

Chase County Courier

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIL'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

NO. 22.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
SECRETARY FOSTER has communicated with Mr. Stevens at Honolulu, approving his action in the Hawaiian controversy.
THE president approved the act in relation to testimony before the interstate commerce commission and the joint resolution authorizing the loan for exhibition at the world's fair of the picture entitled "The Recall of Columbus."
ARMY recruits are becoming so scarce that war department officials are apprehensive of the army ranks being depleted.
PRESIDENT HARRISON has sent to the senate the treaty with Hawaii, as agreed upon by Secretary Foster and the commissioners.
TAFT introduced a bill in congress granting the right-of-way through the Indian territory to the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf railway.
PRESIDENT HARRISON'S preparations for leaving the White house are all made and he can vacate in a few hours.
CONGRESSMAN MANSUR has given it out that he is a candidate for commissioner of the general land office under Cleveland.
THE congressional committee investigating the American end of the Panama canal scandal had Banker Seligman on the stand at New York. His bank acted for the Panama company, and he stated that all together \$40,000,000 had been deposited in his bank to the canal company's credit. It was all gone. The American committee had received 6,000,000 francs for their services.
SECRETARY FOSTER and Senator Carlisle have held a conference to discuss the financial situation.
COL. SUTER has reported that, in his opinion, it would not be wise to spend any money for the improvement of the Kansas river at present.
HON. T. J. MORGAN, commissioner of Indian affairs, has offered his resignation, to take effect March 4, and it has been accepted.
THERE is a new plan on foot to get a vote on the suspension of the silver purchases. It consists in obtaining a special order from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Stewart free coinage bill, which passed the senate last summer, and then moving a substitute suspending further purchase of bullion under the Sherman law until the bullion now in the treasury can be coined.
THE EAST.
MRS. CLEVELAND is to have a private secretary. She has been in correspondence with Mrs. Toumey, of New York, who was recommended for the work by Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Toumey is a widow who has traveled a great deal, and who is the mistress of several languages besides the English.
THE steamer Bostonian, which reached Boston from Liverpool, was badly damaged by terrific waves February 4 and 5. A large part of a strong built deck was shattered by one wave.
MR. CLEVELAND has officially announced the names of four of his cabinet: Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of finance; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war; Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster-general.
JUSTICE INGRAMAM at New York has decided that the Manhattan Elevated road must pay into the city 5 per cent. of its net earnings. The decision covers the past ten years.
THE shortage of ex-city Treasurer John Obold, of Reading, Pa., now exceeds \$17,000 and new irregularities are coming to light daily.
THE Metropolitan opera house at New York has been sold at auction to James A. Roosevelt for \$1,425,000, for the benefit of the second mortgage bondholders.
SEVENTEEN piano manufacturers of New York city have decided not to send any exhibits to the Chicago fair because the managers of the fair had not given them sufficient space.
MR. CLEVELAND has announced that Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has been selected for secretary of the interior.
PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND has appointed Hon. Hoke Smith, of the Atlanta Journal, to be his secretary of the interior in the cabinet.
It is charged in Binghamton, N. Y., that Marguerite Stoner, an ex-nun of Montreal, who has been lecturing against Catholicism, has been poisoned at a hotel in Binghamton.
Two men were killed by a powder explosion in the McAbee works at Verona, Pa.
HIGH society in Boston has been shocked by the elopement of Secretary Good, of the Algonquin club, with the daughter of Millionaire Herrick.
GEN. ABRAHAM DALLY, a last survivor of the war of 1812, who always hoisted the American flag over the old block house in Central park on evacuation day, died at New York recently.
THE young son of Mrs. Maria Nevins-Blaire has been ill with scarlet fever in New York.
PUGILIST MITCHELL has been permitted to land.
THE sulphate pulp mill of the Richards Paper Co., near Bangor, Me. burned. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$180,000.
PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND has announced that he had selected J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, for secretary of agriculture.

THE WEST.
COLLECTOR QUINN, of California, is preparing to strictly enforce the Gentry law, and expects to deport Chinese by the thousands.
By an explosion of coal dust in a mine at Ottumwa, Ia., one man was killed and several injured.
SERIOUS floods are threatened in central Illinois.
THE steamer Idlewild was reported sinking at St. Louis, having been caught in the ice.
MR. JACOB RUSTERHOLT, a prominent young German farmer, died at Fairbury, Ill., from the effects of a kick by a horse, which, without warning, struck him with both hind feet in the stomach.
THE Odd Fellows temple at Canton, O., has been destroyed by fire.
A BILL has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature for the appointment of three state highway commissioners to improve the roads of the state.
Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Chadron and Fort Robinson, Neb., on the night of the 14th.
THE Great Northern railroad passenger train from the coast with two engines was thrown into the ditch four miles west of Bartlett, N. D., by a broken rail and the sleeper turned over and the first-class coach was telescoped. Nine persons were injured, none fatally.
Iowa's scheme in trying to secure control of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road involves two other Ohio roads and is designed with a view to getting a Chicago seaboard trunk line.
A MINNESOTA legislative committee is investigating penitentiary floggings.
MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul jobbers are denouncing alleged discriminations in favor of St. Louis and Chicago in the new continental tariff sheet.
JAMES N. VEASEY, of Cincinnati, one of the witnesses before the whisky trust investigating committee at Washington, brought suit against President Greenbush of the Cattle Feeding & Distillery Co. for \$50,000 libel.
SMALL-POX is reported near Fillmore, Ill.
OWING to the low price of silver the Cour d'Alene mines, of Idaho, are to shut down.
J. STERLING MORTON, of Nebraska, is suggested for secretary of agriculture.
THREE prisoners, among them William Vanorman, the Waverly bank robber and murderer, escaped from jail at Burlington, Kan.
TERRIBLE mountain half-breeds in North Dakota are in revolt over being temporarily cut off of the ration list.
A VISIT to Terre Haute, the home of ex-Secretary Thompson, by the committee investigating the American end of the Panama scandal is likely, in order to hear the ex-secretary's evidence. He is too ill to appear at Washington.
GHOULS have been desecrating graves at Indianapolis, Ind., and Nauvoo, Ill.
THE Wyoming legislature strongly indorses woman suffrage, which, it says, is a success.
GEN. BRINKERHOFF, of Mansfield, O., it is stated, will succeed the late Rutherford B. Hayes as president of the National Prisoners' Aid association.
THE Cherokee council has announced emphatically that it will not ratify any changes made by congress in the present treaty.
H. C. YEAGER, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W. of Montana, has been indicted by the grand jury for malfeasance in office and embezzlement.
ICE gorges near Ottawa, Ill., caused high water and the flooding of the lowlands.
THE SOUTH.
MOUNTAIN LAKE, a large body of water in Craig county, Va., near the West Virginia line, is being slowly emptied in some mysterious way.
AUGUSTUS GONZALES, wife murderer, cheated the gallows at Beville, Tex., by hanging himself with a bed cord.
THE Murphy and Phillips feud, near Clinton, Ala., caused a pitched battle. Damascus Phillips has been fatally shot and two more Phillips badly beaten. Officers are after the Murphys.
STARTLING disclosures continue in the Arkansas lunatic asylum steal. The pecuniations of Dr. Buchanan during his last term amounted to \$6,000.
WILLIAM MAXWELL was blown to atoms and two other men badly hurt at a mining camp near Birmingham, Ala. One of them dropped a stick of dynamite and it exploded.
THE supreme court of Tennessee has declared, in effect, that bucket shops are gambling houses.
THE skeleton of James Knight, who was murdered ten years ago at Crane Hill, Ala., has been found in the woods.
FIRE in Birmingham, Ala., destroyed the stores of the Alabama Gas and Fixture company and of G. W. Harris, dealer in wall paper. Losses \$100,000.
THE populists in the South Carolina legislature were paralyzed by the action of the democrats, who repealed the charter of the state Farmers' Alliance.
NEAR Catlettsburg, Ky., Shirley Quilling and James Wing fought a duel with pistols and both were killed.
GALVESTON, Tex., has started a war on lotteries.
JOHN TURNER and Floyd Wooley died on the scaffold at Jasper, Tenn., for the murder of George Dawson, near South Pittsburg, some months ago. They were executed in a dreary rain.
THE Wells-Fargo iron safe at Belton, Tex., has been carried off by thieves.
THE Georgia Agricultural society has adopted a unanimous resolution urging the reduction of cotton acreage and diversified crops.

GENERAL.
CANADA has decided not to discriminate in any way against United States vessels in the Welland canal tolls.
GLADSTONE'S home rule bill is generally indorsed by Canadian Irishmen.
ADVICES from Sydney, N. S. W., show that there is a deficit of \$1,300,000 in the annual budget, and that great commercial depression prevails.
A CARNIVAL dance horror occurred near Buda Pesth, when a child dropped a lighted piece of paper in a cask of petroleum. Twenty of the dancers were burned to death.
THE trunk trust is near dissolution.
THE authorities of Marseilles, France, declare positively that the cholera reappears, there being 243 deaths since the beginning of the year less than in the same time in 1892.
A CASE of genuine leprosy has appeared in Norwich, N. Y., and the people of that village are much frightened.
A MOVEMENT is on foot to unite the two orders of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.
CONSUL-GENERAL SPIESS, of the German imperial commission for the world's fair, declares that none of the imperial family will visit the fair.
CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 19 showed an average decrease of 10.1 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 17.1.
THE deposed Queen Liliuokalani has forwarded to President Harrison a formal protest against the upholding of the provisional government.
JOSEPHINE FELICITE AUGUSTINE BROHAN is dead. She was a well known French actress, and daughter of Augustine Suzanne Brohan, and sister of Emile Madeline Brohan, both actresses.
In the house of commons a resolution prevailed citing the editor of the London Times to appear and apologize for misstatements concerning Irish members.
SIGNOR GRIMALDI, Italian minister of finance, says that the monetary conference probably will not resemble next May as European governments are convinced that nothing would come of it.
EX-SOLDIERS of Great Britain propose to give an exhibition of British army tactics during the world's fair.
UNITED IRELAND, the Dublin Parnellites' organ, expresses the opinion that the new home rule bill is inferior to that of 1886.
FRANK E. TRAINOR, deputy United States consul-general at the City of Mexico, and formerly of Williamsport, Pa., has died of typhoid fever.
PRESIDING JUDGE PERVIER, of the French court of appeals, denies the reports that the sentences of the Panama prisoners were determined at the last moment before the reading of the decision.
M. SIEGFRIED, minister of commerce of France, has submitted to the committee on customs of the chamber of deputies a proposal to levy a duty of sixteen francs on refined and of thirteen francs on raw petroleum.
THE LATEST.
UPON application of ex-Senator Platt, of New York, a receiver was appointed for the Reading Co. There was great excitement in the stock of the company and a sharp decline.
FRIENDS of the Cherokee strip bill were greatly discouraged over the failure of Speaker Crisp to keep his promise and recognize Chairman Peel.
SUNDAY opening was given the knockout blow when the house committee refused to accept the Houck compromise bill.
THE long struggle in North Dakota over the election of a senator was ended by the election of W. N. Roach, democrat.
GEN. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD died at New Orleans on the 20th of heart failure.
METHODISTS are much displeased over the small space allotted to them at the world's fair and may not exhibit at all.
At Monongahela City, Pa., striking miners created a serious riot and drove non-union men out of the mines.
SENATOR GORMAN is very much exercised over the serious financial condition which he says is now confronting the country.
THE committee investigating the American end of the Panama Canal Co. began the examination of Col. Thompson at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 20th.
ACTING at the instance of Russia, the police of Berlin have arrested twelve Russian Poles, students at Berlin university.
A TERRIFIC blizzard, accompanied by thunder and lightning, struck Wilkesbarre, Pa., and great damage was done. Many persons narrowly escaped perishing in the storm.
THE Art Publishing Co.'s large frame building at Gardner, Mass., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$127,000; insurance, \$95,000.
ONE hundred boiler wipers and helpers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway struck at Galesburg, Ill., for an increase of wages from \$1.40 to \$1.80 per day. The company offered them \$1.50 per day, which was refused.
JOHN C. ENO, the absconding president of the Second National bank who has been a fugitive in Canada since 1884, returned to New York on the 20th and surrendered himself.
THE annual report of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. for the year ended December 31, 1892, shows gross earnings amounting to \$7,750,610, an increase as compared with 1891, of \$139,729. The operating expenses were \$4,807,798, an increase of \$849,048, and the net earnings were \$2,942,812, a decrease of \$209,324.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The sandwich peddler was more popular at Topeka last week than the Sandwich islands commissioner.
THE senate on the 16th defeated O'Bryan's bill to repeal the law providing for police commissioners in cities of the first class.
THE governor has appointed J. E. Todd, of Butler county, labor commissioner in place of Frank H. Betton, of Wyandotte county.
EX-Gov. George T. Anthony and Col. D. R. Anthony were both sworn in as sergeants-at-arms of the republican house and placed on duty during the recent "unpleasantness."
COL. J. W. Hughes, commander of the Shawnee county regiment, who refused to obey the orders of the governor during the rumpus at Topeka, was suspended by order of Gov. Lewelling.
THE street commissioner of Lawrence has been found guilty of trespass for tearing down a fence of the base ball park, by order of the mayor, to open a street. The land had never been dedicated for street purposes.
Mayor Haeker, of Leavenworth, has ordered Manager Elliott Alton to hereafter keep the Crawford opera house closed on Sundays. He has also ordered all pool and billiard halls closed on Sunday, ministers of the city having complained to him.
S. D. Batson was arrested at Wichita recently by the sheriff of Pottawatomie county and taken back there to answer to a charge of embezzlement. He was a sewing machine agent, and had been in hiding on a farm twelve miles from town for some time.
L. J. Worden, ex-postmaster of Lawrence, escaped from Goddard's asylum at Leavenworth the other evening and was creating consternation at James F. Legate's home when taken in charge by the police. He was confined in the city jail raving mad.
Any one having knowledge of the present address of Henry C. Croll, late lieutenant company I, 16th Pennsylvania drafted militia, will confer a favor by sending the same to Lewis H. Lutz, headquarters Ringgold artillery camp No. 17, Sons of Veterans, Reading, Pa.
Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina, and Mrs. W. A. Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls, were sworn in as sergeants-at-arms of the republican house during the late rumpus at Topeka. Mrs. Johns addressed the house in favor of female suffrage at one o'clock on the morning of the 17th.
Dr. S. McLellan, who was appointed commissioner of elections for Topeka by Gov. Lewelling, is ineligible, because the law creating the office provides that only persons who have been householders for three years may hold the place, and Dr. McLellan has lived there less than that period.
While recently out hunting James Higgins, son of the foreman of the Lawrence canning factory, was accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of a companion. The load tore the flesh of Higgins right arm, broke two ribs and tore the flesh from his breast in a horrible manner. His wounds are very serious.
The Santa Fe east-bound passenger train struck a wagon load of people at Syracuse the other evening, killing one man and probably fatally injuring several others. The train was stopped, but the sheriff telegraphed to Garden City to have the train men arrested. Names of the killed and injured were not given.
The Richardson general merchandise stock, which was being sold at Newton under mortgage, was nearly all consumed the other morning by fire, which started in an upper story from a pan of hot ashes set in the hall. All the clothing, shoes and notions in the stock were destroyed, a few groceries and ladies' dress goods being all that was saved. The damage to the stock was estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000.
The attorney for Col. Moore in the Moore-Funston contest case, wherein Moore is contesting Funston's seat in congress, has been taking testimony at Lawrence to be presented to the committee of elections in the lower house at Washington. The contest in Douglas county is based on alleged illegal votes cast by the superintendent of the United States Indian school and various of his employes and other minor irregularities.
A hot debate took place in the state senate over Senator Senn's resolution declaring that a "mob of republicans have unlawfully broken open the door of the hall of representatives," and resolving that the "senate hereby declare its purpose to stand by the legally elected and legally organized house presided over by Speaker Dunsmore and to support the governor in his efforts to preserve law and order." The debate was very fiery, and each side accused the other of being anarchists. The resolutions were finally tabled.
The governor made a clean sweep in the office of police commissioners at Topeka. He had asked the members of the old board to send in their resignations to take effect March 1, which they did, but a few days later he desired their resignations to be tendered at once. They declined to do so. The governor, however, preemptorily removed Mr. Bonebrake and appointed a new board, consisting of Col. Allen Sells, chairman; L. T. Yount, secretary, and Oscar Kraus. The appointments were confirmed by the senate. The other two old commissioners gave up the fight.

