fortifications and pension bills are in the hands of conference committees, the diplomatic bill and the District of Columbia bill are pending in the senate, having been reported from the senate committee having them in charge, while the Indian, the post office and the sundry civil bills have passed the house and are now under consideration by the senate committee on appropriations. But two—the agricultural and naval bills—are now on the house calendar; the former will be passed without much discussion, while the latter, on the other hand, will be debated thoroughly, and the recommendations of the committee favoring the construction of three battleships, costing approximately \$4,000,000 each, will undoubtedly be antagonized by those members who think such additional demands ought not to be made on the national treasury.

THE NEW BONDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—On reliable authority the Press today said that it is able to announce that the new bond issue will be taken up by a syndicate composed of American and foreign bankers. The issue will be at least \$100,000,000 of the United States government 4s, and may be more. The delay is understood to be due to the exact figures at which they will be sold. The Press also learns from trustworthy sources that there will be an opportunity given to the public to make a bid on the new bonds. Inside advices are that the local financiers will take about \$50,000,000 of the new loan and the remainder will go to foreign houses.

MATTOX MUST HANG.

The United States Supreme Court Upholds the Sentence Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The United States supreme court yesterday afternoon affirmed the decision of the United States district court for Kansas in the case of Clyde Mattox, of Oklahoma, and he will be hanged. December 12, 1889, at Oklahoma City, he shot and killed John Mullin. At the September term of the United States district court at Wichita he was tried and convicted, but on appeal to the supreme court the case was remanded for a new trial. This resulted in a disagreement and the case was continued until December, 1893, when he was again convicted.

Farmers' Alliance Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union meets here today. Secretary Dunning, Congressman Stroud and many other alliance leaders are here. There will be between 150 and 200 delegates present. Senator-elect Marion Butler, president of the union, will preside. During the session the cornerstone of the monument to the late president of the order, Col. L. L. Polk, will be laid at Oakwood cemetery, where he is buried.

Fatal Accident Near Forest City, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Forest City states that while two farmers named Sam Rayhill and Lyman West were out hunting near that place, the gun of West was accidentally discharged, the charge striking Rayhill in the breast, killing him instantly. Both men were prominent citizens and well-to-do.

A Place for Mr. Flinniken.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—It is pretty generally believed that Frank Flinniken will be chosen as secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners. The place pays \$1,500 per year. Mr. Flinniken was private secretary to the late Senator Plumb and performed service during the recent campaign as chief clerk to the republican state central committee.

Hinshaw Gives Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—N. W. Hinshaw, who has been succeeded on the state board of charities by Morton Albaugh, will not make a fight in the courts for the position.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Week's Proceedings in a Condensed Form.

THERE was a small attendance in the senate until noon on the 28th, but when it was announced that a special message on the financial situation would be sent in by the president vacant seats were soon occupied and the galleries filled. At noon the message was received and the closest attention given to its reading. The message was referred to the finance committee, and the senate then considered the house bill (with senate amendments) disapproving the agreement with the Southern Ute Indians, providing for removal from Colorado to Utah and locating others in New Mexico. The bill finally passed. Soon after the house met the president's message was read and referred to the banking committee. Mr. Springer presented what was known as the administration currency bill, which went to the same committee. The house then, in committee of the whole, further considered the sugar differential bill, pending which the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 29th Mr. Manderson offered a resolution directing the finance committee to report a bill for the relief of the treasury. The resolution embodied the requirements of such bill. It looks to a compromise measure on the administration plan. In presenting the resolution Mr. Manderson stated that the bill was a compromise on the part of senators in order to meet the requirements of the treasury. Mr. Teller promptly replied that no such measure could pass the present congress. Several bills passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to considering the bankruptcy bill. The house engaged in a long discussion of limiting debate on the pending differential sugar bill. General debate on the bill then closed, and the measure was further discussed under the five-minute rule and the bill finally passed, 229 yeas, 31 nays, at 5:35 o'clock the house adjourned.

