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 Purceil 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, Mc-Alester & 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 Hiscock 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.

VIGE 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. VILLE PRESIDENT STEVENSON was ac-

corded 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.

Tut whisky trust investigation has been concluded.

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

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 fire-

men were injured. A PORTION of the line of the Crescent Pipe Co., near Johnstown, Pa., was de-

stroged by an incendiary fire the other night. TYPOGRAPHICAL union No. 6, of New York; has appointed a committee to

visit President-elect Cleveland and protest against the appointment of C. W. Edwards, of Wilmington, Del., as publie 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 col-

lided 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 direct-

ors 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 eash 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.

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

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. | out the world's fair appropriation.

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 ambitions Pacific coastward.

ALL of the Vandalia 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. CARTER 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 indorsed 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

THE jury in the Johnson-App 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 pershed in the severe weather.

THE SOUTH. THE Laporte (Tex.) Land Co. is in

trouble over an attachment. AT Bamesville, S. C., while a colored voman 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 mes-

senger 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. BURGLARS 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, Kv. A BROKEN rail caused a disastrous wreck on the Iron Mountain, near early successes 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 pea 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. THE M., K. & T. has been completed to Houston, Tex.

THE Arkansas legislature has knocked

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 steerers, has been located tn Buenos Ayres, where he is living on the fat of

KING GEORGE TUBO, of the Fouga 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 Hey-

wood 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 or dered 70,000 small caliber rifles and 35,-

000,000 cartridges from the Lowe Small Arms Manufacturing Co., of Berlin. MME. GREVY, widow of Jules Grevy, formerly president of France, died on

PRINCESS KAIULANA, 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 lithographing, for \$1,-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 colony 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. known as "Boss Shepherd," of Washthe state of Chihuahua, Mexico.

THE French chamber of deputies overwhelmingly in favor of declaring testants, Anthony and Mitchell. 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 dis astrous 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 TREACY, the deposed pries of Speedsboro, N. J., refused to allow Father Leahy, his successor, to read the letter of appointment. Treacy openly defies Mgr. 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 Mon signor Satolli a residence in Washington as a present in honor of the pope's episcopal jubilee. THE roll of the Fifty-third congres

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 Cour d'Alene miners. A REVOLUTION has broken out in Hon duras which may involve all the Cen tral American republics in war.

On the death of Alibin Said, sultar 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 THE republican senate caucus has decided that no investigation of Martin's subordinate lodges for confirmation. 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 clew 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 atten-tion. Officers compelled the confection-ers to take out saloon licenses.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Congressional Apportionment. The congressional apportionment bill introduced in the house by Mr. Cubbison, (rep.) of Wyandotte county, di-

vided 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, Douglass, Miami, Franklin, Anderson and Linn.

Third district—The counties of Allen, Bour-ton, 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.

Wallace Seventh district-The counties of McPher son, 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, Kearney, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Stanton and Mor-

ton.

Eighth district—The counties of Butler,
Cowley. Chautauqua, Elk, Harvey, Harper,
Sedgwick 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 with-

out doing any damage. James McPherson, a wealthy farmeresiding near Wichita, was gored the death by a vicious bull the other day.

While men were lately removing a pile of manure in an alley at Wichita They need the money to run their govthey dug up part of a human skeleton with portions of clothing still covering After an illness of only three days

Samuel Houck, 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. Fow-

ler, 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. ington, is reported to have made a rich strike of gold and silver in his mines in and had been published in the official state paper. March 1 was pay-day in the state M. house at Topeka and every officer and

Boissey that newspapers be held re- employe in the building received his or sponsible for financial advertisements her money except Railroad Commispublished by them. The vote was sioners Hall and Vincent and their conurgency, standing 335 for the motion to 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. Lewelling. 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

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. G.; 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 1885, 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 1885, and has been

exceeded but three times on our record." At a recent meeting of delegates of 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

On the 25th the new populist railroad commissioners, headed by Secretary of road 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, extended to him this afternoon. It ex-Gov. Anthony and Commissioner tions adopted by the executive council, dent Cleveland said he would consider declaring the old commissioners' offices the matter and announce his decision vacant and demanding possession of the rooms and furniture. refused to give possession, declaring the executive council had no right to remove him. The courts will have to decide this case also.

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. ernment. 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 borow 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

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 Cher- adjourned. okees know they cannot keep them off and that this government dare not do it and that, law or no law, acceptance or rate bill and finally passed it by a vote of 25 to 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."

forward the information to Washington. The bill provides that if the Cherand it is possible that without any formal ratification or acceptance will be able to return a formal answer by April 1. After that the interior desites and county seats, so that all possible push and energy would not ring 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

Representative Harvey has worked 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"

"I again renew my advice to the people" "I again renew my advice to the people amped about the strip to rent land in Kansas for this season to support themselves and their families on until next spring. It is their wiser course, and, in fact, their only course. No one the various organizations of railway in fact, their only course. No one employes, held at Wichita, plans were 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.

Cour d'Ale e Misers Freed. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- In an epinion delivered by Justice Blatchford State Osborne, marched into the rail- ed that the indictment against them be

> WASHINGTON, March 7. - President came from the world's fair commission-

in a day or two. Troops For the Strip. GUTHRIE, Ok., March 7.-Two troops of cavalry passed through here to-day bound for the Cherokee strip from Fort for passage. Reno, and more are to follow.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceed-

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings at Topeka.

The senate had a hot debate on the 28th over resolutions offered by Mr. 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 the populists entitled to organize that body and that they did so by organizing the Dunsmore house: that the supreme court, in a partisan decision, upheld the Douglass house, and while recognizing the right of the supreme court to interpret laws passed, yet the supreme court to interpret laws passed, yet there is no appeal from such unwarranted decis-ion, except to the people, therefore the senate will temporarily submit and send all messages and bills to the Douglass house and do all in its power to redeem pledges made to the people and let the blame for such failure rest where it 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 went on the record. Mr. Seaton offered 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 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. Douglass offered a set of resolutions setting forth what measures were 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 creates 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

WHEN the senate met on March 1 many bills were received from the house and were imme-diately taken up and passed. A special com-mittee reported in favor of removing the capital mittee reported in favor of removing the capital to Kanapolis. The senate held an executive 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 t6 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 Douglass which declared it necessary to pass certain measures, viz., a law providing for the election of 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 complete revision of the general statutes of the state: a law making needed amendments to the statutes law making needed amendments to the statutes relating to assessment and taxation; a law for the preservation of the purity of the ballot: a the preservation of the purity of the ballot: a law regulating 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 buncomb. It was adopted. The woman suffrage resolution was adopted by a large majority. All of the appropriation and other bills were read and referred and the house see how they feel. I've received a bushel of letters from there, and they other bills were read and referred and the house

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 way pecuniarily interested in any railway, shall be eligible to the office of commissioner. It is not to be foretold just how soon The senate passed the house world's fair bill, making an appropriation of \$60,000 for the Kansas exhibit at Chicago by a vote of 30 to 3. The the Cherokees will formally accept and senate also adopted the concurrent resolution to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the kees accept the \$295,000 or any part of it, being the cash payment, that this action shall be held an acceptance, afternoon session a number of appropriation bills were passed....In the house appropriation bills were considered in committee of the whole the deal may be closed up that way. Peel, Mansur and the rest, however, from all their letters and advices the world's fair bill was received 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 senand the Cherokees now here, also state that the tribal council will at once take the matter under consideration and the matter under consideration and the sended by a vote of 102 to 7. The uniform text book bill was debated for two hours and finally passed. finally passed. Mr. Dunsmore offered a con-current resolution for final adjournment Satur-day at 4 o'clock, which was defeated by 58 to 56, partment would be busy two full the populists voting solidly for it. At the evenmonths, platting, laying out town ing 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 senate on the 3d passed the senate free mit 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 inated from its provisions, and a determined bate was long and heated, but the bill was final

ly 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

chair.

rushed through. In the senate on the 4th Senator King's substitute to Senator Baker's resolution appointion delivered by Justice Blatchford for Chief Justice Fuller in the case of George A. Pettibone and other striking Court d'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.

stitute to Senator Baker's resolution appointing a committee to investigate the charges made against Gov. Lewelling, Fred J. Close and James F. Legate, by the Topeka Capital 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 regues here. 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. Cleveland's first official invitation was and each district into three divisions, each di vision 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 Greene being absent. The secretary of state handed Mr. Mitchell the resolution of railroad commissioners on November next. The house spent nearly the entire after-neon in the discussion of the weekly payment of wages bill. The bill was passed as it came from the senate with one amendment, which excludes from its provisions corporations engaged in agriculture. The house field a session at night and in committee of the whole

TRAPPING A TIGER.

How the Feat Is Performed in the Malay

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 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 drink-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 mere 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 dusk, 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 pineap ple 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 Fairlies, in Century.

SEDENTARY OCCUPATIONS.

Their Wholesome Tendency Should Be Off-

set 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. e 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 cecupations or professions which call for long hours at the desk, or at other sedentary work, produce victims of disease sooner than these 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 foot-ball, 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 fally appreciate the spirit in which were tendered."-Indianapolis

9

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 having in charge the general Indian oill in which is found the Cherokee strip bill as rider, brought in a report late last night. The bill relates to the Cherokee strip, Pawnee and Tonkawa reservations. The sum of \$8,595,736, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Chero-kee 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, 1886, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his mprovements, 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 prineipal chief of the Cherokee nation, for that pur-pose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee nation, and upon such payment such improve-ments shall become the property of the Chero-kee nation; provided, that the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of \$250,000; 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 :595,736 is to be immediately available and payable, the remaining sum of \$8,900,000, or so much thereof as it required to carry out the provisions of the agreement as amended, is to be payable in five equal annual installments, commencing March 4, 1894, and ending on March 4, 1898.

Deferred payments are to bear interest of 4 per centum per annum, to be paid annually, and per centum per annum, to be paid annually, and the amount required for the payment of interest is appropriated. It is provided, further, that of the amount hereby appropriated a sufficient amount to pay the Delawares and Shawnees their pro rata share in the proceeds of the out-let shall remain in the treasury of the United States until the status of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians shall be determined by and Shawnee Indians shall be determined by the courts of the United States, before which their suits are now pending, and a sufficient amount shall also be retained in the treasury to pay the freedmen, who are citizens of the Cherokee nation, or their legal heirs and representatives, such sums as may be determined by the courts of the United States to be due them. Nor shall anything in the bill be held to abridge

or deny said freedman any rights to which they may be entitled under existing laws or treaties. The acceptance by the Cherokee nation In-dians of any of the money appropriated shall be considered and taken, and shall operate as a ratification by the Cherokee nation of Indians of said agreement, as it is hereby proposed to be amended, and as a full and complete relinquishment and extinguishment of all their title, claim and interest in and to said lands: but such relinquishment and extinguishment shall not inure to the benefit of any railroad company nor vest in any railroad company any right, title or interest in any of said lands; provided said railroad shall be released from any further payment of compensation to said Cherokee na-tion, as required by law, for running said railroad across said outlet. And said lands, except the portion to be allloted, as provided in said agreement, shall upon the payment of the sum of \$595,736, herein appropriated to be immediately paid, become and be taken to be and treated as a part of the public domain. But in any opening of the same to settlement, sections any opening of the same to settlement, sections 16 and 36 in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, shall be, and are reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of such lauds, finder such conditions and regulations as may

Provided, that if the legislative council of the Cherokee nation shall deem it more advantageous to their people they may issue a loan for principal and interes of the deferred payment, pledging said amounts of interest and principal

be hereafter enacted by congress.

to secure payment of such debts.
Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 2) and 29 all in township numbered 29 North, of range numbered 2, east of the Indian meridian, the same being lands reserved by executive order dated July 12, 1834, for use of and in connection with the Chilocco Indian industrial school in the Indian territory, shall not be subject to public settlement, but shall, until the further action of congress, continue to be reserved for the purposes for which they were set apart in the said executive order. And the president of the United States, in any order or proclamation which he shall make for the opening of the lands for settlement may make such other reservation of lands for public purposes as he

may deem wise and desirable.

The president of the United States is authorized at any time within six months after the approval of the act and the acceptance of the same by the Cherokee nation, as therein pro-vided, by proclamation to open to settlement any or all of the lands not alloted or reserved in the manner provided in section 13 of the act of congress approved March 2, 1889, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the In-dian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ended June 3), 1891, and for other purposes," and is also subject to the provisions of the act of congress approved May 2, 1890, entitled "an act to provide a temporary covernentitled "an act to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian territory and for other purposes," also subject to the second proviso of section 17, the whole of section 18, of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "an act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian depart-ment and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 13, 1892, and for other purposes." except as to so much of said acts and sections as may conflict with the provisions of the new act.

CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT. Each settler on the lands to be opened to settiement as aforesaid. shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so to be taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$2.50 per acre for any land east of \$7.5 degrees west longitude, the sum of \$1.50 per acre between 971/2 and 981/2 degrees west longitude and the sum of \$1 per acre for any land west of 18, degrees west longitude, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of inal payment therefor at the rate of 4 per centum

per annum.

No person shall be permitted to occupy or to enter upon any of the lands herein referred to, except in the manner prescribed by the procla-mation of the president opening the same to settlement, and any person otherwise occupy-ing or entering upon said lands shall forfeit all right to acquire any of said lands.

The secretary of the interior shall, under the direction of the president, prescribe rules and

direction of the president, prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the act, for the occupation and settlement of lands, to be incorporated in the proclamation of the president, which shall be issued at least twenty days before the time fixed for the opening of

The allotments provided for in the fifth section of said agreement shall be made without delay by the persons entitled thereto, and shall be confirmed by the secretary of the interior before the date when said lands shall be open to settlement, and the allotments so made shall e published by the secretary of the interior

be published by the secretary of the interior for the protection of proposed settlers.

And a sum equal to \$1.40 per acre for the lands so allotted shall be deducted from the full amount of the deferred payments hereby appropriated for provided, that D. W. Bushyhead, having made valuable and permanent improvements prior to November 1, 1891, on the lands ceded by the said agreement he shall be authorized to select a quarter section of the land ceded thereby, whether reserved or otherwise, prior to the pening of said lands to therwise, prior to the opening of said lands to ettlement but he shall be required to pay for such section at the same rate per acre as the John Newell, of the Lake Sother settlers, into the treasury of the United will soon retire as president.

states in such manner as the secretary of the

Interior shall direct
The president of the United States may establish in his discretion one or more land offices to be located upon the lands to be opened, or at some convenient place or places in the adjoining organized territory of Oklahoma, and to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint registers and receivers thereof.

The sum of \$5,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the services of the appraisers to be appointed as aforesaid, at a rate not exceeding \$10 a day for the time actually employed by each ap praiser, and their reasonable expenses, and to enable the commissioner of Indian affairs, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, to effect the removal of intruders required by the first paragraph of article 2 of said agreement

The sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the commissioner of Indian affairs, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to employ such expert person or persons to properly render a complete account to the Cherokee nation of moneys due said nation, as required in the fourth subdivision of article 2 of said The sum of (3),6)), or so much thereof as may

be necessary, is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available to pay the Tonkawa tribe of Indians in the territory of Okiahoma for all their right title, cleim and interest of every kind and character, in and to four townships of land, containing 91,7839-100 acres, more or less, ceded, conveyed and relin-quished to the United States by article I of an agreement concluded on the 21st day of October, 1891, between David H. Jerome, Alfred Wilson and Warren G. Sayer, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and said Tonkawa tribe of the 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 5 per cent. per annum, which interest sha be applied as provided in said agreement, and said agreements is hereby accepted, ratified and

The sum of \$80,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any mone; in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, formerly part of the Indian territory, for all their right, ti-tle, 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 said Pawnee tribe of Indians, by article 1 of an agreement concluded on the 23d day o November, 1892, between David H. Jerome Alfred Wilson and Warren G. Sayer, duly ap-pointed 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 sixteen, second session Fifty-second congress, to be paid and applied in the manner provided in article 4 of said agreement. And the further sum of \$5,000, or so much there of as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to pay the expense of making the allotments as pro vided for in said agreement, including the pay and expenses of necessary special agents hereby authorized to be appointed by the president for the purpose of making such allotments, and to pay the expense of necessary approach to the company of the expense of necessary approach. essary resurveys therefor. Said agreement i hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed. And the residue of the proceeds of the surplus lands mentioned in said agreement shall be placed to the credit of said tribe in the treasury of the United States and shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, said interest to be paid and distributed to said tribe, as provided

said article 4. The lands acquired by the agreements speci fied are declared to be a part of the public do main. Sections 16 and 36 in each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved from settlement for the use and benefit of public schools, as provided in section it relating to lands acquired from the Cherokee nation of Indians. And the lands so acquired by the agreements specified in the two preced-ing sections not so reserved shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the president, at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations provided in section 19, relating to the opening of the lands acquired from the Cherokee nation of Indians. And each settler on the lands to be opened as aforesaid shall before receiv patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addidition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$2.50 per acre, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land, from the date of entry to the date of final payment, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

Before any of the lands are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to divide the same into counties, which shall contain as near as possible and not

less than 500 square miles in each county.

In establishing said county line the secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act: Provided, That range 1 west and ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east, in township 20, shall be attached to and become a part of Payne county.

At the first election of county officers the peo ple of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: provided, further, that as soon as the county lines are designated by the secre tary, he shall reserve not to exceed one-hall section of land in each county, to be treated for county purpose, to be entered under sections 2,387 and 2,388 of the revised statutes. And all reservations for county seats shall be specified in any order or proclamation which the presi-dent shall make for the opening of the lands to settlement.

The consent of the United States is hereby given to the allotments of land in severalty not exceeding 160 acres to any one individual within the limits of the country occupied by the Cherokees. Creeks. Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles: and upon such allotments the in-

dividuals to whom the same may be alloted shall be deemed to be in all respects citizens of the United States.

And the sum of 25,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay for the survey of any such lands as may be allotted by any of said tribes of Indians to its allotted by any of said tribes of Indians to individual members of said tribes, and upon the allotment of lands held by said tribes respect-ively, the reversionary interest of the United States therein shall be relinquished and shall

The president shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee nation, the Choctaw nation, the Chickasaw nation, the Muskog (or Creek) nation, and Seminole nation, for the purpose of the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within that terri tory now held by any and all of such na-tions or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by the allotment or division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other methods as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjust ment, upon the basis of justice and equity.

Drowned in a . Underground River RUTHERFORD, Tenn., March 4. - Michael Magona was digging a well on J. Q. Forshea's place yesterday when at the depth of sixty feet the bottom fell out and he plunged headlong into an underground river and was drowned. Later the body was found in the Abion river four miles away.

John Newell, of the Lake Shore road,

(This department aims to give everybody's deas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Bullalo N. Y. (alo, N. Y.)

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 vides 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 treas-

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 Matties 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. 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 exert some influence upon those people in Washington who are clamoring for the adoption in this state of the very

The mortgage tax law, so called, was tal tends to discourage both its accumu enacted in 1882, for the purpose of lation and investment, and by driving reaching money then being invested in it out of the country districts decreases enterprises tending to develop the re- the value of land. You know very well sources of the state. By reason of com- that it is the personal property (in the petition the rates of interest were then gradually falling, and the immigration of farmers was increasing. The new law singled out mortgages as a special it expecting too much to hope that object of taxation, classed them as real estate and provided a cumbrous system

of collection of the various rates. The result was mevitable-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 circulaat a standstill; they are not only too evident and object lessons of the effects of the system meet us on every hand.

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 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 12,957 firms and individuals engaged in business, suffered only 196 failures. In the same year Oregon, with but 7,871 places of business, suffered 215 failures. In this state the liabilities were only \$992,300; in Oregon they were \$1,615,100.

best to let well enough alone.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT. SOUND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

A Leading Canadian Paper Endorses and Explains Tax Reforms

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 econ-NO SPY SYSTEM! NO LISTING these principles enbodied 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 axwhich is as sensational as a plumber's iom of which is contravened or and as picturesque as a snipe's. It pro- 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 devisor for the government this province, of which he is 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 ad-

Familiar Objection to Tax Reform Rcfuted.

mirable was Mr. Hall's array of evi-

dence against the policy of taxing per-

onal property which, wherever tried,

has proved worse than a mere failure as

a means of raising revenue economical-

ly, inasmuch as it has invariably given

rise to general fraud and perjury .-

Daily Witness, Montreal, Can.

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 mil-lionaires 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 mortgageridden 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 thing if you earn the money to buy trouble to look into the assessment red it with. The Ladies' Home Jourturns from each county in this state, you would have seen that the farmers own less than one-fifth of the value of suggestion is sufficient to make peothe entire real estate and therefore pay | ple take it; why not do this sugless than one-fifth of the state taxes. A further fact could also have been will tell you how to make money for found; that there are forty-five coun- both of us. ties in the state, including all the purely agricultural districts, which do not pay a dollar of state taxes, as they reeive back in school money more than Merchants are borrowers, not lenders their levy for state purposes. Of course they pay local and county taxes, but it is doubtful whether of these the farm-

er'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 mortgagee were taxed he would has taken that action. This ought to 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 law which Oregon passed to her loss had saved some capital had loaned it to and sorrow. The report is as follows: an owner of real estate. Taxing capiform of machinery, implements, cattle, horses, etc.), which is used upon farm lands, which gives them their value. Is

> tity of those things. Very truly yours, NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASS'N, Per Bolton Hall.

some day the farmers may be wise

enough to see the folly of fining by tax-

ation the man who increases the quan-

County Papers Favor Local Option in Taxation.

A satisfactory solution of the prob-

lem of taxation is promised by a bill in the assembly which affords local option tion of money has been blockaded. It in the settlement of controversies as to is not necessary to point out special single land tax and real estate and perbranches of enterprise now remaining sonal 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 greatly increased burden of the smaller 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 There is a homely saying that it is bring progress to a halt. They will not cure themselves.



Mr. Elmore Y. Shelt Of Akron, Ind.

Cancer on the Face

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 Sarsapa-

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

rilla. While taking the first bottle I could see a marked change and the third bottle almost or 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 can eat anything and digest it all right, sleep well at night and in fact feel like a new man." ELMORE Y. SHELT, Akron, Ind.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.



Pet Ideas

You have pet ideas; so have everybody; there is something you want; something you need; something which will give you pleasure in having; you cannot spare the money; earn it; you can afford to buy any-NAL everybody wants; a lady-like gesting for us? Write us, and we

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO PHILADELPHIA

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY, PRICE 250

Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medi-

cal profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk-easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of SSS. to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY,

RADE S S S MARK

I was troubled from childbood with an agrayated case of Tetter, and three bottles of cured me per manetly.

WALLACE MANN.

Mannalle, i. T. SSS

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ree. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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 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 hight—to bed at night— Your shadow-mate is there!

Then he will call the shadows all Into your room to leap.
And such a pack! they make it 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

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 embarcadere soon after four o'clock.

I found that Lacluse rather regretted having introduced me to Cavaroc as an

"It is like sailing under false colors," he said. "If Cavaroc 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

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 Vitrae?" 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

This suggested an idea. "There is no need to wait," I re marked, quietly. "If you like, I will take charge of the boat, and, with this boy's help, run her alongside the Jem-

mapes in half an hour." "How do you know where she is?" "From the description Capt. Cavaroc gave us last night. There she is-a two-decker, the farthest but on oute 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.

The wind being off the land and freshening, and the Fee a good sea boat, my first idea was to give the Jemmapes to sea. But, as they were four-not and, now and then, the crest of a wave counting the boy-all armed, and I was as it broke over the bows. All my 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

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

'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 Fee 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'

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 Jammapes' 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 longboat, step the mast and get her fairly under way would be an affair of ten or fifteen minutes. Night was coming on, the wind s'ill freshening, the sea getting rougher every minute. In these circumstances the long-boat was not likely to chase me long; her erew would have to think about getting back-no easy task against a strong head-windand after sundown they would be just as likely to fall in with an English cruiser as to overhaul me. Capt. Cavaroc 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' request to sent a boat after me. And then what I had anticipated happened. For awhile 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

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 sou'east by east, veered to nor'east 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 were not swamped during the night he would perish of cold before morning.

I had not much fear of being swamped. The Fee was a splendid little sea boat, quite capable of living through the gale. The fear was that



I SAW LIGHTS.

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 the go-by and carry my passengers off of the lug sail, the black heaving water, 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 icespray, and the hand that held the tiller became occasionally so benumbed that my will, the days passed not unpleaswhen I wanted to change it I had to loosen it with the other, the frozen fingers being unable to relax their

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 other the vessels exchanged signals. 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

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. "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

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 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 maybe fall 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 shoved her sou'west 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 searce to be much of a bugbear-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 yearten months after my departure from Boulogne.

