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 contro-

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 Colum-

ARMY recruits are becoming so scarce that war department officials are apprehensive of the army ranks being de-

PRESIDENT HARRISON has sent to the senate the treaty with Hawaii, as agreed upon by Secretary Foster and the commissioners.

TARSNEY 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 Cleve-

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, Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Toumey is a widov 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 strongly built deck was shattered by one wave.

MR. CLEVELAND has officially announced the names of four of his cabinet through the Associated press. They are: Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois. secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of finance; Daniel A. O. U. W. of Montana, has been inwar; Wilson S Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster-general.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM 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 bondhold-

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 se lected 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 Gooch, of the Algonquin club, with the daughter of Millionaire Herrick. GEN. ABRAM 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-

Blaine has been ill with scarlet fever in New York. PUGILIST MITCHELL has been permit-

THE sulphate pulp mill of the Richards Paper Co., near Bangor, Me. 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 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 cen tral 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

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

Two distinct shock 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.

IVES' 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 transcentinental tariff sheet.

JAMES N. VEASEY, of Cincinnati, one of the witnesses before the whisky trust investigating committee at Washington, brought suit against President Greenhut of the Cattle Feeding & Distillery Co. for \$50,000 libel.

SMALL-POX is reported near Fillmore

Owing to the low price of silver the

Cœur 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.

TURTLE 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 der to hear the ex-secretary's evidence. who was recommended for the work by 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 ent treaty. H. C. YEAGER, grand recorder of the

S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of dicted by the grand jury for malfeas- ure of Speaker Crisp to keep his promise ance in office and embezzlement. Ice gorges near Ottawa, Ill., caused

lands.

MOUNTAIN LAKE, a large body of water in Craig county, Va., near the West Virginia line, is being slowly by the election of W. N. Roach, demoemptied in some mysterious way. AUGUSTUS GONZALES, wife murderer, cheated the gallows at Beeville, Tex.,

by hanging himself with a bed cord. THE Murphy and Phillips feud, near Damascus Phillips has been fatally shot and two more Phillips badly beaten. Officers are after the Mur-

STARTLING disclosures continue in the Arkansas lunatic asylum steal. The peculations 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 thunder and lightning, struck Wilkes-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 stroyed by fire. Loss, \$127,000; insurlegislature were paralyzed by the ac- ance, \$95,000. charter of the state Farmers' Alliance. ers of the Chicago, Eurlington & Quincy 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 has been a fugitive in Canada since the murder of George Dawson, near South Pittsburgh, some months ago. They were executed in a drenching

THE Wells-Fargo iron safe at Belton, Tex., has been carried off by thieves.

GENERAL.

CANADA has decided not to discrimpreparing to strictly enforce the Geary | inate in any way against United States vessels in the Welland canal tolls. GLADSTONE'S home rule bill is gener-

ally indorsed by Canadian Irishmen. Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., show that there is a deficit of £1,200,000 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, him with both hind feet in the stomdeclare positively that the cholera reports are false, 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 peo ple 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 cated for street purposes. fair, declares that none of the imperial family will visit the fair. CLEARING house returns for the week

ended February 16 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 BRO-HAN is dead. She was a well known

French actress, and daughter of Augustine Suzanne Brohan, and sister of Emilie Madeline Brohan, both actresses. In the house of commons a resolution prevailed citing the editor of the Lon-

don Times to appear and apologize for misstatements concerning Irish mem-SIGNOR GRIMALDI, Italian minister of finance, says that the monetary conference probably will not reassemble next May as European governments are convinced that nothing would come

Ex-soldiers of Great Britain propos 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 addressed the house in favor of female Mexico, and formerly of Williamsport, suffrage at one o'clock on the morning Pa., has died of typhoid fever. PRESIDING JUDGE PERIVIER, of the

French court of appeals, denies the reof the Panama scandal is likely, in ormoment before the reading of the de-cision.

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 emphatically that it will not ratify any for the Reading Co. There was great changes made by congress in the pres- excitement in the stock of the company

and a sharp decline. FRIENDS of the Cherokee strip bill were greatly discouraged over the fail-

and recognize Chairman Peel. SUNDAY opening was given the high water and the flooding of the low- knockout blow when the house com-

mittee refused to accept the Houck compromise bill. THE long struggle in North Dakota

crat. GEN. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD died at New Orleans on the 20th of heartfailure.

METHODISTS are much displeased over Clinton, Ala., caused a pitched battle. 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

barre, 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 de-

tion of the democrats, who repealed the ONE hundred boiler wipers and helprailway 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 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 \$7,730,610, an increase as compared with those of 1891, of \$139,729.

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 commismissioner 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 The Isnd had never been dedi-Mayor Hacker, of Leavenworth, has

after keep the Crawford opera house day, ministers of the city having complained to him. S. D. Batson was arrested at Wichita

recently by the sheriff of Pottawatomie recently by the sheriff of Pottawatomie county and taken back there to answer to a charge of embezzlement. He was from West Point in 1838, and was assigned to a sewing machine agent, and had been in hiding on a farm twelve miles from town for some time.

the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war and was twice wounded and twice brevetted. He was promoted to a captaincy in town for some time. L. J. Worden, ex-postmaster of Law-

rence, 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 ity jail raving mad.

Any one having knowledge of the present address of Henry C. Croll, late lieutenant company I, 167th 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-atarms of the republican house during the late rumpus at Topeka. Mrs. Johns of the 17th.

commissioner of elections for Topeka by Gov. Lewelling, is ineligible, beprisoners were determined at the last cause the law creating the office pro-

While recently out hunting James Higgins, son of the foreman of the the outstanding United States treasury notes Lawrence canning factory, was accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of a companion. The load tore the flesh off 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 team was killed. The train proceeded, 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 flery, and each side accused the other of being anarchists. The resolutions were finally tabled.

