

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

NO. 24.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house committee on Indian affairs has reported favorably the bill granting the Purcell Bridge Co. the consent of the United States to construct and maintain a bridge over the South Canadian river at or within one mile of the town of Lexington, Cleveland county, Ok.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has reported favorably the bill to grant a right-of-way through the Indian territory to the Gainesville, McAllester & St. Louis Railroad Co.

There is some talk about the navy department of having the Olympia assigned to the Asiatic station instead of the Pacific station. The ship is now at San Francisco.

SECRETARY NOBLE has authorized an advertisement for proposals for grazing leases for a period of three years for the unoccupied lands, aggregating about 80,000 acres, of the Kaw Indian reservation in Oklahoma.

The president has issued a proclamation convening the senate in extra session March 4.

The North American Hebrew association is opposed to the ratification of the treaty stipulation with Russia, and through Senator Hisecock presented a remonstrance to the senate against the extradition of persons murdering or attempting to murder members of the royal family.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER was before the house ways and means committee to discuss finances for several hours on the 25th.

INCREASED membership of the next house will render necessary some changes in the arrangement of Representative hall to make room for the additional members.

In speaking of his plans for the future, President Harrison says they extend no further than taking a good rest for several months.

VIC PRESIDENT MORTON has been honored by a complimentary dinner tendered him by all the senators.

The court of claims has rendered a decision in the case of D. G. Swaim, judge advocate-general of the army, vs. the United States for the recovery of half of his pay for the period of twelve years, adverse to Gen. Swaim.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Mr. Harrison will lecture at the Chicago university.

VIC PRESIDENT STEVENSON was accorded a flattering reception on his arrival at Washington.

SECRETARY NOBLE has recommended to the president that troops be sent to prevent the threatened invasion of the strip by boomers.

The whisky trust investigation has been concluded.

UNDER the new diplomatic and consular bill just passed the president will have the power to designate as ambassadors all envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to foreign courts, the new title being regarded as more high sounding than the old.

THE EAST.
RICHARD OLNEY, the attorney-general in Cleveland's cabinet, refuses to let photographers take his picture for the newspapers.

The additional sum of \$300,000 has been appropriated by the New York senate to world's fair purposes.

At the annual meeting of the Grant Monument Association President Horace Porter announced that enough money to complete the monument had been raised, and that the contracts to build had been let. The monument is to be finished in the fall of 1895.

The revenue cutter Washington while entering the slip at the Barge office, New York, was run into by Annex No. 4 of the Pennsylvania road. The boat struck the cutter amidships and partially sunk her. Nobody was injured.

FIRE in Hoboken, N. J., destroyed the wood factory of Isaac Ingelson and his dwelling and a tenement. Two firemen were injured.

A PORTION of the line of the Crescent Pipe Co., near Johnstown, Pa., was destroyed by an incendiary fire on other night.

TYPOGRAPHICAL union No. 6, of New York, has appointed a committee to visit President-elect Cleveland and protest against the appointment of G. W. Edwards, of Wilmington, Del., as public printer.

ROBERT A. MAXWELL, of Batavia, N. Y., is mentioned as the probable first assistant postmaster-general under Mr. Bissell.

NEAR Norwood, R. L., two trains collided through a misunderstanding of orders and a child was killed and several people injured.

The statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. for the month of January shows a deficit of \$289,734.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Western New York & Pennsylvania road a resolution was adopted declaring that as the net earnings of the company were not sufficient to pay the cash interest due April 1, that the cash portion of the coupons due on that date will not be paid.

A SPRING harrow trust has been formed in New York city with \$2,000,000 capital.

ISAACOR WORMSER was struck in the face by C. E. Chapman during a quarrel on the floor of the New York stock exchange.

EX-PRESIDENT McLEOD, of the Reading and now its receiver, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker, are said to have patched up their little differences.

THE WEST.

THE coal miners' strike at Centralia, Ill., has been declared off.

FRIENDS of Dr. Cronin are taking an active interest in the new trial of Dan Coughlin and claim to have found new evidence which will surely convict him.

THE National Union of Brewing Workers, including about 11,000 men, with headquarters in St. Louis, will, it is reported, soon leave the National Federation of Labor and affiliate with the Knights of Labor.

THE killing of Billy Miller in a prize fight at San Francisco has been instrumental in the general assembly passing a bill prohibiting prize fighting.

REPORTS from Bisbee, Ariz., say a bloody border war is looked for as a result of the killing of Edward Lopez by Mexican officials across the line from Bisbee.

THE Pacific Short line is pushing work on its new \$1,000,000 bridge at Sioux City, and it is taken as an indication that the road has ambitious Pacific coastward.

ALL of the Vandalla switchmen on the Peoria division of the road in Decatur, Ill., have struck for higher wages. The demand was for \$15 increase for the foremen and 25 cents an hour for the helpers.

A NEW mining district in San Bernardino county, Cal., has been opened up, and recently was sold to Mackay, Flood & Co.

MRS. LEASE denounces the cabinet of the incoming administration as made up of the representatives of plutocracy.

CARTEER B. HARRISON secured the democratic nomination for mayor of Chicago during the world's fair. His platform is termed a "wide open" one.

The wall of a burned building fell in Chicago and seven persons sleeping in an adjoining building were crushed to death.

TYPOGRAPHICAL union No. 26, of Chicago, has endorsed M. B. McCabe of that city for public printer.

JOHN W. MACKAY is still improving, and there is thought to be no further danger from his wound. Rippey, who shot him, is still alive at the Receiving hospital, San Francisco.

C. S. WILLIS and John Pace quarreled over the possession of two lots in West Guthrie, Ok., and Pace shot Willis. He used a shotgun and inflicted dangerous wounds. Pace is in jail.

A NEW line, to be called the Sioux City, Chicago & Baltimore, is building through Iowa and northwestern Missouri towards St. Louis.

A DEMOCRATIC district convention to nominate a successor to the late Judge Scholfield, of the Illinois supreme court, has been called for March 30. The county conventions will be held on the 23d.

The jury in the Johnson-Murder case at Princeton, Ind., failed to agree.

EIGHT thousand people attended the Blaine memorial meeting in Chicago. John M. Thurston of Omaha, John F. Finerty and Judge Lyman Trumbull were the principal speakers.

NINE hundred union carriage and wagon makers of Chicago went out on strike recently.

DESPITE the protests of Mr. McKinley it is likely that his friends, without regard to politics, will extend him a helping hand.

THE Arizona assembly has passed a woman suffrage bill.

NEAR Carthage, Ill., all the bees perished in the severe weather.

THE SOUTH.
THE Laporte (Tex.) Land Co. is in trouble over an attachment.

AT Bamesville, S. C., while a colored woman was at a frolic her five children at home burned to death.

THE Pacific car sheds at San Antonio, Tex., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000.

CHARLES A. HARDIN, the express messenger arrested for stealing \$35,000 from Galveston packages and substituting brown paper, but who was released and who sued for \$25,000 damages, has disappeared from Louisville, Ky.

Gov. TURNEY, of Tennessee, has announced that he will withdraw the troops guarding the convict camps. The free miners have resolved to liberate all of the convicts as soon as the troops leave.

GOLDTHWAITE, Tex., has been damaged seriously by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

THE Texas senate voted down the bill taxing evidences of indebtedness held out of the state.

THE keepers of the insane asylum at Austin, Tex., recently beat one of the inmates to death.

THE jail at Millican, Tex., burned, and a negro boy perished in the flames.

BUNGLES blew open a safe only a block and a half from the police headquarters in Little Rock, Ark.

FIVE persons were burned to death in a dwelling near Greenville, Ky.

A BROKEN rail caused a disastrous wreck on the Iron Mountain, near Hope, Ark., in which thirteen persons were injured.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY, M. A. Hanna and party have left Jacksonville, Fla., for a month's cruise among the West Indies.

JOHN HUDSON, of Hampstead, Md., was taken by masked men to the outskirts of the village and painted green from feet to neck, rolled in the snow and marched home.

Mrs. SANDERS, of Daden, Tenn., wore a crinoline to church and it created a row which ended in a free fight.

In a quarrel over a box of snuff at Marvell, Ark., Al Bailey was shot and killed by his sister with a Winchester.

GENERAL.

THERE is no question, but that the Irish home rule bill is growing in favor, and its friends are greatly encouraged.

FOUR oyster boats were wrecked in Chesapeake bay and seven men were drowned.

THE decrease in the visible cotton movement is still continuing.

It is reported from Vienna that the Metropolitan of Servia has decided that the divorce of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie was void.

THE Mexican government has definitely decided to abolish the free zone.

GREAT suffering exists in Oldham, England, owing to the long struggle between the master cotton spinners and the operatives. The number out of employment there is 34,000.

TOM O'BRIEN, the king of bunco steers, has been located in Buenos Ayres, where he is living on the fat of the land.

KING GEORGE TUBO, of the Fougais Islands, is dead.

THE Spanish government has ordered the inspection, quarantining and fumigation of persons and goods coming over the frontier from France.

SEVERAL cotton mill owners in Heywood, England, have closed their factories so as to assist in bringing about the desired reduction in wages.

By a sudden rise of the Danube the inhabitants of Gergely, Hungary, were driven from their homes and scores of them drowned in the floods.

THE Brazilian government has ordered 70,000 small caliber rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from the Low Small Arms Manufacturing Co., of Berlin.

MME. GREY, widow of Jules Grey, formerly president of France, died on the 1st.

PRINCESS KAULANA, of Hawaii, has arrived in this country. She will plead her cause before President Cleveland.

HON. HENRY F. SHERMAN, of Cleveland, O., died on board the steamer Lahn, while en route for Europe.

ALBERT GRIGNARD, of Ottawa, Canada, has sold to a syndicate of New Yorkers his invention, to be used in connection with lithography, for \$1,000,000.

The Silver King mining group, of British Columbia, has been sold to a Scotch syndicate for \$1,800,000.

W. K. OWEN, promoter of the Topolobampo company operative oil scheme, in a letter to a friend, states that all differences between the leaders of the colony are now settled.

THE Mexican tariffs on horses, dogs, cloths, tobacco, soap, perfume, liquors, drugs, seeds, cotton and lace have been officially reduced.

ALEXANDER E. SHEPHERD, once known as "Boss Shepherd," of Washington, is reported to have made a strike of gold and silver in his mines in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

THE French chamber of deputies voted urgency to a motion made by M. Boissey that newspapers be held responsible for financial advertisements published by them. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of declaring urgency, standing 335 for the motion to only 57 against it.

THE LATEST.
TREASURY officials see in the renewed export of gold an effort on the part of New York bankers to force the new secretary of the treasury to define his position. The free gold in the treasury is slightly in excess of \$2,000,000.

THE steamer Oceanic reports that disastrous effects of the severe winter in northern China continue to be received. At Nanking many people were frozen to death. Over 250 infants were buried in ten days.

FATHER TRACY, the deposed priest of Speedsboro, N. J., refused to allow Father Leahy, his successor, to read the letter of appointment. Tracy openly defies Mr. Satolli.

THE president of Chili has sent Mr. Cleveland a telegram of congratulation. Mr. Egan was preparing his resignation.

POPE LEO is gratified by the offer of American Catholics to give to Monsignor Satolli a residence in Washington as a present in honor of the pope's episcopal jubilee.

The roll of the Fifty-third congress shows that the democrats are certain to have a majority in the senate.

THE United States supreme court has rendered a decision which sets free the rioting Cenot Alene miners.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Honduras which may involve all the Central American republics in war.

ON the death of Albin Said, sultan of Zanzibar, his son, Kalid, attempted to seize the throne, but was prevented by British interference.

SENATOR MORGAN is ill in a London hotel as the result of an accident on the voyage.

FEDERALISTS in Rio Grande do Sul have been unable to follow up their early successes.

THE republican senate caucus has decided that no investigation of Martin's case will be made, unless desired by the republicans of Kansas.

SPEAKER WAGGONER, of the Oklahoma legislature, refused to leave the chair to allow a reconsideration of the anti-gambling bill.

CHIEF OF POLICE BOWMAN, of Sioux City, has obtained an important clue to a \$10,000 diamond robbery committed in Omaha last November.

The senatorial contest in Washington remains unsettled.

It was discovered that two of the most fashionable Chicago confectionery stores have been retailing a drink which is a disguised "Tom and Jerry." The demand among fashionable young women for the drink attracted attention. Officers compelled the confectioners to take out saloon licenses.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Congressional Apportionment.

The congressional apportionment bill introduced in the house by Mr. Cullison, (rep.) of Wyandotte county, divided the state into eight congressional districts as follows:

First district—The counties of Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Jefferson and Leavenworth.

Second district—The counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Anderson and Linn.

Third district—The counties of Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Wilson and Montgomery.

Fourth district—The counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Osage, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Chase, Marion and Morris.

Fifth district—The counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Ottawa, Saline, Dickinson and Geary.

Sixth district—The counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Russell, Osborne, Smith, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Trego, Graham, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Logan, Thomas, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman and Wallace.

Seventh district—The counties of McPherson, Rice, Reno, Kingman, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Comanche, Kiowa, Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Meade, Gray, Garfield, Lane, Scott, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Stevens, Grant, Geary, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton and Morton.

Eighth district—The counties of Butler, Cowley, Chautauqua, Elk, Harvey, Harper, Sedgewick and Sumner.

Miscellaneous.

The street railways at Leavenworth have been merged into one company.

The ice gorge in the Kaw river above Lawrence broke and passed away without doing any damage.

James McPherson, a wealthy farmer residing near Wichita, was gored to death by a vicious bull the other day.

While men were lately removing a pile of manure in an alley at Wichita they dug up part of a human skeleton with portions of clothing still covering it.

After an illness of only three days Samuel Honck, wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Wichita and president of the Kansas National bank, died in that city the other day of pneumonia.

The sheriff of Atchison county has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., in response to a telegram stating that F. M. Fowler, the lawyer who recently ran away from Atchison, leaving his family and many debts behind, had been arrested. The sheriff was armed with a warrant charging Fowler with embezzlement.

Pending action in the supreme court to decide which was the legal house State Treasurer Biddle refused to pay out money on an appropriation made by the senate and populist house for the regents of the state normal school. The bill was signed by the governor, and had been published in the official state paper.

March 1 was pay-day in the state house at Topeka and every officer and employe in the building received his or her money except Railroad Commissioners Hall and Vincent and their constituents, Anthony and Mitchell. No demand was made for these salaries and none will be until the supreme court passes upon the disputed question.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease has been appointed a member of the state board of charities by Gov. Leewelling. Senator M. A. Householder, of Cherokee, and W. S. Waite, of Lincoln, were also appointed on the board, the three appointees to take the places of L. K. Kirk, of Garnett; T. F. Rhodes, of Frankfort, and M. M. Miller, of Osage City.

At the annual meeting of the A. O. U. W. of the state held at Hutchinson officers were elected as follows: E. E. Murphy, of Leavenworth, G. M. W.; W. M. Wallace, of Kingman, G. F. B.; F. Bailey, of Parsons, G. O. E.; M. Forde, of Emporia, G. R.; T. A. Beck, of Topeka, G. receiver; M. Delano, of Frankfort, G. T.; Hugh Stewart, of Council Grove, G. W.; D. S. Cassell, of Belleville, G. T.; Dr. A. W. McKinney, of Hutchinson, G. M. D.