BSAUREGARD DEAD.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, the last of the generals of the confederate military service, died last evening at 10 o'clock. The first symptoms of the fatal illness manifested themselves about two weeks ago when he was attacked by a complication of diseases, which threatened heart failure.
The first physicians of the south were summoned to attend him, but from the first their only hope was to be able to prolong the general's life for a time. He manifested some improvement under their care, particularly in the last three or four days, when he was able to leave his apartments and take short periods of exercise in the grounds of his residence.
He dined with the family last evening and after dinner remained in the library with his sons and grandchildren until 9:30, when his son, Henry Beauregard, escorted him to his apartments and left him with the nurses who have been in attendance since the commencement of his illness. He dropped off to sleep easily and seemed to be resting well. One of the nurses went to his bedside a few minutes after 10 o'clock and was horrified to find him in the death struggle. The members of the family were at once summoned, but before they reached the chamber the end had come.
BIOGRAPHICAL.
Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born in New Orleans in 1818. He graduated from West Point in 1838, and was assigned to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war and was twice wounded and twice breveted. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1853 and was for five days (January 23-28, 1861), superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point. He resigned February 29, 1861, joined the confederate army and began the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the federals experienced a defeat. For this service he was made a full general, the highest grade. From the summer of 1862 until the spring of 1864 he commanded the army when besieged by Gen. Gilmore. At the close of the war he was second in command in the army of Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. Since the termination of the war he has resided in Louisiana. He became president of the New Orleans, Jackson & Mississippi River and for a number of years was the manager of the Louisiana state lottery.
TREASURY AFFAIRS.
Text of a New Silver Bullion Bill—But Little Hope of its Passage.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Following is the full text of the bill agreed upon at a meeting of Mr. Carlisle with a number of leading democrats. It is proposed as a substitute for the Andrew-Cate bill:
First—That the secretary of the treasury shall set apart so much of the silver bullion, at the coinage value thereof, purchased under the act entitled "an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1890, as may be necessary, including the silver dollars heretofore coined under said act, to redeem all the outstanding United States treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion so purchased, including the same in the treasury to be used for that purpose only and he shall cause the residue of the silver bullion purchased under the aforesaid act to be coined at the rate of \$300,000 per month into silver dollars of the weight of 375 grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and inscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with the silver dollars heretofore coined under the provisions of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The standard silver dollar coined under this section shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.
Second—Any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer in sums of not less than \$10 and receive therefor certificates in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, and multiples of \$10 over and above the denominations of the United States notes, and the coin deposited or representing such certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the repayment of the same on demand. Such certificates shall be received for customs taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.
Third—The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the said act of July 14, 1890, until the residue of the silver bullion belonging to the United States has been coined, as required by the first section of this act.
The bill was shown to the republicans by Mr. Tracy, of New York, and they were asked if they would support it. Nearly all the republicans who voted with the anti-silver men last time, including Mr. Reed, replied that they would not do so. It therefore seems likely that this last attempt to repeal the Sherman silver bullion purchase act cannot gain the votes necessary to its passage, as free coinage democrats say they will refuse to vote for it, and the republican defection more than offsets the democratic gain made as a result of the conference.
READING SMASH.
The Reading Railroad Company Goes to the Wall—A Receiver Appointed.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The application for a receivership for the Reading Railway Co. was granted by Judge Dallas late yesterday afternoon. The application was made by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, as a holder of the company's third preference bonds. The receivers appointed are: A. A. McLeod, president of the company; Elisha P. Willbur, of the Lehigh Valley division of the Reading, and Edward M. Paxson, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania. Justice Paxson has forwarded his resignation as justice of the supreme court to Gov. Pattison. The receiver's bond is \$500,000. A similar bill has been, or will be, filed this morning in New Jersey.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House.
THE Nicaragua canal bill occupied the attention of the senate on the 18th. It provides that the three per cent. bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, principal and interest, shall be guaranteed by the United States government, with certain limitations. An attempt to take up the "four states" bill failed by a vote of 30 to 14. The house, after passing a railway bridge bill debated the District of Columbia bill, which, with the exception of the passage of a few local bills, occupied the attention of the house the remainder of the day.
THE Nicaragua bill was before the senate for some time on the 18th and Messrs. Sherman and Teller spoke, the first for and the latter against. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that on Washington's birthday (the 22d) Washington's farewell address be read to the senate by the president pro tem. This was a slap at annexation. The sundry civil bill was then discussed until adjournment. In the house during debate on the pension bill Mr. Hatch indirectly gave notice of the course which he would pursue in reference to the anti-option bill. He had, he said, waited patiently for days in order that the consideration of the appropriation bills should be completed. But he now gave notice that unless the appropriation bills were disposed of in a reasonable time, he would ask for the consideration of a measure which being a revenue bill had priority over the anti-option bill. The debate on the pension bill was prolonged, but interesting, and without disposing of the measure the house adjourned.
In the senate on the 15th the conference report on the army appropriation bill was received and went over. Mr. Hoar's report, read Washington's farewell address to the senate on February 23 was adopted. The diplomatic military academy bills were reported and placed on the calendar, and the sundry civil bill was making good progress when a message was received from the president relating to the Hawaiian matter and the senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, and the senate adjourned. The invalid pension appropriation bill monopolized the attention of the house. The general debate was culminated by Mr. Houtelle, of Maine, who made one of his vigorous and characteristic speeches. Against the amendments changing the order of the laws points of order were made, the determination of which was postponed and the house adjourned.
The session of the senate on the 16th was occupied in consideration of the sundry civil bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion. The house resumed consideration of the pension appropriation bill in committee of the whole. The amendments transferring the bureau to the war department, requiring the consent of the act of 1893 to show that they are disabled for manual labor and have not an annual income of \$500, and providing that no widow shall be granted a pension if she was not married within five years after the closing of the war in which her husband served, were defeated without division. During the debate a personal collision took place between Messrs. Turpin, of Alabama, and Waukegan, of Indiana, which created great confusion and caused a speedy adjournment.
The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the attention of the senate on the 16th. The amendment continuing in force the federal supervision of elections was adopted by a party vote. Pending debate on the question of issuing three per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve the senate adjourned. In the house the pension appropriation bill was further considered and finally passed. The post office appropriation bill was considered and passed. The car coupon bill was postponed until Tuesday. A senate bill was passed extending to the North Pacific ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of sealion. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, in calling the attention of the speaker to what he thought was a misapprehension on the part of the chair in one of his statements, was aggressive in his manner and in his speech, and was required to rise from his seat, but Mr. Johnson proceeded in an impassioned manner and entirely out of order, when the speaker promptly ordered him to take his seat, which was done amid some confusion and the house soon adjourned.
The senate on the 18th further debated the sundry civil bill. An amendment by Mr. Hoke to the Sherman amendment, which virtually made silver certificates payable in gold, gave rise to a long debate, but was finally withdrawn. The Sherman amendment for the issue of three per cent. five-year bonds was finally agreed to by a vote of 30 to 16. In executive session the nomination of Judge Jackson to be associate justice of the supreme court was confirmed without opposition. The bill resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the post office appropriation bill. Without making much progress, the bill was suspended, and, after paying proper tribute to the memory of the late Representative Warwick, of Ohio, the house adjourned.
AN ENGLISH DINNER.
Mark Twain on Precedence in Modern London Society.
Englishmen always eat dinner before they go out to dinner, because they know the risks they are running, but nobody ever warns the stranger so he walks placidly into the trap. Of course nobody was hurt this time, because we had all been to dinner, none of us being novices except Hastings and he having been informed by the minister at the time that he invited him that in deference to the English custom he had not provided any dinner. Everybody took a lady and processioned down to the dining room, because it is usual to go through the motions, but there the dispute began. The duke of Shoreditch wanted to take precedence and sit at the head of the table, holding that he outranked a minister who represented merely a nation and not a monarch, but I stood for my rights and refused to yield. In the gossip column I ranked all dukes not royal and said so and claimed precedence of this one. It couldn't be settled, of course, struggle as we might and did, he finally (and indelicately) trying to play birth and antiquity, and I "seeing" his Conqueror and "raising" him with Adam, whose direct posterity I was, as shown by my name, while he was of collateral branch, as shown by his and by his recent Norman origin, and so we all processioned back to the drawing room again and had a perpendicular lunch-plate of sardines and a strawberry and you group yourself and stand up and eat it. Here the religion of precedence is not so strenuous; the two persons of highest rank chuck up a shilling, the one that wins has first go at his strawberry and the loser gets his shilling. The next two chuck up, then the next two, and so on. After refreshment tables were brought and we all played cribbage, sixpence a game. The English never play any game for amusement. If they can't make something or lose something—they don't care which—they won't play.—Century.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE OLD WIFE.

By the bed the old man, waiting, sat in vigil...

"Is it night?" she whispered, waking for her spirit...

"Are the children in?" she asked him. Could he tell her?

And again she called at dewfall, in the sweet old summer weather.

Still the pale lips stammered questions, lullabies and broken verses.

There was stillness on the pillow—and the old man listened lonely—

"Fare you well," he sobbed, "my Sarah; you will meet the babes before me."

A DILEMMA.

And How Ethel Helped Her Lover Out of It.

"I can't bring myself to submit to it. I really cannot," I said, desperately.

"Don't be a fool, Percy," said my Uncle Joe sharply.

"As Mr. Peter Tubbs," I interrupted, bitterly.

"The name was her father's and grandfather's, and she bestowed it upon the child whom she loved and who died in infancy."

"Who are the Grangers, anyway?" I inquired, impatiently.

"Mrs. Granger was a niece of Mr. Foster, your aunt's husband, whom they adopted."

"But if there are no children?" "Then it reverts to some charitable institute."

"Nevertheless," I replied, "since I won't be at liberty to resign my place in the academy for a month to come, I will, with your permission, take that time to consider the question."

"My uncle looked vexed, but evidently considered it best to say no more at the time."

"These commencement exercises," he remarked, "are having a bad effect upon you; in fact, breaking you down, as anyone can see."

"I know it, darling," I answered, sadly and sympathetically.

"But, dearest, we should be so poor! I could not think of exposing you to the trials and ills of poverty."

"Oh, I don't care for money!" she interrupted, brightly.

"He was bent upon carrying out this plan; wherefore the first week in July saw us established at a quiet but delightful watering place in the Virginia mountains."

"I don't care for money!" she interrupted, brightly.

strings. Yet among the half dozen girls whose sweet presence illumined the Mountain Top hotel, there was one who fascinated me almost from the moment in which I first beheld her.

It was at one of the mineral springs at the foot of the mountain that we first met, on the day after my arrival.

She and a bevy of her fair companions were laughing and chatting together about its brinks when we came upon them, and, seeing that we had no drinking vessel, she dipped a silver cup into the spring and offered it with a charming grace.

"I quaffed the healing waters, and with it the first love draught that my heart had ever known."

When next morning we met in the same spot she had not long to wait for my answer.

"I can never forget the radiant look with which she turned to me—tears in her eyes, but a lovely smile on her lip."

"But, darling, do you think that you will really be satisfied with living in a cottage and doing your own cooking?"

"Oh, yes I do," she interrupted, with a little exultant sort of a smile and toss of her head.

"My name is Percy Howard, and I am the nephew of the respectable old gentleman walking in front of us."

"What a lovely name you have! So romantic and chivalric in sound. I adore pretty names; don't you?"

"I assented; but a cold chill ran through me at the thought."

"I could hardly believe my ears, and in fact scarcely comprehended the situation until it was again explained to me by my uncle Joe."

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"Ethel," I exclaimed, anxiously, "if you have any feeling of pity, give me an answer at once. I cannot bear this suspense. Surely you do not care for me?"

"I—I do care for you, Percy," she said, slowly, and then paused.

"Why not, darling? What obstacle is there?"