The governor made a clean sweep in tions to take effect March 1, which they Sells, chairman; L. T. Yount, secretary, adopted a unanimous resolution urging the reduction of cotton acreage and diversified crops.

The operating expenses were \$4,807,798, and the net earnings were \$2,922,812, a decrease of the fight.

BEAUREGARD DEAD.

The Well Known Confederate General Dies From a Complication of Diseases.

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 ordered Manager Elliott Alton to here- well. One of the nurses went to his bedside a few minutes after 10 o'clock closed on Sundays. He has also ordered and was horrified to find him in the all pool and billiard halls closed on Sun- death struggle. The members of the family were at once summoned, but before they reached the chamber the end had come.

BIOGRAPHICAL 1853 and was for five days (January 23-28, 1861,) superintendent of the United States military academy at West Point- He resigned February 20, 1861, joined the confederate army and began the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sum-ter, 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 be defended. Charleston until the spring of 1864 he defended Charleston 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 public of the comments of the for a number of years was the manager of the Louisiana state lottery.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

Text of a New Silver Bullion Bill-But Lat-

tle 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 numbe of leading democrats. It is pro-Dr. S. McLallin, who was appointed posed as a substitute for the Andrew-

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 bullion and the issue of treasury the place, and Dr. McLallin has lived 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 chased and shall retain the same in the treas ury 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 \$3,000,000 per month into silver dollars of the weight of 312½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and subscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined under the provi ons 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 other-wise 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 com authorized by this act may deposit the same with the treas-urer of the United States or any assistant treasurer in sums of not less than \$10 and receive therefor certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 and multiples of \$10 corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes, and the coin deposited or repreenting such certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the repayment of the same or demand. Such certificates shall be receivable

for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.

Third—The secretary of the treasury is here by directed to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, under the said act of July 14, 1830, until 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 would not do so. It therefore they 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 the office of police commissioners at application was made by ex-Senator Topeka. He had asked the members of Thomas C. Platt, of New York, as a the old board to send in their resigna- holder of the company's third preference bonds. The receivers appointed did, but a few days later he desired are: A. A. McLeod, president of the their resignations to be tendered at company; Elisha P. Wilbur, of the Le once. This they declined to do. The high Valley division of the Reading, governor, however, peremptorily re- and Edward M. Paxson, chief justice of moved Mr. Bonebrake and appointed a the supreme court of the state of Pennnew board, consisting of Col. Allen sylvania. 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

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House. THE Nicaragua canal bill occupied the atten-

the Senate and House.

THE Nicaragua canal bill occupied the attention of the senate on the 13th. It provides that the three-per cent bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, 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 two 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 14th, 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 pow gave notice 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 a right of way. He alluded to the anti-option bill. The debate on the pension bill was prolonged, but interesting, and with out disposing of the measure the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 15th the conference re port on the army appropriation bill was received and went over. Mr. Hoar's resolution that Mr. Manderson president pro tem, read Washington's farewell address to the senate on February 22 was adopted. The diplomatic and 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 opened eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative McDonald, of New Jersey, and the senate adjourned ... The invalid pension appro-priation bill monopolized the attention of the house. The general debate was enlivened by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who made one of his vigorous and characteristic speeches. Against the amendments changing the existing pension laws points of order were made, the determination of which was postponed and the house advoured.

journed.

THE session of the senate on the 16th was of the sundry civil bit. cupied in consideration of the sundry civil bil 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 pensioners unthe war department, requiring pensioners under the act of 1890 to show that they are disabled for manual labor and have not an annual income of 1600, and providing that not widow shall be granted a pension if she was not mar-ried within five years after the close of the war in which her husband served, were defeated without division. During the debate a personal collision took place between Messrs. Turpin, of Alabuma, and Waugh, of Indiana, which created great confusion and caused a speedy adjourn-

THE sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the attention of the senate on the 17th. The amendment continuing in force the federal supervision of elections was adopted by a party vote. Pending debate on the question of issu-ing three-per-cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve the senate adjourned In the house reserve the senate adjourned...In the house the pension appropriation bill was further considered and finally passed. The post office appropriation bill was considered without final action. The car coupler 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 fur seals. Mr the speaker to what he thought was a misap prehension on the part of the chair in one of his statements, was aggressive in his manner and in his speech, and was requested by the chair to take his seat, but Mr. Johnson proceeded in an impassioned manner and entirely out of or-der, when the speaker peremptorily 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. Brice to the Sherman amendment, which virtually made silver certificates payable in gold, gave rise to a long debate, but was finally with-drawn. 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 session the nomination of Judge Jackson to be associate justice of the supreme court was confirmed without opposition... The house then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the post office appropriation bill. Without making much progress with the bill public business 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 goout 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 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 injudiciously) 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 a 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 lunchplate 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 sad and tender,
Where his aged wife lay dying; and the twilight shadows brown
Slowly from the wall and window chased the sunset's golden splendor Going down.

spirit seemed to hover
Lost between the next world's sunrise and the
bedtime cares of this),
And the old man, weak and tearful, trembling as he bent above her Answered: "Yes."

"Are the children in?" she asked him. Could he tell her? All the treasures
Of their household lay in silence many years beneath the snow; But her heart was with them living, back among her toils and pleasures, Long ago.

Robert-have they come

"They are safe," the old man faltered—"all the Then he murmured gentle soothings, but his

grief grew strong and stronger,
Till it choked and stilled him as he held and
kissed her wrinkled hand, For her soul, far out of hearing, could his fond-

Still the pale lips stammered questions, lullabies and broken verses, Nursery prattle—all the language of a mother's loving heeds, While the midnight round the mourner. left to sorrow's bitter mercies.

Wrapped its weeds. There was stillness on the pillow-and the old man listened lonely— Till they led him from the chamber, with the burden on his breast, For the wife of seventy years, his manhe early love and only.