An animated discussion of the financial situation took place in the senate on the 30th. Mr. Callahan presented dispatches from Chicago bankers urging the adoption of the president's suggestions, and Mr. Vest presented similar petitions from the St. Louis chamber of commerce, which he said, did not represent the sentiments of the people of Missouri or of the country on the financial situation. Mr. Vest declared against the policy of the president and declared he would never vote to issue bonds to secure gold and place the country on a single standard. He did not believe the finance committee would agree upon any measure to report to the senate, but party fealty would never lead him to vote to fix the gold standard upon the country. Mr. Sherman spoke for the first time on the financial question. "We have reached the point," he said, "where we are being told that no relief will be given the country unless we concede the free coinage of silver." He believed such a concession would be a disaster. If there was to be a choice he believed in taking that metal recognized by the world as the best, but he did not believe such a choice imperative. He still believed that both metals could be used. Other senators took part in the discussion and regular routine business followed. The house considered all day the bill to fund the debt due the government from the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads with 3-per-cent fifty-year bonds.

Most of the day in the senate on February 1 was given up to consideration of the District of Columbia bill, and the financial situation would occasionally come to the front during the debate. Mr. Teller again gave notice that no measure in line with the recommendation of the president could pass the present congress. Mr. Allen (Neb.) presented a document signed by R. F. Kolb, as governor of Alabama, as the credentials of Warren S. Reese, as senator from Alabama. The senate agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. Several local bills passed and the senate adjourned. The house devoted some time to debate on the Pacific railroad bill. The foreign affairs committee then made a report on Mr. Storer's resolution calling on the president for Hawaiian correspondence and other documents in regard to the late troubles on the islands. The debate brought on a personal collision between Messrs. Breckinridge (Ky.) and Heard (Mo.) which at one time looked ugly, but the belligerent members were held down by friends. The offending members subsequently apologized to the house. At the evening session pension bills were considered. The senate spent the whole day on the 2d further considering the District of Columbia bill. During the debate Senators Hall (Chandler) and Aldrich made speeches denouncing recent reports that senators were purposely delaying appropriation bills in order to cut off financial legislation, and declared that republican senators stood ready to advance any legislation. The senate adjourned at 4:35 o'clock. The house further considered the Pacific railroad bill. The amendment was adopted that no dividends should be paid until the government had been fully paid. A provision to compromise the government claim (aggregating \$130,000,000) for \$75,000,000 was defeated. The bill was finally recommitted by the surprising vote of 177 to 108, which virtually kills the bill. The house passed the senate bill revising the grade of lieutenant-general in the army for the benefit of Gen. Schofield and soon adjourned.

MEDICINE SHELVES.

No Family Should Be Without a Well-Stocked Set of Them.

A set of medicine shelves should be among the furnishings of every well-regulated house. It may be made rather an ornamental feature of the room where it hangs, being as like a hanging cabinet as possible. The ideal cupboard is divided lengthwise into three parts, one of them fitted with a door. The remaining two-thirds are divided across, the upper compartment being lockable, while the lower is simply a shelf provided with a silk curtain. The wood should be painted to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room, and the locks should be pretty affairs of brass. The silk curtain will also match the other draperies.

As to the contents of the cupboard, it may contain all sorts of household remedies. In one of the locked compartments brandy, linseed oil, lint, a spirit lamp, and some alcohol should be kept. In the other closed alcove, laudanum, sal volatile, spirits of red lavender, camphor, and other things which may not be safely trusted to the ignorant may be stored. Behind the curtain commonplace and harmless articles such as even the inexperienced may handle may be kept. Among these are cold cream, vaseline, sticking plaster, mustard leaves, and the few other every-day requisites. A wise precaution is to copy on a card directions as to procedure in case of emergency, such as how to dress a burn or a cut, or to stop bleeding from the nose, etc., and to fasten this card inside the cupboard.—Chicago Times.

CaFet of His Health.

"The condemned man didn't eat very much breakfast before the execution." "No," he said he was afraid it would give him dyspepsia."—Judge.