"Why, only think, Percy, what a dreadful thing it would be to have to go through my whole life—as Mrs. Peter Tubbs!"

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THE FARMING WORLD.

ABOUT CORN COCKLE.

An Annual Weed Abundant Throughout the Northern States.

Prof. L. H. Pammel, Ames, Ia., writes to the Orange Judd Farmer: There has been some discussion of late concerning corn cockle (Lychnis githago Lam.).

"Suppose you take until to-morrow to think it over?" she suggested; "and then I shall know how much you do really care for me."

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ALL ABOUT BOTS.

Usually They Do Not Seriously Affect the Health of Horses.

The common gad fly (gastrophilus equi) attacks the animal while grazing late in the summer, its object being, not to derive sustenance, but deposit its eggs. This is accomplished by means of a glutinous excretion, causing the ova to adhere to the hair.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant, and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation.

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CORN COCKLE (Lychnis githago.)

(1. Stem, bearing blossom. 2. Section through ovary. 3. Seed slightly magnified.)

Examined 600 or 700 samples of flour found that 100 contained impurities, 19 per cent. contained corn cockle seed, the amount ranging from 1.5 to 3 per cent.

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TRAINING HORSES.

The Average Farmer Cannot Afford to Engage in the Work.

When farmers read of Nancy Hanks and other fleet-footed horses breaking the world's record in their special classes, and soon after commanding in the market the combined value of a dozen good farms, the temptation is great for themselves to turn horse trainers.

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HOW WOOL IS SCOURED.

The Processes Employed in Large Woolen Factories.

The plan of washing wool on the sheep's back, which has heretofore been so generally practiced, has almost gone out of use, as it did not pay for the trouble.

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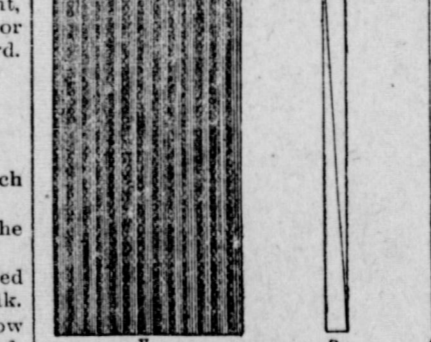
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FLOOR FOR STABLE.

One That is Especially Good for Stallions and Geldings.

I send you description of stable floor especially good for stallions and geldings. The front tier of plank, which may be 2 inches thick, is laid with an



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Wanted—A Dress.

A pair of shoes, a summer wrap, a tennis suit, a waterproof; little short of money; so are most of us; we have a plan for ladies, not for canvassers; we will suggest to you how to suggest to others to mutual profit. Write to us.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. Suffered 20 years from catarrh and earache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh, and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

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TWO MOODS.

Between the budding and the falling leaf
Stretch happy skies;
With colors and sweet cries
Of mating birds in uplands and in glades
The world is rife.
Then on a sudden all mists die,
The color fades,
How fugitive and brief
Is mortal life
Between the budding and the falling leaf!

o short-breathed music, dying on the tongue
Ere half the mystic canticle be sung!
o harp of life, so speedily unstrung!
Who, if 'twere his to choose again, would know
again
The bitter sweetness of the lost refrain,
Its rapture, and its pain!

Though I be shut in darkness and become
Insensate just blown idly here and there,
I hold oblivion a scant price to pay
For having once had held against my lip
Life's brimming cup of hydromel and rue—
For having once known woman's holy love
And a child's kiss, and for a little space
Been been companions to the day and night,
Fed on the odors of the summer dawn,
And folded in the beauty of the stars,
Dear Lord, though I be changed to senseless
clay,
And serve the potter as he turns his wheel,
I thank Thee for the gracious gift of tears!
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in Harper's Magazine.

ROYALIST

BY WILLIAM WESTALL.

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Published by Special Arrangement.)

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"Well, you see, a citizen high up in the police de surete is a great friend of my father. He came to the Abbaye this morning about this pauvre monsieur, and other things. I heard your name mentioned, and when he was gone I asked my father what he had said. My father has no secrets from his fille cherie, and he told me all. I could not tell you then—there were too many lookers-on—and if you had called



"UNDER SURVEILLANCE?"

again during the day it would have caused suspicion, for the police de surete is well informed of what passes at the Abbaye."

"And the danger you spoke about, Julie?"

"You are in danger of being arrested. They say Gen. Bonaparte leaves Paris to-night or to-morrow, and when he is gone Barras will have it all his own way; and my father has heard that he has taken a dislike to you, and does not approve of the general's offer to make you an officer in the French navy."

"It is very good of you, Julie," I said, softly squeezing her hand—"very good of you to take so much interest in an unfortunate English sailor, and I thank you with all my heart."

"Ah, sir, I fear you will think me very bold to come here alone; but when I remember ce pauvre monsieur, and think that a like fate may be yours, I shudder, I weep and I forget altogether less conveniences."

"You are a dear, good girl, Julie, and I shall never forget" (here my arm stole round her waist)—"I shall never forget your kindness. But you are wise as well as good; what would you advise me to do?"

"Be prudent and circumspect. Neither say nor do anything which Barras can use as a pretext for throwing you into the Conciergerie or the Bicetre (horrible prisons, both of them) and perhaps having you shot like ce pauvre monsieur."

"Oh, no! He would never dare to shoot a prisoner of war."

"It is not as a prisoner of war, my father says, you would be shot, but as a royalist conspirator. Remember, monsieur, that the Reign of Terror is not long past; and it would be so easy to pretend you were a conspirator. Perhaps it would be best for you to leave Paris, if you can; and, though I should be sorry for you to go, it would make me happy to think you were safe."

I drew the dear girl closer to me, raised her veil, and—what other answer could I make to so kind an avowal?

"I thank you with all my heart for your goodness, dear Julie. How can I repay it?"

"Ah, monsieur, I fear you are very wicked. In a public garden, too, and that dreadful agent secret!"

"The night is dark, and the walk shady; while as for the agent secret, I feel sure he has given him the slip."

"You may be sure he is not far off. It is not easy to elude an agent secret. Darnel! I wonder what Victor would say?"

"Diable! Who is this Victor, mademoiselle? Your sweetheart?"

"Not at all. He would like to be, though. He is a sergeant of dragoons, and a brave garçon; but so betel—you have no idea. I amuse myself with him—nothing more. And now, monsieur, you must let me go. My father will miss me, and who knows that the agent secret is not lurking in those bushes?"

Before we parted it was agreed that I should call at the Abbaye on the following Sunday; and then I escorted Julie to a fiacre, and told the driver to take her to the Faubourg St. Antoine. But this was a blind. She meant to get out

en route and walk to the Abbaye, in order to throw the detective off the scent in case he gave one of his colleagues the office to follow her.

As I put my head inside the fiacre (merely to say au revoir), she whispered a last warning:

"Above all, M. Roy, be prudent, and do nothing that may give Barras an excuse for arresting you."

I watched the fiacre until it disappeared. So far as I could see, it was not shadowed. But I was, and do what I might, I could not shake the fellow off. Double and twist as I might, and the sense of being continually dogged so irritated me that I had a good mind to throw him into the Seine, and, if Julie's warning had not been ringing in my ears, should certainly have done so.

After going to the Rue du Bac and changing my clothes, I chartered a fiacre and went to the Trois Freres, where I found Lacluse, Forget, and two other officers, Capt. Bouillon and Capt. Bosquet, to whom I was introduced.

I looked upon Forget's presence as a sign of peace, and as showing that Lacluse had not repeated to Forget my incautious words of the morning. For the which, being now in a more sober frame of mind, I felt glad, as I perceived that a duel would probably bring me under the notice of the authorities, and might get me into serious trouble.

We had an excellent supper, and, as the officers were all merry fellows, we spent an enjoyable evening.

At midnight Lacluse suggested that it was time we broke up.

"But before we separate," he continued, "we have to arrange that little affair you know of. I have informed M. Forget that you thought fit to qualify the execution of De Gex as murder."

"For the which, unless you retract," put in the lieutenant, with a bow, "I have the honor to demand satisfaction."

"I stick to what I said, and I am quite at your service," I answered, also bowing.

"This, I need hardly say, is highly irregular," observed Lacluse; "but the circumstances are exceptional. M. Roy is a prisoner of war, under surveillance."

"Yes; I have been followed about by a rascally spy all day."

"Exactly. And I dare say you have no friends in Paris whom you could ask to act for you."

"Not a soul—unless it be yourself."

"That would not be comme il faut. Lieut. Forget is my particular friend. But the difficulty is easily surmounted. I have already spoken to ces messieurs, and they will be your seconds."

"I am greatly obliged to them," I said, bowing to the two captains.

After acknowledging the salute, Bouillon observed that, as I was the challenged party, it was for me to choose the weapons. "Ship's cutlasses, boarding-pikes, or pistols, as M. le Lieutenant may please," I answered, carelessly.

"Let us say pistols then. I don't know much about cutlasses and boarding-pikes," said Forget.

After some further conversation it was arranged that the captains should see Forget's seconds (two officers of his regiment) and that we should fight at daybreak in the Bois de Boulogne, whither I was to go with Lacluse and a surgeon of his acquaintance. In fact, everything had been cut and dried beforehand, and when we got home Lacluse showed me a pair of beautiful duelling-pistols, which he was good enough to place at my disposal for the occasion.

I should have preferred cutlasses; but, as I knew how to handle a pistol and could shoot pretty straight, I had not much fear for the result.

CHAPTER VIII.

We breakfasted by candle light, the days being still short, and set out in a fiacre at seven, calling on our way for the surgeon, whose presence with his case of instruments was, however, too suggestive to be altogether pleasant.

When we arrived on the ground the preliminaries were arranged in a few seconds.

Forget and I were to fire simultaneously at thirty paces, and, if neither was hit, then at twenty paces.

This looked serious; and I inferred from my opponent's manner that he was in a vindictive mood. Moreover, Lacluse had told me for my comfort, as we came along, that the lieutenant was both a fine swordsman and a dead shot. However, the battle is not always

to the swift, and I had the same confidence in my luck that Bonaparte had in his star.

Neither of us had any appreciable advantage in position, and when Bouillon dropped his handkerchief (the preconcerted signal) I raised my hand and fired as straight as I knew how. The two pistols went off together, and at the same instant I knew that I was hit. But it was nothing to hurt. Forget's bullet had merely grazed the side of my neck. Mine had gone through his hat.

The seconds handed us fresh pistols, and we each advanced five paces.

My first pistol had kicked more than a good duelling pistol should, and this time I held my weapon more firmly and

aimed lower. The same signal was given as before, and we fired so true to it that the two pistols seemed to make but a single report, which had scarce died away when Forget gave a little cry and sank in a heap on the turf.

We all ran to him. He was hit on the right side, a few inches under the arm, and while the seconds raised him up and administered restoratives the surgeon examined the wound, which he pronounced to be serious, possibly mortal.

As soon as the surgeon had applied a temporary dressing they lifted the unconscious lieutenant into a fiacre and took him home. Though I felt sorry to see him lying there so pale and death-like, my conscience was clear. I had not sought the quarrel, and the volley which killed De Gex was still ringing in my ears.

"It is a denouement which I did not expect, and very grave," observed Lacluse, as we walked towards our carriage.

"You mean that it would have been less grave if I had been wounded instead of Forget?"

"Well, I don't quite mean that. I thought that one of you would have been touched at the first shot, without being much hurt. In that case there would have been no eclat, but when it goes forth—and it is impossible to keep an affair of this sort secret—when it goes forth that you have insulted the French army and nearly killed a promising officer—"

"I beg your pardon, M. le Capitaine, I did not insult the French army; and the difference which has ended so unhappily for your friend was your making."

"Mille tonnerres, M. Roy! do you want to fight another duel?"

"If you like."

"Well, to be frank, I do not like. I have given my proofs both on the field of battle and the field of honor, and I can afford to say that I would rather fight some one else. Moreover, just now it would not be expedient—hardly possible, indeed. You were wrong to speak of the execution of De Gex as you did. But I also have to be blame. The chances were not equal. You risked a danger which Forget did not."

As soon as the directory are informed of what has happened an order will be issued for your arrest; and if you are taken it is quite possible that within the next twenty-four hours you may play a principal part in a scene like that which you witnessed yesterday at the Abbaye. Ah! you see!"

"Another fiacre?"

"Yes, with your shadow. But, as we have a good horse and a clever jehu, I shall try to lead the rascal a little dance."

As we got into the carriage Lacluse spoke a few energetic words to the coachman, and the next moment we were off like a shot, the shadow following as fast as his horse could be driven.

By the time we were fairly in the city the distance between the two vehicles had been considerably increased, but the agent secret still had us in view.

At a signal from Lacluse our driver turned into a street which ran at right angles to the course we had been following, and then pulled up short; whereupon we quickly alighted and slipped into a neighboring cafe. We were no sooner on the pavement than our fiacre was driven on as furiously as ever, and two minutes later we saw from the corner of a window the shadow following in hot pursuit.

"Good! We are rid of him for a few hours, at any rate," observed the aide-camp. "I know the way of these canaille. When he finds that he has been taken in, he will go straight to the Rue du Bac and wait there till you return. In any case you are safe until noon; so we can take our second breakfast at our ease."

And then Lacluse assured me that neither Bonaparte nor himself had caused me to be placed under surveillance. It was the doing of the government and the police. Lacluse had merely taken charge of me at the general's request; and had no instructions to interfere with the freedom of my movements so long as I showed no disposition to quit Paris; and without papers and alone I should find exiting Paris about as easy as escaping from Vincennes—if I had the ill luck to be locked up there.

This version differed somewhat from Julie's; but, as her information had come through several channels, Lacluse's was probably the more truthful. All the same I did not quite see how he could reconcile the duties of his guardianship with his conduct about the duel. Perhaps he wanted to see how I stood fire.

When we were through with our breakfast I proposed that Lacluse should wait on Mme. Bonaparte, tell her frankly what had befallen, and ask whether she would receive me. It was to her that I owed my release from the Abbaye, and I felt sure that if she knew all the facts she would help me out of the serious difficulty in which I had become entangled.