"Fare you well," he sobbed, "my Sarah; you will meet the babes before me:
"Tis a little while, for neither can the parting

And you'll come and call me soon, I know-and Heaven will restore me To your side.'

-Brandon Banner.

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. "I would rather resign all claim to my great-aunt's fortune than go through life an object of contempt and ridicule with such a name as Peter Tubbs."

"Don't be a fool, Percy," said my Uncle Joe sharply. "Only an idiot would be silly enough to throw away a substantial benefit for the sake of a mere romantic sentiment. The name is a respectable one and won't hurt you, and on the other hand consider all the advantages which this fortune will

"As Mr. Peter Tubbs," I interrupted, bitterly. "I can't conceive how my mother's aunt could have had the heart to impose such a condition upon one whom she desired to benefit."

"The name was her father's and grandfather's, and she bestowed it upon the child whom she loved and who died in infancy. Naturally, she is dependent on her uncle, Judge Patdesired that it should continue in connection with the estate; and I really believe that but for this consideration she would have made Mrs. Granger her sole heir. As it is, the property will go to her or her children if you decline to comply with the conditions of the will."

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

"Mrs. Granger was a niece of Mr. Foster, your aunt's husband, whom they adopted. After the old gentleman's death she offended the widow by marrying against her will. That was some twenty years ago, in which time, it appears, the couple went south and have been lost sight of. The lawyers are now hunting for them, and, should Mrs. Granger not be living, the fortune goes to her children-that is, if you choose to decline it."

"But if there are no children?" "Then it reverts to some charitable institute. Meanwhile, you have just three months allowed you in which to consider whether you will or will not accept the fortune on the conditions specified in the will; and I venture to assert that you are the only young man outside of an insane asylum who would not decide it in as many min-

"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. I could not face the boys-nor the girls, either," I added, involuntarily wincing - "as Mr. Peter Tubbs. Good heavens! the very thought of it affects me like a nightmare!"

My uncle looked vexed, but evidently considered it best to say no more at the time. But as the last month of the school session approached, I observed that he began to look at me with an air of concern.

"These commencement exercises," he remarked, "are having a bad effect upon you; in fact, breaking you down, as anyone can see. We have both worked hard for a year past; suppose we take a vacation and rest and recuperate for awhile? I'll pay your expenses for the sake of your company; for as you know I don't like to go about myself, and your aunt Emeline prefers spending a month with her sister. where we can join them when our your beautiful name," holiday is over."

He was bent upon carrying out this saw us established at a quiet but delightful watering place in the Virginia terrupted, brightly. "We could live in kick, and as he wrote good stuff I mountains, the inducements of which a nice little cottage, which I could hadn't any occasion to only I did were magnificent seenery, healthful make lovely with roses and honey- swear at myself every now and then air and waters, tront fishing and "home suckle; and I would learn to cook—it's for not having accepted his proposition comforts." The place seemed dell all the fashion now for ladies to take of fifteen dollars a week straight and patronized by elderly people and in- cooking lessons-and we could be just left it to somebody else to teach humil-

rings. Yet among the half dozen girls whose sweet presence illumined the Mountain Top hotel, there was one who fascinated me almost from the mo-ment 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 brink 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 charm-

ing grace, first to Uncle Joe, and then to me. I quaffed the healing waters, "Is it night?" she whispered, waking (for her and with it the first love draught that my heart had ever known. Then we ly placid and serene, while my heart all went back to the hotel together; the fair Hebe and I, by some unaccountable arrangement, finding ourselves the last couple in the procession. She talked frankly, first about the

scenery, and then lightly touching, in a charmingly original and independent way, upon various topics. I found her to be brimful of poetry and romance, without what is called "gush;" and we made the interesting discovery that our And again she called at dewfall, in the sweet | favorite poems were the same, and that old summer weather:
"Where is little Charlie, father? Frank and upon many subjects our tastes and opinions were identical. In fact, we were kindred spirits.

Approaching the hotel, I observed a portly and comfortable-looking couple glad—so happy!" And she looked up seated on the piazza, the gentleman into my eyes and held out both her smoking and the lady serenely fanning hands. herself. My fair companion nodded and smiled to them, and said, laughingly:

"Aunt Patterson will be surprised to find that I have been walking with a gentleman to whom I haven't been introduced. She is the dearest soul! but such an awful stickler for etiquette and conventionalities! Now, my name is Ethel Gray, and I am a niece of that nice old gentleman on the piazza there -Judge Patterson, of Wytheville."

She said this with an inimitable demure archness of expression, and I, as toss of her head. "And now please let in duty bound, hastened to reciprocate the confidence.

"My name is Percy Howard, and I am the nephew of the respectable old gentleman walking in front of us-Mr. Joseph Barksdale, attorney-at-law, of Middleton, Pa.'

She laughed, as she answered: "What a lovely name you have! so romantie and chivalrie in sound. adore pretty names; don't you?"

1 assented; but a cold chill ran through me at the thought. "Suppose I had been obliged to inform her that my name was Peter Tubbs!" And I then and there formed a solemn resolve to relinquish all claim to my Aunt Foster's fortune, and retain my own name of Percy Howard.

Henceforth the more that I saw of the fair Ethel the more enamored did I become of her sweet and winning graces. In less than a week I was con vinced that she was the one woman in the world whom destiny had marked out for me, and at the end of the second week I took my uncle into my confidence and communicated to him my intention of asking her to become my

"I see no objection," my uncle recharming girl-a little romantic, but | ing.' sensible; and will, I am sure, make a good wife. Fortunately, your aunt's money will enable you to live in comfort, whereas without it you and your terson. Indeed, I heard him say yesterday that he would never consent to

her marrying a poor man." Here was a dilemma. After resolving, for Ethel's sake, to keep my name, I here found myself reduced to the al- Free Press. ternative of relinquishing it in order to gain possession of her! To resign her I felt to be an impossibility, whereupon I at length, not without a pang, informed Uncle Joe that I had concluded to accept the conditions of my aunt's will and claim the fortune. But I should have to explain it to Ethel, and what would she say?