The February weather report of Chancellor Snow, of the state university, says: "The month was characterized by a low temperature, a high barometer, a high wind velocity and a heavy snow fall. The mean temperature is the lowest since 1855, and has been exceeded but three times in the twenty-six years of record. The snow fall is nearly twice the average, being the heaviest since 1855, and has been exceeded but three times on our record."

At a recent meeting of delegates of the various organizations of railway employes, held at Wichita, plans were perfected to form a vast federation of employes of all the mechanical departments of the Santa Fe system. A special committee was appointed to draw up articles to govern a system of federation, to include all the employes of the Santa Fe system proper and all operated lines, and the report of this committee will be submitted to the subordinate lodges for confirmation.

ON the 25th the new populist railroad commissioners, headed by Secretary of State Osborne, marched into the railroad commissioners' office at Topeka and demanded possession of the rooms and furniture. Commissioner Mitchell and Secretary Charles Elliott were the only persons in the office at the time, ex-Gov. Anthony and Commissioner Greene being absent. The secretary of state handed Mr. Mitchell the resolutions adopted by the executive council, declaring the old commissioners' offices vacant and demanding possession of the rooms and furniture. Mr. Mitchell refused to give possession, declaring the executive council had no right to remove him. The courts will have to decide this case also.

THEY WILL ACCEPT.

No Other Course Possible For the Cherokees.

TERMS AS GOOD AS CASH DOWN.

They Can Easily Sell the Bonds—The Formal Opening Will Not Take Place This Spring—Probably Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The general view here as to the probable action of the Cherokees in accepting or rejecting the terms offered by the government for the purchase and opening the strip is that the Cherokees will unhesitatingly accept. This is Col. Mansur's belief. "They cannot well reject them," said Col. Mansur, "and do themselves justice. The strip now pays them nothing and is of no practical use to the Cherokees. It is so much dead capital and no prospect of reviving it. The 4 per cent on the \$8,300,000, which is to go to the Indians as interest each year, is a great deal more, almost twice as much in fact, as they ever got and will be a good thing for the Indians. They will take the offer, never fear."

Simpson, Peel and others near to the strip and interested in the matter have received letters and assurances from people in the Cherokee nation to the effect that deferring the payment of the money would not be a bar to the deal and that the Cherokees would agree to it. "The fact is," said Peel, "that the Indians cannot avoid acquiescence. They need the money to run their government. This interest will easily do that. Then, the bill providing for the opening arranges it so that the Cherokees can hypothecate the claim of \$8,300,000 and borrow money on it and the United States guarantee the payment. This makes the claim as good as a United States bond, and anybody would loan them money on it if they asked. There is literally no more reason for the Indians to decline the government's proposition than if it was to pay them so much money. I am going home now. I live within twenty-five miles of the Cherokees. They are my neighbors, and I know them well. As soon as I get home I am going among them and see how they feel. I've received a bushel of letters from there, and they all go to show there will be no holding back by the Cherokees."

"Another strong reason why the Indians will accept is because of the thousands of people who are camped about the strip awaiting to go on. The Cherokees know they cannot keep them off and that this government dare not do it and that, law or no law, acceptance or no acceptance, the signs of the hour all point to the certainty of the outlet being opened and that this offer is absolutely the best they can do. So there is no fear but they will close with it." It is not to be foretold just how soon the Cherokees will formally accept and forward the information to Washington. The bill provides that if the Cherokees accept the \$295,000 or any part of it, being the cash payment, that this action shall be held an acceptance, and it is possible that without any formal ratification or acceptance the deal may be closed up that way. Peel, Mansur and the rest, however, from all their letters and advices and the Cherokees now here, also state that the tribal council will at once take the matter under consideration and will be able to return a formal answer by April 1. After that the interior department would be busy two full months, platting, laying out town sites and county seats, so that all possible push and energy would not bring about an opening before June 1. As this is too late and, in fact, as anything after April 10 is too late to permit a crop this year, no hurry will be made, but the question of opening be laid over until fall when all will be ready.

Representative Harvey has worked hard to open the strip and should have more credit for it than he gets. Speaking of the probable time of opening, he, too, put it as late as next fall, and said: "I again renew my advice to the people camped about the strip to rent land in Kansas for this season to support themselves and their families on until next spring. It is their wisest course. No one must attempt to locate on the strip until it is legally declared open for settlement. If they do they forfeit all chance of taking up land there."

CONGRUOUS TO THE STRIP.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In an opinion delivered by Justice Blatchford for Chief Justice Fuller in the case of George A. Pettibone and other striking Cenot Alene miners in Idaho against the United States, the court decided in favor of the miners and directed that the indictment against them be quashed.

TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Cleveland's first official invitation was extended to him this afternoon. It came from the world's fair commissioners and directors and was a request that he would open the world's fair. President Cleveland said he would consider the matter and announce his decision in a day or two.

TRIPS FOR THE STRIP.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 7.—Two troops of cavalry passed through here to-day bound for the Cherokee strip from Fort Reno, and more are to follow.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings at Topeka.

The senate had a hot debate on the 23rd over resolutions offered by M. Landis which recited in a preamble that the senate believed the populists elected a majority of the members of the house at the fall election; that the will of the people thus expressed should be respected and that the issue in dispute should be decided that body and that they did so by organizing the Dunsmore house; that the supreme court, in a partisan decision, upheld the Douglas house, and while recognizing the right of the supreme court to interpret laws passed, yet there is no appeal from such unwarranted decision, except to the people, therefore the senate will temporarily submit and send all messages and bills to the Douglas house and do all in its power to redeem pledges made to the people and let the blame for such failure rest where it belongs. The resolutions were finally adopted by 21 to 8, against which the republican members protested. When the house met the populist members appeared and took seats on the north side of the hall. Several members filed protests against the action of the supreme court which were on the records. Mr. Sen excused a resolution that half of the standing committees resign and that populists be appointed in their places, which was modified by giving the speaker power to increase the standing committees fifty per cent, although the populists declared against it, saying that they asked no favors, and wished to get through without delay and adjourn. Mr. Douglas moved a set of resolutions which provided that measures necessary to be passed, which went over. Bills were then introduced. At the afternoon session the school text book bill was considered in committee of the whole. The bill created a board of commissioners, whose duty it will be to secure a uniform series of text books. The books are to be owned by the several school districts for the use of pupils in the schools. It was recommended for passage.

When the senate met on March 1 many bills were received from the house and were immediately taken up and passed. A special committee reported in favor of removing the capital to Kanapolis. The senate concurred in session and confirmed a number of appointments. When the doors were opened Senator Danner introduced a joint resolution amending the constitution so that members of the legislature shall receive 16 per day for their services. The railroad committee reported the maximum rate railroad bill, which is the same as agreed upon by the populist house. In the house much time was consumed in talking. Many bills and resolutions were introduced. The resolution of Speaker Douglas which declared it necessary to pass certain measures, viz., a law providing for the completion of the railroad commissioners by the people and defining their duties; a mortgage law, providing for a reasonable right of redemption and, if possible, lessening the expense of foreclosure proceedings; a law providing for the completion of the general statutes of the state; a law making needed amendments to the statutes relating to assessment and taxation; a law for the preservation of the public lands; a law relating to the weighing and screening of coal at the mines; a law for the payment of wages weekly; to provide for an appellate court, to apportion the state into congressional districts, and submitting necessary constitutional amendments, then came up and was opposed by Mr. Dunsmore on the ground that it was political bombast. It was adopted. The woman suffrage resolution, which carried a large majority. All of the appropriation and other bills were read and referred and the house adjourned.

The senate on the 2d passed the most of the day in considering the maximum freight rate bill and finally passed it by a vote of 23 to 10. It provides that three commissioners shall be elected by the people at the general election in 1893. For this purpose the state is divided into three districts and no person owning bonds or other railroad stock or having any pecuniary interest in any railway, shall be eligible to the office of commissioner. The senate passed the house world's fair bill, making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Kansas exhibit at Chicago by a vote of 30 to 3. The senate also adopted the concurrent resolution to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution to the people. The final vote on this resolution was 23 to 10. The amendments added in the house were concurred in. At the afternoon session a number of appropriation bills were passed. In the house appropriation bills were considered in committee of the whole. A congressional apportionment bill was reported from the committee dividing the state into eight districts. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the world's fair bill was received from the senate and immediately taken up. The bill was amended by a vote of 102 to 7. The uniform text book bill was debated for two hours and finally passed. Mr. Dunsmore offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment Saturday at 4 o'clock, which was adopted. The populists voting solidly for it. At the evening session the appropriation bills for the deaf and dumb asylum and blind institution passed. Also the bill to regulate the weighing of coal at the mines. The bill to prohibit the corrupt use of money at elections was considered in committee of the whole with Mr. Dunsmore in the chair.

The senate on the 3d passed the senate free text book bill, which differs in some respects from the measure passed by the house. By it the superintendent of public instruction is a member of the school book commission, and the governor is empowered to appoint the other two members, to serve for terms of four years each. Most of the day was taken up with bills on third reading, mostly of a local character. The weekly payment of wages bill was under discussion in the afternoon. The committee reported it back with railroad companies eliminated from its provisions, and a determined fight was made to have the railroad exclusion clause cut out. The bill was reported, which excludes railroads from its provisions. The feature of the session of the house was the debate on the Greenlee railroad bill, which took up the greater part of the day. The debate was long and heated, but the bill was finally recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. Several appropriation bills were passed without objection, among them being the state reform school and the state normal school bills. A large number of local bills were rushed through.

In the senate on the 4th Senator King's substitute to Senator Baker's resolution appointing a committee to investigate the charges made against Gov. Leewelling, Fred J. Glaze and James P. Legate, by the Topeka Appeal was adopted. The committee will consist of five members, two of them republicans. The live stock commission bill passed, and Mr. Danner introduced a bill making an appropriation to complete the capital, but the senate refused to suspend the rules and consider it. The bill providing for an appellate court was passed under a suspension of the rules. It provides for the division of the state into two districts, and each district into three divisions, each division to be provided with one judge, who is to be appointed by the governor until the next general election, when they will be chosen by the people. The house rushed through the Greenlee railroad bill. It provides for the election of railroad commissioners on November next. The house spent

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

TRAPPING A TIGER.

How the Feet Is Performed in the Malay Peninsula.

In trapping tigers for export the Malays dig a hole about ten feet deep, making the bottom twice as large in area as the top, to prevent the animal from jumping out after being once in. The whole completed, small brushwood is lightly laid over its surface, and close by in the direction of the mouth of the pit a bullock is chained to a tree. On seeing the bullock the tiger springs for his expected prey, and alights in the pit. A bamboo cage is placed over the pit, which is then filled with earth, the tiger gradually coming to the surface. Once in the cage the Malays lace and interlace bamboo and ratan under the tiger. Spring-guns are sometimes used, but not often, as they are dangerous to dogs and human beings.

I once went on a tiger hunt, but it ended in a buffalo hunt. We organized a party of five Europeans and ten natives. We started on foot, because it is impossible to ride through the jungle on horseback. On finding a tiger's footprints, we followed them to a ravine, where the tiger had been drinking. Here we took our tiffin, and while eating, heard groans which we thought were from the tiger. Following the sound, we saw an enormous man-eating tiger dashing through the brush. Shots were fired without effect. On going farther, we discovered that he had found a buffalo, and had been making short work of him. These buffaloes are not like those found in America, but smaller, and more like an ox. Later this same tiger was caught in a trap. We knew it was the same, for not more than one is found near a village at a time. On an average four or five people were killed by tigers on this road in the course of a year. They generally seize their prey after dark, and for this reason it is never safe to travel on these roads after six o'clock at night. It is said that a tiger often selects his man during the day, and perhaps follows him for miles, until overtaken by dusk, when he springs on him. Two gentlemen were once walking over a pineapple plantation, when they discovered that they were followed by a tiger. They were three miles from home, and, having nothing but shot-guns for weapons, could not fire at the animal. He kept at the same distance behind them all the way, and they reached home before he attempted to attack. The natives are in constant terror of these animals, and it is almost impossible to send them out after dark. I have paid twenty dollars to a native for taking a message to the Maharajah after six o'clock at night.—John Fairlie, in Century.

SEDIENTARY OCCUPATIONS.

Their Wholesome Tendency Should Be Offset by Some Form of Exercise.

An interesting lesson is offered to the student of longevity in the tables made up by the life insurance companies, showing the chance of life or death as affected by various occupations.

At first sight there seem to be some glaring inconsistencies in such tables. The profession of medicine, for example, which might be expected to occupy a place among the occupations tending to longest life, is found, on the contrary, among those tending to comparatively short life.

If we leave out of account those active occupations which are of necessity peculiarly unhealthful—as, for instance, that of the stoker, which involves the performance of labor in a very hot atmosphere—it appears to be certain that occupations or professions which call for long hours at the desk, or at other sedentary work, produce victims of disease sooner than those which necessitate muscular activity.

All persons, therefore, whose occupations are sedentary should make it a matter of duty to counteract the unwholesome tendency of their daily employment by some form of exercise.

Athletes do undoubtedly die sometimes of heart disease, and college students are sometimes seriously injured while playing football, but many more die or become disabled from disease superinduced by lack of bodily activity.

Of all the possible means of counteracting the effects of confinement in the office, or of other sedentary employments, walking is one of the surest and easiest. With many persons it would be a great gain to health if they could walk to and from their places of business in preference to riding.

It does not seem possible to emphasize too strongly the importance, which, indeed, amounts to a necessity, of freeing the body of some of its waste products by physical exercise performed daily.

It is true that many animals never take exercise for its own sake. The muscular system of animals is kept in the most perfect condition, however, by their search for food. With them exercise is natural, and therefore perfect of its kind.

A sedentary occupation is, to a certain degree, unnatural, and must be offset by exercise.

In walking, the lungs should be expanded and the whole muscular system brought into play as far as possible. A buoyancy is obtained by this means which makes this exercise especially beneficial.—Youth's Companion.

Absent-minded.
"Smalley is an absent-minded fellow," said Bilkes. "When he was engaged to Mrs. S. he asked her to go to the opera with him one night, and bought only one seat. He explained it to her by saying he was so used to occupying a single chair with her that he didn't think."—Truth.

—My old aunt in Brown county has sent me a jar of brandied peaches," said Mr. Lushforth to a row of friends. "Now, while I don't like peaches, still I fully appreciate the spirit in which they were tendered."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE STRIP BILL.

Provisions of the Cherokee Outlet Opening Measure.

Payment to the Cherokees—Regulations as to Settlement of the Lands—School Sections Reserved—Compensation to Intruders.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The conference committee on the general Indian bill in which is found the Cherokee strip bill as a rider, brought in a report late last night. The bill relates to the Cherokee strip, Pawnee and Tonkawa reservations. The sum of \$8,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Cherokee nation of Indians in full for all the right, title, interest and claims.

An amendment provides that before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses, lands or improvements, which occupancy commenced before August 11, 1882, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the president of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, for that purpose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee nation, and upon such payment such improvements shall become the property of the Cherokee nation; provided, that the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000; and provided further, that the appraisers in determining the value of such improvements may consider the value of the use and occupation of the land.

The sum of \$50,735 is to be immediately available and payable the remaining sum of \$8,500,000, or so much thereof as is required to carry out the provisions of the agreement as amended, is to be payable in five equal annual installments, commencing March 4, 1891, and ending on March 4, 1895.

Deferred payments are to bear interest of 4 per centum per annum, to be paid annually, and the amount required for the payment of interest is appropriated. It is provided, further, that the amount of money heretofore appropriated to carry out the provisions of the agreement as amended, is to be payable in five equal annual installments, commencing March 4, 1891, and ending on March 4, 1895.

The sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, to pay the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, formerly part of the Indian territory, for all their right, title, claim and interest of any kind and character, in and to all that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers embraced in the limits of seventeen specified townships of land, ceded, conveyed and relinquished to the United States by article of an agreement concluded on the 23d day of November, 1892, between David H. Jerome, Alfred Wilson and Warren G. Sayer, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and said Pawnee tribe of Indians, which agreement is contained in the message of the president communicating the same to congress and known as executive document numbered thirteen, first session Fifty-second congress, to be paid and applied in the manner provided for in said agreement. And such portion of said amount as may be deposited in the treasury of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, which interest shall be applied in the manner provided for in said agreement. And such portion of said amount as may be deposited in the treasury of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, which interest shall be applied in the manner provided for in said agreement.

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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

NO SPY SYSTEM! NO LISTING LAW!

Vigorous Views on a Proposed Change in Ohio's Tax Laws.

In response to the demand for a revision of the laws on taxation, Mr. Welsh, comes to the front with a bill which is as sensational as a plumber's and as picturesque as a snipe's. It provides for making every man a spy upon his neighbor at a liberal compensation in fees. It rehabilitates the confiscation department of the government and provides work for the militia that will doubtless keep it continually in the field. There is no direct provision for this latter, but if the law is to be executed there can be little doubt that the militia will be brought to the condition indicated, and the branch of the service which has just resented in a most pronounced way the interference of a private detective will be called upon to support, with foot, horse and artillery, a horde of private detectives to be recruited under state auspices.

On the theory that large amounts of money, mortgages, notes and other negotiable paper annually escape taxation, Mr. Welsh provides in this bill that the failure to list for taxation property of this kind shall be punishable by the forfeiture of such property to the state, and the payer of such paper may discharge his entire indebtedness by paying forty per cent. of the face value to the county as taxes. Every man who borrows money is thus offered an inducement to become a spy upon the actions of the man from whom he borrows. Again, if a man has money that he does not list for taxation, that also is to be forfeited to the state, if the failure of the owner of the list is to be detected. In order to make reasonably sure that detection will follow every evasion of the kind, a high price is put upon information, the person furnishing it to receive eighty per cent. of the amount reported, the remaining twenty per cent. to go into the public treasury.

This is a beautiful scheme that the Honorable Welsh has evolved. While it does not exactly create a new industry, it does transform long noses into live capital and provides a new way for persons of meddlesome disposition to get on in the world. For instance, A, having borrowed \$1,000 from B, has only to catch B not listing the note or mortgage for taxation to be able to discharge his entire indebtedness to B by a payment of \$400 to the county. Then if A can detect C in a failure to list \$1,000 in money he will receive \$800 of the amount, and supposing that he still has the \$1,000 that he borrowed, he will be \$1,400 ahead. Under the operation of this beneficent law, meddlesome Marties would grow like weeds in a neglected corn-field. The rubber overshoe factories would have to quadruple their output to supply the sneaks, and the bump of suspicion would soon be so abnormally developed as to render it necessary for the hat manufacturers to make a special block for the Ohio trade.—Columbus Despatch.

HOW TAXING MORTGAGES WORKS IN OREGON.

Convincing Testimony as to the Injurious Effects of Taxes on Capital.

It need hardly be said that chambers of commerce represent the commercial and mercantile element of cities. Merchants are borrowers, not lenders of money, and when a chamber of commerce unanimously petitions a legislature to repeal a mortgage tax law, the inference is clear that such law has not proved satisfactory to the very elements it was expected to please and benefit.

The Portland chamber of commerce has taken that action. This ought to exert some influence upon those people in Washington who are clamoring for the adoption in this state of the very law which Oregon passed to her loss and sorrow. The report is as follows:

The mortgage tax law, so called, was enacted in 1882, for the purpose of reaching money then being invested in enterprises tending to develop the resources of the state. By reason of competition the rates of interest were then gradually falling, and the immigration of farmers was increasing. The new law singled out mortgages as a special object of taxation, classed them as real estate and provided a cumbersome system of collection of the various rates.

The result was inevitable—millions of dollars of outside money were immediately withdrawn from Oregon and placed for investment in neighboring states. While local money lenders, without competition, have since fattened through the enormous rates of interest they have thus been enabled to charge, the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the state have languished, and the circulation of money has been blocked. It is not necessary to point out special branches of enterprise now remaining at a standstill; they are not only too evident and object lessons of the effects of the theory of deduction of indebtedness from assessment was wrong in the beginning, and its results are also manifest to-day in the great abuses of the privilege—millions of dollars of fraudulent claims for deduction being allowed, especially in the large cities, to the greatly increased burden of the smaller taxpayers.

The Review has repeatedly discussed the reasons and theories which forbid the adoption of a mortgage tax law. Here we have the actual conditions experienced by a neighboring state. In 1892 Washington, with 13,957 firms and individuals engaged in business, suffered only 196 failures. In the same year Oregon, with but 7,571 places of business, suffered 215 failures. In this state the liabilities were only \$922,200; in Oregon they were \$1,615,100.

There is a homely saying that it is best to let well enough alone.

SOUND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

A Leading Canadian Paper Endorses and Explains Tax Reformers.

The letter of the provincial treasurer upon the question of the Equalization of Taxation must have been read with surprise by all who understand and appreciate the principles of political economy and who are desirous of seeing these principles embodied in the administration of public affairs. Anyone studying the systems of taxation and the methods of administration in Canada would come to the conclusion that no practical statesman in Canada had ever heard of the science of political economy, every principle and axiom of which is contravened or set aside by our governments. From a study of the utterances of the men in power it might be gathered that political economy had been utterly condemned by them. Mr. Hall has written a letter which proves that he has really sought to understand the principles of political economy, and that he believes in them, or, at least, values the opinions of economists, and has, apparently, considered them with reference to his work as a leading legislator and as a deviser for the government of a prominent member of a system of taxation. Nothing could be much better than Mr. Hall's declaration, upon the authority of all political economists, "that direct taxation was the best because it gave to the real payers of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government; and that in this connection real estate should bear the main burden because taxes on it can be the most easily, cheaply and certainly collected and would reach everybody." Not less admirable was Mr. Hall's array of evidence against the policy of taxing personal property which, wherever tried, has proved worse than a mere failure as a means of raising revenue economically, inasmuch as it has invariably given rise to general fraud and perjury.—Daily Witness, Montreal, Can.

Familiar Objection to Tax Reform Rebutted.

To the Editor of "The Daily News," Batavia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—Even though it were true that this association, as asserted by you, is "composed of millionaires and men of slightly less extensive fortunes, whose property is largely personal," the fact would be no argument against the principles which we advocate. But it is not true. There is not one wealthy member of the association whose real estate is not of greater value than his personal property, while many members have all their investments in real estate. If you are inclined to doubt this statement, we shall be pleased to give you names and other particulars.

Coming to your criticisms on our platform we find you asserting that our claim that "direct taxation on real estate would bear least heavily on the farmer and worker," is untrue. But you offer no proof. Your special pleading on behalf of the poor mortgage-ridden farmer is pathetic, but does not answer the question as to who would pay the larger share of taxation levied on real estate. Had you taken the trouble to look into the assessment returns from each county in this state, you would have seen that the farmers own less than one-fifth of the value of the entire real estate and therefore pay less than one-fifth of the state taxes. A further fact could also have been found; that there are forty-five counties in the state, including all the purely agricultural districts, which do not pay a dollar of state taxes, as they receive back in school money more than their levy for state purposes. Of course they pay local and county taxes, but it is doubtful whether of these the farmer's proportion is higher on an average than for state purposes.

Your proposition to tax mortgages is one which originates in a mistaken idea as to who would ultimately pay the tax. If the mortgage were taxed he would either charge higher interest or withdraw his loan, thus injuring the farmer whom you wish to assist. A mortgage is merely evidence that some one who had saved some capital had loaned it to an owner of real estate. Taxing capital tends to discourage both its accumulation and investment, and by driving it out of the county districts decreases the value of land. You know very well that it is the personal property (in the form of machinery, implements, cattle, horses, etc.), which is used upon farm lands, which gives them their value. Is it expecting too much to hope that some day the farmers may be wise enough to see the folly of fining by taxation the man who increases the quantity of those things.

Very truly yours,
NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASS'N,
PER BOLTON HALL.

County Papers Favor Local Option in Taxation.

A satisfactory solution of the problem of taxation is promised by a bill in the assembly which affords local option in the settlement of controversies as to single land tax and real estate and personal property tax. It provides for a separate assessment of land values, of improvements upon land, and of personal property, and permits local authorities to have the taxes levied upon land values only, upon real estate alone; that is, the land with its improvements, or upon both real estate and personal property. This option would not apply to that portion of the taxes that is to be raised for state purposes. It is hoped in time to raise state revenues other ways than by local assessments.—Journal, Jamestown, N. Y.

The single tax upon ground rental values is a plan which will relieve all classes from all taxes, other than their present rent; and no wit of man can devise any plan which will relieve them from anything more.—T. G. Shearman.

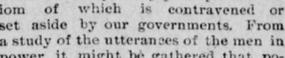
The unjust and unequal distribution of labor and wealth are not incidents of progress, but tendencies which must bring progress to a halt. They will not cure themselves.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES.

Entirely Removed by Three Bottles of Hood's.

"I wish to make this statement for the benefit of people that may be suffering with that dreaded disease, cancer. For five years I have had one coming on my face. I tried having it burned out and several other remedies, but all of no avail until I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. While taking the first bottle I could see a marked change and the third bottle almost entirely removed the cancer. I can't say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla. For years I had to be careful about my diet but now I eat anything and digest it all right. Sleep well at night and in fact feel like a new man." ELMORE Y. SHELT, Akron, Ind.

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"I wish to make this statement for the benefit of people that may be suffering with that dreaded disease, cancer. For five years I have had one coming on my face. I tried having it burned out and several other remedies, but all of no avail until I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. While taking the first bottle I could see a marked change and the third bottle almost entirely removed the cancer. I can't say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla. For years I had to be careful about my diet but now I eat anything and digest it all right. Sleep well at night and in fact feel like a new man." ELMORE Y. SHELT, Akron, Ind.

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H

THE SHADOWS.

All up and down in shadow-town
The shadow children go;
In every street you're sure to meet
Them running to and fro.
They move around without a sound,
They play at hide-and-seek,
But no one yet that I have met,
Has ever heard them speak.
Beneath the tree you often see
Them dancing in and out,
And in the sun there's always one
To follow you about.
Go where you will, he follows still,
Or sometimes runs before,
And, home at last, you'll find him fast
Beside you at the door.
A faithful friend is he to lend
His presence everywhere,
Blow out the light—to bed at night—
Your shadowmate is there!
Then he will call the shadows all
Into your room to leap,
And such a pack! they make fit black,
And fill your eyes with sleep!
—Frank D. Sherman, in Christian Union.



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CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

The invitation, which included three of the aide-de-camp's military friends, was cordially accepted. We were to be on board at five o'clock. Capt. Cavaroe kindly offered to place a boat at our disposal, both for going and coming, but Lacluse protested that he could not think of giving him so much trouble; it would be quite enough if he sent us back.

When we met at second breakfast next morning, the aide-de-camp informed me that he had arranged with a boatman to take us to the Jemmapes, and, as she lay a long way out, we had better be at the embarkation soon after four o'clock.

I found that Lacluse rather regretted having introduced me to Cavaroe as an American.

"It is like sailing under false colors," he said. "If Cavaroe knew that you held a commission in the British navy I doubt whether he would like you to inspect his ship. But a thing once said is not easily unsaid; and, after all, it is no great matter. You will either join our navy or be sent back to prison. Voila tout!"

At four, sharp, we left the hotel, and on our way to the quay fell in with the rest of our party, one of whom, being a man of authority, answered for me to the guard at the landing place.

The boat, a small fishing smack with a lug sail and a running bowsprit, was there, but the boatman was not only a big lout of a lad with just sense enough to do as he was bidden.

"Where is Vitrac?" asked Lacluse.

"He will be here in a little moment," answered the youth.

When five minutes had passed and Vitrac did not appear, Lacluse grew impatient.

"A thousand thunders! we shall be late!" he exclaimed; "and if there is one thing I hate more than another, it is keeping a man waiting who has asked me to dinner."

"This suggests an idea.

"There is no need to wait," I remarked, quietly. "If you like, I will take charge of the boat, and, with this boy's help, run her alongside the Jemmapes in half an hour."

"How do you know where she is?"

"From the description Capt. Cavaroe gave us last night. There she is—a two-decker, the farthest but on out in the offing you can see. Isn't that the Jemmapes, boy?"

"Vitrac will be here in a little moment. Vitrac knows all the ships; I don't."

"The devil take Vitrac! I will wait no longer. Do as you propose, M. Roy. Montez seulement, messieurs."

In three minutes we were under way, and as I took the tiller and felt the fresh, salt breeze in my face, my heart leaped with joy. I was on the element I loved, and where I was most at home. Fortune had favored me once more. It was for me to profit by the opportunity.

But how? The wind being off the land and freshening, and the sea a good sea, my first idea was to give the Jemmapes the go-by and carry my passengers off to sea. But, as they were four—not counting the boy—armed, and I was weaponless, I concluded that the odds would be too great.

I must try something else, and presently I bethought me of a plan, more feasible, though requiring nicer management than the other.

When we reached the Jemmapes I ran the smack under her quarter and close to the gangway. This done, I told the boy, who was forward, to make her fast to the painter; and, the better to steady her, the tide being at flow and the sea choppy, I drew her stern to the ship's side with a boat-hook.

The four officers, who for the last five minutes had been ominously silent, and were looking very white about the gills, climbed up the gangway one after the other.

"Aren't you coming, M. Roy?" asked Lacluse, who was the last to leave the smack.

"In a moment," I answered; but I told the boy in an undertone to cast the boat loose. He obeyed without a word; her head swung round, and then, dropping the boat-hook, I seized the tiller and put the boat before the wind.

"Where are you going, M. Roy? Where are you going? Come back! Come back, or I will fire!" shouted Lacluse, taking a marine's musket and running aft.

I answered the threat—followed the next moment by a harmless shot—by ordering the boy to hoist the jib; and, as he seemed to hesitate, I told him that if he did not obey on the instant I would throw him overboard.

The jib went up. I had little to fear from the Jemmapes' guns. She had no swivels aft, as I

kept the smack in a line with the warship's stern she could not, without weighing and making sail, bring her broadside guns to bear on me. What I did fear was being chased. The Jemmapes' long-boat, under sail, and manned by a dozen stout rowers, could easily overhaul the smack. Nevertheless, the odds were in my favor. I had a good start. To lower the long-boat, step the mast and get her fairly under way would be an affair of ten or fifteen minutes. Night was coming on, the wind still freshening, the sea getting rougher every minute. In these circumstances the long-boat was not likely to chase me long; her crew would have to think about getting back—no easy task against a strong head-wind—and after sundown they would be just as likely to fall in with an English cruiser as to overhaul me. Capt. Cavaroe was not the man to expose an officer and a boat's crew to the risk of being lost or taken on the mere chance of recapturing an escaped prisoner of war. He would rightly think the game was not worth the candle.