President Faure's Predecessors.

Previous to the election of M. Faure there have been five presidents of the third French republic—M. Thiers, elected August 31, 1871, resigned May 24, 1873, died September 3, 1877; Marsha MacMahon, elected May 24, 1873, resigned January 30, 1879, died October 17, 1893; Jules Grevy, elected January 30, 1879, re-elected December 23, 1885, resigned December 2, 1887, died September 9, 1890; M. Carnot, elected December 3, 1887, assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894; M. Casimir-Perier, elected June 27, 1894, resigned January 13, 1895.—Ohio State Journal.

STOLEN GOODS.

Police of St. Joseph Recover \$6,000 Worth of Goods.

AN OPERATOR SHOT BY A ROBBER.

The Injunction Restraining the Fight Between a Lion and a Grizzly Bear at Fort Worth, Tex., Made Perpetual.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 5.—For some time past a gang of robbers have been at work in this city and a very large amount of goods have been stolen. Among the places robbed were several business places, principally jewelry stores. Yesterday the police raided Sue Wah's laundry and opium joints on Edmund street and were astonished at the result. They found his place to be a fence, and literally packed with stolen goods, consisting of diamonds, jewelry, silks, furs, sporting goods and a miscellaneous assortment of goods. Among the stuff found was over 200 ounces of opium, which had been smuggled in without duty being paid. The police estimate the goods recovered to be worth any way from \$3,500 to \$6,000. Sue Wah was locked up.

AN OPERATOR SHOT BY A ROBBER.

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 5.—A special from Trinidad says: George McCormick, formerly night operator at Elmore, Col., a station on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad 85 miles south of Pueblo, was probably fatally shot by a robber at 10 o'clock last night. F. Cole, the present night operator, and McCormick, were talking in the station, when a masked man entered and commanded them to "hold up," discharging his revolver at the same moment. The bullet struck McCormick in the left breast and he fell over unconscious. Cole fired five shots at the robber, who disappeared in the darkness. A physician and officers have been summoned from Trinidad.

FIGHT BETWEEN ANIMALS STOPPED.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 5.—The injunction to restrain Col. Boone and associates from fighting the lion Parnell and the grizzly bear, Siskiyon, was heard yesterday and made perpetual. The judge said the exhibitors took all risks and that if there was any fighting done by the animals the exhibitors would answer to him for perjury and contempt of court. The interested parties have spent hundreds of dollars advertising the fight in this and neighboring towns.

PONCA HAS A FIRE.

PONCA CITY, Ok., Feb. 5.—Ponca City was visited by a big fire yesterday evening in which about \$5,000 worth of property went up in smoke. The buildings burned were Dr. Taylor's drug store, the post office, Truax & Sons' grocery store, Kremer's meat market, a building owned by City Clerk McGuire, Dr. Germaine's office and a small fruit stand owned by W. E. Jones.

BURNED TO DEATH.

What a Mother Found When She Returned Home From a Visit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 5.—Two little children were burned to death at their home in Sheffield yesterday afternoon. They were Maggie Stitzel, aged 5 years, and Henry Stitzel, aged 3 years. The father was at work when the accident occurred. The mother had been at home all day, and left the house shortly after 5 o'clock to run over to a neighbor's home for a few minutes. She left the children playing in the kitchen, and closed the door tightly behind her. When she returned twenty minutes later she noticed smoke issuing from the cracks in the house, and upon opening the door she found the interior of the kitchen to be a mass of flame. The children were hidden by the smoke. Mrs. Stitzel screamed, and several of the neighbors, attracted by her cries, gathered and extinguished the flames. When the smoke cleared away the charred bodies of the children, burned beyond recognition, were lying upon the charred floor. There was not, in either case, the semblance of a human form. The arms and limbs were burned off close to the trunks and the heads charred and blackened. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have started in a defective flue.

WILL THEY STRIKE.