It was a bitter disappointment. I the East Indiaman would not count; approve of what has been done. my father and mother would hear of my 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 Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine. carried passengers. Among them were two pretty, engaging young women-Minnie Cartwright and Dora Kilbridewith 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 recipocated 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 parti, no harm was done. They knew how to

Another passenger was Dr. Joyce, a missionary, who had spent the greater 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 guage of their lives, the other because it was the language of poetry and the French of the east. The offer was obtained permission to join in the lessons, partly pour passer le temps, part-

ly because I liked the company. Then one of the mates played the fiddle, and one of the passengers the clarionet; on dark nights we had theatricals below, and, when it was moonlight, dances on deck; and so, despite the fact that I was voyaging against antly. All the same it was a slow voy-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 | contains the least azure. The largest 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 rubies are to banish sadness, to 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 and carnage, as well as boldness pathetic parting with the many friends | and bravery. A change in its color an-

whom I had made on the Mercia.

"A narrow shave, that, master," said | 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 Strathelyde 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 "The devil you are! I congratulate my buck and in my ability to take care of myself.

The people of the Admiralty, where I lost no time in reporting myself, less cannot find you a change of clothes. 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 Ara-

"Well, it is the same thing, I sup-

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

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 constitushould miss my promotion; my time on | tion; it is only necessary that it should

The purchases of Louisiana and escape, but not of my rescue, and mourn | Alaska, and the many instances of exme as dead; and nearly a year must ecutive 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

Dropped Her Last Nickel.

The conductors occasionally suffer pecuniary loss through the absentmindedness 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 portmonnaie. She placed the coin between her teeth to await the collectake care of themselves, those young tion of fares. When she had ridden about two blocks the conductor reached her seat. As she was about to remove the coin from between her teeth she part of his life in India and translated 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 because it would be the everyday lan- 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 gratefully accepted, and I asked and car fare. The conductor had already rung up her fare and was of cours obliged to make up the deficiency in his accounts.-Brooklyn Eagle.

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 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 repress luxury, and to drive away annoying thoughts. At the same time it symbolizes cruelty, anger nounces a calamity, but when the trouguns. She had no swivels aft, and as I rope and helped us over the bulwarks. Minnie and Dora let me kiss them. ble is over it regains its primitive luster.

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 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 quaratine and immigraion, 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 or non-action of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a setrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the national supply bills, fo they amount to about as much as in the Fiftyfirst congress, laws on the statute books pre-venting 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 conditon 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 publie building bill passed the house, and it was only by putting a number of them on the sundry civil appropriation bill that any authorizaons whatever for public buildings were se

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate ef-forts 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 de-bate, was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the speaker, but was afterward fillbustered 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 refus ing by a decisive vote to consider it and the bouse killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote, so as to give its friends the parliamen tary 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 hous adopted a policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail largely for political reasons, and partly for the reason that, in view of the political com-plexion of the senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through the senate, while 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 35 per cent. ad valorem. Under the McKinley bil 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 follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woolen manufactures, free cotton bagging ma-chinery, free binding twine, free silver lead ores where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of lead in any proportion, free tin plate, terns plate and taggers' tin, and the limitation to 410 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 susto the amendments put on the bill by the sen ate, the opponents of the measure maneuvering so as to prevent Mr. Hatch making effective his majority in favor of the measure and forcing him at the last moment to try suspension o 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

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 sun dry acts of a special nature of minor impor

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 cholers, and an immi-gration 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 arbitraion. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian slands. The opening of the Cherokee outle was provided for in the Indian bill under clause appropriating \$3,295,000 for its purchas Indians, (295,00) to be paid in cash \$8,000,000 in five equal annual installments Approximately 425 house and 2 5 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 666 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of congress. A majority measures were of interest only to in or localities, being for the relief of citizens, for

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 in the neighborhood of 265 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 in-creased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the president, viz., to refer the McGarrahan claim to the court of claims (a second McGarra nan bill failing of action in the house): to amend

the bridging of streams, for the District of Columbia, for rights of way, etc. An unusual

the court of appeals act and in relation to marshals in the United States court in Ala-This last bill became a law by passage over the veto. Senator Hoar stating that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its pro

The president subjected three bills to "pocket" veto, and two other bills failed or en-grossment in time for presentation to him. All

rere of comparatively small importance The pension and census offices, the whisky trust, Panama canal and Paeffic Mail compan-ies, the Watson-Cobb cherges, the Pinkerton system and Homestead troubles and the Mave rick 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 Inman line steamships; to pen sion survivors of the Black Hawk and Semi-nole Indian wars; to increase the pensions of veterans of the Mexican war; the immediate nsion bill: the eight hour bill for adjustment o counts 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 inter-state commerce act so as to meet the Gresham-Counsel man decisions and correct other defects in Astor libraries.

it: to amend the law in reference to bins 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 comparation length of the comparation lands to the Chevening. pletion of allotment of lands to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; to make the secretary of agri-culture eligible to the presidential succession; to authorize the establishment of a branch na-tional bank on the world's fair grounds: to create the California mining debris commissio the poor suiters' bill: to repeal the life saving projectile law so far as concerns vessels navigating lakes, bays or sounds exclusively; to enable the Centennial board of finance to wind up to the content in the con its affairs to increase the pay of privates in the hospital corps: to permit enlisted men to be examined for promotion to second lieutenancy; 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 in-corporate the American university at Washing-ton: 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 treesure to obtain design 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 Vandalia, pre sented by the king of Samoa; for the perman-ent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies; to authorize the con struction 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 raft towing on the great lakes; to amend the general land grant forfeiture act of the last con gress so that persons entitled to purchase for-feited lands under that act may have four years from the date of its passage: to provide for the punishment of offenses on the high seas: mak-ing important amendments in the present laws, permitting suits to be brought in the district courts and court of claims against the United States: free land patents within six years from the date on which right of action accrued: for the trial in the court of claims of charges of fraud alleged against the "Weil and La Abra Mexican" awards: establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel.

it: to amend the law in reference to bills of

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 of the numerous force of senatorial employes. As there is no lack of candidates for the highly desirable places within the disposition of the majority of the senate, in both the com-mittee 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 at the close of the war. He was a personal friend of Sherman, Sheridan and Grant and at the time of his death was vicepresident of the society of the Army of the Tennessee.

NEWS NOTES.

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

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 re-

cent 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

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

The bill passed by Congress providing for the opening of the Chorokee outlet, also provides for the appoint-ment of three Commissioners by the resident to carry out its provisions. It is thought that Kansas can secure one of these Commissioners, and the friends of Hon. J. G. Johnson, of Pea-body, including his brother members of the State Central Committee generally, are united in recommending him for one of the Commissioners. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of high standing and one who is well qualified for the position — Topeka Press.

And we most heartily recommend

him for the appointment.

The roof of "The MacKaye Spectatorium," of Chicago, is an immense affair of steel which weighs 2,200,000 pounds. To place this roof in posi-tion required a derrick, of the travel-ing variety, and of more strength than any previously used for such a purpose. This derrick is an immense af fair in itself. From the base to the top pulley its altitude is 130 feet, and its weight, including the guy-ropes and cables, is 70 tons. The raising of this derrick attracted considerable attention among the mechanical engineers, and four times was an attempt made and failure the result. The fifth derrick is now in position.

We can see no need for hurry in preparing letters of recommendation for appointment under Cleveland.
There is plenty of time yet. A year from now will find many offices still filled with Republicans. This is a big government and to change all or near-

advice: "Don't forget the editor when you have a news item. If your wife whips you let us know, and we'll set you right before the public. If you TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION have company tell us-if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your house and wants

as possible. There are finger-boards now all along before the untried road

to guide President Cleveland. While it is clearly apparent that his administration will be a personal one. while it is evident that he will be something more than a partisan President, we think it is equally apparent the stalwart element, and all other workers in the Democratic party. will have a place in his regard.

We are pleased to note that there is a disposition on the part of Demo-crats generally to stand by President Cleveland. The Democratic executive can have no motive, in starting in his second term, but the good of the country and the Democratic party.

Let Democrats wait patiently. The tree must be judged by its fruits.—
Daily Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL
COMMITTEE MEETING.
The Democratic County Central
Committee, of Chase county, Kansas, met at the Courant office, in Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, Saturday aftwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, March 4th, 1893, the members present being J. R. Blackshere, Chair man; W. E. Timmons, Secretary, and J. R. Holmes, S. E. Yeoman, E. P. Allen, J. L. Cochran, M. R. Dinan, B. F. Talkington, C. S. Ford, A. L. Morrison, G. T. Myers, Robert Matti, W. C. Handy, and P. J. Heeg by proxy, the same being two thirds of the committee.

THE PRINTER'S HIAWATHA.

Should you ask us why this dunning?
Why all these complaints and murmurs?
Murmurs loud about delinquents,
Who have read the paper weekly.
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read the church affairs and prospects,
Read the news both home and foreign,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask why all this dunning?

From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper-maker. From the lannlord, from the devil, From the man who taxes letters With the stamp of Uncle Samuel—Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;—From them all there comes a message, Message kind but firmly spoken: "Please to pay the bill you owe me."

Sad it is to bear the message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the nickels all have vanished;
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the faithful matler,
Gone to pay old Uncle SamuelUncle Sam the rowdies call himGone to pay for beef and Bridget,
Gone to pay the faithful parson.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of anxious labor,
Due despite of patient waiting,
Due despite of constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us? Would you drive a spectre from us? Would you taste a pleasant slumber? Would you have a quiet conscience? Would you read a baper paid for? Send us money! Send us money!

Would you lift a burden from us?

A HANDSOME OFFER!

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED HOME AND WOMAN'S PUBLICATION OFFERED FREE TO OUR SUPSCRIBERS.

filled with Republicans. This is a big government and to change all or nearly all of its officials within a few months is an impossibility. We have not yet asked for a single indorsement—Barney Sheridan.

The same here; but we're going after 'em in the "immediate soonness."

Those fellows, however, who commenced with the dawn of the following day after election, and have been whooping it up ever since, securing certificates of character and vouchers of party loyalty will, many of them at least, grow exceedingly weary waiting for the plums to fall into their outstretched paws.—J. B. Fugate.

The editor of the Jackson (Minn.) Republican gives the following good advice: "Don't forget the editor when

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL -- READ OUR CREAT OFFER CIVEN BELOW.

ster, arrives at your house and wants food and raiment, buy a quarter's worth of cigars and come around, and if you are a cash subscriber we will furnish a name for him or her as circumstances warrant. If you have a social gathering of a few friends, bring around a big cake, six or seven pies and a ham—not necessarily to eat but as a guarantee of good faith. You needn't bother to invite us as it may be too cold for our ward robe. We mention these things because we want the news."

STAND BY CLEVELAND,
Mr. Cleveland is the first President of the United States who has had the benefit of four years' experience, combined with four years of retirement to study previous mistakes.

It is evident that he is starting out now with a sincere desire to remedy every blunder made in the past, and to make as strong an administration as possible. There are finger-boards now all along before the untried road.

Appointments. We are pleased to announce that we have

Appointments.

WHAT THE LECISLATURE AND ONE CENTSTAMP WILL DO DAILY

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new governor of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he cails about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in the coming legislature, which promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting in history; do youwish to receive bright, accurate, prompt unbiased news, from the cap ital of Kansas?.

Then send us one dollar in paper, postal or express order, or stamps, and receive the "Topeka Daily STATE JOURNAL" from date until April 1st. This will give you all the legislative reports and the interesting

events before and after the session. For two dollars more or for three dollars in all the Journal will be sent rostpaid from date to January 1st, 1894.

The STATE JOURNAL is an eight page daily, independent Republican in politics, and prints all the news in readable entertaining style. It is a tamily newspaper too, clean in all its news and anvertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice

A LIBERAL OFFER.