"I doubt it," said Lacluse. "However, as you think so, I will see her. You wait here. The Rue de la Victoire is not far off. I will return presently and let you know what Mme. Bonaparte says."

In less than an hour he was back. Mme. Bonaparte would receive me with pleasure.

"Allons!" said Lacluse. "No fear of the agent secret spotting you. By this time he is cooling his heels in the Rue du Bac."

We found Mme. la Generale in her boudoir, looking fresh and rosy, and dressed in a charming morning costume. She was in excellent spirits, and her manner was more natural than at our first interview—probably because her husband was out of the way. Everybody seemed to stand in awe of that man.

Lacluse asked to be excused; he wanted to make inquiries about Forget.

"You may go," said Josephine; "but don't be long. We may want you. Darnel! M. Roy," she said, turning to me, "I had no idea you were so reckless. Not content with offending my husband and Barras, you go and shoot this poor Lieut. Forget."

"I assure you, madame, it was done in fair fight, and the quarrel was none of my seeking."

"All the same it is very unfortunate—the more so as it arose from your imprudent expressions about De Gex. It is not wise to say all one thinks; and when the affair comes to the knowledge of the police they will more than ever incline to the belief that you are in communication with royalist plotters. Who was the lady you met last night in the Tuileries gardens?"

This unexpected question, fired off point-blank, took me all aback.

"A lady!" I stammered.

"Yes, a lady, closely veiled, with whom you promenaded in the gardens nearly half an hour. Ah, M. Roy, I fear you are a mauvais sujet."

"I assure you, madame, she is a good girl."

"Proof of which is that she gives you a rendezvous in the Tuileries gardens after dark. Who is she?"

"That I am not at liberty to say. As for myself, I have nothing to conceal; but when it concerns another—"

"And that other a lady. I understand perfectly, M. Roy. But the police think she is a royalist emissary."

"Not at all. She is nothing of the sort."

"Did you know her before last night?"

"I did."

"Before you came to Paris?"

"No."

"You cannot have made many acquaintances. You have been all the time with Lacluse. Ha! I have it! That young woman who brought your letter and pleaded your cause—what is her name?"

"I remember, Mlle. Carmine. Now, tell me frankly, was not the lady you met Mlle. Carmine? Will respect your confidence. Parole d'honneur."

WOMEN ORANGE GROWERS IN FLORIDA.

Many of the orange growers in Florida are women, and those who do not own whole groves cultivate a little orange "patch" about the dimensions of a kitchen garden, from which they nevertheless manage to make a little money. One dozen 2-year-old trees cost \$3 and may be set out in an ordinary town lot. The soil is so easily worked that a woman with any strength can set the trees, do the hoeing and mix the fertilizer with the soil. In two years the trees will bear fruit, but they are not really sources of wealth to their owners until their sixth year, when they will bear from six to eight boxes of fruit. The product will increase steadily for twenty years. At ten years of age the trees bear about sixty boxes of oranges annually, and the pin-money from the sale of sixty boxes of oranges is not a thing to be despised by the woman who cultivates her own garden plot.

A Progressive Conundrum.

They were working the conundrum racket at a small sociable on Cass avenue the other evening when a previously silent youth put in his oar with the current conversation.

"I've got one," he said.

"What is it?" asked the crowd.

"Why is Heaven like a baby?"

They wrestled with it for ten minutes and gave it up; then he submitted this answer:

"Because Heaven is home, home is where the heart is, where the heart is the chest, a chest is a box, a box is a small tree, a small tree is a bush, a bush is a growing plant, a growing plant is a beautiful thing, a beautiful thing is the primrose, the primrose is a pronounced yellor, and a pronounced yellor is a baby."

After which he once more relapsed into silence.—Detroit Free Press.

Big Trees in New Zealand.

To bring home to the mind the stupendous size of the colonial oak, as the kauri pine of New Zealand has been called, it must be compared with the largest trees in these islands. In England there are several elms 70 feet high and 30 feet in girth; oaks 80 feet high and with trunks 40 feet in girth; and in Scotland there is an ash 90 feet high and 19 feet in girth. But these are regarded as extraordinary and grow in solitary grandeur. The average girth of trees in Britain is not more than 12 feet, nor the average height above 60 feet. But in New Zealand there are miles of kauris whose average height is not less than 100 feet and whose girth is not less than 30 feet or 40 feet. The largest kauri yet discovered was 70 feet in girth, and the trunk was 200 feet high.—London Globe.

She Wanted the Earth.

Miss Daisy Sweet—If—
Young Hanks—If what?

Miss Daisy—If you had plenty of money and a perfect disposition, and your eyes were only brown and your hair curly, and you were winning fame in your profession and were highly connected, and would promise to take me to Europe next year and always let me have my own way, and never care to smoke or stay out late at night, and did not belong to any lodge, and would keep a stylish team and plenty of servants, and truly loved me and really wanted mamma to live with us, and—why, what is the matter, Theobald?

Hanks—I—I—(Drops dead.)—National Tribune.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Some Powerful Reasons Why They Should Be Secret.

A Phase of a Popular Question That Is Not as Well Understood as It Should Be—A Few Interesting Reminiscences.

(Special Washington Letter.)

There is manifestly an increasing tendency on the part of some of the younger members of the United States senate to abolish the custom of holding executive sessions in secret. A few of the older senators, bowing to the will of their people, have recently been advocating open executive sessions; so that the advocates of this new system are growing continually more aggressive in the advancement of their ideas.

I cannot confess to entertaining any great degree of respect for the older senators who favor this scheme. It is their duty, out of their wisdom and experience, to teach the people and enlighten them, rather than bow cringingly before a sentiment which they know is wrong. For the younger senators who advocate open executive sessions no man cherishes resentment. They will know more and be wiser when they are older. Some of them deem it wise, smart, and an assertion of their "independence" to violate all precedents, trample upon the sense of propriety of their elders, pose and parade before the galleries; just as we always have seen new members of the house exhibit themselves. Such men, otherwise talented and learned, cannot be expected to be wise and dignified. They have already, within the past two years, lowered public respect in the national capital for the hitherto most respected legislative body in the world. It is not to be wondered at that such men want to play the iconoclastic act in every particular. The bull in the china shop attracted a great deal of attention while he was smashing his way through valuable property, but not even Eli Perkins or Joe Mullholland has undertaken to convince anybody that the bull received any applause or honors for his performance.

Executive sessions of the senate should always be held in secret, and the senators should all of them have respect for their colleagues even if they have not sufficient self-respect to refrain from talking to outsiders what was said and done behind closed doors. Treaties with foreign countries and discussions concerning strained relations with any foreign power, even our new iconoclasts concede, should not be made public. They realize that, for the general welfare, it would not be wise to give publicity to such discussions, particularly when the people are stirred to intense feeling over any international occurrence, such as the Valparaiso incident of the last year. But these recent acquisitions to the senate affect to believe that the consideration of presidential nominations to public office should be considered and debated in open sessions of the senate. In other words, they will think that the United States senate should be degraded into a common arena for political dog-fighting or cocking mains. That would be the result. One example will probably suffice to demonstrate the folly of open executive sessions.

Nearly six years ago there was contemplated a change in the postmastership of Terre Haute, Ind. That is a presidential office of the first class, and it is a valuable appointment. Of course there were several candidates for the position, and the papers in the case of each candidate were pouring into the post office department daily for months, before the case was finally decided. Four card boxes, such as merchants use for packing a dozen shirts, were used

by the clerk in charge of the case in order to successfully file the papers concerning the various candidates for the Terre Haute postmastership. Those boxes contained papers which, if read in the United States senate, would have created a commotion not only in Terre Haute, but throughout the entire country. You have no idea what candidates for office say of their rivals, and what they put in writing. After President Cleveland had examined all of the papers in that case, he selected a man for the postmastership, and sent his nomination to the senate for confirmation. Now if that matter had been considered in open session of the senate it would have been necessary to have read all of the papers, in order that each senator might know all about the case, in order to vote intelligently upon the nomination. The reading of the papers would have made them a part of the public records of the senate, and they would have been printed in the Congressional Record, together with the remarks of senators concerning them. There would have been something to pay in Terre Haute, and some of those candidates for the position would have been scamp hunting.

Another instance (and I could give a score or more from memory) was the case of the postmastership at Kankakee, Ill. There were papers in that case which would have provoked murder, if they had become public. If that case had been considered in open session of the senate there would have been

trouble in Kankakee, and probably in the surrounding country. It would have been monstrous to have sullied the pages of the senate's record with the Kankakee case.

Viewing the matter from the point of view of one who has handled thousands of executive documents, and knowing the necessity of keeping each candidate's papers separate and secret, it seems to me that nothing could be more foolish and unreasonable than the proposition that the executive sessions of the senate should be held with open doors. Moreover, if the president and his administration were to do their duty by the people the senate would be refused access to the papers in appointment cases, and those papers should never be sent to the senate for consideration in open session. When a candidate for office writes to the president or to one of his cabinet ministers he writes in confidence. He does not write for the purpose of having his letter given to the public, either through newspaper reporters or through the Congressional Record. The president and his cabinet ministers are in duty and common courtesy bound to hold such communications in confidence. Again and again have I had candidates for office come to my desk, when in a



FRIENDLY RIVALS.

government position, and beg permission to see the papers of rival candidates.

One old man from a northwestern state went so far as to intimate that he would give five hundred dollars for permission to see the papers of one of his rivals. The appointment clerk replied: "You wrote a letter here stating that that man had committed a heinous crime. The department has investigated the matter, and finds that your statement is untrue. How would you like to have me show that man your libelous letter concerning him? He is in the city and would like to see it." The old man saw the necessity of having himself protected, and then was able to see the necessity of protecting the other candidates. Every scrap of paper written to one of the executive departments in Washington is held in sacred confidence. No power can compel the executive branch of the government to violate that confidence. The United States senate may "resolve" and re-resolve, but cannot compel the production of papers of that nature. Hence, throughout all time, if our presidents understand the situation, as they probably will, the senate will be obliged to consider executive nominations in secret session.

The trouble which would arise from the publication of all facts concerning presidential nominations would be very great, but, in comparison with other troubles which would result, the senatorial phase would be small. There are about six thousand presidential appointments, while there are nearly seventy thousand post office appointments. If the facts concerning the candidates in each presidential office were given to the public, the people in all towns and villages would have a right to know why certain appointments were made, and they would demand, reasonably enough, the publication of all facts in each case. You can scarcely realize what this would mean. There are always from two to twenty candidates for the small post offices. Why, even on the frontier prairie where a new town is starting everybody wants to be postmaster; not that there is any money in it, but for the honor of it. These candidates ascertain who the other candidates are and write all manner of scandalous gossip concerning them tending to demonstrate that all other candidates are either dishonest or in some other way unfit for the position. If the rival candidates in some mining camp in the mountains, or in some new town site on the prairie, could only know the contents of those letters there would be rifles, revolvers and bowie knives in the air. Villages would date their local affairs from the time when such and such a man was killed at such and such cross roads. Every neighborhood would be in a ferment and feuds would blossom upon every grocery counter in the hamlets and at the cross roads. These things would ultimately result from open executive sessions of the senate.

During the last session of congress there was an important nomination pending for one of the middle states, and a distinguished senator, whom many believed might be nominated for the presidency, appeared before a committee and made statements which would have caused trouble if they had been seen in cold type. If the case referred to had been considered in open session, the senator would have been compelled to cause trouble in an important city. I do not believe that we shall ever have open executive sessions.

A Woman's Answer.

He—If I should ask you to marry me, what would you say?

She—Guess.

He—Well—er—what would it rhyme with?

She—Guess.—Puck.

A Criticism.

"Don't you think," the mother said, proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?"

"Yes," replied the young man, absently, "but she was a long time getting to it."—Jury.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Chase county Democrats have made mistakes in politics as well as in other affairs of life...

Senator Ingalls being asked if his recent article in the North American Review still reflects his opinion of Grover Cleveland...

Geo. T. Anthony, who was defeated for Congressman-at-Large by Col. Harris, in a long letter published in the Sunday Capital...

THE PRINTER'S HIAWATHA.

Should you ask why I am dunning? Way all these complaints and murmurings...

From the printer, from the miler, From the kind old paper-maker...

Sad it is to hear the message, When our funds are all exhausted...

Would you lift a burden from us? Would you drive a sneeze from us?

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE. State vs. John Craig, burglary and larceny, three cases; in first case jury disagree as to burglary...

Appointments.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AND A DAILY STATE JOURNAL WILL DO

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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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

All persons interested will take notice that by petition filed in the office of the Chase County, Kansas, Probate Court...

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of January, 1893, a petition signed by L. C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners...

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners did then appoint viewers to view and report on the petition...

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, 1892, a petition signed by Henry G. L. Straubs and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners...

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Byram, Joseph Arnold and R. F. Riggs...

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, 1893, a petition signed by J. W. Sanford and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners...

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: L. E. Martin, N. L. Peterson and L. Becker...

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. CHASE COUNTY, ss. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 2d day of January, 1893, a petition signed by Nelson Steiman and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners...

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. James Martin, N. Peterson and J. G. Day...

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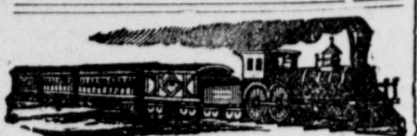
The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall we, no favor fall, new to the line, let us chips fall where they may.

Terms: per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00.