Excitement Among Southern Pacific Engineers Over a Statement of Their Alleged Intentions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Southern Pacific engineers are excited over the statement given out by one of their number that it was their intention to enter upon a strike in case their demands were not noticed by the railroad company. Just what position of a refusal by the company to adjust the differences is as well guarded a secret as was ever shared by so large a body of men. Both Chief Arthur and Chairman Myers, of the engineers' committee, denied that any strike was contemplated.

Brooklyn Franchise Rescinded.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 5.—The Brooklyn board of aldermen, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted the resolution presented by the representatives of the striking motormen and conductors, rescinding the franchises and privileges granted to the Brooklyn trolley lines which are connected with the present strike. The vote stood 10 for, 8 against.

National Educational Association.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Homer Beavers and C. O. Scudder, of Chicago, and Prof. W. Krone, of Champaign, Ill., have been in Denver arranging for the accommodation of the Illinois delegates to the convention of the National Educational association. Prof. Krone said that there would be at least 3,000 delegates from Illinois, and that the total number of delegates would be between 15,000 and 20,000.

James Lucy was Arrested at Pawnee, Ok., for a \$1,500 Embezzlement at Sedan, Kan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Members of congress to whom Representative Bartholdt has shown it are greatly interested in a financial plan forwarded by Mr. Adolph Herthel, of the International bank of St. Louis. Mr. Bartholdt has not made up his mind, but thinks Mr. Herthel's plan is worthy of all possible publicity. He believes that out of full discussion and many suggestions something will come. Mr. Herthel enumerates the nine kinds of money now in use, giving a per capita circulation of \$23.72. He says: I would have only three items stand. They are the gold coin, subsidiary silver and United States notes, and add one other—an interconvertible bond. 1. Of gold coins, issue \$10 and \$20 pieces. 2. Of silver, issue 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent pieces, supposing more silver to be put in them, thus making 5 cents not too small and 50 cents not too large, giving them more nearly their current value, thus preventing counterfeiting. 3. Issue paper in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bills, just as much is wanted, no more and no less. 4. Issue interconvertible bonds of the denominations of \$10, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, registered or coupon, running from one to twenty years, interest payable quarterly at 2 per cent, or less rate, full interest to be redeemable in gold or in bonds at par, in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, these again pleasure of the holder, into currency at par, accrued interest going to the government or holder of bonds, as the case may be. 5. A gold reserve to be kept equal to one-fourth or one-fifth of the outstanding circulation, to be adjusted annually or semi-annually, by sale of bonds, if necessary, by the secretary of the treasury. 6. As the new currency is issued, the gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes, currency notes and national bank notes are to be retired, dollar for dollar, and canceled, all silver dollars to be melted and with all other bullion silver to be sold at best rates in specified monthly lots, the proceeds to be used for reduction of the debt.

ANOTHER CURRENCY PLAN.

St. Louis Man Has Scheme to Relieve the Financial Strain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Members of congress to whom Representative Bartholdt has shown it are greatly interested in a financial plan forwarded by Mr. Adolph Herthel, of the International bank of St. Louis. Mr. Bartholdt has not made up his mind, but thinks Mr. Herthel's plan is worthy of all possible publicity. He believes that out of full discussion and many suggestions something will come. Mr. Herthel enumerates the nine kinds of money now in use, giving a per capita circulation of \$23.72. He says: I would have only three items stand. They are the gold coin, subsidiary silver and United States notes, and add one other—an interconvertible bond. 1. Of gold coins, issue \$10 and \$20 pieces. 2. Of silver, issue 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent pieces, supposing more silver to be put in them, thus making 5 cents not too small and 50 cents not too large, giving them more nearly their current value, thus preventing counterfeiting. 3. Issue paper in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bills, just as much is wanted, no more and no less. 4. Issue interconvertible bonds of the denominations of \$10, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, registered or coupon, running from one to twenty years, interest payable quarterly at 2 per cent, or less rate, full interest to be redeemable in gold or in bonds at par, in sums of \$100 or multiples thereof, these again pleasure of the holder, into currency at par, accrued interest going to the government or holder of bonds, as the case may be. 5. A gold reserve to be kept equal to one-fourth or one-fifth of the outstanding circulation, to be adjusted annually or semi-annually, by sale of bonds, if necessary, by the secretary of the treasury. 6. As the new currency is issued, the gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes, currency notes and national bank notes are to be retired, dollar for dollar, and canceled, all silver dollars to be melted and with all other bullion silver to be sold at best rates in specified monthly lots, the proceeds to be used for reduction of the debt.