Ethel listened very attentively, as in a pleasant little retired nook on the lawn, called "the lovers' seat," I told her about my great-aunt's will and its absurd condition. Her sweet face was full of sympathy, but when I asked her to share with me my life and my fortune, there came an ominous silence She looked down, and with the point of her parasol carefully turned over and examined a firefly which lay motionless upon the grass.

"Ethel!" I exclaimed, anxiously, "if suspense. Surely you do not care for me!"

"I-I do care for you, Percy," she said, slowly, and then paused. the fly was dead, for she now began sol into which she lightly shoveled know that I can marry you."

dreadful thing it would be to have to terms and he went to work.

go through my whole life as—as Mrs. The first week he sent in ten squibs Peter Tubbs!" And here she hastily of various lengths, and they were good, covered up the firefly and buried it out but I calculated not more than half of sight, as though it had been that would go the rounds and I would be

name as much as you can possibly do, copied, and of course I whacked up the but surely you love me sufficiently to twenty-five dollars. The next week be willing to make that sacrifice rather | the Banner copied the whole lot again than cast me off entirely!" "But," she answered, glancing up ap-

He was bent upon carrying out this poor! I could not think of exposing ist, and that guileless funny man was plan; wherefore the first week in July you to the trials and ills of poverty—" having fun with me in a way that I valids, though there were fewer young as happy there as in a palace. If you ity to a great American humorist"persons present than at the gayer do truly love me, Percy, give up the Detroit Free Press.

fortune; for really I could never be happy as Mrs. Peter Tubbs; and I'm not sure but that—perhaps—I should not be able to love you so much if you were not Percy Howard, but Peter Tubbs. It's silly, I know; but I always associate people with their names."

This last consideration was a serious one, as I felt, and I sat in silence, while Ethel commenced scraping bits of gravel on the grave of the firefly. 'Suppose you take until to-morrow

then I shall know how much you do really care for me." And then she rose and we sauntered slowly back to the hotel; she apparent-

was sorely troubled with the dilemma, out of which I saw no safe way. When next morning we met in the same spot she had not long to wait for

only promise to be my wife-to be Mrs. Percy Howard-my Aunt Foster's money might go to Mrs. Granger and welcome. I can never forget the radiant look

with which she turned to me-tears in her eyes, but a lovely smile on her lip "Then you do love me-better than this money!" she exclaimed. "I am so

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

She laughed gayly.
"We shall never be reduced to that, Percy. We will keep your name and the money all the same.

"But, dearest, that will be impos sible. You don't seem to fully understand-

"Oh, yes I do," she interrupted, with a little exultant sort of a smile and me make an explanation in my turn. Mrs. Granger, your aunt's niece, became a widow shortly after her marriage, and was married again to Mr. Walter Gray. They were my own dear amined 600 or 700 samples of flour parents, and they both died when I was a little girl. So now, don't you see that since you positively decline to take the name of Peter Tubbs, I am your aunt Foster's heiress by the conditions of her will? And so, as I said, we will keep your name and get the money all the same; for every cent of it shall be settled upon yourself. 1 wouldn't know what to do with it if it were mine, you know."

I could hardly believe my ears, and in fact scarcely comprehended the sit- tially decomposed while baking, but uation until it was again explained to nevertheless some of it remains and me by my uncle Joe.

"When I learned from Mrs. Foster's lawyers," he said, "that Mrs. Granger's only child had been found-and that she was a very charming girl and the niece and ward of my old college friend, Frank Patterson, and that they were spending the summer at this place, why the idea occurred to me of bringing you down here and affording that the weed is an annual and is reyou a change of getting out of your dilemma one way or the other. Now plied, after a moment's grave thought, that it is so satisfactorily settled, I before the seeds are ripe. Sow only 'provided she will accept you. She is trust that you will forgive my schem-

But Ethel, like myself, ignorant of the plot between the old folks, took to herself all the credit.

"You thought me hard and unfeeling, wife would starve; for, as I under- Percy; but, dear, I only wanted to save orrid name, and at the same time secure the money to you. For now that the poor old lady is dead, it can make no difference to her, as when she was alive. And I managed it so, nicely, didn't I?"-Susan A. Weiss, in Detroit

> AN ORNAMENT TO JOURNALISM. He Knew How to Work a Snap and to

Get Over the Editor.

"You can't most always tell about these young men who do newspaper work," remarked a New York editor to a party of journalists. "I had heard that they hadn't very good business ideas, however bright they might be in other respects, and I was a little careless, perhaps. Anyway, once when I wanted the services of one to tone up my paper I called for specimen! stuff, and from one chap in a near-by country town 1 received such excellent work that I invited him to come in and see me. He came and I found him an ideal humorist and as guileless as he

was ideal. "I wanted a column a week, and he agreed to furnish it at twenty-five dolyou have any feeling of pity, give me lars a column, with five dollars off for an answer at once. I cannot bear this each joke that was not copied by some of my illustrious and esteemed contemporaries; or he would do it for fifteen dollars straight. I snapped up Ap- the twenty-five dollar proposition, for parently she had satisfied herself that I was sure that out of a dozen or fifteen liokes, and verses, and gags a week absently to dig a grave with her para- certainly not more than half could be good enough to catch on all around. him, then added, sadly: "But I don't He had an idea that he was a great humorist and I had an idea for business "Why not, darling? What obstacle is and also to teach him that bumility which doth so become a journalist. I "Why, only think, Percy, what a signed a contract for a year on these

even. Within a week thereafter I re-"I know it, darling." I answered, sad- ceived the Podunk Banner, or some ly and sympathetically. "I hate the such paper, with the entire column and I put up my twenty-five dollars as Well, to make a long story before. pealingly from under her long lashes, short, that Podunk Banner, week after "could not you make a sacrifice for my week, copied every squib, and at last I sake? Give up the money and keep wrote to the Banner to find out who its editor was, when, lo and behold! "But, dearest, we should be so he was the father-in-law of my humor-"Oh, I don't care for money!" she in- despised. It was too late, however, to