The attempt was, however, made after a delay which I ascribed to Cavaroe's reluctance to comply with Lacluse's request to send a boat after me. And then what I had anticipated happened. For while the boat gained on the smack; but when it became evident that she could not come up with me before dark she put about, and I saw her no more.

I felt rather sorry for Lacluse. He had undoubtedly committed an error of judgment in not seeing me on board the Jemmapes before he left the smack; and when he gave Bonaparte an account of my escape he would have to pass a very bad quarter of an hour—perhaps be placed under arrest; for the Little Corporal had no mercy on people who made mistakes.

But, though I had escaped, I was a long way from being out of danger. I had intended to steer straight for the English coast, and reckoned on making it by sunrise the following morning; but the wind, which had been blowing steadily southeast by east, veered to northeast by north. It was horribly cold, and I was thinly clad and drenched with spray; I was hungry, and we had no food; it was moonless and starless, and I had neither compass nor lantern.

All I could do was to double-reef the lug sail, put my trust in Providence, and run before the wind.

The boy, whose name I found was Alphonse, had almost lost all the little wit he ever possessed. He was stupid with cold and fear, talked about his mother, and prayed piteously to his patron saint. I reproached myself for having made him the involuntary companion of my voyage; but there was nothing else for it, and, as I told him again and again, I fully intended to send him back to Boulogne on the first opportunity. Alphonse, however, refused to be comforted. He had quite made up his mind that if the smack would perish of cold before morning, he had not much fear of being swamped. The sea was a splendid little sea boat, quite capable of living through the gale. The fear was that

we might be blown a long way out to sea—the which, as we had neither food nor compass, would be decidedly unpleasant—or run down; the latter being the greater danger of the two, for we were on the track of both outward and homeward bound merchantmen, and cruisers and privateers, both English and French. I had no light of any description, and it was so dark that I could see naught save the dim outline of the lug sail, the black heaving water, and, now and then, the crest of a wave as it broke over the bows. All my faculties were on the stretch, watching the boat, peering into the night, and listening for voices, or for whatever might warn me of the approach of a passing ship.

Alphonse lay huddled up at my feet, covered with a piece of old sail cloth which he had found in some corner.

Thus the night wore on. Never did I long so fervently for daylight. Endurance has its limits, and I began to feel that I could not hold out much longer. I was continually drenched with ice-spray, and the hand that held the tiller became occasionally so numb that when I wanted to change it I had to loosen it with the other, the frozen fingers being unable to relax their grasp.

Once my eyes were so strained with watching and sore with the salt spray that I involuntarily closed them, and probably slept, for I was roused by a startling shout:

"Boat ahoy!"

Looking up, I saw lights, and above me loomed the bulwarks of a big ship. "Follow me, or you are lost!" I called out to Alphonse, at the same time hitting him with my foot. And then, as the ship struck the smack, I caught the boy by the scruff of the neck and sprang with him into the chains.

"Hold on, or I'll let you drop," I said, fiercely, for he was no light weight, and made little effort to help himself. This seemed to rouse him to a sense of his danger; he clutched at the chains and stuck to them like a limpet.

The people on deck, having meanwhile caught sight of us, threw us a rope and helped us over the bulwarks.

"A narrow shave, that, master," said one of them. "The lookout did not see you till you were just under the bows. Where was your lantern? and what's become of your crew?"

"I have no lantern, and this is my crew," pointing to Alphonse. "All saved, you see. What ship is this?"

"The Mercia. Cox master, bound for Calcutta. And who are you?"

"Take me to Capt. Cox, and I'll tell him."

"I am Capt. Cox, at your service."

"And I am Lieut. Roy, of his majesty's ship Sylph, lately a prisoner of war in France."

"The devil you are! I congratulate you on your escape, lieutenant. Come into my cabin and have a glass of grog and tell me all about it, and I'll see if I cannot find you a change of clothes. And some of you see to that boy."

CHAPTER X.

"Any port in a storm," they say; and it was well to find myself safe and sound on board an English ship. It might have been a French ship, or still worse, I might have gone to the bottom with the smack. But it was with a feeling akin to dismay that I heard the Mercia was bound for Calcutta, that being about the last place in the world, except a French prison, whither I wanted to go. My desire was to get to Portsmouth, report myself to the admiral and, after running up to London to see my parents and Mme. de Gex, rejoin the Sylph, or some ship in commission, as soon as possible.

"I am sorry that it is not consistent with my duty to 'bout ship and put you ashore," said Capt. Cox, when I had told him my story. "But there's no call to worry yourself. We shall make good in with the Channel squadron; and if we don't we are sure to come within hail of some homeward-bound ship, on which I can put you aboard."

Unfortunately, neither of these things happened. For the next three days we made bad weather, and, though we passed several vessels, the sea was so rough as to render the lowering of boats highly dangerous, and I could not ask Capt. Cox to risk the lives of his men merely for my convenience.

And, then, to make matters worse, he crowded his ship with sail and shivered her southwest as fast as he could. For, albeit the Mercia was a fine East Indiaman, mounting twenty guns, and quite able to hold her own against any ordinary privateer or pirate—and French ocean cruisers were too scarce to be much of a bagbear—her business was trading, not fighting. Cox, naturally, steered a course where enemies were least likely to be encountered, likewise friends, the one implying the other, with the result that for weeks after leaving the narrow seas we did not sight a single sail. Moreover, when at length we did sight one, Cox, not knowing whether it was an enemy or a friend, gave it a wide berth.

After hoping against hope for the greater part of a month, I saw that I was booked for Calcutta, after all. Cox thought that with good luck we should make the voyage in five months. Therefore, if I found a homeward-bound vessel in the Hoogly ready to sail, I might be in England by the end of the year—ten months after my departure from Boulogne.

It was a bitter disappointment. I should miss my promotion; my time on the East Indiaman would not count; my father and mother would hear of my escape, but not of my rescue, and mourn me as dead; and nearly a year must elapse before I could convey De Gex's message to his mother and sister.

But it might have been worse: The Mercia was better than a French prison, and life on board of her, albeit monotonous, was not intolerable. She carried passengers. Among them were two pretty, engaging young women—Minnie Cartwright and Dora Kilbride—with whom I naturally fell in love. I had a way in falling in love in those days. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that I was half in love with each of them. I rather think they reciprocated the feeling. At any rate, they were very kind, and after hearing my story made much more of me than I deserved. But, as they were going to India (where they had kinfolk) on a matrimonial venture, and I was not an eligible party, no harm was done. They knew how to take care of themselves, those young women.

Another passenger was Dr. Joyce, a missionary, who had spent the greater part of his life in India and translated the Bible, or part of it, into twenty languages. He was a dear, good old man, and offered to teach the young ladies Hindustani and Arabic, the one because it would be the everyday language of their lives, the other because it was the language of poetry and the French of the east. The offer was gratefully accepted, and I asked and obtained permission to join in the lessons, partly poor passer le temps, partly because I liked the company.

Then one of the mates played the fiddle, and one of the passengers the clarinet; on dark nights we had the atrials below, and, when it was moonlight, dances on deck; and so, despite the fact that I was voyaging against my will, the days passed not unpleasantly. All the same it was a slow voyage. We had light baffling winds and frequent calms, and at our second crossing of the equator the Mercia had been at sea nearly five months. Bets were laid that she would not reach Calcutta before September.

We were now in latitudes where the French flag was seldom if ever seen, and Capt. Cox no longer steered clear of every passing sail. One day, a ship being sighted which had an English look about her, he ordered the Mercia's course to be altered a point so as to cross her bows, and as they neared each other the vessels exchanged signals. The stranger proved to be the Strathclyde, homeward bound from Calcutta. On this Cox decided to send a boat to her with the letters which some of the passengers had been industriously writing ever since they left England. It was an opportunity not to be lost. I went with the letters, after quite a pathetic parting with the many friends whom I had made on the Mercia.

Minnie and Dora let me kiss them.

Dr. Joyce gave me his blessing. I shook hands with the captain and his officers and passengers, and as I went over the side the crew gave me a parting cheer. The master of the Strathclyde made no difficulty about giving me a passage to the Thames, and after a prosperous voyage of four months landed me at Gravesend, whence I traveled by coach to London.

I was glad to find that, though my mother had been painfully anxious about me, neither she nor my father had despaired of my return. They knew that a sailor has as many lives as a cat, and had moreover great confidence in my luck and in my ability to take care of myself.

The people of the Admiralty, where I lost no time in reporting myself, less sanguine and more practical, had counted me as dead and erased my name from the list of lieutenants. On hearing this I obtained an interview with the permanent under-secretary, a friend of my father, to whose good offices I was in the main indebted for my rapid promotion. Though he seemed to be very busy, he listened to the account of my adventures with evident interest, and was very curious to know all that I could tell him about Bonaparte and Paris. In the end he promised to have my name restored to the list at once and to find me employment as soon as possible.

"You must have found life desperately slow on board that Indiaman," he said, as I rose to take my leave. "How did you pass your time?"

"Well, among other things I learned Hindustani and Arabic."

"The devil you did! Why, you are just the man we want. We are sending a naval expedition to the Mediterranean to help and encourage the Turks in their resistance to that villain Bonaparte; and a knowledge of Turkish would be immensely useful. I don't think any of our fellows know a word of it."

"I did not say Turkish. I said Arabic."

"Well, it is the same thing, I suppose."

"Not exactly; and I should not like it to be thought that because I have learned a little Arabic I know Turkish."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ABOVE THE CONSTITUTION.

The Will of the People Greater Than Kings and Courts.

There is no government in the civilized world, except possibly in Russia, which is not to some extent under the domination of public opinion. The present emperor of Germany is the most virile monarch in Europe, but he dare not oppose too grievously the will of his subjects.

If there is any written instrument of government powerful beyond all other laws it is our own constitution, for it is the rule of action prescribed by the people for the guidance and control of their agents. But the history of the federal power shows that there is a power above the constitution, and that is the power of popular opinion.

There have often been times when the constitution has not stood in the way of the people's will. Even the supreme court will change its mind if the people are persistent. It has not been always necessary for opinion to demand the breaking or flexion of the constitution; it is only necessary that it should approve of what has been done.

The purchases of Louisiana and Alaska, and the many instances of executive and legislative acts during the war of the rebellion that were clearly beyond the constitutional grants of power, are cases in point which will occur to anyone who is at all familiar with our constitutional history.—Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine.

Dropped Her Last Nickel.

The conductors occasionally suffer pecuniary loss through the absent-mindedness or carelessness of their passengers. The other day a very dignified woman, decked out in the most fashionable summer attire, boarded an up-town car at the bridge. She carried a large number of parcels and both of her hands were occupied. Through most energetic endeavor she managed to abstract a nickel for her fare from her portmanteau. She placed the coin between her teeth to await the collection of fares. When she had reached about two blocks the conductor rapped her seat. As she was about to remove the coin from between her teeth she dropped it and it went rolling under the seats. She appeared greatly perturbed at the loss and the passengers aided in the search for the lost nickel. It could not be found. Then the woman was obliged to confess that it was the last nickel she had with her. She had gone shopping and spent all of her money but this nickel, which she retained for car fare. The conductor had already rung up her fare and was of course obliged to make up the deficiency in his accounts.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Lesson of Trials.

We never have more trials than we can bear. The present hour we are always able to endure. As our day, so is our strength. If the trials of many years were gathered into one, they would overwhelm us, therefore, in pity of our little strength. He sends first one, then another, then removes both, and lays a third, heavier perhaps, than either, but all is so wisely measured to our strength that the bruised reed is never broken. We do not enough look at our trials in this continuous and successive view. Each one is sent to teach us something, and altogether they have a lesson which is beyond the power of any to teach alone.—Cardinal Manning.

When a Ruby Is Most Valuable.

The ruby is valued highest when it contains the least azure. The largest ruby that history speaks of belonged to Elizabeth, of Austria, the wife of Charles IX. It was almost as big as a hen's egg. The virtues attributed to rubies are to banish sadness, to repress luxury, and to drive away annoying thoughts. At the same time it symbolizes cruelty, anger and carnage, as well as boldness and bravery. A change in its color announces a calamity, but when the tangle is over it regains its primitive lustre.

SESSION REVIEWED.

The Fifty-second Congress Accomplished But Little.

DUE TO POLITICAL ANTAGONISM.

Two Items of the McKinley Act Only Affected—World's Fair, Railway Coupler, Cherokee Opening, the Treasury, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The silver and tariff questions, the anti-options bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics for consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired by constitutional limit at noon Saturday.

Secondary only in importance to these matters were measures relating to the world's fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Behring sea and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill taking effect was actually accomplished. So far as respects silver, the tariff or anti-options, the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of congress was negatived by the action of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, for they amount about as much as in the Fifty-first congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large reductions which otherwise would have been made, while the decreases which it was possible to effect were offset by increased appropriations for pensions and rivers and harbors.

The condition of the public treasury, however, though it did not result in the Fifty-second congress getting below the \$100,000,000 limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a considerable extent, and prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures for improvement of the public service, for public buildings, for payment of claims and for other purposes.

A notable instance of the operation of this influence is seen in the fact that not a single public building bill passed the house, and it was putting a number of them on the calendar of civil appropriation bills that any authorization whatever for public buildings were secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and of the repeal of the Sherman law. The coinage committee of the house in the first session reported a free silver bill, which, after an exciting debate, was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterward filibustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf. The senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the house they were outnumbered by fourteen votes and, of course, failed. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the present law, the senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it and the house killing the Andrew-Caine bill by declining to vote, so as to give its friends the parliamentary right to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of congress.

In the tariff the dominant party in the house adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley law in detail largely for political reasons, and partly for the reason that, in view of the political complexion of the senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision through the senate, while a special measure might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and linen at 33 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future.

Other separate bills were passed through the house only to be pigeon holed in the senate, as was the free wool and reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging machinery, free binding twine, free silver lead ores where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of lead in any proportion, free iron, brass plate and tapers, the limitation to 100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United States.

The anti-options bill passed both houses, but was killed by the refusal of the house to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the senate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension of the rules. The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti-options bill, passed the senate, but was never able to get a consideration in the house.

World's fair legislation comprised the appropriation of \$2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its gates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature of minor importance.

The automatic coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill increasing the powers of the marine hospital service to meet the threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on immigration, but not suspending it entirely.

The senate averted trouble over the Behring sea fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian islands. The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating \$4,250,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$25,000 to be paid in cash \$3,900,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 house and 25 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 600 acts put on the statute books as the result of a year of congress. A majority of these measures were of interest only to individuals or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual proportion of the claims bills were for the relief of southern men.

The house passed in round numbers 625 bills of which 200 failed of passage in the senate and the neighborhood of 35 bills passed by the senate failed in the house, including the long list of public building bills, many private pension bills and other measures involving increased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the president, viz., to refer the McGarran claim to the court of claims (a second McGarran bill failing of action in the house); to amend the court of appeals act and in relation to marshals in the United States court in Alabama.

This last bill became a law by passage over the veto, Senator Hoar stating that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions.

The president subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto, and two other bills failed of enactment in time for presentation to him. All were of comparatively small importance.

The pension and census offices, the whiskey trust, Panama canal and Pacific Mail companies, the Watson-Cobb charges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles and the Marine and Spring Garden bank failures and the Ellis island immigration station were investigated by congressional committees, but nothing came of the reports submitted.