VESSEL BURNED.

Over One Hundred Lives Lost by the Burning of a Ferry Boat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A correspondent writing from Rio de Janeiro gives the details of the burning of the ferryboat Tieraera and the loss of over 100 lives. The Tieraera, with over 300 passengers, left the Rio side of the bay at about 6 p. m. San Domingo was one of the points of disembarkation, where it landed perhaps 200 persons and received on board fifty others. Soon after backing out of the dock at San Domingo and turning toward Praia Grande, another point on the Niechero side, it was discovered that the Tieraera was on fire and burning rapidly. At the same time the ferryboat Quinta left Praia Grande in the direction of San Domingo, having aboard quite a large number of passengers. The alarm seems to have been given first from aboard the Quinta by means of her steam whistle. The master pilot of the Tieraera, now almost entirely unmanageable, he intended to run along side near enough to save the passengers, who were in danger of being burned. But when nearly in striking distance of the burning wreck he was prevented by the cowardice of the passengers of the Quinta, who, in a large crowd, went to the pilot house and, with drawn revolvers, compelled him to abandon the people on the burning boat, who were thus allowed to burn to death or throw themselves into the bay. A large number of the launches and other craft hastened from the Rio side and attempted to save the drowning men, women and children, and many were thus rescued, but over 100 lives were unnecessarily lost.

NO WAR TALK HEARD.

Every Hope That Mexico and Guatemala Will Not Resort to Arms.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—Negotiations are in progress between Mexico and Guatemala. There is every hope of a pacific settlement. Guatemala's envoy, De Leon, is most conscientiously working to bring about a pacific settlement. He says he has great hopes of success and is ably seconded by Foreign Minister Mariscal, who, like his government, is imbued with a spirit of peace. The only war talk heard here is by foreigners, and foreign newspapers that contain more sensational news than was ever known here.

LILIUOKALANI ARRESTED.

The Ex-Queen of Hawaii Imprisoned on the Charge of Complicity in the Recent Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—News has been received here that ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent outbreak and all of the insurgent leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court martial for treason. Martial law is maintained in Hawaii, but the recent rebellion against the republic was a fiasco.

Oklahoma Land Decision.

PERRY, Ok., Feb. 4.—The register and receiver of Perry land office decided a case Saturday involving the best residence portion of Perry. At the opening of the Cherokee strip the amount of land allotted for Perry township was filled with settlers, and West Perry was also settled upon by 2,000 people. Six parties made application for West Perry as a homestead and the 2,000 settlers as a township. The case was tried some time ago and the decision handed down Saturday in favor of H. T. Bowie, one of the homestead claimants. This throws 2,000 people out of homes and makes the Bowie property worth over \$100,000.

American Naval Officers Seized and Carried Away by Infatuated Mongols.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chin Kaing stating that officers from the American warship Concord landed at Chin Kaing for the purpose of shooting game. They by accident shot a Chinaman. The populace became infuriated and attacked, seized and carried off the whole party. The commander of the Concord sent an armed force of blue jackets and marines to rescue them at all hazards. Further news in regard to the affair is anxiously awaited.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

North German Lloyd Steamer Sunk in a Collision.