EVERY ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS
CAN NOW HAVE THAT POPULAR
FARMERS' PAPER -- "THE
PRAIRIE FARMER"-A WELCOME WEEKLY VISITOR FOR

We are pleased to announce that we have again made arrangements with the publishers of The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, Illinois, whereby we can offer that popular farmers' paper, in connection with our own. The regular price of the COURANT is \$150 a year. The regular price of The Prairie Farmer is \$1.00 a year. We will send both papers one year—52 numbers each—for \$2.10. This offer is made to each of our subscribers who will pay all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance; and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The Prairie Farmer is the recognized leader of the agricultural press. It is issued weekly, filled with interesting and practical matter, and is now read in more than 50,000 homes. Its departments—Agricultural, Live Stock, Horticultural, Dairy, Poultry, Apiary, Gardening, Household, Young Folks and Miscellany-contain matter in each issue from noted writers. It is a most welcome weekly visitor. We hope our readers will appreciate our efforts in securing for them this great paper, and will take advantage of our offer. Sample copies of The Prairie Farmer may be seen at this office. or the publishers will supply them, upon request.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

I dreamed that all the merchants advertised; I wonder if dreams come true? But some one whispered: "You'r not well

advised;" I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed that the motto of the town, Is: "Be generous and jew no man down, But let every one live and thrive, No matter if it takes newspapers five To keep our towns a d county alive;

I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed the printer, like other folks do,-I wonder if dreams come true?-Rode in his buggy when he wanted to ;-

I won .er if dreams come true?-That his subcribers are none in arrear, And he's laying up money year by year; That his premises are in fine repair, And, hence, he struts with an important air I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreame I he was also rolling in wealth-I wonder if dreams come true?-And was traveling for the good of his health; I wonder if dreams come true?-That his bank account was piling up,

And never more would he be in the soup; But he and his family would live in ease, And, like other people, do as they please; I wonder if dreams come true?

A \$3:00 MACAZINE FOR \$1.00

The Postmaster General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting out two copies at the price others charge for one—it is half the price of other no better magazines." This was written when the price was \$1.50, but the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at the same time.

It has long been said that it was 'the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is

better to day than ever.

Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25

cents), sent free for five two cent stamps. THE ARTHUR PUB Co.
Walnut and Sixth Sts.,
(Lock Box 913) Philadelphia, Pa,
The above Magazine and the Cour-ANT post-paid one year for \$2 25.

FOR SALE.

An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well I that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,



B. Talkington, C. S. Ford, A. L. Morrison, G. T. Myers, Robert Matti, W. C. Handy, and P. J. Heeg by proxy, the same being two thirds of the committee.

Un motion of J. L. Cochran, it was decided that this committee make and any entire ments for any offices whatever, unless the applicant for an office has the endorsement of his home County Central Committee.

On motion, the following endorsements for any offices whatever, unless the applicant for an office has the endorsement of his home County Central Committee.

On motion, the following endorsements for Federal appointments were then made:

Col. Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, for Pension Agent, at Topeka.

Hon. John A. Eaton, of Winfield, for U. S. District Attorney, for the State of Kansas.

Hon. Tully Scott, of Oberlin, for U. S. Dietric: Attorney, for the Indian Territory.

Hon Joseph Rosenthal, of Haskell county, for Consul to Bremen, Germany.

On motion, the Chairman of this committee was authorized and instructed to endorse, in the name of the Committee was authorized and instructed to endorse, in the name of the Committee, such candidate for the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the District of Kansas as he might, after inquiry, thick most statisfactory to the Policy of the

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-AND -

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Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

- - - - Kansas.

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Cottonwood Falls.



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings?

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these

words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

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Corn and Secus of Every accountion.

They do the werk more theroughtly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U.S. Courts.

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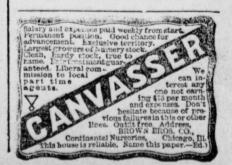
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Assessor's Meeting.

Strong City ... 4 00am 8 30 am 5 20 Evans ... 4 10 8 45 Hymer ... 4 27 9 15

WEST. Pass. Frt.

At a meeting of the township assessors of Chase County held at the County Clerk's office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 6th, 1893 the following schedule was adopted for assess HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

| 1st class, 4 years old and over | 0 |
|---|------|
| 2nd class, 4 | 0 |
| 3rd | U |
| 1 | 0 |
| " 1 " " np to 3 years 10 00-90 00 | 0 |
| Mules, 3 years and over 28 00-42 00 | 0 |
| " 1 year and up to years 8 00-30 00 | 0 |
| THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. | U |
| 4 rooms and over 180 00-260 00 | 0 |
| 4 years and over 180 00-360 00 3 145 00-270 00 2 145 00-135 00 | i) |
| 2 45 00-135 00 | 0 |
| CPARK STALLIONS. | . 22 |
| 4 years and over 30 00-90 00 3 28 00-90 00 2 18 00-54 00 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 |
| THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, REG. | |
| Dalla 9 manus als and once | 0 |
| " 1 year " " 15 00 Cows 3 years " " 15 00 1 1 " " 10 00 | 0 |
| Cows 3 years " " | 0 |
| " 1 " " " " 10 00 | 0 |
| GRADE RULLS. | |
| ### GRADE BULLS. 2 years and over | 0 |
| 1 year and over 6 00 | 0 |
| DOMPSTIC STPPUS PULL PED | |
| 8 years and over 20 00 2 years and over 15 00 1 year and oveo 10 00 | 0 |
| 2 years and over 15 00 | 0 |
| WESTERN CATTLE, FULL FED. | U |
| WESTERN CATTLE, FULL FED. | 0 |
| 3 years and over 20 00 8 years and half fed 12 00 3 years and half fed Domestic 15 00 | 0 |
| 8 years and half fed Domestic | 0 |
| STOCK CATTIE | |
| Milch cows 800 Stock cows 500 Heifers 2 years old and over 500 Ueifers 6 months old and over 300 | 0 |
| Stock cows 5 00 | 0 |
| Heifers 6 months old and over | e |
| STEERS. | |
| STEERS. 2 years and over | 0 |
| 1 year and over | ŏ |
| 6 months and up to 1 year 4 0 | 0 |
| SHERP. | |
| SHERP. 1 50-3 00 Common grade 75-1 00 | 0 |
| | • |
| Swine per 100 3 0 | 0 |
| New lumber wagon 20 00 | 0 |
| Old lumber wagon 5 0 | 0 |
| Piano, 1st class | 0 |
| Piano, 2nd class 25-50 0 | 0 |
| Organs, 1st class 50 00 | 0 |
| Gold watches, 50 per cent. | U |
| Silver watches, 50 per cent. | 0 |
| Money, Mortgages 50 per cent. Notes, Fall wheat per bushel 20 | |
| Notes, | |
| Fall wheat per bushel 20 | 0 |
| | 5 |
| Rye " " 11 | 5 |
| Corn " " 1 | 5 |
| Wool, per pound 08 | ~ |
| IMPROVEMENTS ON REAL ESTATE. | |
| Breaking per acre 750 | 2 |
| Stone fence | 0 |
| Hedge " 5-150 | |
| Board " 5-15: 10-30c | |
| | |
| 1st bottom 1st class 8 00 | |
| " 2nd class 6 00 |) |
| 2nd cluss up land | |
| Buildings 50 per cent actual value. | |
| 1. C. HARRISON, Chairman. | |
| N. Gosler, Secretary. | 1 |
| | - 1 |

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

A. BRANDLEY

M. D. LYLES.

JOSEPH GRAY,

of Cedar Township.

R. C. CAMPRELL.

| SEAL | Attest; M. K. HARMAN.

Assessors all present except Thomas Vincent

County Clerk.

W. P. Pugh has gone to Wichita. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. E. B. Johnston was at Emporia, Sat

T. C. Strickland is very sick, with la grippe. W. H. Holsinger went to Kansas

City, Sunday. Mrs. Julia Reeve is very ill with

heart trouble. John Frisby has been appointed

Street Commissioner, Miss Carrie Breese is visiting in Emporia, to day.

F. P. Cochran went to Emporia, today, on business. Prof. W. B. Brown was down to

Emporia, Saturday. J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was a

Emporia, Monday. John Henderson has moved into the

Marion Lyons house. Mrs. Jane Shaft, of Clements, is quite sick, with la grippe.

Dennis Madden was at Flerence. yesterday, on law business. Mrs. W. H. Springer, of South Fork, s ve y sick, with la grippe.

C R Simmons was down to Kansas City, last Friday and Saturday. An increase of pension has been granted Al Brandley, of Bazaar.

State Senator W. A. Morgan was ome, over Sungay, with his family. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was at am-

poria, yesterday, on cattle business. Mrs. J. H. Mayville, of Strong City. vas quite ill several days last week. Mrs. D. K. Cartter and Miss Anetta Cartter visited at Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. John B. Sanders is now convalescing from her severe attack of

Just received-A car load of North ern grown seed potatoes, at meh9w2 SMITH Bros.

The J. G. Winne place, at Safford-ville, will be farmed, this year, by the

J. G. Winters, of Strong City, was at Topeka and Osage City, last week, on business.

Ben Hines, of Strong City, has returned from his visit to his old home Early Ohio, Early Rose and Beauty

of Hebron seed potatoes, pure variety, SMITH BROS. Richard Hunter, who had been seriously ill for some time past, is again

J. Q. Hollingsworth, of Kansas City. was visiting his old home, at Strong

Born, on Thursday, March 2, 1893. to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holmes, of Clem-

ents, a daughter. Frank Holz, Keeper of the Armory, at Topeka, was visiting his relatives here, last Sunday.

During the spring term, Miss Rachel Powers, of South Fork, will be a pupil of our city schools.

Messrs. S. C. and June B. Smith are enjoying a visit from their cousin, Jay in the store of Carson & Sanders.

B. Mills, of Wamego.

Saturday, after over-ruling the

Prof. Chas. S. Fowler, of Strong City, visited his old home at Emporia, Saturday and Sunday, Residence property for sale, cheap for eash, or on easy terms. Apply at

Born, on Tuesday, February 21, creek. 1893. to Mr. and Mrs. James Lawless, The of Diamond creek, a daughter. John Perrier & Co, of Emporia,

will pay cash for butter, eggs. poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf District Court Clerk G. M. Hayden and E. W. Ellis, editor of the Reveille,

were down to Topeka, last Friday. Mrs. Clarence Rose, of Elmdale, is now convalescing from a severe spell

of sickness for the past two weeks. Born, on Monday, February 27, 1893 to Mr. and Mrs. Fritz A. Roniger, of Prairie Hill, a daughter.

Now is the time to plant your pota-Se the pure Northern grown at SMITH BROS.

Mrs. Frank Hungerford, of Eric Pa, who is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. Jacob Schimpff, 18 quite ill. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield bottom prices.

Rolly Watson, of Kansas City, ar-

The Revs. Isaac Hill, of this city.

and W. S. Richards, of Strong City. went, Tuesday, to Conference, at Cof-Wm. E. Dickson, of Arkansas City.

caller at the Courant office, Saturday postoffice, some two or three weeks ago Conductor J. H. Mayville, of Strong

City, enjoyed a visit, last week from his mother, Mrs. Sarah Mayville, of Emporia. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle has been at Em-

Miss Anna McCandless, of South ston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chesney, of South Fork, are home from their bridal trip. They were married at Olathe, on St. Valentine's day.

C. Fred Shipman and family, who have been living at Emporia for some time past, have moved back to their old home, at Elmdale.

A train of 21 cars of furniture, from Grand Rapids, Mich., passed through town. Monday, for San Francisco, Cal. Strong City Derrick.

Reinhart Franz, of Hamilton Green wood county, was in town, Sunday, visiting the family of A. Ferlet, mine nost of the Union Hotel.

Kildees have made their aprearance on the prairie, blue birds are singing, the grass is beginning to grow.

and spring is near at hand. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, was at Strong City, last week, on business, and visited his daughters, Mrs. Wit

Adare and Mrs. Geo McGovern. Nelson H. Bonewell, of Chicago, arrived in the city, to day, on a visit iam port, and has a daily capacity of to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry 40,000 pairs. Bonewell, of the Eureka House.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light ness in this city; capital stock. \$50. of the morning. For Catalogues, write 000; the Directors being W. S. Ro Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

FOR SALE. - Some very fine Partridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs. cheap. Apply at the Courant office. Miss Rida Winters and niece, Miss Mira Tuttle, were at Emporia, Tuesday, visiting Miss Maud Wait, cousin of Miss Tuttle, who is lying seriously

of Lodge No. 110, last week, at Hutch-

The Sunflower Club will close the season by a dance in Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening at which a

be present. OAK Posts.—Jerry Madden, of Bazaar, has about 5,000 oak posts to sell, at a bargain, which he is disposing of duties, to spend, Sunday, with his very rapidly; so if you want any call family. on him soon.

John Madden went to Emporia, this morning, to attend a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dennis Madden.