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

Table with columns for station names (Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong, Ellinor, Evans, Saffordville) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for station names (Hymer, Evans, Strong City, Cottonwood Falls, Gladstone, Bazaar) and times for various routes.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Files on the wing out of doors. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week. E. M. Blacksheer, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Tuesday. Geo. W. Somers went to Wichita, last week, on business. City Marshall Robert Smith was on the sick list, last week. Dr. John McKaskill went to Texas, last week, to buy cattle. Mrs. John Gannon has been very sick for several days past. Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tanner were down to Emporia, Monday. S. A. Brees was at Red Cloud, Nebraska, last week, on business. Arthur Johnson spent Sunday with his parents at Matfield Green. Mrs. Kate Rettiger, of Strong City, visited friends in Emporia, last week. Born, on Monday, February 20, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hazer, a daughter. W. H. Holsinger was at Kansas City, several days last week, on business. Next Sunday, W. W. Hotchkiss will ship two car loads of horses to Con necticut. James Reid, of Glasgow, Scotland, is visiting his uncle, Robert Strahl, of Elmdale. Mrs. Chas. F. Gill, of Argentine, was visiting her old home, at Strong City, last week. Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. OAK POSTS.—Jerry Madden, of Bazaar, has about 5,000 oak posts to sell, at a bargain. B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, are still selling goods at rock bottom prices. John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. Chas. J. L. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Tuesday, from Prairie du Chien, Wis. Mrs. Frank Lee and baby returned home, last Friday, from their visit at Washington, D. C. Born, on Wednesday, February 15, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Betty, of this city, a daughter. Mrs. S. Fred Perrigo is enjoying a visit from her father, Mr. Ed Marsh, of Willow Springs, Mo. E. J. Font, of Matfield Green, having sold his farm to C. L. Sheehan, will soon move to Oklahoma. Misses Lena and Martha Fritze, of Strong City, have returned home from their visit at Pierce City, Mo. Last Friday, Marcellus Moore received a fracture of the collar bone, by being thrown from a wagon. Mrs. B. Lantry, of Strong City, after an illness of two weeks, is now, we are pleased to note, convalescing. Among the non-resident lawyers in attendance at the District Court, this week, was H. S. Martin, of Marion. Maj. E. D. Forney went to Pittsburg, Sunday, to attend the encampment of the Kansas Sons of Veterans. Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her cousin, Miss Emma Blair, of New Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. C. Fred Shipman, of Emporia, who was visiting at Mr. A. R. Palmer's, at Bazaar, returned home, Monday. The address of Thos. H. Grisham, at Music hall, next Tuesday evening, will be very interesting. Go and hear him. Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Strong City, was called to Kansas City, last week, to attend the funeral of Mrs. McCarrick. Virgil Brown, of Strong City, who has been working at St. Louis for some time past, is at home, on a three weeks' visit. A baby born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rose, of Elmdale, on Sunday, February 12, died a few hours after its birth. Charlie Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, visited at his grandfather's, Mr. Isaac Mathews, in Strong City, last week.

For Sale.—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, sold 110 head of fine cattle, to Florence people, Friday, that were shipped to Kansas City. J. B. Davis, Sr., having bought the Ingles property, in the south part of town, is putting up a brand new residence thereon. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Kansas City, were visiting relatives and friends in Strong City and this city, last week. County Attorney F. P. Cochran has rented the Frank Darling house, in the southwest part of town, and will soon move into it. Married, at Matfield Green, on Sunday, February 19th, 1893, by the Rev. A. Wright, Mr. Charles Thompson and Miss Nellie Buffington. Ed R. Perlet, of Hamilton, Greenwood county, came over, Wednesday, on a visit to his parents and to attend the Old Settlers' Re-union. Main Scribner, who has been in Iowa, farming, for some time past, is here on a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thad Scribner. Mrs. M. P. Strail is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Freeborn Joslin, of Muskegan, Mich., who will, perhaps, remain and live here. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left, last Thursday, for Arizona, to look after the large railroad contracts of B. Lantry & Sons, in that Territory. Mrs. John B. Sanders, nee Mabel Howard, has been seriously ill for more than a week past, but, we are pleased to note, is now improving. Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Zane and baby daughter, Miss Nellie, who were visiting relatives in this city, have returned to their home at Osage City. Rettiger Bros. & Co. have received the contract for building a large bridge for the Santa Fe R. Co. at Ottawa, and will soon begin work on the same. FOR SALE.—Some very fine Part-ridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. Perfection Oil 12 cts. per Gallon.—Best on Earth.—at W. A. Doyle's Strictly Cash Store, Strong City, Kansas. Isaac Talkington, of Hymer, having rented his farm to R. Stowers, for three years, will move, about March 1st, with his family, to Southern California. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, returned home, to day, from their visit to Mrs. Doolittle's parents, Judge and Mrs. T. S. Jones, at Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mrs. Sam'l McGee and son, Samuel, of Cleveland, Ohio, who were visiting Mrs. Henry Bonewell and Mrs. D. J. Harris, aunts of Mrs. McGee, started back home, Tuesday. The meeting for the Teachers' Association date at Strong City, has been changed from February 11th to the 25th, on account of the necessary absence of Prof. Fowler. Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Strong City, by the Rev. Isaac Hill, on the 22d day of February, 1893, Mr. James Plummer and Miss Bertha Crum. 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. Every one interested in the success of the Burn's Club of Chase county, is requested to attend the meeting to be held in the County Surveyor's office, Saturday evening, March 4th. JOHN FREW, Sec'y. Miss Anna Ellsworth received word, last week, that both of her brothers who work on railroads running out of Denver, had been seriously injured, the accident happening to each while coupling cars, but both of them will soon recover. Geo. B. Carson went to Chicago, last week, to buy the spring stock of goods for the firm of Carson & Sanders; and Mrs. Carson and son, Robert, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans, at Emporia, during Mr. Carson's absence. One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner. FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver Col. Geo. Swainhart, of Morgan, has been granted a Conductor of Normal Institutes certificate, by the State Board of Education, and Thomas Perry, of Cedar Point; C. S. Fowler, of Strong City; T. B. Moore, of Cottonwood Falls Institutes' certificates. WANTED.—A woman between 35 and 45 years of age, prepared to take control and do general house work, at a farm house. Family consists of one man and two boys; work light. Reasonable wages paid. Address L. GRIFFITH, Cedar Point, Kas. N. M. Patton, and family, of Clemonts, have gone to Rialto, California to make that their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were among the best people of this county, and have many friends here whose best wishes follow them to their far off home. The Matfield and Bazaar Telephone Co. has been organized with the following Directors, and will proceed at once, so says the Matfield Mirror, to erect their line: President, E. A. Hildebrand; Vice President, Dr. John Carnes; Treasurer, P. J. Haer; Secretary, H. S. Lincoln. Shares to the amount of \$400, at \$10 each, have been issued. Thos. H. Grisham will speak at Music hall, Cottonwood Falls, on Tuesday night, the 28th instant, at half past 7 o'clock. Subject: "Scraps of History Around Washington as He Saw Them During the National Encampment in September Last." Both ladies and gentlemen are invited, and all the school children in the county.

J. G. Atkinson was down to Topeka, Saturday, and he says he saw that the last company of the militia had gone home before he left town, and then he came home. He saw J. H. Mann, formerly of this city, and says that Mr. Mann is running a meat market, near the Santa Fe depot, in that city. Miss Ferry Watson, of Kansas City, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. L. D. Hinkley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinkley, and where she may remain for some time, teaching music. She carries with her recommendations of the highest character as a musician, both as a vocalist and with instruments. Married, at the home of the bride's parents, at Cedar Grove, Chase county, Kansas, on Wednesday morning, February 23d, 1893, by the Rev. J. W. Quay, Mr. Harry Holmes and Miss Frankie Byram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Byram. Both of these young people belong to the best families in the county, and the COURANT extends to them its most hearty congratulations in their new state of life. The fourth semi-annual district convention of the W. C. T. U. commences the 14th of March. Will all local superintendents of departments of work report at once to the county superintendents of same and the district superintendents report to the district superintendents. Also, all local presidents report to me? Chase county 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, poultryman, 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 to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas. Capt. B. Lantry, the well-known railroad contractor, now of Strong City, Kas., took great interest in election matters the past year. His contributions and advice through the public press not only evinced considerable zeal and good judgment, but reliable knowledge of the political situation in his State; and he was the first man to urge the election of Judge John Martin, of Topeka, for U. S. Senator. Capt. Lantry is a true Democrat.—Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier. The ladies of the M. E. Church will give an entertainment at the Alexander building, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of next week, being the first and second days of March. The entertainment will consist of a Fair on both evenings. Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake, hot coffee and sandwiches will be served. The Angels of the Grass will be represented by twenty-four beauties, and music for cultivated ears. A cordial invitation is extended to all to assist in a good cause. COMMITTEE. Mr. Charles J. L. Lantry, the Kansas Railroad contractor, has been in this "Prairie City" for the past week or two, and seems to find sufficient to entertain and interest him here. Mr. Lantry was born here, and snow and cold of this solid Wisconsin winter don't phase him a particle. Of late years he has had considerable experience constructing railroads in the mountains, and this unusual winter does not surprise him as much as it does our own citizens. Mr. Lantry has many friends here who would be proud to have him reside in this city permanently.—Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier. On Friday evening, February 10th, 1893, James G. Atkinson, Esq., entertained a few friends, in honor of the 30th anniversary of his birth, one of the features of the evening being a splendid supper prepared by Mrs. Atkinson, and which was heartily relished by all present, among whom were Judge Lucien Earl, County Attorney F. P. Cochran, Court Stenographer G. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. John and Dennis Madden and E. W. Ellis. Emma Bertha Bibbert furnished sweet music, on the organ, and the lawyers gave laughter making stories of their Court experience; and, all in all, it was a most enjoyable affair. Prof. Hicks, in his Word and Works says that while March will begin in the east warm and lamb-like, in the west the howling blizzard and cold will prevail, with storms of rain turning into snow, which condition will continue until about the 5th, when a warmer period will set in, which will be followed by cold, between the 6th and 9th; that the most dangerous storm period will begin about the 10th, and named the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th as a period of general and violent disturbances; that as we approach the 17th warmer weather will be advanced from the west, the 16th, 17th and 18th will be reactionary days, and should be watched for, as also for the cold wave that will follow; that from the 21st to the 25th will be a storm period, and also about the 29th and 30th; and that his forecasts for April will be very important. SOMETHING NEW. "Flowers are words which even a baby may understand."—Bishop Coze. We have heard of all sorts of catalogues, but a poetical catalogue is something entirely new. In reading Vick's Floral Guide for 1893, on every page one comes across happy and appropriate quotations from prominent authors. Whether it takes the mind off from the work of making out a list of flowers and vegetables, or make the Guide more fascinating, will have to be decided after a trial, by the publishers, James Vick's Sons, Rochester, New York. Another novel feature is the family of Pansy Sailors who appear on the cover and through the book. It contains five colored plates, hundreds of illustrations and lists, with descriptions of everything required in the garden. This work is really given free, as the 10 cents asked for it may be deducted from the first order sent the house.

JUDGE LUCIEN EARL GAINED. The last November term of the District Court was marked by a most pleasant feeling between Judge Earl and jury, and after the adjournment of the Court the jury, consisting of David Biggam, Pat Tracy, J. W. Talkington, Geo. Hughes, E. Humbert, Herman Pipher, John Price, J. H. Riggs, C. F. Laloue, S. R. Campbell, W. L. Simpson, E. C. Childs, T. J. Piles, A. Veberg, J. C. Jones, W. A. Wood, G. W. Yeager, A. M. Aldred, Courtland Crouch, James Clark and Van B. Huff, united in the purchase of a gold headed cane, on which is engraved "L. Earl, Compliments of Jury of November Term of Court, 1892," which was presented by them to the Judge, last Saturday, at noon, just before adjournment, through County Attorney F. P. Cochran, who made a happy little speech as follows: May it please the Court: The costume of the lawyer's life is not strewn with flowers. It is a constant warfare and at every turn he is confronted with a foe man worthy of his steel. Tactics and generalship are not alone exhibited and displayed on the battlefield, but here, before the forum, may be found displayed such rare excellencies of carle, thrust, slyce, force, attack and rade repulse as were never dreamed of in the mind of the finest military tactician. While thus dealing hard blows, but fair ones, in forensic way or in flame who practice the faithful pilot and helmsman marks the way and the course, and in the person of the Judge, by firmness of speech, becoming dignity of manner, clearness of thought and pensiveness of reason, safely pilot the tempest-tossed bark amid a sea of difficulties, thus threatening banks of discord, through deceptive and luring fogs of sophistry, around the shoals of error, into placid waters and a secure haven. To solve difficult problems involving vast interests of life and death, to mete out exact justice to all, to fathom the intricate niceties and subtleties of the law, and preserve, fashion and administer it in its purity as a harmonious whole, so that suitors are willingly persuaded of the fairness, justice, precision and accuracy of judgment, so that of him thus situated it can be said "he is a just man and he is a just and upright Judge," is to reach the highest attainment and fulfillment of that important and responsible station. I know of no greater, higher compliment that can be paid for true worth and splendid manhood than to have it said of one who occupies your exacted place "truly he is a just Judge," and such is the estimate of this people. Sir, you came to us many months ago undrilled in the arduous, engaging and trying duties that now compass your round about, and while your splendid attainments and reputation as a lawyer had preceded you and were well known by those of us who practice before you, the majority of the citizens of our county, you had not met, and it remained to be seen how well you would fill public expectation. The mass of the people have a sort of superstitious reverence for your position at the same time quick to notice, applaud or condemn. At the conclusion of the November term of your Court, your jurors who had been the recipients of many manifestations of your kindness and due regard for their comfort, etc., with a spontaneous unanimity of idea, resolved at some future appropriate time, they might in some manner signalize and evidence their high regard, esteem and consideration for you and the place that you had fairly won in their affections as a man, citizen, friend and Judge, in some fitting testimonial. They are here to-day and have accordingly prepared this beautiful present and delegated to me the pleasant duty of presenting it to you in their name, which I now do, begging you to believe that it is the genuine utterance of their own many hearts, coupled with the knowledge of their part and my own as well, that your mind is as golden as its head is golden, and walk in life erect and polished as the staff thereof, and a heart as true to duty and a friend, as the burnished steel that completes its finish. 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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions freely, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 23, Buffalo, N. Y.)

THE FARMERS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Views of a Prominent New York State Farmer.

The following are some of my reasons why taxes should not be collected mainly from real estate, but from personal property and incomes:

1. Real estate, as such, causes but an insignificant portion of our taxes. Occasionally there may be litigation over the title to lands, but such cases constitute but a small portion of the suits that come before our courts. Gravel banks and clay banks are in no danger from burglars. It requires no police to watch them.

Farmers do not, like the employes of railroads and mills, make strikes and riots that destroy property, take life and require the calling out of the militia to quell them.