Over Three Hundred Persons Go Down with the Ill-Fated Vessel—Steamer Engulfed in Twenty Minutes After Being Struck.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Crathie fifty miles off Lowestoft early yesterday morning. She carried 380 souls. But twenty-one survivors were still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats. From the details now at hand it is learned the Elbe was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but there was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the Elbe reported to the officer on deck that the lights of a steamer were close aboard over the port bow. Before the course of the Elbe could be changed so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer the latter struck her just about the engine room, going through her plates as though they were pasteboard and sticking her nose almost completely through the hull of the Elbe. For a time she held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle. The officer in charge of the ship at once saw she was doomed and gave hurried orders to clear away the life boats for launching. Three of the boats were cleared and lowered but one of them shortly after it got clear of the steamer, capsized and it is thought that all occupants were drowned. The first boat contained the third officer, chief engineer, purser and about twenty of the passengers. They were picked up by a fishing smack and taken to Lowestoft.

From the survivors it is learned that as soon as the Crathie backed away from the Elbe, the rushing water flooded the aft of the engine room so quickly that nobody below decks in that part of the ship had an opportunity to escape. The shock of the collision was comparatively slight in view of the damage done, but this is explained by the fact that it was a direct cutting blow. Nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time, but many of them were awakened by the shock, slight as it was. They could hear the rush of the rapid inflowing water and with cries of terror sought to make their way to the upper deck. The steamer being loaded by the stern, water naturally rushed aft, and this allowed many of the passengers forward to reach the deck. In the case of the saloon passengers, however, the result was fatal. As they rushed from their state rooms into the saloon they were caught by the torrent, against which it was impossible for them to make headway. They were caught up and swept aft toward the cockpit, where they were drowned before the ship foundered. Altogether, about fifty of the passengers reached the deck where the wildest confusion existed. Wild rushes were made for the boats, but the terrible excitement prevailing impeded the efforts of those who were trying to clear them away. Many heart-rending scenes were witnessed between parents and children in the few moments preceding the sinking of the vessel. There is some disagreement among the survivors as to the number of boats that were launched. One survivor, Karl A. Hoffman, declares that only two boats were launched. One of these was swamped instantly, and only one of its occupants, a girl named Anna Becker, who was bound for Southampton, was rescued. She clung to a piece of wreckage which she grasped so tightly that it was only with difficulty that she was dragged into the second boat. She was just returning from the death bed of her father and mother. Meanwhile the cry was raised on the doomed vessel for the women and children to go over to the other side of the steamer away from the port side, in which was the great gaping hole caused by the Crathie. The half-fainting women and terror-stricken children hurried to the starboard side, but they had scarcely reached the boats when the huge vessel lifted her bows high in the air and then slowly and silently sank, stern foremost, beneath the waves, taking with her human freight. Barely twenty minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the steamer. A heavy sea was running and the wind, which was from the east southeast, was bitterly cold. The small boat containing the survivors tossed about until 11 o'clock in the morning. Several vessels were sighted in the meantime, but they made no replies to the signals that were set for them. The survivors were nearly frozen, having hardly any clothing, and their sufferings were intense. Eventually the fishing smack Wild Flower saw the signals and bore down on the boat. In a short time the survivors were taken aboard of her. Mr. Kael Hoffman, Anna Hoffman and Henry Hoffman, of Grand Island, Neb., were among the cabin passengers. Mr. Carl Hoffman is among the survivors, but his wife and son were lost.

Distribution of Co-Operative Earnings.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 31.—The unique innovation was witnessed last night of the public distribution of \$15,000 to the operatives of the manufactory of Congressman Charles Girard Conn. Mr. Conn, who is now the proprietor of the Washington Times, successfully established his factory on the co-operative plan in 1891, and each year has witnessed an increase of profits. Last night 2,000 persons filled the Bucklen opera house and lustily cheered the name of Mr. Conn. Letters of regret were received from a number of congressmen and United States senators.

Scraps in the House.