Mrs. Maria Patten, consort of John Patten, Sr., died at Topeka, Friday, March 3d, 1893, and was buried in the Clements Company Co Clements Cemetery, Sunday, the Rev. Tyack officiating.

Number 7. Humphreys' Specific Number Seven, cures Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. The relief is quick. the Cure perfect. Price, 25 cents; for sale by all druggists.

Tuesday and yesterday were quite cloudy days. Tuesday it sprinkled a little in the morning, and in the after noon and night there was a good rain, which was much needed.

Messrs. Isaac Silver and J. R. Critser, of Wonsevu, were in town, Tuesday and yesterday. Mr. Critser has bought a farm in Oklahoma, and will leave, this week, for Oklahoma.

Now is the time to buy your winter stoves.—Ad, in Exchange.

Don't you think this local would sound better if it said: "Now is the time to buy your refrigerators?"

When Mrs, Sheehan leaves for her old home in Illinois, which will be, for the benefit of the Church. The probably, about April 1st, Charley literary and musical program was probably, about April 1st, Charley good and was appreciated reflecting Evans, of Emporia, will take her place

Saturday, after over-ruling the mo tion for a new trial in the case of Al exander vs. Perrigo, and dismissing the disbarment case against Charles Phillips, the District Court adjourned. Alexander Compbell and family, any wise contributed to make the en-

The Presbyterian congregation, of this city, has arranged with the Rev. V. M. King, of Emporia, to supply their pulpit until Col. A. M. Flory, of Emporia, is able to resume his work if you want cash for your butter

and eggs, take them to Wm. Blosser. at the southwest part of Cottonwood Falls, at the Foxworthy house, who is also paying the highest cash price for poultry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Baker and son Clarence Kelly Baker, of Council Grove, are visiting Mrs. C. W. Shaw, of Strong City, and Mr. Baker and son gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, to day.

Those desiring photos of the Cow

boys, size 8x10, can get them at Johnson's photograph gallery, price 40 cents, or at Holmes & Gregory's. The Green, are still selling goods at rock photos are very life-like, and of really artistic finish Miss Melvina Snavely, of Elmdale

his grandmother, Mrs. L. D. Hinck ley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Cazaly, of Cedar Point, were visiting at Mr. Robert Cuthbert's, west of town, last

Miss Melvina Snavely, of Elimdale. who has been in Kansas City, visited her father, on Sunday, for a few hours, on her way to New Mexico, having been fortunate enough to get a good position there as stenographer.

More money and more business, for More money and more business, for

the amount invested, is secured to the his death, which occurred March 16, yearly advertiser who has nerve, good 1866, since which time she lived with local cnuntry weeklies, than through any other advertising. — Printer's Ink.

Will the party or parties who borjudgment and capital, by the use of

please return the same to either the postoffice or the COURANT office and oblige the owner, W. E. Timmons? R. H. Johnston, who was living in

one of the Geo. George houses, in the south part of town, has moved to the poria for several days past, because of Henry Johnson place, on Diamond the serious illness of her niece, Miss creek, and M. W. Heald has moved into the house vacated by Mr. John-

Fork, went te Emporia, Saturday, for the purpose of taking a course of music lessons.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight because of the purpose of taking a course of photographed at Johnson's gallery, and one of the pictures will be placed in the "Old Settlers'" frame at the years old, broke to wagon, weight because of the pictures For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

and one of the pictures will be placed in the 'Old Settlers' frame at the Court-house. S. A. Breese has sever al old settlers' photos, and more are promised, which will soon be placed promised, which will soon be placed

in the frame. Will J. Coleman, of Elinor, has been appointed one of the guards at the World's Fair at Chicago, and is in that city now. Until May 1st his sal ary will be \$65 per month; after that time it will be \$85; and his duties are to see that none of the exhibits in

his allotted space are molested. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, enjoyed visits, last week, from his broth ers. John and Owen, the former of whom is a prominent railroad man at Fresno, California, and on his way to the World's Fair, at Chicago, and the other of whom is a bridge car; enter on the Santa Fe railroad, with head

quarters at Emporia. The February Mirror, issued quar terly by the Wire Buckle Suspender Co. (Silvermann Bros. & Co. proprie tor), Williamsport, Pa, is before us. It is very neatly gotten up and reflects great credit on its publishers, who are the most extensive suspender makers in the world. Their plant is a Will

A "Mercantile Co-operative Com-

pany" has been chartered to do busi-

000; the Directors being W. S. Romigh, W. G. McCandless, J. H. Murdock and H. A. Daniels, of Cottonwood Falls; C. F. Nesbit, of Bazasr; P. D. Montgomery, of Cedar Point. and J. L. Thompson, of Homestead. It will be under the auspices of the Alliance; and at a meeting of the Directors, held last Saturday, the fol lowing officers were elected: Presiof Miss Tuttle, who is lying seriously ill.

His Honor, H. Weibrecht, Mayor of Strong City, attended the Grand Lodge, A. O U. W., as representative of Lodge No. 110, last week, at Hutch.

Miss Mamie Chandler and Miss Louie and Glen Patton, of South Fork, went to Topeka, last Friday number oo Emporia young folks will morning, for a short visit at the Cap ital city, and returned. Saturday afternoon, with the Hon. R. H. Chandler, who came home, from his legislative

> The fourth semi-annual district convention of the W. C. T. U. com-mences the 14th of March. Will all local superintendents of departments of work report at once to the county superintendents of same and the county superintendents report to the dis ty will thus be fairly and legally represented at the district convention

> R. A. SHIPMAN, President. Do you take the Kansas Farmer? Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder,orchardist,dairyman, gardener, poul tryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request KANSAS FARMER Co Topeka, Kas.

The entertainment given, last week by the ladies of the ... E. Church, as sisted by ladies of other Churches, and ladies who are not in affiliation with any Church, was a financial suc cess. After paying all expenses there were left in the hands of the Treasurer between forty and forty five dollars. for the benefit of the Church. The good, and was appreciated, reflecting credit upon the committee. The manner in which the "Angels of the Grass' acquitted themselves shows that they were under the tutorship of one who understood her business. The committee are unanimous in their sense of obligation to cash and all who in their liberal patronage, a vote of thanks is on record.

was, at the time of her death, 96 years, 4 months and 21 days old. Her maiden D. C. name was Strong. Her father moved his family to Oneida county, N. Y., when she was three years of age and settled on a farm on College Hill, ad joining the site of Hamilton College,

Her father remained on the same farm over 60 years, and was, at the time of his death, past 96 years old. The subject of this sketch was married, at the age of 33 years, to Joseph L. Griffing, and immediately moved, with her husband to Michigan, where they settled upon an unimproved farm, one mile north of Pontiac. West Bloomfield, seven miles from his death, which occurred March 16. her nephew, Dr. C. E. Hait, until her

parties who bor-hes basket at the She embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church prior to her marriage, but in after life was not so situ ated as to be convenient to attend that the Dead Letter office.

church. About 27 years ago she joined the M. E. Church, at Hartland, Livingston county, Mich., of which she

Agents to sell our choice and hard was a member up to the time of her death. She was aware of her approaching death, waiting and ready to go. She often talked regarding it, and gave particular directions pertaining to her dress and burial; her requests were minutely carried out.

She leaves one sister, living at West view, Ohio, born in 1800, being in good state of health at this time. Also a half sister living in Burlington, Kan. who has passed her 70th year. The great longevity of her family is truly wonderful. She had lived in the administration of every President of the Inited States.

Her remains were carried to the M. E. church, where the funeral services were held, conducted by the Rey. Isaac Hill, the pastor, from thence her body was conveyed, followed by a large circle of friends, to Cottonwood Falls Cemetery, and there buried, to await the resurrection of the just.

EVERYBODY WILL WANT A COPY.

The Topeka Capital Company will publish, at the close of the legislative ession, a pamphlet of over 100 pages, giving Major Hudson's Letters to Governor Lewelling. Also a chrono-logical history of all important events, day by day, in the House and Senate; decision in Gunn case in Supreme Court in full, revised by Judge Horton, dissenting opinion of Justice Allen in full; decision of Judge Hazen in case against State Treasurer; testimony on cross-examination of Lupfer and Ben Rich, per official court recin 1893; roster of Senate and House, subordinate officers, standing committees; all State boards appointed; offiers and members of State Historical Society, State Board of Agriculture; Republican State Central Committee, etc., etc. This will make the most useful political hand-book ever published in Kansas. Sent postage paid for 25 cents; five copies for \$1. Address, TOPEKA CAPITAL COMPANY, Topeka, Kans.

of Lodge No. 110, last week, at Hutchinson.

Register of Deeds Aaron Jones enjoyed a visit, last Saturday, from his old army comrade, L. G. Cunningham, of Ottawa county, formerly of Cedar Point.

Point.

paid in. and negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a building; and it is intended to carry all kinds of merchandise, including hard-compiled from official record. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1. Only book showing what offices are outside Civil Service Address HUGHES & KING, Lock Box 443, Washington, D. C.

EXCURSIONS

CALIFORNIA. Jack Frost stimulates. When he touches our ears, we think about ge:-

ting warm. California has the ideal winter climate-just far enough south to be unshing and frostless, and yet with a

sufficient tonic in the air. Santa Fe Route takes Jack Frost's hint, and has arranged a series of per | Belts and their Attachments are sonally conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman tourist sleep ers, furnissed with bedding, toilet ar superior to all others. Thousands eaves Kansas City every Sunday Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female norning, via Atchison Topeka and Complaints, all Nervous and Chronanta Fe and Atlantic and Pacific Diseases, by their faithful use. ines, for Los Angeles and San Fransisco, on fast express trains.

Special agents and porters in attendance, Second-class tickets honored A small charge for use of sleepers Everything neat clean aed comforta

Inquire of pearest ticket agent, or rite to G T. Nicholson, general pas sanger and ticket agent Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of older describing these excursions.

JENNESS MILLER ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR MARCH

Has several articles that will interest people who are fond of the mysterious. The thrilling story of the Caves of Karli is continued, and there is an article on hypnotism by ar expert. Besides these features is a new detarture—"Under Our Evening Lamp," and stories, sketches, poems. and special articles of absorbing inter est. Jenness Miller Illustrated Month ly is a good all around magazine. Sample copy 10 cents; each copy contains a coupon for a cut paper pattern. Price \$1.00 a year; published by Jenness Miller Co., No. 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DO YOU WANT AN OFFICE? There are 180,000 offices in the gift this office.

B Lantry, Jr., of Nickerson, spent a few days at Strong City. last week, visiting relatives and friends.

Alexander Composer at Landy any wise contributed to make the end of the new Administration, and those the Mrs. Mary Greelish place, on Dia mond creek. Mrs. Campbell is a niece of Wm. Campbell, of Diamond vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public, send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies; to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising courtesies to the public send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book vertising the U.S. Blue Book verti a register of every Government office in each State and Territory, at Washington and abroad, with salaries and The deceased, Mrs. Mabel S. Griftions and is a complete guide for office fing, was born in Connecticut, near seekers. Remit by money order or New Haven, September 17, 1796, and registered letter to J. H. Soule, 719 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington,

FOR THE FARMERS.

The Mossouri Valley Farmer is an eight page paper devoted exclusively to interests of the farm, field and a noted institution for education. It home. It gives more reading matter was built and managed by the Presbyterian Church, to which the family belonged.

The third in the west of the presbyterian Church, to which the family belonged. only Fifty Cents a year. We will fur nish The COURANT and The Missouri Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75

ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. Taft, proprietor of Taft's Asth-malene, Rochester, N. Y., will send to any of our subscribers suffering with asthma, a trial bottle of Asthmalene After living there five years they sold free, who will send him his postoffice their farm and moved to another in address. The doctor is known to be reliable and his remedy a most valu-Pontiac, where they remained 18 years.

Again sold their farm and returned to local publications and used in all parts Pontiac, living there until the time of of the U. S., Europe and Australia.

> LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March

Noah Fuller (2) John Anderson. Geo. Harrington. All the above remaining uncalled

for, March 1, 1893, will be sent to

Agents to sell our choice and hard, Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in truits and ornamentals to offer, which are con trolled only by us. We pay commis sion or salary. Write at once for

terms, and secure choice territory at once. MAY BROS.. Nurserymen.

dec1-t20 Rochester, N. Y FOR SALE

A blacksmith shop-stone building 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of had health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE. Cottonwood Falls. Kan.

STILL IN THE RINC



Around the evergreens you'll find our ad Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges. Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture. Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.

Evergreen, Wis.