Those who employ lawyers pay lawyers. Those who furnish employment for sheriffs and constables and magistrates should be made to contribute as far as possible to the cost of maintaining them. These are not as a rule the farmers. They are the men whose income is derived from personal property.

2. Land, as such, can not pay taxes. The best farm yields no income till personal property and labor are put upon it. Lots in the city sell for more than acres of land in the country. Simply because of the personal property and the products of labor put upon them and around them. I live in Monroe county, one of the best farming counties in the state. There is not a farm in the county that will sell, for farming purposes, for what it would cost to put its improvements upon it. The land has no market value. The income from land depends upon the labor that has been and is expended upon it.

Then impose taxes upon that which causes no taxes, and which can pay no taxes? Farmers are now bearing as heavy a load as they can struggle under. Increase the burden, as you would by making real estate pay all the taxes, and farms could not be given away.

3. Especially, should all forest lands and all wood lots from which no revenue is derived, be relieved from taxation. They benefit the community at large more than all the officers at law for whose support taxes are imposed. They save us from droughts and famine; they keep the country from turning into a desert. No farm should be taxed for its woods any more than for its public highways.

4. If real estate is taxed, the tax should be levied upon its actual owners. To tax a man for the full value of a farm when another has a mortgage upon it, is a gross injustice. It is one of the laws enacted for the special purpose of the rich.

There is no more difficulty in ascertaining who owns the mortgage than there is in finding out who owns the farm.

To tax the farm and the mortgage both is a double wrong. It is taxing the same property twice. There is no excuse for it.

Then, we say, let taxes be paid on property that causes taxes, and let them be paid in due proportion by the actual owners of the property.

B. T. ROBERTS.
North Chili, N. Y., January, 1893.

REPLY:
DEAR SIR: Your arguments are ingenious, and would have some weight were it not that they are based on a supposition which is far from the facts. This is: that the expense of our courts of law are the chief causes of the taxes annually paid by the citizens of a state. The truth is, that protection to property is but a trifling proportion of the entire amount collected for public revenues. The question as to the relative number of suits over real and personal property is, therefore, not worth serious discussion.

I may, however, briefly refer to your claim that as it is the employes of railroads, mills, etc., who by rioting create a necessity for the militia, they should pay the taxes for that purpose. Do you think that the average factory "hand" or railway switchman owns more personal property than the average farmer? If you meant that the employes should be taxed, do you not consider that mills and railroads (which in some counties in this state are assessed at \$50,000 per mile for their road beds alone) are real estate?

You say that as a rule those who furnish employment for sheriffs, constables and magistrates, are the men whose incomes are derived from personal property. This is a point on which there are no statistics obtainable, for the simple reason that personal property, unless invested in, or used upon, real estate, yields no income whatever.

It is true that land alone can not pay taxes. Taxes are paid out of the products which labor, assisted by capital (or personal property) obtain from land. Your statement in regard to the real value of farm lands is no doubt correct, but has no bearing on the question of taxation. We do not impose taxation on land which, "neither causes, nor can pay taxes," but upon the owner of land, who gets the benefit of schools, roads and all other purposes for which taxes are expended. We certainly have no intention of increasing the farmer's tax burdens. Your error on this subject is that of many writers that because the farmers own the greater part of the area of land, they therefore own the largest proportion of its value. You need only turn to the assessed valuation of your own county, to see how very far astray such an idea is, for the value of farm lands is not more than one-tenth of that of city, town and village real estate. So that the farmers would pay only one-tenth of

the taxes, were they levied solely on real estate.

III.—I agree with you in your estimate as to the benefits derived from forests, and would only tax them on their present value. If, as you say, the land has no value apart from the labor and capital expended on it, wood lots would, under our system, be untaxed.

IV.—The result of taxing mortgages would be to injure, instead of helping the farmer. A mortgage is simply an evidence that the farmer has found some one willing to assist him by a loan of capital. There is no change in the ownership of the farm. If the mortgage was taxed, the borrower would have to pay higher interest, or suffer for lack of the loan.

We sympathize with the mortgage-ridden farmer, made so very often by the operation of unjust laws and monopolies, but he is greatly mistaken in supposing that he can gain relief by shifting his taxes to the lenders of capital. As all taxes on goods are ultimately paid by the consumer, so all taxes on personal property are finally paid by the user.

Free capital from taxation and its amount would be rapidly increased; interest would fall and the entire community share in the benefits of greater wealth. Tax capital and you discourage its accumulation and investment, drive it to the large cities or to other states and increase the evils you are trying to cure. I am,

Yours very truly,
N. Y. TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.
Per Bolton Hall.

What the Plain Man Got For His Taxes.

A plain man used to go every year to pay a sum of money to a collector. At last he asked the collector: "Why do I pay the money?"

"Oh," replied the collector, "that is taxes, everybody pays that," so the plain man was satisfied.

When the next bill came he asked again: "For what do I pay these taxes that everybody pays?"

"Oh," said the collector, "because it is needed by the government." But in a little while he asked again:

"What does the government do with my money that I pay, because everybody pays it, because the government needs it?"

"Oh," says the collector, "the government makes roads."

So the plain man was satisfied. But after a while he came back.

"See here," said he, "I worked on the road for my road tax."

"Well," says the collector, "there's water works."

"We haven't any water works down my way, and in the town, the company charges for the water."

"Well, there's schools."

"But I pay a school tax separate, though I haven't any children."

"Why," says the collector, "there's justice."

"No," says our friend, "when I went to court, I had to pay a lawyer and the court fees, too."

"Ain't there boards of health?" says the collector.

"There is no board of health in our district."

"But police?"

"There is no police neither, at least none that is as good as my old gun."

"Oh," says the collector, "anyway the government has to keep the railroads."

"But the railroad charges me separately, too," says the plain man.

"Then there is post offices, and light houses, and harbor defenses, and the bureau of agriculture and the army."

"Now, see here," says the plain man, "the post office charges for its stamps, and there ain't any lighthouse on any farm, nor harbor, besides that the tariff pays for all those things. What do I pay taxes for, because everybody pays them, because they are needed by the government." Says the collector, "anyhow there is elections."

"So there is," said the plain man, "though it does seem high just for elections."

But after thinking it over he came back again. "See here, said he, 'what do the people that are elected do for me?'"

"Why you old meddler," says the collector, "they collect the taxes and decide what they are to be spent for."

"Oh, I see," says the plain man, and paid his last cent and went away satisfied, and trying to understand that he died in the right and they buried him at the public expense, so he did get something for his taxes.

David Dudley Field Explains the Single Tax.

Mr. Field said: The single tax scheme is, that the state should tax the soil, and the soil only; that in doing so it should consider the soil as it came from the hands of the Creator, without anything that man has put upon it; that all other property—in short, everything that man has made—is to be acquired, enjoyed and transmitted as at present; that the rate of annual taxation should equal the rate of annual rental, and that the proceeds of the tax should be applied, not only to purposes of government, but to any other purposes that the legislature from time to time may think desirable, even to dividing them among the people at so much a head.

Mr. George replied that that is the idea.

English Single Taxers Want:

GRESHAM'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Cleveland's Action in Keeping with Democratic Principles.

In all essentials Judge Gresham is a democrat. His sympathies are now and always have been heartily with the people. He is opposed now, he always has been opposed, to the idea that in a republic where every citizen is supposed to be upon an equality before the law with every other citizen, the agency of government shall be used to favor one class at the expense of another. As a cabinet officer and as a judge he has been clearly opposed to the encroachments of corporate power upon the rights and interests of the great body of the people. For many years, though sprung from a democratic family in Indiana, he has acted with the republican party. That he was a devoted soldier who shed his blood freely in the cause of the union would not stamp him necessarily as a republican, because, as a matter of fact, many of the best men who took arms in defense of the union were themselves democrats. He was upon the federal bench of Indiana. He took place under Chester A. Arthur, first as postmaster general and next as secretary of the treasury. In both positions he was in hearty accord with the administration which had it been harkened to by the great body of the republican party, might have been able to perpetuate that party in authority, for it was an administration that saw clearly that the time had come when high tariff taxation must be abolished and that steps must be taken to relieve the people of the union from the burden which a protected interest was desirous of continuing in their own behalf.

When McKinley became dominant in the republican party Judge Gresham ceased to be a republican, though he did not formally withdraw from association with that party. His declaration last summer in behalf of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland was the courageous proceeding of an honest man. Feeling strongly the need of tariff reduction and discovering that the republican party was bent absolutely on perpetuating war tariffs in the interests of a class, he could have no other position in the canvass, as an honest man, meaning well by the republic, than support of Cleveland, and, courageous as he is honest, he made his declaration accordingly.

In inviting Judge Gresham to his cabinet Grover Cleveland has proceeded wisely, for the judge is one who is near the hearts of the people, because they recognize in him sterling worth as a citizen. If the judge take a portfolio with Cleveland it will be evidence of the devotion of his patriotism, since to retire from the bench will be the loss of certainty of provision for his old age for the uncertainties of public life in another direction. The judge is genial and even-tempered. One of the people, he has never, whatever his position, assumed airs of authority. As soldier, cabinet officer, or judge he has been uniformly simple in his habits of life, approachable and truthful. Clear-headed, single-minded, sincere and patriotic, Judge Gresham in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland will be what under all circumstances it is manifest he has always desired to be—a useful servant of the people, earnestly desirous of perpetuating a pure, simple, honest, helpful republican form of government.—Chicago Times.

MR. BLAINE'S VIEWS.

The Late Statesman Feared for the Fate of the Republican Party.

The most interesting of the letters of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, posthumously published, is given to the public by the Boston Globe. The name of its recipient is not printed for obvious reasons, but the letter itself throws a flood of light upon the position taken by Mr. Blaine toward the republican party for the last two years of his life. It reads:

MY DEAR MRS. — Mrs. Blaine lands me your entertaining note because she considers me the party in interest, both as regards diet and politics. Thanks for the substantial what and thanks for the sound advice in the field of politics. The hopeless feature is that the younger men who controlled the last house are in the majority in the party. They resemble the beggar on horseback who always rides to the devil.

—and—, with only four or five others, are all that remain of that magnificent party that carried the country through untold perils between 1861 and 1869. But we are all "old fossils."

I confess I do not look forward with confidence to the fate of the republican party. The power was in his hands after the victory of 1868, but the patrimony has been wasted as a spendthrift throws away his fortune. It is difficult to find a second "streak of luck."

—JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine's hostility to the three great measures of republican policy during the last four years, the McKinley tariff, the force bill and the silver act of 1890, he was at little pains to conceal, but it had been generally assumed that such was his confidence in himself that he believed he could induce the party to abandon those measures and under his leadership induce it to start out in different paths. So far as the McKinley tariff was concerned, he succeeded to a considerable extent, for in the late canvass the reciprocity or Blaine feature of the McKinley law was the only feature of that measure, except free sugar, which the republican party undertook to defend.

This letter shows that two years ago Mr. Blaine regarded himself as having been thrust aside, and expressed no confidence in the fate of the republican party. How steadily events have since confirmed his prediction is current history. The republican party learned nothing from the defeat of 1890 after which Mr. Blaine wrote his frank words. It learned nothing from the equally portentous elections of 1891, and no sign has yet been vouchsafed that it has learned anything from its disastrous defeat of last year. The death of Mr. Blaine has deprived the republican party of the only leader who even in retirement could pull it from the bog of bourbonism into which it has sunk.—Albany Argus.

—Blaine's death leaves the republican party with not one dominant national leader in the whole land—unless Platt or Quay may count.—Albany Argus.

A DECADENT PARTY.

The Old Republican War Whoop Has Lost Its Terrors.

If the republican party showed signs of repentance and a desire to reform, its present plight would arouse universal pity. Its leadership is divided and bitter. Most of its membership is at sea as to any line of policy and apparently content to let the party drift along as an organized opposition. It has been discredited by the people and ousted from the control of national affairs. True, some of its ambitious members, who aspire to future recognition, see the necessity of having an issue and are striving to create one. It is an open secret that Gen. Clarkson is tenderly nursing a presidential boom, and he never misses an opening to get before the people. His latest appearance, in denouncing the president for the nomination of Judge Jackson, pretty clearly indicates that the general would revive the bloody-shirt issue which so long served party purposes. A number of influential republican papers have taken the same tack and the fluttering of the sanguinary garment can be seen in several directions. The reasoning of those behind this movement is not difficult to figure out. They expect to gather their campaign material from the proposed revision of the pension lists. They will appeal to the old soldiers and the sectional prejudices so long kept alive by the G. O. P. Of course they are making a mistake, but that is the republican way in these latter years. The civil war can never again be made an issue. Union veterans are not going to rise up with indignant protest because deserters, Louny jumpers and frauds of every class are eliminated from the lips of those receiving pensions from the government. That familiar old war-whoop of the republican party has lost its terrors to the people of the north. It has too often tricked them into a course both unwise and ungenerous. The republican party must be born again before it can hope for even a remote resumption of power. Its victories on war issues have been many, but the last one is scored. Too many men have been born since the war and grave economic questions are now paramount with the people. Mr. Clarkson and his friends will do well to reconsider.—Detroit Free Press.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Opposition to Filibustering Tactics of Republicans.

Opinion in congress has undergone a marked change recently with reference to closure.

There is still no toleration in democratic minds for the methods of the Reed congress. The right of a minority to be heard is held sacred. The right of a minority numbering nearly half the house to obstruct legislation which is dictated by partisan considerations and is believed to be harmful or dangerous to the country is stoutly contended for. But the right of the house to legislate on important matters without asking the permission of the Kilgore is strongly and properly asserted.

The killing of the bankruptcy bill the other day by the refusal of a half dozen men to permit a vote upon it was a gross perversion of the "filibustering" privilege. It deprived the country of legislation which the country very much needs and desires.

It is clearly seen that a stop must be put to obstruction of this character, or congress must abandon its functions as a legislative body. And the house is apparently ready to put a stop to it. When the rule is brought in for the consideration of the Cate-Andrew bill it will have no closure clause. But an amendment fixing a time for a vote upon it will be offered, and the strongest opponents of closure as an instrument of party tyranny declare their purpose to vote for it and for all like amendments in the case of measures of public importance upon which congress ought to vote.