The following are the more important bills which have become laws: The car coupler bill, the Chinese exclusion bill, national quarantine bill, immigration bill; to grant an American registry to two human line steamships; to pension survivors of the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars; to increase the pensions of veterans of the Mexican war, the immediate pension bill; the eight hour bill for adjustment of accounts of men who have worked over time; to enable the president to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada; to pension army nurses; to increase the pay of crews at life saving stations; the omnibus light houses and fog signal bill; to amend the interstate commerce act so as to meet the Greenham-Campbell case decisions and correct other defects in

it; to amend the law in reference to bills of lading so as to make more clear the responsibility; appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for the Sherman statue; to establish a military board to review court-martial findings; for the examination of officers of the marine corps and to regulate promotions therein; for the completion of allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoes; to make the secretary of agriculture eligible to the presidential succession; to authorize the establishment of a branch national bank on the world's fair grounds; to enable the California mining debris commission to repeal the law for the repeal of the life saving project law so far as concerns vessels navigating lakes, bays or sounds exclusively; to enable the Centennial board of finance to wind up its affairs; to increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps; to permit enlisted men to be examined for promotion to second lieutenant; to give commanding officers in the army the power to remit or mitigate the findings of summary courts-martial; to extend for two years the time within which applications may be made to remove technical charges of desertion against Mexican war veterans; terminating reductions in the naval engineer corps; to establish a court of appeals in the District of Columbia; to incorporate the American university at Washington; to establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark.; to provide for the collection and arrangement of the military records of the Revolution and war of 1812; to authorize the secretary of the treasury to obtain designs for public buildings from local architects, who may also be employed to superintend their construction; to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone under the placer mining laws; to admit duty free the wreckage of the Trenton and Vandalla, presented by the king of Samoa; for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies; to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at New Orleans; to extend the seal protecting statutes to the North Pacific ocean, directing the secretary of war to investigate and ratify on the part of the United States, ratifying on the part of the United States, the date on which rights of action accrued; for the trial in the court of claims of charges of fraud alleged against the "Well and La Abra Mexican" awards; establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The Senate Will Have More Than Perfunctory Duties This Time.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate of the Fifty-third congress will assemble in special session at noon. Usually these special sessions are perfunctory and formal, the business being confined to the reception of nominations from the president, beginning with the cabinet nominations and winding up when the places within the gift of the executive, which are of the first grade of importance, such as the heads of the principal bureaus of the governmental service and the foreign ministers, are filled.

But because of the peculiar condition of affairs, so far as the composition of the senate itself is concerned, with the doubtful standing of the senators who hold appointments from the governors of their states, instead of credentials of election by the legislatures, and, further, because of the announced intention of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to precipitate a silver discussion by the introduction of a resolution of inquiry directed to the new secretary of the treasury, it may be that this special session will assume a degree of importance and excite such popular interest as has never been before witnessed in such cases.

It is probable that, in the early part of the week, the senators on both sides of the chamber will hold caucuses to determine upon lines of party policy and to decide what shall be done in respect to the organization of committees and of the numerous force of senatorial employees. As there is no lack of candidates for the highly desirable places within the disposition of the majority of the senate, in both the committee assignments and the appointments pertaining to the offices of the secretary of the senate and the sergeant-at-arms, some lively contests may be expected.

Gen. Reynolds Dead.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Gen. Thomas Reynolds, a distinguished soldier during the civil war, died yesterday morning at his home near this city. He went into the service as captain and commanded a division in the close of the war. He was a personal friend of Sherman, Sheridan and Grant and at the time of his death was vice-president of the society of the Army of the Tennessee.

NEWS NOTES.

Lannon's foundry and machine shops, Pueblo, Col., have burned. Loss, \$100,000.

John Martin, of Kansas, was sworn in as a member of the senate, there being no objection made.

In a wreck in the railroad yards of Cincinnati the other morning, three men were fatally injured.

Details from the Mississippi cyclone show more fatalities and suffering, and an appeal has been issued.

William Cassidy, of Central City, Ky., has fled, and it develops that he is a bigamist and an embezzler.

Gov. Rickards, of Montana, has appointed Lee Mantle as United States senator to succeed W. F. Sanders.

A disastrous fire visited Covington, Ky., destroying manufactories, warehouses, churches and dwellings.

Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, of France, is dead. He was borne in Vouziers in 1828 and was a writer of celebrity.

After a bitter all night struggle the house agreed to the senate amendments to the Cherokee strip bill, and opening is now assured.

The text of the communication from Pope Leo to Monsignor Satolli conferring extraordinary powers on him has been made public.

Reports from Hayti say that the recent elections were a perfect farce, Hippolyte's friends carrying them by the grossest frauds.

The steamers Naronic and Italy, which left Liverpool on the same day, were long overdue, and great fear was entertained for their safety.

Theodius Olynthus Douglass, a young Greek who has attained some notoriety, is under arrest in Chicago for stealing valuable books from the Columbia and Astor libraries.

INAUGURATED.

President Cleveland Again Installed Into Office.

A Great Crowd at the National Capital—Thousands of Men in Procession—Mr. Cleveland's Inaugural Address in Full—Taking the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, thrice nominated for president of the United States and twice elected, has been, despite a heavy snowstorm, successfully inducted into that high office for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude.

The last occasion was greater than the first. It was more imposing in the military and civic display. In 1855 there were at the outside not more than 25,000 men in line in the in-



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

augural parade. At least 40,000 men, despite the disagreeable weather, marched along the great national avenue to or from the capitol.

Also the governors of eleven great states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the north and east; Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the middle states; Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south, and of Wisconsin in the far west—participated in the national ceremonies and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity.

There was a wild huzza from 1,000 throats as the carriage bearing the president and president-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand Marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes. Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the presidential party started in measured tread up the historic Pennsylvania avenue towards the capitol.

The vice president-elect and the senate committee on arrangements followed in carriages in the rear of the president. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice President-elect Stevenson and it was repeated with vigor and prolonged with enthusiasm. The members of President Harrison's



VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

cabinet, Maj.-Gen. Schofield commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy followed in the order named and the second brigade escort brought up the rear. In this order the president, president-elect and vice president-elect were escorted to the capitol.

The passage of the president along the avenue was one continual ovation of the most enthusiastic kind. The steady tramp of superbly drilled battalions of regulars under the command of Gen. Brooks forming the escort, the suggestive rattle of the gun carriages, and the soldierly bearing of the young cadets all helped to keep the enthusiasm alive. On the extreme left of the front rank of battery I marched a bronzed and rugged featured veteran who would have received a share of the plaudits on his own account had his history been known. His name was John Martin and he was the only survivor of the Custer massacre. The fine appearance and splendid discipline of the district militia invited repeated cheering.

The east doors of the senate wing were opened at 10 o'clock to those who were entitled to admission and when the inaugural party arrived the president and the president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president went directly to the president's room and the president-elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber.

Among those in the galleries were Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican minister and the wives and daughters of the Japanese, Brazilian and Russian ministers and attaches of the Chinese legation. In the president's gallery were Mrs. and Miss Morton, wife and daughter of the vice-president, and the party of Vice-President-elect Stevenson, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson and three daughters, Misses Mary, Julia and Letitia; Mrs. M. T. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, and daughters, Misses

Letitia and Julia; Mrs. James S. Ewing and Misses Frances and Lucille Burns. The gentlemen were Messrs. Lewis and William Stevenson and James and Spencer Ewing. Mrs. Lamont, wife of the incoming secretary of war, was with a party consisting of Miss Grace Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Lanier Warner, Miss Warner, Mrs. and Miss Bryant of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear of Buffalo. Mrs. Bissell and party and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jessup of New York and Mrs. and Miss Fuller.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Perry, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the presidential gallery. The wives and daughters and friends of the senators and representatives filled the other galleries.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the diplomatic corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes and most of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breasts. Their gold laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulettes and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the supreme court. Its presence at the door was announced at 11:30. The senate stood up to receive it as it had the diplomatic corps and the chief justices in their black silk judicial robes and accompanied by the marshal and other officials entered and took their seats.

The members of the house then came in informally and unannounced. On entering the senate wing about noon Mr. Harrison walked unattended to the president's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him busy.

In the meantime Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, where a buffet lunch was served and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects.

It was impossible to keep the crowds that overflowed the galleries and floor from the marble room and private lobbies and many ladies had gathered there in spite of orders of the guards. It was thus, through a crowd bordered by a number of ladies, that at three minutes before noon, by the clock in the senate chamber, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate came into the room of the vice president followed by Senator McPherson, of the committee of arrangements, and Vice President-elect Stevenson.

When the party was gotten together they met the president in the red room and marched outside of the chamber into the corridor, entering the chamber promptly at noon by the senate clock, but as a matter of fact 12:45 standard time.

Meanwhile, at a quarter before 12 (senate clock) the speaker and house of representatives were announced. The speaker was escorted to a chair at the secretary's desk and the representatives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them, that was entirely out of the question.

At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The senators from forty-four states were all in their places.

When the senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the vice president-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice President Morton.

Immediately afterwards the president of the United States and his cabinet were announced and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk.

Then the president-elect was announced and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause. Then Vice-President Morton arose and spoke as follows:

Senators: The time fixed by the constitution for the termination of the Fifty-second congress has arrived and I shall soon resign the grave of the president of the senate to the honored son of Illinois who has been chosen as my successor.

I cannot, however, take my leave of this distinguished body without offering my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the chair and expressing my deep sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness, even in critical and complicated situations, extended to me as the presiding officer by every member of this body. If I have committed errors you have refrained from rebuking them and I have never appealed in vain to your sense of justice and have ever received your support.

My associations with the representatives of the forty-four states of this great nation in this chamber will be among the most cherished memories of my life and I can express no better wish for my successor than that the same relations of courtesy and kindness that have never been limited by party lines, or controlled by partisan affiliation, and which have so happily marked my intercourse with senators, may be extended to him.

And now, senators and officers of the senate, from whom I have received so many good offices in the discharge of my duties, accept a feeble expression of my grateful appreciation for your kindness with my heartfelt wishes for your future welfare, happiness and prosperity in life.

Is the vice president-elect now ready to take and subscribe the oath of office?

Vice President Morton then administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer.

The special session of the Fifty-third congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler, after which Vice President Stevenson arose and addressed the senate, saying:

Senators: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignities, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talent and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to man.

I assume the duties of the great trust conferred on me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that grave distrust of myself which has so often been a salutary check to public duty. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be

my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and energy. Earnestly invoking the cooperation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the senate.

The new senators took the oath and the inaugural ceremonies proceeded in the usual form.

The Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—As soon as the thousands about the stand had become quiet, President Cleveland, in measured tones which were heard distinctly by nearly all present, delivered his inaugural address as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service in the transaction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am anxious to discharge my duty with no better return than the pledge I now give before God and witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I am sitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the steepest activities of life and who, in the hardness of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements and our glorious successes in the past have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the peaceful purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once be removed by all the enlightened statesmanship and the dexter deftness in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to the most judicious and judiciously administered. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank admission that even these will not permit us to deal with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unclouded by the selfishness and unbecoming interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective reform. Above all things, the maintenance of our rights and the preservation of our liberties should be the paramount consideration of our government. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and affection. It is the duty of every citizen to guard against the danger of the rule of a few over the many, and to expect from the operation of the government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the iniquitous and unbecoming policy of protectionism, and the lessons of patriotism which have been taught by the people, should be patently and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the policy of protectionism.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy. It is equally plain that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriations of public funds is to be avoided by the appointment, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. The duties of the office, and the removal from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The reform should be immediately begun, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people be served less the benefit of cheapness which usually result from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations, which are so often formed against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by the federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship, and is not to be withheld on account of race or color, appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities which demand that we should treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honesty and considerately regard

their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-dependence, as independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wealth, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive manner to have been led by a reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out this policy are bound by their promises, not less so by the commands of their constituents, to devote themselves unreservedly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle on behalf of the reform, it is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is not a necessary result of right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people we announce a truth which their denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to restate the self-confidence and honest enterprise and self-reliance by discrediting an unjust dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which every citizen must be guided. I shall endeavor to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains. By enforcing all its restrictions, by attaching impartially and relentlessly, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from me now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Fuller.

Parade and Review.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At the conclusion of the inaugural address, the firing of a gun brought the commands of the first grand division to attention and amid the booming of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the batteries of Washington barracks, the Washington navy yard, Fort Myer, Va., President-elect Cleveland and his escort moved toward the White house, followed by the inaugural procession. The reviewing stand, designated by an immense flag flying above it, was situated immediately in front of the White mansion and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. Acres of humanity, surging like a sea, occupied every available spot of ground in the vicinity and as the president's appearance another of the grand spectacles of the city was witnessed. The reviewing stand was taken up and reechoed down the avenues and byways like the roar of a troubled ocean. With head erect and standing firmly, with his impassive features and the procession, President Cleveland reviewed the military, civic and political organizations that made up the line of march.

The inaugural parade, which was under command of Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, was composed of two grand divisions, each grand division being in turn subdivided into division and brigades. The United States forces, which led the parade, were under the command of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, all commissions and other officers carrying swords gave the military salute as they passed in review, turning towards President-elect Cleveland as they did so. The impetuous and gallant returned the salutes by raising his hat, accompanied by an almost imperceptible nod. Lieut. Cole C. Bainbridge commanded the artillery; Maj. R. W. Huntington, of the United States marine corps, commanded the United States band; and Capt. J. M. Severn, of the cavalry, commanded the squadron of light cavalry.

The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and none but the United States could witness. The grand divisions, each grand division being in turn subdivided into division and brigades, were under the command of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, all commissions and other officers carrying swords gave the military salute as they passed in review, turning towards President-elect Cleveland as they did so.

The main stand from which President-elect Cleveland viewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White house. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1,100 persons. Cushioned seats were provided for the president and his cabinet, who surrounded him and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind them. On either side were seats for senators, members of the house of representatives and specially invited guests. The right of the president was assigned to the representatives of the press. It had a seating capacity of 300 and the applications to the press committee numbered a little over 2,000.

The parade, despite the storm, was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, the grand marshal, carried out in the organization of procession the same admirable method of assembling his forces which made his management of the Columbian parade in New York city last October so successful.

With military sagacity he recognized the fact that it takes many more men to march 40,000 or 50,000 men past a given point, even under the most favorable circumstances of broad and well paved streets, and instead of ordering all the organized bodies to be ready to fall in at one and the same time he allowed sufficient intervals between the hours of assembling to prevent as far as possible fatiguing waits, and so arranged the assembling places on contiguous sidewalks were able to form and drop into line without delay and without crossing the line of march. In all these matters he was ably assisted by his adjutant-general, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States army.

A mounted battalion of exceedingly good-looking young women led the Cleveland and Stevenson club, of Montgomery county, Md. The western democrats, and there were thousands of them, demonstrated their political convictions by their prompt and cheerful response when the Fifth division appeared in sight. This division was composed exclusively of western political organizations.

AMUSING TARIFF PICTURES.

High Duties on Wool Are Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

It will be a sorry day for the writers of tariff reform literature when the New York Press ceases to publish the "tariff pictures" which have for several years furnished amusement to all but protectionists. At least two-thirds of the pictures are "give aways" and suggest arguments for tariff reform, if they do not at once supply them. Here is the Press tariff picture of February 17, 1893:

In 1860, at the close of the free trade period, this country had 22,471,375 sheep. In 1893, under the McKinley law, the number of sheep is placed at 47,373,553.