COD'S CIFT,

ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express Cures Others_

Why Not You? The B. B. Bliss Electric Body

have been sured of ricles, etc., leaves Chicago and St Louis every Saturday evening and caves Kansas City every Sunday

RHEUMATISM, Peralysis, Catarib, General Debuity, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female

DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention

B.B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa D. W. MERCER

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

WANTED.—A Representative for our ramily Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public.

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchaser. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168. Another \$126.00, A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.

We give you exclusive territery, and ray large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World. 1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...
3—Tecthing; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...
5—Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colic...
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis...
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...
9—Hendaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10—Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarsenss...
14—Sait Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains...
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...
17—Piles, Billad or Bleeding...
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes...
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head 20—Whooping Cough...
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing 23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling 24—General Debility, Physical Weakness 25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.
26—Sen-Sickness, Sickness from Riding 27—Kidney Diseases...
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker.
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...
31—Painful Periods...
31—Painful Periods...
34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat...
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.
EXTRA NUMBERS:

EXTRA NUMBERS:

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York SPECIFICS

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINT MENT.

For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers. Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY,
Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

THE PILE OINTMENT.



Scientific American



STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD. RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes)
32. May be ordered through nearest druggist or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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 1885 there were at the outside not more than 25,000 men in line in the inau-



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

gural 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; of Pennsylvania and Maryland, among the middle states; of 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 Mc-Mahon 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



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 rumble 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 presiding officer. the senate wing by the bronze doors in the east front, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrange-The president went directly to the president's room and the president. and addressed the senate, saying: elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered

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-clect Steven-

Levitia and Julia: Mrs. James S. by earnest encoavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and literation in self supporting and lidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding of defended against the cupidity of designing men officer of the serior of the mont, 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 his inaugural address as follows: 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 diplomat c corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes and most of them wearing insignia and decorageneral magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the supreme court. It presence at the door was announced at 11:20. 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

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-atarms 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

representatives were announced. The speaker was escorted to a chair at the ecretary's desk and the representathem. 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. and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator Pherson, 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 cabi-net entered the chamber. Mr. Harri-enterprises in which they have no concern. It son 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 gavel of the president of the senate to the honored son of Illinois who has been chosen as

I cannot, however, take my leave of this dis tinguished body without offering my most grateful acknowledgment for the honor con ferred by the resolution just adopted declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the chair and expres 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 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 hap pily 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 of 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

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

Senators: Deeply impressed with a sense of ts responsibilities and of its dignities, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Among those in the galleries were

Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican

Madame Romero, wife of the Mexican tional 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 Morton have at a later period of our history shed luster upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to manliness and fairness.

Ship wherever found, and, unimpared by race or color, appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

A mounted battallion of exceedingly good-looking young women led the Cleveland and Stevenson club, of Montgomery county, Md.

I assume the duties of the great trust con-

Levitia and Julia: Mrs. James S. my earnest endeavor to discharge the imporidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the senate.

to the interests and welfare of those who have onored me.
I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indi-

cating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tions on their breasts. Their gold laced tendencies among our people which seem to coats, bright searfs, epaulettes and the 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 demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantiv watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood 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 as a people and our country's robust strength 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 and nature. Manifestly nothing is more vital to our su-

premacy as a nation and to the peceficent pur-poses of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the crost en-lightened statesmanship: and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toll should furnish the strongest in-centive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing frank concession that even these will not per mit us to deny 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 unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the govern-ment can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise will be deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster. Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. Meanwhile, at a quarter before 12 refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition (senate clock) the speaker and house of to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the in iquity of maintaining protection for protection's sake enjoins upon the people's servants the tives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them. lican institutions and the constant peril of ou government by the people. 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 veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calcu lation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It under-mines the self-reliance of our people and sub-When the senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the vice president-elect was announced, Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned, and the better lesle the peop otically and cheerfully support their govern-ment, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's

prompt and generous impulse to aid tho abled in their country's defense. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the economy and frugality in their personal afairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good govthat public expenditures should be by public necessity, and that this measured by the rules of strict econlimited by public should be me omy: and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institu-

One mode of the misappropriations of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compenaation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality 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 purifi-

cation of political methods. The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limit- in numbers and more imposing in military and ing production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife York, the grand marshal, carried out in the or in business should not be superseded by an en-forced concession to the demands of combina-tions that have the power to destroy; nor his management of the Columbian parade in should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually result from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies hours to march 40,000 or 50,000 me

conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoy-ment of this right follows the badge of citizen-ship wherever found, and, unimpared by race A mounted battallion of

Our relation with the Indians located within son, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson and three daughters, Misses Mary, Julia and Letitia; Mrs. M. T. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, and daughters, Misses

I assume the duties of the great trust considerate their political importance and gave vent to all their enthughters that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. The division way from the real culprit, and in our dealings with them of western political organizations.

I assume the duties of the great trust confidence, our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded their political importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, which its common sense stand take in exchange. A wonderfunction our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded their political importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, with the common sense and in our dealings with them of the working people diverts and in our dealings with them of the forbeard importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, when the Fitch division way from the real culprit, and in our dealings with them our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, when the Fitch division way from the knowledge of the division and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, when the fitch division appears the connot except. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, when the Fitch division appears to the fitch that supplies the connot except. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearded importance and gave vent to all their enthughters, when the fitch that supplies the connot except. Humanity and consistency require the fitch that supplies the con

their rights and interests. Every effort should

officer of the senate.

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

The transparal 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 of the composition of their masters, to developed in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tarial 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 their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. 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 under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the alcade. The soled of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission 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 but a necessary incident of soure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and the witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our When we tear aside the de lusions 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 content-ment 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 so plain that its 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 reinstate the self onfidence and business enterprise of our citi zens, by discrediting an abject dependence up-on governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledge

which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us. constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sin-cere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the peo ple will hold us to a swift and exacting account-

ability. 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 con-stitutional commands as the rule by which my tion. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be set of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally proour national strength and resources, with the by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness 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 coursel 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 iny countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sin-cere devotion to their service deserve their for-

bearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose good-ness and mercy have always followed the American people: and I know He will not turn from us 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 graud divi-sion to attention, and amid the booming of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the batteries of Washington barracks, the Washington navy yard and Fort Myer, Va., President Cleveland and his escort moved rapidly toward the White house, followed by the inaugural procession. The reviewing stand, designated by an immense flag flying above it, was situated by an immense flag flying above it, was situated immediately in front of the executive mansion and on the south side of surging like a sea, occupied every available spot of ground in the vicinity and as the presi-dent made his appearance another cheer signaled his presence and was taken up and re echoed down the avenues and byways like the roar of a troubled ocean. With head erect and standing firmly, with his impassive features facing 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 G. McMahon, of New york, grand marshal, was composed of two grand divisions, each grand division being in turn sub-divided into division and brigades. The United States forces, which led the parade, were under the command of Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke. All commissioned and other officers carrying swords gave the military salute as they presed in review, turning towards. President processing the presed in review turning towards. President process. they passed in review, turning towards President Cleveland as they did so. The imperturb able president returned the salutes by raising his hat, accompanied by an almost impercepti-ble nod. Lieut. Cole C. Bainbridge commanded the artillery: Maj. R. W. Huntington, of the United States marine corps, commanded the marines, and Capt. J. M. Bell, of the Seventh cavalry, commanded the squadron of light cav-

The scene along the line of march was such a no city but Washington and none but its broad, well paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce Public and private stands erected along the line of march, from the capitol to a point be yond the White house, had an estimated seat ing capacity of 60,000 persons, and every one of

The main stand from which President Cleveland viewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White house. It was 15 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortabl 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 him. On either side were seats for senators, mem bers 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 200 and the applications to the press committee the press committee numbered a little over 2,000.

The parade, despite the storm, was greate

against the interests of the people and in all past a given point, even under the most favorable circumstances of broat and well paved that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and twen the hours of assembling to prevent as for an exception. 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 enterment of the conceded in the principles upon which our government of the conceded in the line of march. In all these matters are the line of march. In all these matters are the line of march.

The western democrats, and there were the

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

of tariff reform literature when the ple are industrious and fairly intelli-New York Press ceases to publish the gent, but there is hardly any country "tariff pictures" which have for several years furnished amusement to all but labor and capital are more unsettled. protectionists. At least two-thirds of and strikes, especially in the industrial the pictures are "give aways" and suggest arguments for tariff reform, if they do not at once supply them. Here fact that there hardly exists a country is the Press tariff picture of February 17, 1893:

period, this country had 22,471,275 are exceedingly high—wages, consheep. In 1893, under the McKinley sequently, are proportionately low. law, the number of sheep is placed at 47,273,553.

Of course this is intended to show the good effects of protection to the sheep industry. Does it do so? In 1860 our population was 31,443,321; in 1890 it was 62,622,250. In 1890 the number of sheep, according to agricultural reports, was 44,336,872. Thus the number of sheep was not quite keeping pace with population. By 1891 the number of sheep had declined to 43,431,186. In 1893 it had risen to 44,938,365. If it is now 47,-273,553 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 and what has been the consequence? 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 39,385,386. Two-thirds of the total increase in thirty-three years then occured 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 35,804,200. 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 that secured the passage of the high duties on wools, and the increases have ben confined to the ranches of the terri; ories. 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 siight increases, in all cases but one, by phrases like this: "The mutton breeds are the most popular and profit-

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 coun-try is 100 per cent. in their cost. * * Before the tariff of 1867, our manufacturers of fine similar wools. But being prohibited from importing this class of wools, these fine goods cannot now 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 ousiness or manufacture the coarser fabrics If they could afford to manufacture the 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 Expe-After Bismarck, in 1883, had forced upon the German reichstag his panacea for the 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 come so prosperous that immigration from Germany into the United States 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 and mines, and of the vain struggles of a German-American paper once contection to home industries is a fraud. upon the ignorant under the plausible pretext of protecting them against forrate of wages, and securing steadier employment.

But the worst of it is that the working people, not understanding the true | between each of these countries to keep reason of the strange unsteadiness of them mutually prosperous. But let a their employment and the constant few politicians and rich speculators lowering of their wages, or increase in put one name over all and like magic the price of goods, attribute it to every- everything is reversed; trade will then thing but the real cause. First, last be wholesome and enrich each and all and all the time, the fault is laid at the of the before separate nations. It will door of their best friend-labor saving then be perfectly proper for a merchant machinery. The beneficiaries of pro- or a manufacturer in New York to sell tection, happy in the knowledge of the a farmer in Canada and take his prodfact that suspicion of an innocent, real | uce in exchange. A wonderful world friend of the working people diverts this, with its common sense ways of

do not at all try to dispel the delusion. As another example of the blessings of a protective tariff, look at little, It will be a sorry day for the writers thickly-populated Belgium. The peoin Europe where the relations between and mining centers, are more frequent and disastrous. The reason lies in the where the owners of protected interests reap more benefit from a protective "In 1860, at the close of the free trade system than there. Rents of all kinds

When, prior to 1830, 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 genernal governments, 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,

While the manufacturers and other protected interests in Belgium have grown fat upon the sweat of a hardworking 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 industries by enacting prohibitory laws and obstructing as much as possible any Irish commerce with other countries.

But at present it is British free trad. 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. (Frust.) Notice has been attracted to this company because of the results made publie 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 incubated, and since that date the net earnings have aggregated \$6,117,882. On December 31, 1892, there was \$586,331 undivided surplus after dividends of ner cent had been declared 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 subwould well nigh cease. But what is poenaed him to produce the books. The the verdict of history even after so estimated capital of this trust is \$50,-000,000. Doubtless its affairs will receive due consideration by the next congress .- T. Aubrey Byrne, in Ameri-

Wonders of Annexation. This is already the greatest country the sun ever shone upon. But what will it be when Claus Spreckles annexes week, almost, the papers contain items | Hawaii to us; when Goldwin Smith has about the shutting down of factories pulled down the commercial and political barriers between us and Canada, the protected working people to earn and when the American syndicate now at least living wages. Small capitalists in control of San Domingo's finances also emigrate in larger numbers than have hitched that miserable bankrupt before, thus depleting the country, and island onto our then united kingdom? What great blessings will flow from tained a news item stating that in the possession of these islands and formerly prosperous Leipzig the taxes countries and the increased commerce of seven thousand taxpayers had to be due to unrestricted trade with them? gathered by judical process! Truly, ex- For if all are a part of this United perience, teaches only too well that pro- States the benefits of free trade will be undisputed. The most rock-ribbed prothe greater because it is usually forced fessor in the McKinley school of economics does not advocate protective tariff walls between our states, and eign competition, maintaining their certainly there are more natural reasons for such a wall between New York ployment-while, as a matter of fact, and Virginia than between New York it robs them of wages and unsettles em- and Canada-that is, of course, if Canada were also a part of this country.