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 (Lychuis githago Lam.). It is an annual weed abundant throughout the northern states where to think it over?" she suggested; "and wheat is grown. It is a native of Eu- of the fore legs, especially about the rope and appears to be quite as obnoxious there as in the United States and Canada. This plant is clothed with long, soft hairs. The flowers are purple, seeds black, of good size, and form a large constituent of the so-called These screenings are much used in feeding stock in some places. It has sition of eggs the larvæ have made my answer. I told her at once that I been asserted in Europe that corn cared for nothing on earth in compar- cockle in flour and breadstuffs is injurison with her, and that if she would jous to health. Nevinny, who has ex-



CORN COCKLE (Lychuis githago.) Stem, bearing blossom. 2. Section through

found that 106 contained impurities, 19 per cent. contained corn cockle seed, the amount ranging from 1-5 to 2 per cent. According to the Experiment Station Record: "A person eating 1,200 grains of bread made from flour containing only 1/2 per cent. of cockle seed would consume six grains of cockle seed, an amount which the author believes beyond doubt to be poisonous in its effects." The poison in corn cockle is Sapotoxin and is parthe use of flour which contains corn cockle should be forbidden. It is not to be wondered at that this weed has become so generally scattered in wheat growing regions as the seeds are somewhat difficult to screen by the ordinary methods. The farmer often sows cockle with his wheat. The point to be remembered in this connection is moved quite easily by keeping the fields clean and pulling the weeds up clean seed.

HOW WOOL IS SCOURED. The Processes Employed in Large Wool-

The plan of washing wool on the sheep's back, which has heretofore stand, she has nothing of her own, and you from the misery of owning that been so generally practiced, has ales it did not pay for the trouble. Wool must be scoured anyway before it is manufactured into cloth. A writer says: All wool taken from the sheep must be scoured before being spun into yarn. Some manufacturers buy their wool in its original greasy state and scour it themselves; others buy only scoured wool, which has been sorted to its proper grade and is ready for the carding machine.

The strings are first taken from the fleece, after which it is sorted into grades or sorts such as fine, medium, coarse, etc., there being invariably two or more grades in each fleece. In some classes of wool there are six to eight sorts. After sorting, the light open wools are scoured. The heavier and greasier wools are put through an opener or duster, a kind of light picker. This separates the fibers and makes the wool more penetrable, enabling it to be more easily scoured and left soft and white. If the opener were not used on this stock, it would have to be scoured much harder, to the detriment of the wool, and would be left harsher and matted. To scour, a liquor is prepared, consisting of some scouring material such as soda ash, potash, etc., with salt or soap, or both, put into water. The water is usually heated from 130 to 140 degrees. The wool is then deposited into the tub or machine containing the liquor and permitted to soak thoroughly. It is then rinsed in water until perfectly clean. The water is then squeezed or extracted from it, when it is taken and dried by hot or cold air, being then ready for the card. -Western Rural.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

DIRTY water is a cause of gapes. You cannot give the hens too much

sweet milk. BREAD and milk is the delight of the hen and it is a fine food for her.

WHEN the chicks come at first feed bread and milk and oat meal and milk. As soon as the chick can swallow wheat feed it, and give some meal pudding occasionally.

IF eggs are fed to chicks they should be boiled for 25 minutes, as such boiling makes them digestible. HAVE plenty of glass on the south of

the poultry house. The rays of the aun help in the production of eggs. FEED early in the morning and as late as possible before roosting time, and always regularly. Feed often, too.

filthy water. An egg contains 84 per to be clean water.

for them. - Farmers' Voice.

ALL ABOUT BOTS. Usually They Do Not Seriously Affect the

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. The parts selected are chiefly those of the shoulders, base of the neck, and inner parts knees, for in these situations the horse will have no difficulty in reaching the ova with its tongue. When the animal licks those parts of the coat where the eggs have been placed the moisture of the tongue, aided by warmth, hatches screenings" from the northwest. the ova, and in something less than three weeks from the time of the depotheir escape. As maggots they are next transferred to the mouth and ultimately to the stomach along with food and drink.

A great many larvæ perish during this passive mode of immigration, some being dropped from the mouth and others being crushed in the fodder during mastication. It has been calculated that of the many hundreds of eggs deposited on a single horse scarcely one out of fifty of the larvæ arrives within the stomach. Notwithstanding this waste the interior of the stomach may become completely covered with bots.

Whether there be few or many they are anchored in this situation chiefly by means of two large cephalic hooks, After the bots have attained perfect growth they voluntarily loosen their hold and allow themselves to be carried along the alimentary canal until they escape with the feces. In all cases they sooner or later fall to the ground, and when transferred to the soil they bury themselves beneath the surface in order to undergo transformation into the pupa condition. Having remained in the earth for a period of six or seven weeks they finally emerge from their pupal cocoons as perfect winged insects-gadflies. It thus appears that bots ordinarily pass about eight months of their lifetime in the diges ive organs of the horse.

According to Prof. Michener, bots seldom-not more than one in ten thousand times-cause colic. They may, when present in large numbers, slightly interfere with digestion, but beyond this they are, with these few exceptions, entirely harmless. It is entirely useless to attempt to dislodge them from the stomach, and they will go at their appointed time, which is mostly during the months of May and June.

TRAINING HORSES.

The Average Farmer Cannot Afford t Engage in the Work.