In brief, congress is disposed to assert its right to do business without first obtaining the consent of every obnoxious self-advertiser who may choose to exhibit himself by dilatory motions. There will be no standing rule of closure, but congress will make one for itself whenever it is minded to have business done.—N. Y. World.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Gov. McKinley will find that the good-roads movement came too late to clear his rocky path in Ohio.—N. Y. World.

—McKinley charges that Gresham is a democrat. The governor assumes that his bill is the Bible of the republican party.—St. Paul Globe.

—The diminutive portion of the republican press that is abusing Judge Gresham cannot forgive him because he refused to vote for legalized robbery under the name of high protection.—Detroit Free Press.

—The inventors of newspaper nicknames in the interest of McKinleyism have applied the term "tariff smashers" to the men who favor reform in the plan of raising the national revenue by import duties. The nickname is welcome. Smash the tariff!—Chicago Herald.

—Whether he enters the cabinet or not Judge Gresham is one of the best men in the politics of the country. It would be a pity, however, to take him from the federal bench, where he is one of the few men who are above the suspicion of being the tools of corporations.—St. Louis Republic.

—Gen. Clarkson says that President Harrison's cabinet is made up of men unfit to manage a county committee in an Indiana campaign. Should Clarkson ever realize his vaulting ambition he would have Quay, Lodge, Dudley, Davenport and Devo Martin on his staff.—Detroit Free Press.

—President Harrison seems to be quite inclined to reorganize the army before he leaves. He is filling vacancies and providing promotions at a great rate; but it is doubtful if the army is best served by such action, or that the officers appointed and promoted are the best chosen.—Albany Argus.

GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY.

The McKinley Bill is to Go, Root, Trunk and Branch—Forecast of the New Anti-Monopoly Tariff Law.

Those who voted for Cleveland to see the odious McKinley bill wiped off our statute books and replaced by an anti-monopoly, free raw material and low tariff bill are not likely to be disappointed. Mr. Cleveland has given us no definite idea of his intentions but he said to a reporter the other day, in answer to the question: "Will the McKinley tariff law be repealed?" "I'd like to know what else we are in power for." This is all he would say. It was not a long interview and was worth but little to the reporter; but it is worth much to the millions of people now carrying, or trying to carry, the burdens of high taxes.

A more definite statement of the kind of a tariff we will next be living under—and we hope it will be but a forerunner of the great relief that will soon come—is contained in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Herald of January 23. The statements may not be true, but they are sensible enough to come direct from Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson and Mills:

"Senator Carlisle will soon be able to begin work upon the tariff bill, which is to be the answer of the democratic party to the people's demands for a change in the McKinley law. It is settled that the new tariff bill is to be framed in the cabinet, with the assistance of Senator Mills and W. L. Wilson, as was long ago announced in these dispatches. It is settled that the new tariff is to be an anti-monopoly tariff and that Mr. Cleveland intends giving close personal attention to its details. Democratic policy as to increase of the revenue has not yet been determined on in all particulars, but it is almost as good as settled that two experiments will be tried if congress will endorse the plans, to increase the tax on whisky and to impose a small tax on incomes. At any rate, Senator Carlisle has expressed his belief that these will be features of the new democratic policy, and it is believed that in this he speaks for the administration of which he is to be such an important officer. The McKinley law is to 'go,' root, trunk and branch. Free wool will be the groundwork of the new bill and this will go into effect as soon as practicable after the enactment of the law. The duties on woolen goods will be reduced. The rates fixed in the woolen bill which passed the present congress last spring will probably be retained in the main, but Mr. Carlisle may seek to give them a more logical adjustment. There will be some big cuts in the metal schedule, but they will not seriously affect American manufacturers. Certain kinds of trade machinery which have to be bought abroad will come in at lower rates and increase the facilities of home manufacturers.

"Iron ore will probably be made free of duty. There may be a little opposition to this from the southern mining districts, but most of the southern representatives express no fear of the results of free iron upon their market and believe that the effect would be limited to the seacoast, where the ocean freights would be less than the freights on American iron from interior points. Tin plate is likely to be left at 1 cent per pound, as in the bill which recently passed the house. A good many democrats would be willing to see tin plate free of duty if the treasury could stand the loss of revenue. Those who are more conservative believe that the duty of 1 cent per pound may be useful in protecting the tin plate mills which are well managed, while it will not be an inducement to foolish speculation in more of such enterprises than the country can support. Silver lead ore will probably be made free of duty unless leaving it upon the dutiable list puts our government in a better position to treat for a reciprocity arrangement with the Mexican republic. Manufactured articles which enter into daily consumption will be reduced in duty, and many chemicals will go upon the free list. The need of revenue will keep articles of luxury, like liquors and lace, well up to their present rates, but articles which contribute to the comfort of people of moderate means will, in many cases, be reduced.

"The reduction will probably be applied through almost the entire schedule of earthenware and glassware, for the rates fixed in the McKinley law were excessive and oppressive, even upon the costly grades, which might be classed as luxuries. Lumber will probably be made free of duty, cotton hosiery will be reduced and the linen schedule remodeled.

"Senator Carlisle would probably like to wipe out the absurd duties imposed on ordinary farm products by the McKinley bill. They are of little use to anybody, and if the farmers themselves appreciate this fact the duties will go. If, however, a strong demand is worked up for the retention of these duties, they may be left in force, just because of their uselessness. Sugar will remain free of duty unless the imperative necessity for more revenue and the desire to strike a blow at the trust leads to the adoption of Mr. Harter's proposition—to make the duty half a cent per pound on both raw and refined.

TARIFF REFORM.

Specific vs. Ad Valorem Duties—Both Have Faults But Ad Valorem Duties Have the Best Record.

Apparently, indirect taxation is fastened to this country for some time to come. An income tax may be levied by our next congress to enable us to meet our enormous expenditures without increasing any duties, but the bulk of our revenue will continue to come from duties on imports. It is, therefore, well to consider whether our next tariff bill should be based upon specific or ad valorem duties.

In most of our high and protective tariff bills specific duties have predominated. This is particularly true of the McKinley bill. In the proposed Mills bill, and in most low and non-protective tariff bills, ad valorem duties were the rule. In the Walker bill, in force from 1840 to 1857, and in the so-called "free

trade bill," in force from 1857 to 1891, all duties were ad valorem.

Protectionists and makers of high-tariff bills naturally turn to specific duties as an easy way of increasing duties on the sly. Thus nearly all of the numerous "jobs" in the McKinley bill were perpetrated by means of specific duties. Nobody except a few interested persons supposed that when the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, on pearl buttons was increased by a specific duty of 2½ cents per line, the increase amounted to much; yet the increase amounted to from 200 to 2,000 per cent, making the actual duty in some cases as high as 400 per cent. In this same tricky way duties on cutlery, gloves, music, wire and many other articles were greatly increased.

But protectionists also favor specific duties, because they are certain means of preventing the natural decline of prices and of giving increased protection. Thus a duty of 5 cents per yard on unbleached cotton cloth gave a protection of 30 per cent when this cloth was selling at ten cents in 1864. Because of improved machinery, this cloth, in 1890, could be sold for 4½ cents, and the protection had increased to over 100 per cent. This same process has been going on with sugar, steel rails, structural steel, and in fact with most dutiable articles in the McKinley bill. "The title of the bill should be so changed," (said Hon. John A. Kasson, in 1893, of a tariff bill), "as to read: 'A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States.'" If he had said: "A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Providence and of improved methods of manufacture from reaching the people and to turn all over to combines, corporations and trusts," he would have accurately described the McKinley bill, with its specific duties to prevent consumers from getting much benefit from falling prices abroad, and at the same time giving increased protection to our hundreds of trusts to prevent the natural decline from home consumption.

For these very reasons makers of the next tariff bill should avoid specific duties. There are other serious objections. Specific duties always discriminate against the poor, who are compelled to use the cheap articles, and in favor of the rich, who purchase expensive articles. Thus a duty of 4 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem on West of England broadcloth, that sells for \$3.50 per yard, gives a protection of only 63 per cent. The same rate of duty on diagonal chevrot that sells for 75 cents per yard yields a protection of 140 per cent. It is safe to say that for every dollar spent by the millionaire or by the day laborer the latter pays five times as much tariff taxes as the former.

Ad valorem duties are open to none of the above objections. If levied equally on cheap and costly goods, they tax the rich and the poor at the same rate—though, of course, the poor must spend a larger proportion of their earnings for tariff-taxed goods than the rich. Ad valorem duties permit consumers to get the full benefit of declining prices and they will not subvert the purpose of those who wish to put up tariff "jobs" on the people. The one grave objection to ad valorem duties is that they lead to undervaluation, especially when the duties are high—when the goods are extremely valuable. Thus the duty of about 70 per cent, on most kind of gloves is a strong temptation to importers to undervalue their goods. It is said by good authorities that the undervaluations in this line will average 15 or 20 per cent. The dishonest glove importer then has an advantage of about 10 per cent over the honest one in our markets. The temptation to undervaluation decreases rapidly as duties decline, and on most goods practically disappears when duties do not exceed 20 per cent, because an undervaluation of 10 per cent, then give an advantage of only 3 per cent, in our markets—not enough to compensate importers for the risk of being caught.

As a means of obtaining revenue, ad valorem duties are as effective as specific. With duties of from 5 to 30 per cent—except on tobacco and liquors—in the Walker tariff of 1843, the amount of duties collected increased from \$28,000,000, in 1847, to \$63,000,000 in 1857. The revenues then exceeded the expenditures so much that the rates were lowered about 25 per cent. The great increase in revenue from 1847 to 1857, under this comparatively low tariff, came from increased imports due to great prosperity. Imports rose from \$146,000,000 to \$335,000,000; exports from \$150,000,000 to \$279,000,000; the price of wheat rose from an average of \$1.03 from 1845 to 1847, to \$1.51½ from 1848 to 1854—a price never equalled before or since—prices of corn, cotton, butter, wool and other farm products also increased about 33 per cent; farm values increased about 50 per cent. The "free trade" tariff act of 1857 showed the same general effects.

These are some of the accompaniments of the low tariffs of 1846 and 1857. We hope our new tariff-makers will not neglect to study these lessons of history. Let them not forget that the only time the tariff question was ever settled to the satisfaction of all parties, so that neither party mentioned a tariff, was during our "free trade" ad valorem tariff period. If an impending war had not necessitated the raising of a great revenue, neither party would have dared to advocate higher duties. The farmers and the hard-working people can stand more of such "free trade" tariffs.—Byron W. Holt.

Take Your Choice.

The administration has given no less than four different explanations for the increase of our meat exports. McKinley claimed it was due to his tariff, Blaine thought it was due to his reciprocity section, Harrison that it was due to the diplomacy of Phelps and Reid, his ministers, and Jerry Bask that it was due to his meat inspection. Meantime, Senator Vest, a democrat, to whose earnest work in congress for legislation to check disease in our meat exports the country owes the removal of foreign restrictions, stands modestly in the background.—Medical Register.

WARLIKE.

A Serious Turn in the Trouble at Topeka.

Republicans Are Barred Out of the Hall and Force an Entrance by Breaking Down the Doors—Militia called Out—Exciting Scenes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The corridors in the west wing of the state house were thronged with men early yesterday morning. They were mostly deputy sergeants-at-arms of the populist house and they were there to be assigned their stations by John W. Breidenthal, chairman of the populist state central committee, who was in command of the populist forces. At the foot of the stairway leading to Representative hall guards were stationed, and at each landing on both flights populist sentinels were placed. At the foot of the rear stairway the sergeant-at-arms stood distributing passes to those whom he considered eligible to admission to the hall. There were representatives of the press, members of the populist house, house employees and assistants to the sergeant-at-arms. To these he gave tickets. Each person was required to show his passport to a man at the foot of the stairs. At the first landing he was required to exhibit it again and at the top of the flight a young man with a red mustache sat in such a manner of a ticket taker at the entrance to a town hall, who required the ticket to be surrendered. At the door leading to the hall stood another stalwart guard. He scanned the face of each person who presented himself carefully, but required no ticket to induce him to open the door.

A number of populist house officers occupied the cloak room, through which all persons entering Representative hall by the front entrance have been in the habit of passing. Probably 100 persons were in the main hall behind the closed doors at 9 o'clock. A few straggling republicans had applied for admission at the doors and been refused. In each instance of this kind they retired without making a noise.

The populist members and officers were evidently laboring under suppressed excitement. At 9:15 Chairman Breidenthal came up the back stairway, and entering the hall held a whispered consultation with John F. Willets. He then whispered to a member and Willets did the same to another. The object of this was soon apparent, for the members at once began to leave the hall by the back stairway, leaving only the officers in the room. It had occurred to Mr. Breidenthal that it was inconsistent for populist members to remain in the hall while republican members were denied admission.

About 9:30 a shout in the corridors could be heard in Representative hall. It came from many voices and could be heard but indistinctly through the heavy barred doors. In a moment the excitement that prevailed without was communicated to those within. The populist officers made a rush toward the cloak room door. Three of them carried Winchester rifles at present arms in their double quick march to the scene of the expected conflict. A scuffle was heard in the landing at the head of the stairs. Then there was a scuffle in the cloak room. The populist officers with the Winchester rifles rushed back through the cloak room and retreated toward the speaker's desk without looking to the right or left or to the rear. Directly behind them James A. Troutman, a republican member from this city, made his appearance in the doorway. An attempt was made by the doorkeeper to prevent his entrance, but with blanched face he pushed forward and made his way through the line. At his back was Representative Bennel, of Pratt county, in his shirt sleeves. Both were safely in and the doorkeepers were tugging at the door to close it.

Shouting and scuffling in the cloak room could now be heard through the thick oak panels. "Open the door, open the door," was shouted. "Open or we will batter it down." The door was not opened and in an instant a heavy blow was heard. But the oak was strong and nothing gave away. The populists were huddled about on the inside. They were apparently without a commanding officer. They did not know what to do. While they were hesitating the blows on the door rained heavy and fast and finally a sledge hammer in the hands of Speaker Douglass crashed through one of the panels. Then the populists retreated in disorder. Soon every panel in the door was smashed and the casings formed frames for the excited, ashen faces of Speaker Douglass, Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch, Joseph Rosenthal, Col. Warner, of Cherokee county, John Sealer, of Atchison, and a number of others. One more blow, and the excited crowd sang in.