Of course this is intended to show the good effects of protection to the sheep growers. Does it do so? In 1860 our population was 31,443,321; in 1890 it was 62,922,250. In 1860 the number of sheep, according to agricultural reports, was 44,256,872. Thus the number of sheep was not quite keeping pace with population. By 1891 the number of sheep had declined to 43,431,156. In 1892 it had risen to 44,928,365. If it is now 47,373,553 the sheep are no more than holding their own with population, though population is handicapped by the heavy taxes levied upon it to help the sheep.

But by looking back of this tariff picture we will discover the real cause of the increases that have occurred. In the first place, heavy duties were not put on wool until 1867. From 1861 to 1864 duties were from 5 to 15 per cent., and from 1864 to 1867 from 25 to 30 per cent. Since then they have been from 40 to 60 per cent. Now the number of sheep in 1867 had increased to 39,385,356. Two-thirds of the total increase in thirty-three years then occurred during the first seven years when duties on wool were less than half what they have since averaged. Then from 1867 to 1877, when wool duties were higher than they were before or have been since, the number of sheep declined to 33,804,200. That is, at the end of ten years of extremely high protection there were fewer sheep than at the beginning.

But this is not all. There has been a heavy decline in the number of sheep in the eight old wool-growing states in the past few years. The duties on high duties on wools, and the increases have been confined to the ranches of the territories. In 1867 there were 24,877,222 sheep in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1891 there were only 12,021,359 sheep in these states. Wonderful "protection," this!

Still another fact is necessary to the full appreciation of the Press primer lesson. The increase in the number of sheep has been mainly due to the increasing demand for mutton. Thus the agricultural report of 1892 explains the slight increases, in all cases but one, by phrases like this: "The mutton breeds are the most popular and profitable."

Of course prices of wool have declined rapidly under high duties. A comparative scale of prices shows that the average prices of wools has fallen from 54 cents in 1860 and 47 cents in 1866 to 33 cents in 1890. The cause was well explained in 1870 by Senator Allison (rep.). He said:

"As the law now is, the tariff upon fine wools of a character not produced in this country is 100 per cent. in their cost. * * * Before the tariff of 1867, our manufacturers of fine goods mixed foreign fine wools with our domestic product, and were thus able to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers of similar wools. But being prohibited from importing this class of wools, these fine goods could not be produced in this country as cheaply as they can be imported. Consequently mills that were formerly engaged in producing these goods have been compelled to abandon business or manufacture the coarser fabrics. If they could afford to manufacture these fine goods, they would make a market, which we do not now have, for our fine wools to be mixed with other fine wools of a different character from abroad. The want of a market as I understand it is the reason why our fine wools now command so low a price."

PROTECTION IN EUROPE.

Some German, Belgian and Dutch Experiences.

After Bismarck, in 1883, had forced upon the German reichstag his panacea for agricultural, industrial and commercial ailments of the German empire, an American protectionist paper, exulting in the fact that the reactionary commercial policy had been strengthened in the foremost European nation, predicted that Germany would now become so prosperous that immigration from Germany into the United States would well nigh cease. But what is the verdict of history even after so short a trial?

German immigration to both old England and young America was never so strong as during the few years of Bismarck's panacea, while the misery of tens of thousands remaining in their country has been greater than at any time since the famine of 1845-46. Every week, almost, the papers contain items about the shutting down of factories and mines, and of the vain struggles of the protected working people to earn at least living wages. Small capitalists also emigrate in larger numbers than before, thus depleting the country, and a German-American paper once contained a news item stating that in formerly prosperous Leipzig the taxes of seven thousand taxpayers had to be gathered by judicial process! Truly, experience teaches only too well that protection to home industries is a fraud, the greater because it is usually forced upon the ignorant under the plausible pretext of protecting them against foreign competition, maintaining their level of wages, and securing steady employment—while, as a matter of fact, it robs them of wages and unsettles employment.

But the worst of it is that the working people, not understanding the true reason of the strange unsteadiness of their employment and the constant lowering of their wages, or increase in the price of goods, attribute it to everything but the real cause. First, last and all the time, the fault is laid at the door of their best friend—labor saving machinery. The beneficiaries of protection, happy in the knowledge of the fact that suspicion of an innocent, real friend of the working people diverts attention away from the real culprit,

do not at all try to dispel the delusion.

As another example of the blessings of a protective tariff, look at little, thickly-populated Belgium. The people are industrious and fairly intelligent, but there is hardly any industry in Europe where the relations between labor and capital are more unsettled, and disastrous. The reason lies in the fact that there hardly exists a country where the owners of protected interests reap more benefit from a protective system than there. Rents of all kinds are exceedingly high—wages, consequently, are proportionately low.

When, prior to 1850, the government of the United Netherlands, in behalf of the commerce and the industries of the nation, intended to enter upon a more liberal commercial policy and to lower very many of the duties levied upon foreign importations, the Belgian populace, believing that this course would ruin their industries and leave the great bulk of the industrial laborers without means of subsistence, were easily induced by interested parties to take up arms against the general government, and to endeavor to sever the bonds, never very firm anyway, between the northern and southern provinces. They attained their purpose. The Southern Netherlands, or Belgium, with the help of France and England, brought about their separation from the Northern Netherlands, or Holland. A rigid protective tariff was imposed, and what has been the consequence?

While the manufacturers and other protected interests in Belgium have grown fat upon the sweat of a hard-working populace, the laboring classes there were ever plunging deeper in the mire of misery. At the same time, in the Northern Netherlands, where the principles of free trade have prevailed, the common people enjoy a degree of prosperity unknown in the protectionist countries of Europe, and perhaps only surpassed in free trade Great Britain.

The statement may here be made that free trade never ruined a country's industries, nor caused the decrease of the wages of its working people. It is, therefore, that the cry: "English free trade ruined Portugal, Greece, Egypt, Ireland" is nothing but a hollow, baseless assertion. The truth in regard to Ireland is, that it had been ruined centuries before England ever thought of free trade. English landlordism ruined Irish agriculture, absenteeism diminished Ireland's capital, and England's narrow-minded cupidity ruined the Irish industry by enacting prohibitory laws and obstructing as much as possible any Irish commerce with other countries.

But at present it is British free trade which is again restoring to Ireland its industries, developing its resources, peopling its seaboard cities, extending its commerce, at the same time that British liberalism is endeavoring to right the wrongs of many centuries against the Irish peasant and the Irish people in general.—From "The Folly of Tariffs," by Dingman Versteeg.

The Illinois Steel Co. (Trust.)

Notice has been attracted to this company because of the results made public at the annual meeting, which occurred a few days ago. The manufacturing interests controlled by this organization were consolidated during the period when the McKinley act was in effect, and since that date the net earnings have aggregated \$5,117,882. On December 31, 1892, there was \$336,331 undivided surplus after dividends of 13 1/2 per cent had been declared. The convertible assets of the trust amount to \$4,424,121. The board of directors has decided to issue \$7,000,000 of debenture bonds. This was one of the trusts which, during the last campaign, the republicans claimed had no existence.

The tariff protects it by 45 to 84 per cent. ad valorem. There can be little doubt that this company is, and has been since June, 1889, a bona fide trust, when consideration is given to the large and diversified interests it controls, among which are the special manufactures of iron and steel, rolling stock, the ownership of wharves, warehouses, storehouses, steamboats and five railroads. In July, 1892, the interstate commerce commission demanded of Vice President Sterling that he produce the stock books of the Illinois Steel Co. in order to show facts relating to the railroads under the trust's control. Upon refusal by the counsel of the company, Commissioner Veazy subpoenaed him to produce the books. The estimated capital of this trust is \$50,000,000. Doubtless its affairs will receive due consideration by the next congress.—T. Aubrey Byrne, in American Industries.

Wonders of Annexation.

This is already the greatest country the sun ever shone upon. But what will be when Claus Spreckles annexes Hawaii to us; when Goldwin Smith has pulled down the commercial and political barriers between us and Canada, and when the American syndicate now in control of San Domingo's finances have hatched that miserable bankrupt island onto our then united kingdom? What great blessings will flow from the possession of these islands and countries and the increased commerce due to unrestricted trade with them? For if all are a part of this United States the benefits of free trade will be undisputed. The most rock-ribbed professor in the McKinley school of economics does not advocate protective tariff walls between our states, and certainly there are more natural reasons for such a wall between New York and Virginia than between New York and Canada—that is, of course, if Canada were also a part of this country.

Now, two tariff walls are necessary between each of these countries to keep them mutually prosperous. But let a few politicians and rich speculators put one name over all and like magic everything is reversed; trade will then be wholesome and enrich each and all of the before separate nations. It will then be perfectly proper for a merchant of a manufacturer in New York to sell a farmer in Canada and take his produce in exchange. A wonderful world this, with its common sense ways of solving perplexing questions!

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Selections Which Reflect Credit on Democracy's Choice.

Judge Gresham was a member of the cabinet of President Arthur, and there was the respect of the country. Appointed to the bench, he has there maintained the reputation gained in the cabinet. He has been a presidential possibility within the republican party for eight years, and last summer declined the presidential nomination from a party which cast over a million votes. Mr. Gresham may or may not be popular with the republican editors, but certainly he is not "unknown."

John G. Carlisle has been lieutenant governor of Kentucky, speaker of the national house of representatives and senator. In the great contest for tariff reform he was from the first the most conspicuous figure in political life. He was in two conventions a possible candidate for president, and could no doubt have been chief justice had he desired the position.

Mr. Herbert, secretary of the navy, has for years been a member of congress, and during the reconstruction of the navy has been at the head of the house committee on naval affairs. Certainly he is as well known to the country as was his predecessor four years ago.

Mr. Morton has lived in a republican state, but he has not lived in obscurity. A believer in free trade, he has preached this gospel with such effect as to make him known throughout the west, as well known certainly as Mr. Harrison's attorney general or secretary of the interior.

Mr. Bissell has been known chiefly as the partner of Mr. Cleveland, just as Mr. Miller, Mr. Harrison's partner in Indianapolis, was known. He has preferred law to public life, but he certainly has not lived in obscurity, and he is well enough known to make it reasonably certain that four years hence he will retire from office with a reputation at least equal to that earned during the past four years by the old law partner of the retiring president.

The new secretary of war is Mr. Lamont, succeeding Mr. Elkins. Mr. Lamont was for four years the secretary of the president, and retiring from office he has won a high position in commercial life, and certainly cannot be classed among the unknown.

Two members remain: Mr. Smith, secretary of the interior, and Mr. Olney, attorney general. Neither of these gentlemen has been conspicuous in national affairs, but each is a man of influence in his own state. Mr. Smith is a lawyer and the editor of an influential journal and had a following strong enough to secure the voice of Georgia for Cleveland in the national convention. Mr. Olney has twice declined judicial appointments, and brings to his office a higher professional reputation than that which Judge Miller carried to Washington four years ago.

This review shows that the new cabinet is by no means an unknown cabinet; on the contrary, compared with that of Mr. Harrison's retiring ministers, it is an extremely well-known body of men. This may be illustrated by this comparison:

1. Foster Gresham.
2. Foster Carlisle.
3. Wanamaker Bissell.
4. Noble Smith.
5. Tracy Herbert.
6. Miller Olney.
7. Rusk Morton.
8. Elkins Lamont.

But more than this is shown by this comparison: the new cabinet brings into public life a new element; it represents a younger generation of men; it is made up, not of worn-out party "backs," but of vigorous, progressive, determined men; men of conviction, whose faces are turned to the future, not to the past. The cabinet is something of a surprise to our republican friends, but it is representative of the very elements which surprised the same gentlemen at the polls last November, and it is certain that it commands the entire approval of the people who elected Mr. Cleveland president, for it gives them full assurance that the promises of the platform are to become living realities.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

REPUBLICAN ROTTENNESS.

Some of the Unhappy Transactions of the Harrison Administration.

The final performances of the Harrison administration are well calculated to wait into the public nostrils a far-well puff of the peculiar fumes which has characterized its doings from the outset. Thus, Mr. Wanamaker, in opening formally the pneumatic postal system recently completed in Philadelphia, selected as the first parcel to be sent through the tubes a Bible wrapped in the American flag, and put upon it the unctuous label: "The first use of the first pneumatic postal tube in the United States is to send through it a copy of the Holy Scriptures—the greatest message ever given to the world. Covering the Bible is the American flag—the emblem of freedom of sixty-five millions of happy people." Probably this is the last appearance in our national official life of this most unpleasant combination of piety, politics and bargain-counter literature—at least, let us hope it is.

Nothing like it was ever seen before in this or any other country. While his postmaster general was rounding out his official term in this fitting manner, President Harrison was improving the shining hour at Washington in distributing as favors among his friends such public offices as he could get hold of before his successor came in. In order that his private secretary might not be left without a job after March 4, he appointed him a paymaster in the regular army, thereby committing an act of gross injustice to members of the army in line of promotion—being "just in time" with this as with his Chilean and Hawaiian messages, for there is a bill pending in congress forbidding such appointments. After doing this he heard of two editorial friends of his in Iowa who were intending to get married and wished to make formal tours as bridal trips, but could not af-

ford to do so at their own expense. Finding two consuls at his disposal, he gave each of them one, said: "Bless you my children!" and the two couples will sail away presently at the public expense. The fact that the new consuls will not reach their posts before April 1, and consequently only get there in time to return, was not considered in the matter. Public office will no longer be a public trust at Washington, and goodness knows it may be many a year before a Harrison gets a whack at the office again. Let us make our hay while the sun shines, and wave the American flag vigorously while doing so.—N. Y. Post.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The Treasury After Four Years of Republican Misrule.

The republican organs that pretend to have discerned a weakening of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to secure a reform of the tariff probably do not deceive themselves. They certainly will not deceive the country. The man who risked defeat for an otherwise sure reelection to the presidency by forcing the issue of tariff reform because he believed it to be right, and who has adhered steadfastly to that issue ever since, is not at all likely to weaken in its support now that he has been sustained by the people and put in power to carry out his policy.

To the sneering inquiry whether Mr. Cleveland now thinks that "it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory," the reply is: "Yes, but, thanks to republican profligacy and misrule, the condition is different and more perilous."

When Mr. Cleveland spoke in 1887 the condition was this: A surplus of \$60,000,000 in the treasury and an annual revenue of \$100,000,000 in excess of the needs of the government; a strong gold reserve; a silver coinage which the business of the country absorbed without serious consequences, and a war tariff after twenty-five years of peace.

To-day, after four more years of republican rule, the condition is this: An exhausted treasury; a revenue insufficient to meet the expenses of the government; the free gold reduced to \$6,000,000, three-fourths of which has been loaned by the banks; a compulsory silver purchase and paper inflation which have driven gold out of the country and impaired public confidence, and a worse than war tariff that has been twice condemned by the country.—N. Y. World.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

President Harrison's system of making appointments and promotions in the army is another thing that cannot be too speedily dispensed with.—N. Y. World.

Mr. Cleveland struck a happy medium as to the age qualification in his cabinet. The members are neither too old for action nor too young for wise counsel.—Kansas City Star.

The republicans have certainly on the average had hard luck with the new states they admitted with the expectation of making permanent their rule in the senate.—Denver Sun.

Much as they would like to do it, the republican senators cannot overrule the action of the people of the country in placing the democratic party in sole control of the government.—Sioux City Tribune.

The demand of the republican press to know who Hoke Smith is, is not becoming to a party which has elevated to cabinet positions so many unheard-of men, and whose efforts proved that they were nobodies.—St. Paul Globe.