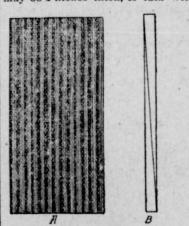
When farmers read of Nancy Hanks and other fleet-footed horses breaking the world's record in their special classes, and soon after commanding in the market the combined value of a dozen good farms, the temptation is great for themselves to turn horse trainers. While the development of the horse speed is commendable, yet it is a vocation in itself, and is fraught with such dangers of financial disaster that but few farmers can long withstand the strain. If living in an old settled community, run back over memory's pages for twenty years and you will see that very few of the men and boys who imagined they possessed a trotter, and tried to develop the same in the ing their time only as valuable as that of their hired man, there would be a loss in nearly every case, to say nothing of the evil habits contracted by associating with the rough element that is too generally a part of the racing fraternity. There is always more simply drives his horse on the common road, and if they develop into good steppers or show a good gait, they readily find a purchaser at a fair price, often for more than the animal is worth,

or will ever sell for again. Another serious point in the case is that as soon as a horse shows a good gait, he is favored in every way possible, has the best care and attention, and if worked at all is given the long end of the double tree, when perhaps his mate, if given an equal chance, would have proved the fleeter of the two. Always remember there is no short road to wealth, even in the development of trotters. - American Agriculturist.

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



incline of 3 inches to the rear. These plank are the full depth of the stall, including the manger. The length will vary from 8 to 9 feet. Over this are laid pieces like C in cut. These pieces are 4 inches wide and 3 inches in depth, and as long as the stall or plank of first tier. They taper to nothing at one end, and are laid an inch apart. H shows how two pieces are taken out of NEVER permit the poultry to drink one stick by sawing diagonally any good, hard, tough wood 3 by 4 inches. cent. of water and that per cent. ought A shows the floor when complete. In o be clean water.

When fowls first come off the roost have a kind of mattock to fit into the in the morning they are both hungry spaces in the grating. This improveand thirsty. See that good, clean ment is more noticeable when used for water, or what is better, milk, is ready stallions and geldings.—Country Gen-



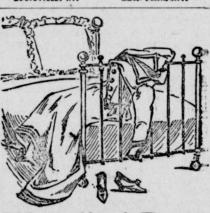
ONE ENJOYS

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

popular remedy known.

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE. KY. NEW YORK. N.Y.



Wanted—A Dress

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

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING Co. PHILADELPHIA

German Syrup"
Boschee's German Syrup is more

usual way, were successful. Reckon- 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-everymoney made by the first owner, if he where. 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 the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy. 3

ELY'S CATARRH **CREAM BALM** ELY'S Thane used ino bot tles of Elu's Cream Balm and conside myself cured. I suf-HAYFEVER fered 20 years from catarrh and eatarrh al headache, and thi is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief .- D.T. Higgin son, 145 Lake St. Chicago, Il.

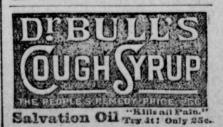
Fresh Air and Exercise.

Getallthat's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve

force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to sci-

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All drug



With colors and sweet cries Of mating birds in uplands and in glade The world is rife. Then on a sudden all music dies, The color fades. How fugitive and brief

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

Insentient dust blown idly here and there,
I hold oblivion a scant price to pay
For having once had held against my lip Life's primming cup of hydromel and rue— For having once known woman's holy love And a child's kiss, and for a little space Heen boon 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 senseles

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 Maga-



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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 ing. 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

"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

les convenances. "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 prisener 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 we have given him the slip." "You may be sure he is not far off. It is not easy to elude an agent secret.

Dame! I wonder what Victor would "Diable! Who is this Victor, madem-

oiselle? Your sweetheart?" "Not at all. He would like to be, though. He is a sergeant of dragoons, and a brave garcon; but so bete!-vou have no idea. I smuse myself with fired as straight as I knew how. The him-nothing more. And now, mon- two pistols went off together, and at sieur, you must let me go. My father will miss me, and who knows that the But it was nothing to hurt. Forget's agent secret is not lurking in those

Before we parted it was agreed that I hat should call at the Abbaye on the following Sunday; and then I escorted Julie and we each advanced five paces. to a flacre, and told the driver to take her to the Faubourg St. Antoine. But her to the Faubourg St. Antoine. But his was a blind. She meant to get out time I held my weapon more firmly and Lieut. Forget."

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 flacre until it disappeared. So far as I could see, it was not shadowed. But I was, and, do mortal. what I might, I could not shake the As soo fellow off. Double and twist as I might, he was always more or less in 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 flacre 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 continned, "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," out 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 bow-

"This, I need hardly say, is highly ir regular," observed Lacluse; "but the circumstances are exceptional. 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," 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 board-

ing-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, forehand, and when we got home La- following in hot pursuit. cluse showed me a pair of beautiful duelling-pistols, which he was good enough to place at my disposal for the

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 others were already there, and 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



THE DUEL.

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 the same instant I knew that I was hit. | man. bullet had merely grazed the side of my neck. Mine had gone through his

The seconds handed us fresh pistols,

en route and walk to the Abbaye, in 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

As soon as the surgeon had applied a temporary dressing they lifted the unconscious lieutenant into a flacre and view, and the sense of being continual- took him home. Though I felt sorry ly dogged so irritated me that I had a 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 Captaine, I did not insult the French army; and the difference which has ended so unhappily for your friend was your mak-

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

"If you like." "Well, to be frank, I do not like. 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 been to 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 flacre!" "Yes, with your shadow. But, as we have a good horse and a clever jehu, I shall try to lead the raseal 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 flacre was driven on as furiously as ever, and two minutes later we saw everything had been cut and dried be- from the corner of a window the shadow

"Good! We are rid of him for a few hours, at any rate," observed the aidede-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; he was my guardian, not my custodian, 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 quitting 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 be-

come 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

We found Mme. la Generale in he 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

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. Dame! M. Roy," she said, turning to me, "I had no idea you were so reckless.