When it was discovered that the barriers had been battered away and that nothing remained to prevent their entrance a mighty shout went up. Representative hall had been captured, the enemy had been ignominiously routed, the republicans were in complete possession. The battle was short and sharp. It was won without a gun being fired or a drop of blood being spilled. Speaker Douglass and his lieutenant, Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch, ran quickly to the speaker's stand. Hoch picked up the gavel and Douglass the gavel block. Both let their weapons fall to the desk with a loud clack and both called loudly for order. In less than five minutes the machinery of the house was set in motion and every vestige of excitement had apparently disappeared. As the business of the house progressed Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch was kept busy swearing in recruits to the force of the sergeant-at-arms. Every man who would volunteer his services was put on the roll. Recruiting officers were searching the town for volunteers and when one was found he was brought forthwith to the hall, passed through the guard line and given the oath. Each was decorated with a red ribbon, by which badge the republican house officials were distinguished.

THE WAR OVER.

A Treaty Signed and a Truce Declared.

The Militia Withdrawn and Deputy Sheriffs Dismissed—Gov. Lewelling's Explanation—Populist View of the Situation—Still Somewhat of a Muddle.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—The proposition submitted by Gov. Lewelling was accepted by the republican house yesterday afternoon and the soldiers and deputy sheriffs have laid down their arms and shaken hands across the bloody chasm. All have signed their willingness to await the decision of the courts, and the sound of the footsteps of the departing militiamen alone remains as a reminder of the war so narrowly averted.

The proposition had not been accepted until a hard fight had convinced certain members that it was a victory for them. These are the conditions as submitted by Gov. Lewelling and agreed to by the republicans:

First—It being the understanding that the house presided over by Hon. J. M. Dunsmore had secured a hall in which to meet, the house presided over by Hon. G. L. Douglass shall remain in possession of Representative hall undisturbed and unmolested.

Second—The house presided over by Mr. Dunsmore shall in like manner be undisturbed and unmolested. The members of the hall which it has secured, and if it desires select a room in the state house for its meetings other than Representative hall.

Third—No arrests to be made by either house of the members or officers of the other house, including the new recruits sworn in and the sheriff's posse, to be immediately disbanded.

The militia companies now en route for Topeka to be immediately telegraphed to by the governor to return to their homes.

As a further agreement Gov. Lewelling, Speaker Douglass, of the republican house; D. W. Eastman and J. K. Cribbison, constituting the republican committee, signed the following: "The members of the house presided over by Gov. Lewelling and G. L. Douglass, D. W. Eastman and J. K. Cribbison as a committee of the house of representatives presided over by Mr. Douglass and hereto attached, is not to be construed as a recognition of either of such houses, and shall not be entered upon the journal or other record of either the Douglass or Dunsmore house or the senate.

Gov. LEWELLING EXPLAINS. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Gov. Lewelling dictated the following statement: "The populist party has taken no step backward. To the republican house has been conceded the possession of Representative hall in the capitol building, and in any legislative body as evidence for any person, party or body, and shall not be entered upon the journal or other record of either the Douglass or Dunsmore house or the senate.

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HOW THE ROW STARTED.

The Arrest of the Populist Chief Clerk by the Republican Sergeant-at-Arms Preceded a War at Topeka.

A crisis was reached in the legislative muddle at Topeka on Tuesday, February 14 by the republican house adopting a resolution offered by Mr. Hoch, speaker pro tem, who in addressing the legislature met and which had existed ever since with no prospect of a settlement. He, therefore, offered a resolution the preamble to which recited that Ben C. Rich (chief clerk of the populist house) had by boisterous language been in the habit daily for some time past of disturbing the proceedings of the house of representatives, and that "such conduct has greatly interrupted and interfered with the transaction of public business by this house, and has impeded and still impedes necessary legislation in the interest of the people of the state of Kansas," he, therefore, offered this resolution:

Resolved, That by such action and conduct the said Ben C. Rich has been and is guilty of contempt of this house and the speaker is hereby authorized and directed to cause said Ben C. Rich to be forthwith arrested by the sergeant-at-arms and brought before the bar of the house to show cause, if any he have, why he should not be punished for such contempt, and that said Ben C. Rich be held in custody by said sergeant-at-arms subject to the further orders of the house of representatives.

As soon as the resolution had been passed, Speaker Douglass directed the sergeant-at-arms to carry out the order of the house. Sergeant-at-Arms Cleveland was not in the city and three assistants—Jordan, of Rice county; W. H. Young, of Wyandotte county, and L. E. Clogston, of Greenwood county—started out immediately in search of Mr. Rich. They went to the Dutton hotel and proceeded to Rich's room, where they found him in company with his wife and D. M. Howard, of Shawnee county. The resolution of the republican house was read to Rich and he was immediately placed under arrest. He said he did not recognize the officers who arrested him as having any authority, but intimated that he would go after finishing his dinner. Before finishing his dinner many of Mr. Rich's political friends had assembled at the hotel. Soon after 1 o'clock the republican officers and Rich started for the state house. The populist friends of the chief clerk gathered around him and a fight ensued in which several of the republican officers fared badly. Rich was taken away from them and escorted to the house by his friends. In the meantime the republican house had adjourned until morning.

The republican officers finally gave up the attempt to hold him, and Rich and his friends proceeded to the State house, reaching the hall a few minutes before the hour of the meeting of the populist house, 1:30 o'clock. When Speaker Dunsmore called the house to order he made a short speech in which he said:

"I very much regret the events which led to the exciting scenes of the past few hours. We have elected a legal majority of the house of representatives and have passed ten bills which have become laws as soon as they have been signed by the governor. If we are in the right, as we know we are, we will surely win and have nothing to fear. I wish to advise the members of this house to remain on the side of peace and order. If we are forced to by circumstances we will press into service the forces of the state to maintain our constitutional rights. No matter what the excitement may be keep your seats. This is simply a question as to whether the Santa Fe railway and similar corporations or the people are to control this state."

After the populist house had been in session a short time Mr. Gest, of Jefferson, introduced the following: "Whereas, An attempt has been made to arrest the chief clerk of this house by an organized mob calling themselves the republican house of representatives, but which we believe to be in reality the Santa Fe railroad; therefore be it enacted, That we, the legally organized and constitutional house of representatives, proclaim to the state of Kansas that the mob was foisted and that 'our flag is still there.'"

This was adopted and that closed the active trouble of the first day.

BRAVE MEN THANKED.

Gov. Northern, of Georgia, Publicly Extols Two Men Who Prevented a Lynching. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—Gov. Northern has issued a proclamation extolling the bravery of two men who saved a negro from lynching. On the night of the 11th inst., at Gainesville, a criminal assault was made upon Miss Alice Shadburn by Marion Sanford (colored). He was arrested and placed in jail. That night an armed mob attacked the jail, but the prisoner was gone. They boarded the trains for 50 miles out, both ways, to intercept his escape, but failed. Deputy Sheriffs Wilkes and Thompson had taken Sanford from jail, through the wilderness, 50 miles to Atlanta. The two men are thus publicly thanked by the governor for saving the state from the disgrace of another lynching.

EXTERMINATING FOXES.

PINE GROVE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Tremont Fish and Game association is waging a war of extermination against foxes and other wild animals of this section. During the past season they have killed eleven gray and seven red foxes. Adam Krause, of Rock, has a record of more than one dozen fox scalps the past season. Charles Fisher, of Friedensburg, treed a wild cat, which was shot, after a terrible struggle with the dogs, and the wherenabouts of many foxes and catamounts are known, upon which the local hunters will make a raid.

THE BOLDLY.

Higgie—Some politicians seem to rule their followers with a rod of iron. Spiggler—Yes, it looks that way, but in reality it is a rod of steel.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Gladstone is said to have exposed herself in what seems an almost reckless manner when cholera was epidemic in London in 1866. She went about among the sick in the hospitals and carried off friendless children suddenly left orphans to an orphanage which she established. She wrote an appeal to the London Times for subscriptions for this purpose and secured about \$25,000.

SNOW COMES TO HELP WHEAT.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 18.—Heavy snow fell here last night but there was no wind and consequently no drifts. All the street car lines were blocked until late this morning. Farmers say it is just the thing for wheat.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Feb. 18.—Monroe Allen, employed by Chris Rasmus, eight miles south of this city, met with a frightful accident while hauling fodder. His team ran away, dragging and mangle his body so terribly that he lived only a few hours after the accident.

WRECK ON THE FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 20.—Saturday night a disastrous wreck occurred on the Fort Wayne railroad at Monroeville, twenty miles east of here. Two sections of No. 73 collided. The engine of the second section dashed into the caboose of the first section. The caboose and four freight cars were hurled into the air. The engine and seven cars of the second section were ditched. The following were badly injured: Ernest Knode, engineer; G. Graham, M. Blackford, brakemen.

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POPULISTS ENJOINED.

Judge Hazen, of Topeka, Rules in Favor of the Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—Judge Z. T. Hazen, of the district court of Shawnee county, has sustained the motion of the republican house for a permanent injunction restraining the state treasurer from paying any warrants issued by authority of the legislative appropriation bill passed by the populist house last Tuesday, but his decision is not final for the case was at once appealed to the supreme court.

The question turned largely upon the decision rendered by the supreme court of Ohio, wherein it was held that the journal of the legislature was conclusive evidence of the existence of that body, and that the courts were bound by the recitals of the journal as to any matters of fact that went to make up the enactment of a law. The judge, however, held that the Ohio case was not applicable, for in the Kansas instance the existence of the defacto body was questioned. Here there were two bodies, each claiming legislative powers, and the courts must of necessity determine which is clothed with those powers.

Judge Hazen's decision was oral and he said the question at issue was one that might be raised in any court, and that he had investigated in the public interest as to who was the speaker. Then it became a matter of fact on which the court might hear proof. If in fact the appropriation bill was invalid, these state officials had no authority to pay out public moneys under it, and the court had jurisdiction to determine whether or not the appropriation bill was invalid.

The decision in brief is that the appropriation bill is invalid because it is not signed by the speaker of the house of representatives of Kansas. It bears the signature of Speaker Dunsmore of the populist house to be sure but Judge Hazen by inference says that Mr. Dunsmore is not speaker of the house of representatives of Kansas.

WEARY OF WAITING.

A Movement on Foot to Invade the Cherokee Strip—Tired of Waiting for Congress to Act. ANKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 20.—Cherokee strip matters have taken a new and somewhat sensational turn here since the publication of the fact that congress is not likely to ratify the treaty in time for homesteaders to put in crops this spring, and the advice to them to rent farms in Kansas and Oklahoma out of which to make a living during the coming year.

The utter disregard of congress for the necessities of the people has caused great indignation here, and a permanent organization has been perfected with the avowed determination to go upon and occupy the lands of the strip immediately without awaiting the action of congress.

A general mass meeting of all "boomers" has been called to meet at Cale, just over the line, south of this place on next Wednesday at 12 o'clock, to set the day for the invasion, and to perfect a systematic plan of procedure. The thousands of "boomers" waiting here are very much aroused over the dilatory tactics of congress and they have fully determined to go upon the lands in utter disregard of the consequences.

What the result of such action will be is not known, and the majority do not care. They have been waiting here, some of them, for years and have disposed of their former homes and spent the proceeds so that they are not able to rent farms. The misery and want that will be the result of their not going upon the strip in time to make a crop has been fully discussed, and they have made up their minds to go ahead without asking the consent of congress.

Very few people have any conception of the condition of the people who are waiting to find homes in the strip or of the suffering that will ensue if the lands are not opened this spring in time to make crops. The people are desperate, and at the meeting next Wednesday they will certainly decide to go upon the strip, put in crops and await the consequences.

OHIO FLOODS.

The River Nine Feet Above the Danger Line at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The Ohio has passed to nearly nine feet above the danger line and is still slowly advancing. It is feared that the water will reach fifty-seven feet before the rise is checked. The Cincinnati wharfboat which sank last Tuesday was raised yesterday. Backwater in Mill creek has flooded the lowlands along its banks.

The water has reached the railroad tracks leading into the Grand Central station, and it is possible that the incoming trains on some of the roads may be delayed. The Scotia, a Pittsburgh packet, was obliged to leave an hour before its advertised time, in order to be able to pass under the bridges.

The Upscheneck is lying below the city, unable to come up on account of the high water. At 11 p. m. the river had reached 54 feet and is rising an inch and a half an hour.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 20.—The Ohio river has passed the danger point here, being 55 feet and 8 inches, and is still rising slowly.

The low lying portion of the city on East Front, Mill and Jackson streets has been flooded and residents compelled to move out. A rough river prevails and threatens further damage to the flooded part. As yet the business portion of the city has suffered no damage and none is expected. A falling barometer and stiff wind prevail.

WRESTLING FOR BENT.

In several cantons of Switzerland the custom prevails of holding wrestling matches and other exhibitions of physical strength at the chorion gymnastic and rifle festivals. The champions taking part in these athletic sports belong to the most diverse ranks in the social scale. Thus, at a recent festival at Grenchen, a little town in the canton of Solothure, a wealthy property owner and his tenant, a carpenter, stepped into the arena to wrestle according to the rules of the art. There were to be four rounds, or "falls," the stake for each "fall" was one quarter's rent. After the carpenter had thrown his landlord four times the victor's prize was awarded to him, and he accordingly found himself entitled to live in his house rent free for a whole year.—Golden Days.

RAILROAD ITEM.

"Why, George," she exclaimed demurely, as she felt his arm steal about her slender waist, "what are you doing?" "Trying to operate a belt line, dear."—Texas Sittings.

—Wife (addressing her husband, who is busy writing at his desk)—"What are you writing there, hubby, dear?" "I am working away at my memoirs." "Ah! but you have not forgotten to mention your little wife, have you?" "Oh, dear, no! I have represented you as the sun of my life and am just now giving a description of those days on which you have made it particularly hot for me."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—South Dakota has realized \$1,357,381 from the sale of her school lands, and has left 2,731,484 acres. These cannot be sold until they will bring \$10 per acre.