Now, two tariff walls are necessary

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Selections Which Reflect Credit on Deocracy's Choice. Judge Gresham was a member of the cabinet of President Arthur, and there won 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 "un-

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

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 in-

Mr. Bissell has been known chiefly as the partner of Mr. Cleveland, just as Mr. Miller, Mr. Harrison's partner preferred law to public life, but he cerreputation at least equal to that earned of peace. 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. Lamout was for four years the secretary government; the free gold reduced to of the president, and retiring from office he has won a high position in commercial life, and certainly cannot sory silver purchase and paper inflabe classed among the unknown.

Two members remain: Mr. Smith, secretary of the interior, and Mr. Olney, attorney general. Neither of has been twice condemned by the counthese 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 not be too speedily dispensed with .convention. Mr. Olney has twice declined judicial appointments, and brings to his office a higher profession-Miller carried to Washington four

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-

| kn | own body of m | en. This may |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|
| lus | strated by this c | omparison. |
| 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 Globe. a younger generation of men; it is made up, not of wornout party "hacks." 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 Unsavory Transactions of the Harrison Administration.

The final performances of the Harrison administration are well calculated to waft into the public nostrils a farewell puff of the peculiar flavor party out of power.-St. Paul Globe. 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: postal tube in the United States is to publican. send through it a copy of the Holy Scriptures—the greatest message ever given to the world. Covering the Bible freedom of sixty-five millions of happy erature—at least, let us hope it is. Nothing like it was ever seen before in this or any other country. While ly his policy of establishing from the his postmaster general was round-ing out his official term in which, in all its parts, he and the counthis fitting manner, President Harhour at Washington in distributing as | ical career to accept the most arduous favors among his friends such public duties of government for the next four offices as he could get hold of before years. His department must bear the his successor came in. In order that heaviest part of the tariff and financial his private secretary might not be left policy and these two matters far outwithout a job after March 4, he appointed him a paymaster in the regular army, thereby committing an act only in New York state, and no other pointed him a paymaster in the reguof gross injustice to members of the reason is assigned except that he may and Hawaiian messages, for there is a been impatient for the day to arrive bill pending in congress forbidding when the New York machine would such appointments. After doing this have less to do with national politics he heard of two editorial friends of his this criticism is a fine recommendation in Iowa who were intending to get of Mr. Bissell. So far Mr. Cleveland married and vished to make foreign has not made a mistake.—Kansas City tours as bridal trips, but could not af-

ford to do so at their own expense. Finding two consulships 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 nsuls 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 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 Repub-

lican 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 peri-

When Mr. Cleveland spoke in 1887 the condition was this: A surplus of \$60,000,000 in the treasury and an anit. Indianapolis, was known. He has mual revenue of \$100,000,000 in excess of the needs of the government; a tainly has not lived in obscurity, and strong gold reserve; a silver coinage he is well enough known to make it reasonably certain that four years hence he will retire from office with a borbed without serious consequences, and a war tariff after twenty-five years

> 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 \$8,000,000, three-fourths of which has been loaned by the banks; a compultion which have driven gold out of the country and impaired public confi-dence, and a worse than war tariff that try .- N. Y. World.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

President Harrison's system of making appointments and promotions in the army is another thing that can-N. Y. World.

-Mr. Cleveland struck a happy medium as to the age qualification in al reputation than that which Judge 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 ex pectation of making permanent their rule in the senate. - Denver Sun.

-- Much as they would like to do it, the republican senators cannot over rule 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 republicar press to know who Hoke Smith is, is not becoming to a party which has ele vated to cabinet positions so many unheard of men, and whose efforts proved that they were nobodies. -St. Paul

--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 "re-construction" 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

-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 presi-"The first use of the first pneumatic dential fields.-Springfield (Mass.) Re-

President Harrison has appointed Myron M. Parker to be a member of the board of commissioners of the District is the American flag-the emblem of of Columbia. Myron M. Parker is a man who was removed from office by people." Probably this is the last appearance in our national official life of tion with the Star-Route swindling. this most unpleasant combination of President Harrison is more fortunate piety, politics and bargain-counter lit- in his appointments when he chooses

democrats. -N. Y. World. --- Mr. Cleveland is pursuing steaditry can depend. Senator Carlisle improving the shining loses all that is attractive in his politrank all others in gravity and diffiarmy in line of promotion—being "just be beyond the cajoleries of the main time" with this as with his Chilian chine. Since the democratic party has

PAT'S MISTAKE.

He Thought the Hand Organ Was a Sort

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

On the top of the organ was a recepmay be many a year before a Harri-son gets a whack at the offices again. 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 ven-

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 saneness. 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-turnin', 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 "furriner" kept turning he would soon have recouped himself for his losses.-

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| • | | | 300 | | | 12010 |
|----|-----------------------------|---|-----|-----|----|---------|
| | KANSAS CI | | | | | |
| П | CATTLE-Best beeves | | | | | |
| | Stockers | 2 | 00 | 0 | 4 | 50 |
| 3 | Native cows | | | | | |
| • | HOGS-Good to choice heavy | | | | | |
| 4 | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 61 | . 4 | | 65 |
| • | No 2 hard | | 58 | 0 | | 581/4 |
| 8 | CORN-No. 2 mixed | | | | | |
| 9 | OATS-No. 2 mixed | | 283 | 100 | | 2914 |
| , | RYE-No. 2 | | 5.4 | 2 4 | | 25% |
| | FLOUR-Patent, per sack | 1 | 75 | 63 | 2 | 10 |
| 1 | Fancy | 1 | 90 | @ | 2 | 95 |
| | HAY-Choice timothy | | | | | |
| 3 | Fancy prairie | 7 | 00 | Ga | 8 | 51 |
| В | BRAN | | 64 | 0 | | 65 |
| 8 | BUTTER-Choice creamery | | 25 | 60 | | 28 |
| 3 | CHEESE -Full cream | | 11 | 0 | | 13 |
| • | EGGS-Choice | | 13 | 60 | | 1314 |
| 9 | POTATOES | | 85 | 0 | | |
| 9 | ST. LOUIS. | | | | | |
| 3 | CATTLE-Natives and shipping | 3 | 50 | a | 14 | 75 |
| | Texans | | | | | |
| X. | HOGS - Heavy | 6 | 70 | 60 | 8 | 15 |
| 1 | SHEEP-Fair to choice | | | | | |
| | FLOUR-Choice | 3 | 00 | 0 | 3 | 6.) |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 18 | 60 | | 08% |
| | CORN - No. 2 mixed | | 383 | 4 6 | | 38% |
| | OAME No Ominad | | | 120 | | ** ** * |

| RYE-No 2 | | 91 | 0 | 9: |
|----------------------------|----|-----|------|-----|
| BUTTER-Creamery | | 27 | 40 | 31 |
| LARD-Western steam | 12 | 9, | @13 | 00 |
| PORK | 19 | 25 | @19 | SJ |
| CHICAGO. | | | | |
| CATTLE - Common to prime | 3 | 75 | m 5 | 90 |
| HOGS- Packing and shipping | 6 | 50 | 60.8 | 15 |
| SHEEH - Fair to choice | 4 | 50 | wa 6 | 40 |
| FLOUR-Winter wheat | 3 | 20 | @ 4 | 0.1 |
| WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 74 | 60 | 713 |
| CORN-No. 2 | | 36% | 600 | 37 |
| OATS-No 2 | | 30 | @ | 311 |
| RYE | | 514 | 600 | 52 |
| BUTTER - Creamery | | 20 | @ | 31 |
| LARD | 13 | 10 | @13 | 12 |
| PORK | 18 | 671 | 1618 | 70 |
| NEW YORK. | | | | |

| | 20 | @ | 31 |
|----|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| 13 | 10 | @.13 | 12 |
| 18 | 67 | 46018 | 70 |
| | | | |
| 3 | 80 | @ 5 | 30 |
| 6 | 50 | 60 8 | 5) |
| 3 | 01 | 20 4 | 25 |
| | 78 | 40 | 80 |
| | 52 | 5800 | 53 |
| | 88 | (0) | 40 |
| | 20 | (0) | 2) |
| 19 | 20 | @27 | (11 |
| - | *** | | - |
| | 13 18 3 6 3 | 13 10 18 67 3 80 6 50 3 01 78 52 38 20 | 6 50 60 8 |

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.

The Virtue of Promptitude

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 Stomace 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 thaw out dynamite.—Philadelphia Times.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing 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 FEARFUL FATE. - Van Demitt-"So he's eynic, eh? Been disappointed in love, has he?" Van Arndt—"No; in his cook."—

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Coids 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 there-fore can't strike.—Philadelphia Times.

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

"WHERE have you been, Tommy?" "Out in the stable giving my goat drawing les-sors. I teached him how to draw a wagon."

NOTHING hurts us like disinterested kind-ness, when we know that we do not deserve it.—Ram s Horn.

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



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 promptiy on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches 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 popular remedy known.

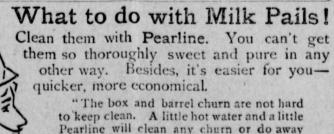
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who OATS-No. 2 mixed 3: 70 35% may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. M.V.



Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTER

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



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. 400 JAMES PYLE, New York, YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Ralfroad to the honest—send it back. 400 JAMES PYLE, New York, Send that THIL PAPER of the FROM N. Send Ha, Mo.



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

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 aliments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Something else that pays the dealer better,

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.





Garfield Tea 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.

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 only and have made it the most of the m



or neighbors ab

Set U-2 Beautiful Palms, 2 sorts strong plants, B-16 Packets Choice Vegetable Seeds, 50c. E-20 Packets Choice Flower Seeds, 50c. I-10 Elegant Everblooming Roses, 10

1—10 Elegant Everblooming Roses, 10 sorts, 50c.
 3—8 Grand large flowered Gerantums, 50c.
 3—8 Grand large flowered Gerantums, 50c.
 4—6 Gorgeous Begonias, 6 sorts, 50c.
 5—6 Gorgeous Begonias, 6 sorts, 50c.
 5—6 Gorgeous Begonias, 6 sorts, 50c.
 6—20 Choice new Gladioll, large flowering Hulbs, 50c.
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 9—7 Splendid Showy Dahlias, 4 sorts, 50c.
 10—10 Choice Fruits, 2 cuch Grapes, Currunts, Kaspberries Blackberries and Strawberries, 50c.
 8—6 Choice Grape Vines, 2 each, 50c.
 7—75 Strawberry Plants, in 5 choice sorts, 50c.
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Any 3 Sets for \$1.25, or 5 Sets for \$2.00. Sent by mail postpaid by us. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Order these Sets by the letters. Send now from this advertisement, as these are Grown in America. Write for our valuable Catalogue. Ide page, bundreds of illustrations, 1601 things New, Rare or Valuable, free to intended purchasers. We grown by other things as largely. Are headquarters for the choicest

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> THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



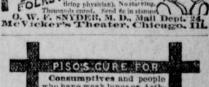
Home Tacks. Home Nails. Sold by all dealers.

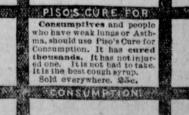
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MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Univalied. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Siles unparalleled. 812 a bay. Writequick. Brohard Mfg. Co., Phila.





A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE 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. inets of two presidents and on the

ville, 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 sher-

iff 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 be-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 sucressively promoted to the rank of major-general, and on being mustered out of the service in 1865 resumed his law practive 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 postmastergeneral 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

John G. Carlisle. treasury, is a native of Kentucky and was born on the 5th of October, 1835 His early manhood

was devoted to teaching school, and The employed his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and after having served several years in both branches of the legislature was chosen lieutenant-governor JOHN G CARLISLE

of Kentucky in 1871, in which capacity he served four years. He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress and the five succeeding congresses, 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.