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

"All the same it is very unfortunatethe more so as it arose from your imprudent expressions about De Gex. It s not wise to say all one thinks; and A Phase of a Popular Question That Is 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 vailed, with whom you promenaded in the gardens



WE QUICKLY ALIGHTED.

nearly half an hour. Ah, M. Roy, fear you are a mauvais sujet.' "I assure you, madame, she is a good

"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; thina shop attracted a great deal of atbut when it concerns another-" "And that other a lady. I under

stand perfectly, M. Roy. But the police think she is a royalist emissary.' "Not at all. She is nothing of the

"Did you know her before last night?" "I did. "Before you came to Paris?"

"No." "You cannot have made many ac quaintances. 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? I will respect your confidence. Parole d'honneur.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

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 cap 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, wher 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-mones from the sale of sixty boxes of oranges is not a thing to be despised by the woman who cultivates her own garden

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

"Because Heaven is home, home is where the heart is, where the heart is 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 yeller, and a pronounced yeller is a

baby. After which he once more relapsed nto 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 80 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. largest kauri yet discovered was 70 feet in girth, and the trunk was 200 feet

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, andwhy, what is the matter, Theobald? Hanks-I-I-(Drops dead.)-Nation-

al Tribune

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Some Powerful Reasons Why They Should Be Secret.

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 tention 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 encores 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 and telling 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 conoclasts 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 common arena for political dogfighting 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 troubles which would result, the senit 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



FROM THE NORTHWEST. 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 or 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

the position would have been scalp hunting. Another instance (and I could give a score or more from memory) was the ease 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 sently, "but she we the senate there would have been ting to it."—Jury.

have been something to pay in Terre

Haute, and some of those candidates for

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 candi-

dates. 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 have ing 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 nomina-

tions 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 atorial phase would be small. There are about six thousand presidential appointments, while there are nearly seventy thousand post office ap-pointments. 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 dishonestor 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. SMITH D. FRY.

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 get-

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, but time has proved that our vote in the Democratic State convention of July 6th, 1892, was not one of them. Chase county voted solid for the straight Democratic ticket, as nom-

inated by that convention. Senator Ingalls being asked if his recent article in the North American Review still reflects his opinion of Grover Cleveland, said: "Ah! I remember that production. No; I have to revise my views a little. Mr. Cleveland is certainly no longer an accident in politics. Mr. Cleveland represents a rugged independence that makes him attractive to the people. He seems to be impressed with his solemn obligation to the country and he is patriotic. During his administration he had a number of knotty problems to meet and he managed them well. I may say that no President since Lincoln eyer entered upon a term with so many momentous questions to be disposed of."

Geo. T. Anthony, who was defeated for Congressman-at-Large by Col. Harris, in a long letter published in the Sunday Capital, labors very hard to prove to the public that the Executive Council capacity delays his recipied. tive Council cannot declare his posi-tion as Railroad Commissioner yacant and appoint another in his place. The statute reads as follows: "The Executive Council may remove such Commissioners, or any of them, and elect others to fill the vacancy; and all votes cast by each member of the Execu-tive Council for the election of any person to the office of Railroad Commissioner, or removal from the same, shall be recorded in a journal kept by them for that purpose, which journal shall be kept open at all times to pub-lic inspection." Mr. Anthony, you had better pack your trunk and go hunting with that "yellow dog" you spake about at the Republican meeting a few years ago in Hayes' opera house in this city.— Olathe Herald,

Millions of dollars have been loaned throughout this country in the past few years on contracts providing for payment in gold. For the information of those who have signed such contracts the Atlantic Constitution calls attention to the fact that the Supreme Courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and Nevada have remorselessly set aside such contracts, deciding that they may be satisfied by

the Court held that a tender in green backs canceled the debt and was suffi cient.' In Nevada, the Court held that it cannot authorize a judgment for gold in such contracts.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

State vs. John Craig, burglary and larceny, three cases; in first case jury disagree as to burglary, and find defendant not guilty as to larceny; second case plea of guilty to grand larceny, and third case dismissed.

State vs. Edward Lenderman, bur-glary and larceny; dismissed. State vs. John Bielman, misdemean-

or, dismissed.

and larceny; jury disagree.
A. J. Tesh vs. E. A. Kınne, Sheriff,

et al., recovery, judgment for \$24 80. Marion Warren et al. vs. Russeil C. Harris et al., foreclosure; verdict for plaintiff for \$3.450 66, and special verdict for plaintiff on all questions sub-

Thomas J. White et al. vs. Wm S Morris et al., ejectment; verdict for plaintiff.

Fred Fish & Co. vs. E. A. Hildebrand, recovery; dismissed without

Chase County National Bank vs. H. S. Lincoln, recovery; hung jury. Beni. L. Swan vs. Samuel Granger et al., foreclosure: judgment for \$603 .-

Geo. Storch vs. Gotleb G. Miller Sheriff's sale confirmed; also in the fol-lowing cases: Cent Loan and Deben-ure Co. vs. E. Link; same vs. John Amend et al.

Anny M. Layman vs. Jas. F. Culver et al.; judgment for \$1,197 30. Chase County National Bank vs. S. T. Slabaugh; dismissed at defendant's

ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. Taft, proprietor of Taft's Asth-malene, Rochester, N. Y., will send to any of our subscribers suffering with asthma, a trial bottle of Asthmalene free, who will send him his postoffice address. The doctor is known to be reliable and his remedy a most valuable one; it is endorsed by many medical publications and used in all parts of the U. S., Europe and Australia.

FOR SALE.

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

THE PRINTER'S HIAWATHA.