Personal Encounter Between Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Heard of Missouri. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the house yesterday Mr. Heard, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on the district of Columbia, became angry because Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, tried to bring the Hawaiian question forward in the time devoted to his committee and attempted to secure the floor. The beginning of the controversy was not plain, but suddenly the two sprang toward each other, Mr. Breckinridge shouting: "You cur, scoundrel and liar," and struck at the member from Missouri a fierce blow which missed him. Instantly the two were seized by other members, but struggled fiercely to get at each other, each shouting "Liar." Mr. Pence, of Colorado, had Mr. Breckinridge by the throat and Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, climbed over several seats and held him by the shoulder. For three or four minutes there was wild scrambling resembling a football rush, while all of the members in the house poured into the aisle and the greatest confusion reigned. The pounding of the speaker's gavel could not be heard, but Mr. Crisp's voice rang above the tumult, shouting: "The sergeant-at-arms will arrest these members," and then "The sergeant-at-arms will bring them before the bar of the house." Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Isaac Hill rushed down the aisle bearing the great mace, followed by his assistants. The two members were then brought before the speaker's desk, two men on each side holding their arms and representative DeBecker, of Missouri, standing behind them. Both members subsequently apologized to the house.

Senator Baker's Reception.

KANSAS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES UNITED IN Honoring the Senator-Elect. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 2.—The 500 people who sat down to Leavenworth's banquet to her honored son, Hon. Lusien Baker, last night formed one of the most brilliant assemblages either this city or Kansas has ever known. Turner hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion with bunting, flags and floral pieces. An orchestra stationed in one of the galleries played soft music, interspersed with songs from Topeka's Modoc club and by vocal and instrumental selections from some invisible source in Kansas City, which floated over the audience from four large audiphones hanging from the chandeliers. The tables sparkled with silver, and out glass, set off by snowy damask covers, were laid for 500 guests, and at each place was a handsome boutonniere. The flowers and plants were contributed by Gov. Smith, of the Soldiers' home. The banquet was one of the most elaborate ever given in Leavenworth. Hon. J. H. Gilpatrick was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Senator-elect Baker, Gov. Morrill, J. R. Burton, David Overmyer, Senator O'Bryan, J. K. Cubbison, S. O. Thacher, J. W. Adams and many other gentlemen of note.

Hoarding Gold.

Capitalists with Money Rush to the Treasury and Draw Out Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The treasury department has received the most convincing evidence of the widespread hoarding of gold. The condition already burdens on panic. Usually when gold is withdrawn for export the reports to the treasury show that it has been taken out by a few persons. Several millions might be withdrawn and the returns to the treasury would show only three or four firms acting. But within a week the reports to the treasury have undergone great change. Yesterday's withdrawals made list of names which would fill half a column in a newspaper. The sums taken ranged as low as \$10,000. There was no uniformity about the amounts, and few were large. It was evident at a glance that capitalists with ready money were rushing to the treasury and drawing out gold to hoard. That a very small part of the millions withdrawn yesterday was for export, and the treasury officials recognized the fact as soon as they saw the lists.

New Field for Wheat.

How Four Million Bushels a Year Might Be Disposed of in Italy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—United States Commercial Agent Huntington at Castellammare, Italy, in a report to the state department suggests that United States grain growers might secure a market for newly 4,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, which is the amount of foreign wheat used in Italy in making macaroni, if some provision should be made for the entry into the United States at a reduced duty of Italian macaroni made from American wheat. The Italian government already allows a full drawback of the duty on foreign wheat milled and exported from Italy.

Lawrence Maxwell Retires.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Lawrence Maxwell, solicitor-general of the United States, has tendered his resignation to the president and it has been accepted. Nothing will be said at the white house regarding the matter, but it is known the relations between Attorney-General Olney and Mr. Maxwell, whose position naturally bore almost confidential relations to that of the attorney-general, have been strained for some time.

Surfragists at Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—President Susan B. Anthony called the National Woman's Suffrage convention to order this morning with a wand procured from Mount Vernon by Georgia women. Mrs. Eliza Saxon, of New Orleans, made the opening prayer and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read the report of the corresponding secretary. A telegram was read from the editor of the Idaho Statesman announcing that the legislature had decided to submit woman suffrage to a popular vote and thanks were returned therefor. Mrs. E. S. Hildreth reported on the progress of the movement in Alabama.