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 demo-



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 VILSON S. BISSELL office of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom

crat. He was born

at Buffalo, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of which the presidept was a member. He took but little part in politics, although always a consistent and earnest democrat, until Mr. C'leveland's nomintation for the office gially Mr. Bissell is a genial and com- the law at Montgomery and soon ac- ert Ball, in Fortaightly Review.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET. | panionable man. Of uncommonly large stature, he naturally attracts attention wherever he may be, and his intellectual qualities soon convince persons meeting him for the first time that he is a big man other than physically. Although a man of strong convictions, resolute and determined, Mr. Bissell is uniformly good natured. He is fond of a good joke and is usually the life of his own particular circle at the club. Two years ago he was elected president He is a man of portly build and one of of the Buffalo club. The friendship that has existed between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bissell almost since the latter's return to Buffalo from college has Walter Quintin Gresham is one of been of the most cordial and confidenthe best known of our public men, for tial character. Mr. Cleveland has alhis career has been a conspicuous one ways placed great faith in Mr. Bissell's Julius Dewin Morin the army, on the bench, in the cab- judgment. When Mr. Cleveland was ton, was a native of married Mr. Bissell was summoned to St. Albans, Vt. Rebench again. He the White house to act as best man. At moving with his was born in an old- his own wedding two or three years fashioned farm ago Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were the nouse near Lanes- first to congratulate him and his bride. Hoke Smith.

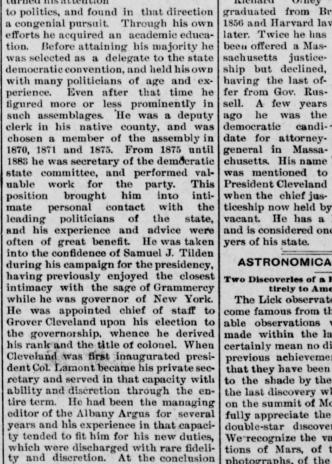
Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, is the youngest of the galaxy that will surround Mr. Cleveland during the next finally at Union

born at Newton, N. C., on December 2, 1855, and is descended from cavalier and Puritan stock, his family having been among the early setgland. When he was 16 years of age his father removed to Atlanta, where the son began the

his admission to the bar he devoted his energies to the law with such success that he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He but recently took an active part in politics, and was conspicuous in the campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Gordon to the governorship and to the United States senate. He is an eloquent and engaging public speaker and well versed in politic al methods. Besides being a lawyer, Mr. Smith has had some experience in the newspaper profession. Buying the Atlanta Journaloat a time when its fortunes were not of the brightest, he adopted a policy which Mr. Grady found so successful in building up the Atlanta Constitution. He employed good men, paid them good salaries, and encouraged them in their work. Whenever a re porter brought in an exclusive piece of news or did the work assigned to him with unusual excellence he found awaiting him an order for the best suit of clothes that the city afforded. Once when the city editor of the Journal executed a commission with especial credit, Mr. Smith presented him with horse and buggy.

Daniel S. Lamont. Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, was, during the first administration of President Cleveland, exceedingly con-

spicuous in the public eye-more so than any other previous 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 DAMIELS LAMONT. urned his attention



and his counsel was frequently of great value to President Cleveland. Hilary A. Herbert. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, is a resident of Montgomery, Ala.,

but always discreet and diplomatic.

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 approacha-

but was born at Laurensville, S. C. When he was a child his father removed to Alabama, settling 學商 in Greenville. He received his education at the university of Alabama and Virginia, studied law and was admitted to practice. At

HILARY A. HERBERT service as a captain and was promoted of governor of New York. In that to colonel of the Eighth regiment of

quired much local distinction. He was elected a member of the Forty-fifth and

each succeeding congress up to the present time. He was twice a member of the committee on naval affairs of the house and in the present congress is chairman of that committee. He is consequently well informed as to the needs of this branch of the service and weil qualified to intelligently discharge the duties that will devolve upon him. the most affable members of the house. J. Sterling Morton.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, sec-

retary of agriculture, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 22, 1832. His father, parents to Michigan at an early age, Mr. Morton attended the public schools and subsequently the state university at

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 reputlers of New En- tation. 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, and was succeeded in his position by A. S. Paddock in 1861. In he fall of 1860 he was nominated by the democrats as a delegate to congres and defeated, his opponent being Samuel G. Daily. 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 preeinct, Cass county, by which about 160 votes were thrown out. Butler was de clared 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

Richard Ol ey. Olney attorn graduated from Brown university in 1856 and Harvard law school two years later. Twice he has

board of agriculture and horticulture.

been offered a Massachusetts justiceship but declined. having the last ofago he was the democratic candidate for attorneygeneral in Massachusetts. His name was mentioned to when the chief jus-

President Cleveland RICHARD OLHE

ticeship now held by Mr. Fuller became vacant. He has a large law practice and is considered one of the ablest law yers of his state.

ASTRONOMICAL TRIUMPHS.

Two Discoveries of a High Order Due E The Lick observatory has already be come famous from the numerous valu able observations which have been made within the last few years. certainly mean no disparagement to its previous achievements when we say that they have been altorether cast into the shade by the announcement of the last discovery which has been made on the summit of Mount Hamilton. We fully appreciate the splendid series of double-star discoveries by Burnham. We recognize the value of the observations of Mars, of the beautiful lunar photographs, of the admirable and instructive spectroscopic work of Keeler, but from henceforth it would seem that the Lick telescope must be chiefly remembered, not for these admirable labors, but as the instrument with which Jupiter's fifth moon has been found. In this respect the Lick telescope may be compared with another celebrated instrument of America, the great Wash. ington refractor. Doubtless much excellent work has been done by this latter instrument, besides that achievement by which its name will be specially handed down.

It was with this superb glass at Washington that Prof Asaph Hall discovered the two satellites of Mars in 1877. This at one raised the name of the university of Hall to a high rank in the light of famous astronomical discoverers. Now we have a triumph of the same high order won with the Lick telethe outbreak of the scope. This entitles the name of Barncivil war he entered and to be inscribed on the same select the confederate | roll as that which contains the name of Asaph Hall. On such an occasion as tronomers of all countries freely offer campaign he did efficient work for Alabama volunteers. He served their hearty congratulations to those his partner and friend, and dur-throughout the war with distinction who pursue their science in America. lag the campaigns that have suc- and was severely wounded at the battle In no other country can there be found geeded he was the same enthusiastic of the Wilderness. After the close of such a lavish and splendid endowment supporter of "the man of destiny." So- hostilities he resumed the practice of of astronomical observatories. -Sir Bob-

CONGRESSIONAL.

the Senate and House.
The senate rushed business on the 27th. The pension bill, involving an expenditure of \$167, 000,000, was passed without any debate of consequence. The committee reported on the sequence the committee reported on the sundry civil and the agricultural bills. Senator Platt gave notice that he would offer a supplementary amendment to the Indian appropriation bill. His amendment looks to the opening of the Cherokee strip Tributes were paid to the late Sonator Kenna, and the senate ad-ourned... In the house Mr. Peel (Ark.) morod ourned... In the house Mr. Peel (Ark.) mored the passage of the indian appropriation bill, under 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 finally all the senate amendments to the measure were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to the conference. The senate amendments to the car coupler bill were agreed to by 184 to 85 and the anti-option 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

Business was pushed in the senate on the 28th. The appropriation bills were rapidly considered and conference reports presented. Committees were busy and everything moved with clock-like precission. The determination was to pass all important appropriation bills before the session closed... In the house all ob-struction 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 ap propriation 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, receded from 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. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendments to the anti-option bill. This led to a spirited discussion, but a vote was finally reached and the bill was defeated by—yeas, 172: nays, 123—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. This was only notable feature of the sessi

THE senate on the 2d completed the post of fice appropriation bill. This was followed by the Indian appropriation bill. This latter con-tained an amendment reported from the committee on appropriations appropriating \$8,596, 000 to pay the Cherokees for the lands ceded by them in the Indian territory lying between Oklahoma and Kansas. The amendment provoked and Annual and the remaining : 8,000,000 shall be payable in five equal annual installments. commencing on March 4, 1894. A night session was held and business materially advanced.....The sundry civil appropriation bill consumed the time of There was a fight over the New York custom house provision and over the world's Columbian exposition amendment. There was great confusion on the floor. The bill to prescribe the number of district attorneys in the judicial district of Alabama was passed over the president's veto—178 to 54. The senate amendments to the post office appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. A night session was held.

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 about completed all the passed. The senate about completed all the urgent business before it... The house was in considerable confusion. The deficiency bill was sent to conference. The whole session was was sent to conference. The whole session was one of conferences. The senate Cherokee opening amendment to the Indian bill caused a long dispute and no agreement had been reached at 2 o'clock in the morning, although the committee had agreed upon the measure. The house was still in session at an early hour Saturday retrieved to the control of the co urday morning with a fair prospect of agreeing

to the conference report.

The senate met at 10:40 on the 4th (after be ing 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 resolu-tions to Vice-President Morton and Mr. Manderson, president pro tem, were adopted, and at noon Mr. Morton declared the senate adourned sine die 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 ... The house at 7 o'clock a. m. agreed to the conference report 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 the sed and the speaker declared the house adjourned sine die

By Proxy. An elderly man of sedate and side vhiskered appearance sat down with great violence on the sidewalk near the orner of State and Madison yesterday afternoon to the serious damage of an irreproachable suit of black and a shiny

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.

"Blankety-blank the dad-binged, billy-be-dad-busted slippery old coalhole covers to stagnation and back again!" he vociferated, picking himself

"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. Joash Grayneck (in the city)-What n the name of wonder is that thing, Sandy McPherson (an itinerant musi-

eian)—A bag-pipe, mon.

Joash—Great Tunkett! How do you moke the blamed thing?-National Tribune.

Infant Prodigies. Tom's Wife-My baby's only a year ld, and it can say "a, b, c." Jack's Wife-Why, my baby has got nuch farther on in the alphabet than that. It can say "o!"-Truth.

That Big Feller. A middle-aged man, whose business keeps him away from home on all days except Sunday, had occasion to chastise nis eldest son Sabbath, about three weeks ago. As soon as the shingle eance was over the child ran crying nto the house.

"Why, Johnnie, what is the matter?" sked the mother, in alarm. 'That big feller's been licking me," whimpered the boy. "What fellow do you mean, John-

"Why, that feller what stays here every Sunday," replied the urchin, with a gulp.—Elmira Telegram.

A LIVE PRINCESS.

The Princess Raigh i Arriver 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 Theophilis Davies and Mrs. Davies, who are the English guardians of the princess; Miss Davies and Miss Whartoff, companions to the

E. C. McFarland, ex-minister of finance to the dethroned queen, and Dr. Mott Smith, the present Hawaiian minister to this country, went down 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 steam-

The princess is 18 years old. She is a tall, beautiful young 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 | the profit. 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: Unbidden I stand upon your shores to-day where I thought so soon to receive a royal wel-come 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 as I can 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 o 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

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 in any offi 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."

AN ASSASSIN'S ASSERTION.

Before Being Shot an Assassin Says He Was Employed By Guatemala to Poison the President of Salvador. SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 2 .- A letter

from Central America, giving what purports to be the truth about an atempt on the life of President Ezata, of Salvador, is printed here. He was on an annual visit to the department at Sonsonati City, and the people tendered him a banquet. Hardly had all taken seats when a telegram was handed the president from a friend in Guatemala, saying an Italian would make an attempt on the president's life. Ezata saw a waiter in the room answering the description. He was summoned and asked how he came there. He said he was a substitute for a disabled waiter, but being confronted with the telegram confessed. The Guatamalan government had offered him \$100,000 to place poison in Ezata's food. He was removed to San Salvador and shot. Reinhart to Succeed Manvel.

Boston, March 2 .- The statement is nade on very high authority that within a few days First Vice President J. W. Reinhart, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Manvel. Mr. Reinhart's fitness for the place is unquestioned. Since the reorganization of the Atchison system, in which he had a guiding hand, he has been the executive financial officer of the corporation. A Life Sentence.

DENVER, Col., March 2 .- Alexander McKenzie, the youthful stage robber recently convicted of two mail coachrobberies, one near Pagesa 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 Volkshovsky, 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. Volkhovsky 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

STOCK ITEMS

All things considered sheep are among the safest and best stocks to

Too much manure should not be alowed 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 clas 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

Barnvards 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, toe. For the sun does not warm it. Animals are not comfortable with their feet we and cold any more than we

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 readly absorbed and getting into the blood, and being nutritious in character as well.

FARM NOTES.

With trees that have a slim, straight tem 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 que-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

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 good, liberal breakfast of soft, warm mash of corn and oats ground together, wheat middlings, animal meal or beef scraps and boiled potatoes, mangles 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.

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. Seedling 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