When Harrison goes out he will not leave enough money in the treasury to pay pensions for a single quarter. He has done his best to leave the democrats a deficiency, accruing within a few weeks after he gets out.—St. Louis Republic.

The democrats are going to control the senate. Yet it was to prevent such a possibility that the new states were admitted—only three or four years ago. The millstones have done some fine grinding during the last two or three years. Indeed, ever since "reconstruction" days.—Hartford Times.

The republican papers are pointing to the fact that a number of the great trusts have exploded as an indication of the greatness of the republican policy. The next thing they will be charging that the trusts were gotten up by the democratic party as a means of knocking the republican party out of power.—St. Paul Globe.

Nothing so strikingly measures the force of the political revolution we have just passed through as this overturn of the senate. The republicans two years ago counted on holding that body for ten years, no matter what happened to their popular majorities in the congressional and presidential fields.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

President Harrison has appointed Myron M. Parker to be a member of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia. Myron M. Parker is a man who was removed from office by President Grant because of his connection with the Star-Route swindling. President Harrison is more fortunate in his appointments when he chooses democrats.—N. Y. World.

Mr. Cleveland is pursuing steadily his policy of establishing from the first a business administration upon which, in all its parts, he and the country can depend. Senator Carlisle loses all that is attractive in his political career to accept the most arduous duties of government for the next four years. His department must bear the heaviest part of the tariff and financial policy and these two matters far outrank all others in gravity and difficulty. Mr. Bissell's name is criticized only in New York state, and no other reason is assigned except that he may be beyond the cajoleries of the machine. Since the democratic party has been impatient for the day to arrive when the New York machine would have less to do with national politics, this criticism is a fine recommendation of Mr. Bissell. So far Mr. Cleveland has not made a mistake.—Kansas City Times.

PAT'S MISTAKE.

He Thought the Hand Organ Was a Sort of Gambling Institution.

Once upon a time many years ago, at least so runs the legend, an Irishman with the scent of the Emerald Isle still clinging to him, while wandering about the streets of New York, met an Italian who was industriously endeavoring to grind music from a dilapidated hand organ.

On the top of the organ was a receptacle for money. A coin having been dropped into this receptacle, a toy monkey would dance forth from an ingeniously contrived hiding place, seize the money and disappear.

Pat watched this performance for several minutes, and finally came to the conclusion that the Italian was conducting some sort of a gambling game. Being of a sporting disposition, and having a surplus of silver in his pocket, he resolved to make the venture.

Advancing toward the smirking son of Italy, he dropped a five-cent piece into the slot. Immediately the monkey made a dash, and Pat and his money were parted forever.

Another nickel, another, and still another followed the first into the hand organ. Then, much to the delight of Garibaldi, Pat doubled his original venture and a dime was captured by the nimble monkey.

By this time the Irishman's blood was up, and he was willing to play the limit. From a dime he doubled to a quarter, then to a half, and finally to a dollar without having won a bet.

In the meantime, the Italian began to doubt Pat's sanity. No man, he thought, who was in his right mind would throw away money in so reckless a manner. And, when the dollar had rattled down into his strong box he stopped the organ and began jabbering away in a lingo that was new to the man who confronted him.

Pat, not understanding a word that was being said to him, concluded that the keeper wanted to close the game without giving him an opportunity to play even.

"Shure, an' ye don't do that!" he cried, excitedly. "Kape a-tur-in, ye beast. I will win a bet directly."

It was no use, however. The Italian drew a green baize over his instrument and hurried away from the man he thought a lunatic. Pat forever afterward firmly believed that had the "farrier" kept turning he would soon have recouped himself for his losses.—N. Y. Sun.

"No, Maude, dear, Joan, of Arc, was not Noah's wife."—Philadelphia Record.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.	
CATTLE—Best heaves	3.30 @ 4.45
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	64 @ 65
No. 2 hard	68 @ 69
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24.00 @ 25
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22.00 @ 23
RYE—No. 2	20.00 @ 21
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1.75 @ 2.10
Fancy	1.90 @ 2.05
HAY—Choice timothy	9.00 @ 9.50
Fancy prairie	7.00 @ 8.50
BRAN	64 @ 65
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25 @ 26
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice	18 @ 19
POULTRY	85 @ 1.10

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Natives and shipping	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Good to choice	5.25 @ 6.25
SHEEP—Pair to choice	4.00 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Choice	3.00 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	64 @ 65
No. 2 hard	68 @ 69
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
OATS—No. 2 mixed	22 @ 23
RYE—No. 2	20 @ 21
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 30
LARD—Western steam	12 @ 13
PORK	19 @ 21

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3.75 @ 5.50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6.50 @ 8.15
SHEEP—Pair to choice	4.50 @ 6.40
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3.20 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 @ 75
CORN—No. 2	29 @ 30
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE	31 @ 32
BUTTER—Creamery	31 @ 32
LARD	13 @ 14
PORK	18 @ 19

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3.50 @ 5.20
HOGS—Good to choice	4.50 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78 1/2 @ 80
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	23 @ 24
BUTTER—Creamery	29 @ 31
PORK—Mess	19 1/2 @ 21

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

What to do with Milk Pails! Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for you—quicker, more economical. "The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—The Dairy World, Chicago. Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

The Virtue of Promptitude

Is in nothing more forcibly shown than in the escape from disease of those who heed its warnings. Foresight is wisely practiced by persons who, observing that their kidneys want activity, impart to them a healthful impulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By so doing they avoid Bright's disease and other destructive renal maladies. Chills and fever, indigestion, constipation, liver trouble, rheumatism should be nipped in the bud by the Bitters.

SOME of the most valuable lessons seldom reach those who need them most. The man who does it seldom has a chance to reflect on the folly of trying to throw out dynamite.—Philadelphia Times.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an uplifting remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00."

A FRANKIE VAN DEN DENNIT—So he's a critic, eh? Been disappointed in love, has he? Van Arnt—No; in his cook.—Vogue.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles. "Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"I FEEL better about lickin' this postage stamp," said the boy who had been sent to mail a letter. "It's nearer my size."—Washington Star.

ONE dose of Beecham's Pills relieves sick headache in 20 minutes. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

It causes confusion to call comets "celestial tramps," and to talk of their striking the earth. Tramps never work, and therefore can't strike.—Philadelphia Times.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Corehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"WHERE have you been, Tommy?" "Out in the stable giving my coat drawing lessons. I taught him how to draw a wagon."

NOTHING hurts us like disinterested kindness, when we know that we do not deserve it.—Rum's Hour.

It's an open question which is the more objectionable, a boisterous girl or a girl-crooked boy.—Danville Breeze.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I had catarrh and had there were great sores in my nose, one piece was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Try a little of Ely's Cream Balm and you will work. C. S. McMillan, Sibley, Mo.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 25 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 57 Warren St., New York.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

FOR ALL BRONCHITIS, CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND EYES.

It is the most effective remedy for all these ailments, and is sold by all druggists.

German Syrup

FOR ALL BRONCHITIS, CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND EYES.

It is the most effective remedy for all these ailments, and is sold by all druggists.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

It is the most effective remedy for all ailments, and is sold by all druggists.

Pearline

FOR ALL BRONCHITIS, CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND EYES.

It is the most effective remedy for all ailments, and is sold by all druggists.

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS,

and is tired, will find a special help in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Something else that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

PRETTIEST BOOK FREE EVER PUBLISHED. Cheap as air, by post and by mail. One Cent a Page. Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue Free. Write for it. 1,000,000 extra. Send for it. It's the best thing you ever saw.

Garfield Tea

Cures Constipation, Restores Complacence, Relieves Headache, and Cures Sick Headache.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful."

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure."

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

MANUFACTURED BY F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O. Testimonials sent free. Sold by Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

Our 50-Cent Introductory Offers:

At these rates selections of kinds most to be desired, but they will be of the best and all named. Our object in offering this cheap is to introduce our goods and secure your future orders. Please tell your neighbors about it.

- Set U—2 Beautiful Palms, 2 sorts strong plants, 50c.
- Set V—10 Pockets Choice Vegetable Seeds, 50c.
- Set W—10 Pockets Choice Flower Seeds, 50c.
- Set X—10 Elegant Ever Blooming Roses, 10 sorts, 50c.
- Set Y—8 Grand large flowered Geraniums, 10c.
- Set Z—5 Beautiful Roses, and choice Geraniums, 50c.
- Set AA—10 Lovely Carnations, 10 sorts, 50c.
- Set AB—6 Gorgeous Begonias, 6 sorts, 50c.
- Set AC—10 Giant Flowered Caryantheum, 10 sorts, 50c.
- Set AD—20 Choice new Gladioli, large flowering bulbs, 50c.
- Set AE—6 Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, 6 sorts, 50c.
- Set AF—4 Splendid Showy Dahlias, 4 sorts, 50c.
- Set AG—10 Choice Fruits, 2 each Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries and Strawberries, 50c.
- Set AH—6 Choice Grape Vines, 2 each, 50c.
- Set AI—15 Choice Strawberry Plants in choice sorts, 50c.

Any 3 Sets for \$1.25, or 5 Sets for \$2.00. Sent by mail postpaid by express. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Order these Sets by the letters. Send now from this advertisement, as letters introductory sets and do not appear in catalogue. Write for our valuable Catalogue, 16 pages, hundreds of illustrations. All things New, Rare or Valuable, free to intended purchasers. We grow our own plants for the choicest.

250,000 Roses yearly; many other things as large as Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, etc. 39th YEAR. 500 ACRES. 28 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box A, Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

J. A. BROKEN NAIL

IS UNHAPPY AND WONT BE DRIVEN.

HOME NAILS

ARE CHEERFUL AND SHARP AND THE DIFFERENT SIZES ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO ALL THE USES OF THE HOME.

Two Companions—Used in all homes. Home Tacks. Home Nails. Sold by all dealers.

FAT REDUCERS

From 15 to 25 lbs. in a month. Harmless. An invigorating tonic. Being physicians, we bring thousands of cured. Send in stamps for O. W. WINTER, M. D., 1001 Dept. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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

A. N. K.—D. 1438

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Sketch of the President's Official Family.

Those Who Will Have Charge of Affairs Under the New Administration—Most of Them Self-Made Men.

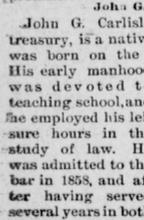
The following sketch of the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet will be found quite interesting:

Walter Q. Gresham.
Walter Quintin Gresham is one of the best known of our public men, for his career has been a conspicuous one in the army, on the bench, in the cabinets of two presidents and on the bench again. He was born in an old-fashioned farm house near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind., on the 17th of March, 1833. He is of English descent, although his family has been American for several generations. His father, William Gresham, was sheriff of the county and was shot and killed while endeavoring to arrest a well known desperado. The future statesman was but two years old at the time, the youngest but one of five children. His boyhood was one of hardship and sometimes of privation. He followed the plow by day and studied by night. All he learned was obtained through hard work and self-denial. His mother managed the farm and kept the family together. She still lives on the old place and every year her son pays her as long a visit as his public duties will permit. The early education of Walter was obtained under many difficulties. When 16 years of age he had an opportunity to attend Corydon seminary. He obtained a clerkship in the county auditor's office, by means of which he was enabled to pay his board and tuition. After three years spent at the school and at Bloomington university, young Gresham returned to Corydon to study law, paying his expenses by working in the county clerk's office by times. When 22 years of age he was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the war he was captain of the Spencer rifles, but enlisted as a private. He served with distinction at Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, and was wounded severely before Atlanta. He was successively promoted to the rank of major-general, and on being mustered out of the service in 1865 resumed his law practice at New Albany. He declined several offices during Gen. Grant's administration, but in 1869 became United States district judge for Indiana. President Arthur made him postmaster-general to succeed Timothy O. Howe, deceased, and subsequently gave him the portfolio of the treasury. Toward the end of his term President Arthur appointed him a judge of the United States circuit court. In that capacity he became well known to the citizens of Chicago, among whom he has resided for several years. Judge Gresham has a wife, a son and a daughter. The son is now engaged in the practice of law, and his future is bright with promise.



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

John G. Carlisle.
John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, is a native of Kentucky and was born on the 5th of October, 1835. His early manhood was devoted to teaching school, and he employed his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and after having served several years in both branches of the legislature was chosen lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1871, in which capacity he served four years. He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress, and in May, 1890, was chosen United States senator to succeed the late Senator James S. Beck. He was a presidential elector in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and was a delegate to all of the democratic national conventions during that period. Previous to his resignation of the senatorship he was a member of the committees on finance, territories, Indian depredations, woman suffrage and relations with Canada. He was recognized as one of the leaders on the democratic side in both house and senate and his opinions on all questions of national concern were always sought and carried great weight. His abilities have been recognized by men of all parties. His wife is one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in Washington society, and his son, who has been chosen his private secretary, is a young man of exceptional ability.



JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Wilson S. Bissell.
Wilson S. Bissell, postmaster-general, has for many years been one of the foremost lawyers of Buffalo, N. Y., and is a lifelong democrat. He was born at New London, in December, 1847, and is therefore a comparatively young man. He received his education at Yale, where he was graduated with honors in 1869, and at once began the study of law in the office of Lansing, Cleveland & Folsom at Buffalo, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of which the president was a member. He took but little part in politics, although always a consistent and earnest democrat, until Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the office of governor of New York. In that campaign he did efficient work for his partner and friend, and during the campaigns that have succeeded he was the same enthusiastic supporter of "the man of destiny." So-called Mr. Bissell is a genial and com-



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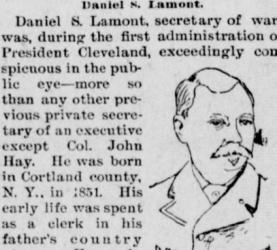


HILARY A. HERBERT.

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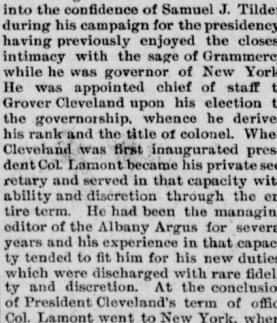
J. Sterling Morton.
J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1832. His father, Julius Dewitt Morton, was a native of St. Albans, Vt. Removing with his parents to Michigan at an early age, Mr. Morton attended the public schools and subsequently the state university at Ann Arbor, and finally at Union college, New York, then under the charge of E. Nott, from whom he received his diploma in 1854. Prior to this time he had shown strong predilections toward journalism, being a frequent contributor to the Detroit Free Press and to other papers of reputation. October 30, 1854, he was married to Caroline Ione French, of Detroit. On the same day, accompanied by his wife, he started for Nebraska. Arriving at Bellevue early in November, he remained there for some months and then moved to Nebraska City, where he made a contract with the town site company, becoming owner of five town shares and several lots in the town site. He received the sum of \$50 a month for editing the Nebraska City News. This he held for about a year, resigning the position in 1857 and doing editorial work at intervals until 1877. In 1855 he was elected to the territorial legislature; was again a candidate in 1856, but was defeated by eighteen votes in consequence of his opposition to chartering "wild cat" banks. He was reinstated as a member in 1857 and took an active part in the adjournment of the legislature to Florence. He succeeded Thomas B. Cuming as secretary of the territory in the spring of 1858 and became acting governor within a few months by the resignation of Gov. Richardson. He was succeeded in his position by A. S. Paddock in 1861. In the fall of 1860 he was nominated by the democrats as a delegate to congress and defeated his opponent being Samuel G. Dally. Mr. Morton took no active part in politics until the spring of 1866, when he received the gubernatorial nomination, contesting with David Butler the honor of being the first governor of Nebraska. In consequence of the irregularities in Rock Bluffs precinct, Cass county, by which about 160 votes were thrown out, Butler was declared elected. Without a caucus being held Morton received the entire strength of his party for United States senator. The vote for senator stood 28 to 21 in favor of T. W. Tipton. Mr. Morton was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris exposition and was one of the commissioners at the Philadelphia exposition. He has been a prominent member and president of the state board of agriculture and horticulture.

Daniel S. Lamont.
Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, was, during the first administration of President Cleveland, exceedingly conspicuous in the public eye—more so than any other private secretary of an executive except Col. John Hay. He was born in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1851. His early life was spent as a clerk in his father's country store. He early turned his attention to politics, and found in that direction a congenial pursuit. Through his own efforts he acquired an academic education. Before attaining his majority he was selected as a delegate to the state democratic convention, and held his own with many politicians of age and experience. Even after that time he figured more or less prominently in such assemblages. He was a deputy clerk in his native county, and was chosen a member of the assembly in 1870, 1871 and 1875. From 1875 until 1883 he was secretary of the democratic state committee, and performed valuable work for the party. This position brought him into intimate personal contact with the leading politicians of the state, and his experience and advice were often of great benefit. He was taken into the confidence of Samuel J. Tilden during his campaign for the presidency, having previously enjoyed the closest intimacy with the sage of Grammercy while he was governor of New York. He was appointed chief of staff to Grover Cleveland upon his election to the governorship, whence he derived his rank and the title of colonel. When Cleveland was first inaugurated president Col. Lamont became his private secretary and served in that capacity with ability and discretion through the entire term. He had been the managing editor of the Albany Argus for several years and his experience in that capacity tended to fit him for his new duties, which were discharged with rare fidelity and discretion. At the conclusion of President Cleveland's term of office Col. Lamont went to New York, where he became president of a street railway company. He is genial and approachable, but always discreet and diplomatic, and his counsel was frequently of great value to President Cleveland.



DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Richard Olney.
Richard Olney, attorney-general, graduated from Brown university in 1856 and Harvard law school two years later. Twice he has been offered a Massachusetts justiceship but declined, having the last offer from Gov. Russell. A few years ago he was the democratic candidate for attorney-general in Massachusetts. His name was mentioned to President Cleveland when the chief justiceship was offered by Mr. Fuller became vacant. He has a large law practice and is considered one of the ablest lawyers of his state.



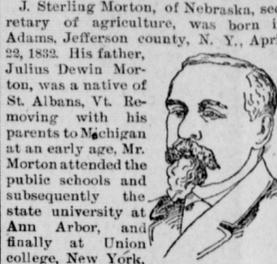
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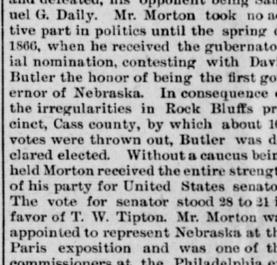
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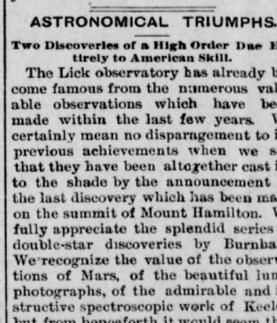
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CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House.

The senate rushed business on the 27th. The person bill, involving an expenditure of \$107,000,000, was passed without any debate of consequence. The committee reported on the sundry civil and the agricultural bills. Senator Platt gave notice that he would offer a supplementary amendment looking to the opening of the Cherokee strip. Tributes were paid to the late Senator Kenna, and the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Pool (Ark.) moved the suspension of the rules. The motion was agreed to and the Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed with some warmth, but were not concurred in and the bill was sent to the conference. The senate amendments to the car couplet bill were agreed to by 184 to 88 and the anti-cholesterol bill was debated for a time. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were non-concurred in and a conference appointed.

Business was pushed in the senate on the 28th. Appropriation bills were rapidly considered and conference reports presented. Committees were busy and everything moved with clock-like precision. The determination to pass all important appropriation bills before the session closed. In the house all obstruction to legislation ceased and the business of the body proceeded harmoniously. Conference reports and differences on appropriation bills were speedily adjusted and there was a general disposition to close up the work before final adjournment.

In the senate on March 1 the post office appropriation bill was discussed to some extent, but not completed. A debate took place over the report of the conference committee on the sundry civil bill. The senate, however, recessed for the Sherman bond amendment. The McGarrahan bill was considered for a time and after a brief executive session the senate resumed work on the appropriation bills and soon adjourned. When the house met Mr. Hatcher moved to suspend the rules and to bring in the senate amendments to the anti-cholesterol bill. This led to a spirited discussion, but a vote was finally reached and the bill was defeated by 173 to 123—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was the only notable feature of the session of the house.

The senate on the 2d completed the post office appropriation bill. This was followed by the Indian appropriation bill. This latter contained an amendment reported from the committee on appropriations appropriating \$8,000,000 for the land in question. The McGarrahan bill was considered for a time and after a brief executive session the senate resumed work on the appropriation bills and soon adjourned. When the house met Mr. Hatcher moved to suspend the rules and to bring in the senate amendments to the anti-cholesterol bill. This led to a spirited discussion, but a vote was finally reached and the bill was defeated by 173 to 123—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was the only notable feature of the session of the house.

The senate on the 3d passed the legislative appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference reports on the post office bill, the agricultural bill and the naval appropriation bill. The Indian appropriation bill with the Cherokee strip opening amendment also passed early in the evening. At 1:15 a. m. the McGarrahan bill passed. The senate also completed all the urgent business before it. The house was in considerable confusion. The day session was adjourned at 12 o'clock in the morning, although the committee had agreed upon the measure. The house was still in session at an early hour Saturday morning with a fair prospect of agreeing to report conference reports.

The senate met at 10:30 on the 4th (after being in session all night) in continuation of the session of the day before, but only to prepare for the inauguration ceremonies and the meeting of the new senate. Complimentary resolutions to Vice-President Morton and Mr. Manderson, president pro tem, were adopted, and at noon Mr. Morton declared the senate adjourned and turned the gavel over to Vice-President Stevenson, who took the oath of office and called the new senate to order, when the inaugural ceremonies proceeded. At 7 o'clock a. m. the McGarrahan bill was reported on the Indian bill (including the Cherokee strip opening amendment) and soon agreed to all other appropriation bills. As the hour of noon approached Mr. Reed (Maine) offered resolutions of thanks to Speaker Crisp, which were adopted. Several private bills then passed and the speaker declared the house adjourned sine die.

By Proxy.
An elderly man of sedate and side-whiskered appearance sat down with great grace on the sidewalk near the corner of State and Madison yesterday afternoon to the serious damage of an irreproachable suit of black and a shiny silk hat. As he rose slowly to his feet, picked up his demoralized hat, and looked about him, his face purple with wrath, his lips firmly compressed, the veins in his neck swollen, his features working as if in an epileptic fit, and his fingers opening and closing as though moved by an uncontrollable impulse to clutch something or somebody, a young man who was hurrying along slipped and fell at the same place on the sidewalk where the gray-haired and sedate old party had come to grief.

"Blind-bled-bled tipperly old soul-hole covers to stagnation and back again!" he vociferated, picking himself up. "Young man," exclaimed the elderly victim, grasping him fervently by the hand, "I thank you! You have saved my life!"—Chicago Tribune.

An Apparent Impossibility.
Josh Grayneck (in the city)—What in the name of wonder is that thing, mister?
Sandy McPherson (an itinerant musician)—A bag-pipe, mon.
Josh—Great Tunkett! How do you smoke the blamed thing?—National Tribune.

Infant Prodigies.
Tom's Wife—My baby's only a year old, and it can say "a, b, c."
Jack's Wife—Why, my baby has got much farther on in the alphabet than that. It can say "ol"—Truth.

A LIVE PRINCESS.

The Princess Kaiulani Arrives in New York—She Issues a Brief Address to the American People.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Princess Kaiulani, niece of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, is here. She arrived on the steamer Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool February 22. With her are Theophilus Davies and Mrs. Davies, who are the English guardians of the princess; Miss Davies and Miss Whartoff, companions to the princess.

E. C. McFarland, ex-minister of finance to the dethroned queen, and Dr. Mott Smith, the present Hawaiian minister to this country, went down to the bay on the revenue cutter Chandler to meet the young princess. They boarded the ship immediately after she left the health officers' boarding station. There was quite an army of curiosity seekers on the pier to get a glimpse at the princess. A suite of rooms had been engaged for the party at the Brevoort house and they were driven there immediately after coming off the steamship.

The princess is 18 years old. She is a tall, beautiful young woman of sweet face and slender figure. She has the soft brown eyes and dark complexion that mark the Hawaiian beauty. She has come to the United States, she said, more for the purpose of learning and observing for herself the nature of the people who had been asked to take control of her country than to make formal petition for her crown.

"That," she said, "is rightfully mine, and if the Americans are the noble minded people I have learned to regard them, they will not be a party to the outrage by which I have lost my birthright."

In regard to her views on the various aspects which the Hawaiian government is likely to assume, Princess Kaiulani referred to her guardian, Mr. Davies, who had prepared a statement both on his own and her behalf. The statement of Princess Kaiulani is as follows:

To the American People:
Untidied I stand upon your shores to-day where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own kingdom. I come unattended, except by the loving hearts that have come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me and leave me to find out a car from the rumors of the air, that they would leave me without a home, or a name, or a nation.

Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the gospel, they made us a nation, and we learned to love and trust America. To-day three of the sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who sent them? Who gave them authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold.

To-day I, a poor weak girl, with not one of my people near me and all these Hawaiian statesmen against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear the wail in my heart and it gives me strength and courage and I am strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right; strong in the strength of 70,000,000 of people, who, in this free land, will hear my cry and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine.

Mr. Davies' statement was very long and covered in detail the question of succession and all the matters connected with the change of government. He was delighted to learn that the question of the annexation of Hawaii had taken a turn in the senate and that practically it was laid over for the consideration of the next administration.

"We do not mean to get a hearing with President Cleveland in any official capacity," said he, "but simply as private individuals. What his decision is will scarcely be affected by our visit. The princess felt that in face of the threatened annexation of Hawaii by the United States she ought to come here where she could learn directly what was the true sentiment of the people."

STOCK ITEMS.

All things considered sheep are among the safest and best stocks to handle. Too much manure should not be allowed to accumulate in the sheep quarters as the gases from it are very unhealthy. A small flock of sheep fits in nicely with the economy of the small farm, and does more for the fertility than anything else. Many of the diseases of pigs are contagious so that it is a good practice the first time a pig is observed to be sick to separate it from the rest of the flock.

Oats, rye, wheat, middlings, bran and oil meal are preferable to corn as a feed for growing pigs. There are foods that will equal corn, however, for fattening. The best stock will not be long in degenerating if not properly fed and cared for, and the farmer that purchases good blood and then neglects it is wasteful. Feeding, in the management of sheep, is as important as with any other class of stock. No matter how good the breed, they will gradually degenerate unless good care is given.

Gain the affection of your horses and you have taken the most important step to procure their best services. Some men never speak kindly to a horse, and so never have a kind horse. Carefully fattened animals marketed as soon as they reach the point where further feeding would entail a loss, are nearly always profitable to the feeder, and the better the quality the greater the profit. Barnyards where the mud is ankle deep are not fit for animals to stand in any more than to lie down in. Even when the mud is covered with straw so as to be clean, if the straw is soaked full of water it is cold, and very cold, too. For the sun does not warm it. Animals are not comfortable with their feet wet, and cold any more than they would be.

Blinders which prevent horses from seeing distinctly have probably caused more runaways than most drivers would care to acknowledge, and it has remained for a German inventor to treat the matter on homeopathic principles and make like cure like. He has added a line that instantly closes the blinders in front so that fractious animals cannot see at all. A horse in a tired state is more safely fed on hay until rest has been allowed for from half an hour to two hours; for all they will be likely to consume of this more easily digested fodder will not so readily overtax the stomach. When much depression has resulted from fatigue, a pail of thin gruel will soon revive the animal, on account of being readily absorbed and getting into the blood, and being nutritious in character as well.

FARM NOTES.

With trees that have a slim, straight stem it is quite an advantage to have the well staked from the start. Red clover and orchard grass make a good mixture to sow together for hay, as they ripen at the same time. With plenty of well rotted manure it is comparatively an easy matter to make the garden sufficiently rich. Wood ashes are a valuable application to soil deficient in potash and hastens the decomposition of coarse manures. The seeds of cherry, peach and other stone fruits should be planted as soon as the soil will work in good condition. With all garden crops it is best to use plenty of seed and then after the plants come up thin out as may be necessary. Beans boiled until soft, and mixed with potatoes make a splendid food for poultry of all kinds. They are highly nutritious. After the chickens are one-third or one-half grown, coarse and bulky food may be mixed with their grain to an advantage. When the comb of a fowl is large and full of blood it is a good indication that it is in good health. When the comb is of a purplish red it is an indication of disease. Geese do not attain their full growth and breeding qualities under three years. Hence, it is nearly always best to sell the young geese and keep the older ones for breeders. Two essentials are necessary for a good hotbed. One is uniform heat and the other a good drainage. Plenty of manure packed in the bed evenly is necessary to maintain a good, even temperature. Coarse, fresh manure from the horse stables is always best. For laying hens feed in the morning a good, liberal breakfast of soft, warm mash of corn and oats ground together, wheat middlings, animal meal or beef scraps and boiled potatoes, mangels or carrots. Have good ventilation in the hen houses, keep out drafts and damp air and provide a good dust box. The chestnut grows naturally amid grass, weeds and brambles, but that does not prove that it will not respond to good culture. It might pay to plant large numbers of native chestnut trees on some of our waste lands, and allow them to take care of themselves, but it would probably pay better to give them some cultivation.

For potatoes the cultivation must be thorough; keep clean and have the soil in a good tilth. These are the essentials in growing a good crop. The number of cultivations necessary can be determined only by the season, the growth made and the condition of the soil. In nearly all cases level cultivation will give the best results.

Notes.
One decided advantage with ducks over chickens is that they thrive best when left in large numbers. When turkeys or ducks are to be fattened rapidly it is important to confine them in tolerable close quarters. Although with good care the ducks will begin laying early in the winter, it is not best to have them hatch until early in the spring. Seeding stock is considered longer lived than any other and the greater the part of the grafted tree which comes from the seed, the greater the vitality.

Denver, Col., March 2.—Alexander McKenzie, the youthful stage robber recently convicted of two mail coach robberies, one near Pagosa Springs and the other near Crede, in September last, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment in the house of correction at Detroit at hard labor. He is but 22 years of age.

Thinks It Far Reaching.
LONDON, March 2.—Felix Volkshovskoy, the nihilist, and Stepniak, in an interview with a reporter last evening spoke at length concerning the extradition treaty between Russia and the United States. Mr. Volkshovskoy stated that although the nihilist clause in the treaty purports to be directed against persons who had tried to kill members of the imperial family it in fact would be far more comprehensive. The Russian authorities would use it as a drag net for catching all persons in America whose declarations or acts were distasteful to the Russian government.

Infant Prodigies.
Tom's Wife—My baby's only a year old, and it can say "a, b, c."
Jack's Wife—Why, my baby has got much farther on in the alphabet than that. It can say "ol"—Truth.