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

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

Sad it is to hear the message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the nickels all have vanished;
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Cone to pay old Uncle Samuel-Uncle Sam the rowdies call him-Gone to pay for beef and Bridget,
Gone to pay the faithful parson. Gone to pay the faitaful parson

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

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

A HANDSOME OFFER!

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The Courant has perfected arrangements by which we offer rREE to our readers a year's subscription to Womackind the popular illustrated monthly journal published at Springfield, Ohio. We will give a year's subscription to Womankind to each of our readers paying up all arrearages and a year's subscription to the Courant in advance, and to all new subscribers paying in advance Woma kind will find a joyous welcome in every home. It is bright, sparkling and interesting. Its household hints and suggestions are invaluable, and it also contains a large amount of news about women in general. Its fashion department is complete, and profusely illustrated, it has a bright and entertaining corps of contributors, and the paper is e-ited with care and ability. Its children's department mak is Womankind a favorite with the young, and in fact it contains much which will interest every member of every household in its sixteen large, handsomely illustrated pages. Fo not delay in accepting this offer. It will cost you nothing to get a full year's subscription to Womankind. Samples can be seen at this office.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

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

the payment of greenbacks;

In the New York case, it was decided that, under the legal tender act, a bill of exchange made payable in specie may be legally paid in greenbacks. In Pennsylvania it was held that a certificate of deposit of gold, payable in like funds, is satisfied by the nominal value of such sum in greenbacks. In Indiana it was decided that, when the amount of the debt was ascertained, the Court cannot recognize any difference between gold and greenbacks. In Missouri, where a contract has been entered into providing that a note and the interest to each member of every home. It is not aclass publication and is suited to all localities. It is strictly non-political and non-sectarian It has a trained corps of contributors and is careful y edited. The various departments of farm horticulture, sheep and swine, the home, the horse and the dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The readers of the American Farmer are universal in its praise and look for its monthly visits with keen anticipation. The matter. The readers of the American Farmer are universal in its praise and look for its monthly vi-its with keen anticipation. The regular subscription price to the American Farmer is \$100 per ye-r, but by the arrangement it costs you nothing to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription Sample copies of the American Farmer can be seen at this office or will be supplied direct by the publishers.

Appointments.

Iowa Mortgage Co. vs. Fred. Ahnefeld et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$2,251.90.

State vs. Charles Shofe, burglary wish to receive bright, accurate,

ril 1st. This will give you all the legislative reports and the interesting

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

The STATE JOURNAL is an eight page daily, independent Republican in politics, and prints all the news in readable entertaining style. It is a family newspaper too, clean in all its news and anvertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice story, farming news, numerous selec-tions, etc., and at the above rates costs the regular subscriber less than a cent a day, less than six cents a week. It gives you a daily letter from Topeka at one half the cost of a

letter's postage stamp. A trial will prove that the DAILY STATE JOUTNAL gives you the news quickest, best, most reliable, and at half the price of slower papers.

quickest, best, most reliable, and at half the price of slower papers.

Administrator's Notice of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

All persons interested will take notice that my petition is on file in the office of the Chase county, Kansas, Probate Court, asking for authority to sell the following-described released, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expenses of sdministration, to-wit: The undivided one-haif of the whole of section 22, being in township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, twinting to the estate of the Chase county, Kansas, belonging to the estate of Ja nes D. Gordon, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expenses of sdministration, to-wit: The undivided one-haif of the whole of section 22, being in township 22; range 9 east, containing in all 1280 acres.

Said petition is set for hearing at the office of the Probate Judge, in the city of Cotton-wood Falls, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1893, at which time and place you can make known an objections you may have to the granting of such order. L. N. G. RD. N. Administrator of said Estate.

Dated Feb. 23, 1893;

Transport of section and the estate of numericable to said line of section inneteen (19), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, township twenty (20), range eight (8). Intersection production of said line or section nineteen (19) and thirty (30), to the southwest corner of said line or section nineteen (19) and thirty (30), to the southwest corner of said line,

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase County. | 88 OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK. | January 2d, 1893 Notice is hereby given that, on the day of January, 1893, a petition signed by J. A. Lind. C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described

aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certail road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range nine (9), thence south on section line as far as practicable, thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of the northeast quarter (14) of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range nine (9), thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek, and to vacate the present crossing of the creek at D R shellenbarger's, and as much of that road running along the east and south bank of the creek as the viewers may determine unnecessary for public use. Also to vacate a road beginning twenty (20) feet west of the northeast corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range nine (9), thence west to within twenty (20) feet of the northwest corner of section fourteen (14), township nineteen (19), range (9).

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners did then appoint viewers to view said road and whereas the report of said viewers was file-in the County Clerk's office. The Board finding the same to be illegal at their April session, 1892, and ordered the same having been set aside and laid over by the Board from time to time.

Whereupon, said Board of County County Commissioners appointed the following

over by the Board from time to time.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: D. C. Evans, G. W. Brickell and John Easter as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surreyor, at the point of beginning, in Toledo township, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road, and give to fill parties a hearing. all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk. [L 8]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,)

County of Chase, Ounty of Chase, J OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 2d, 1893. S Notice is hereby given, that on the 4th day of October, 1892, a petition signed by Henry G. L. Straubs and 32 others, was

presented to the Board of County Commis praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the

Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36, township twenty (20), range six (6), east of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence in a westerly direction to the northeast corner of Herbert Taylor's orchard, thence south between said orchard and the creek to the foot of the bluff, thence westerly between the bluff and the wire fence, to a point about twenty (20) rods north of the southwest corner of said section thirty-six (36), thence north on section line to junction with the H. C. Varnum road, and to vacate all that part of the H. C. Varnum road between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

wisconers, app. inted the following named persons, viz: J. W. Byram. Joseph Arneld and R. F. Riggs, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Ceder townships, on Friday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1892 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

Now, therefore, on this 2d day of January, 1893, the Board aforesaid finding that said road had not been viewed on the day ap-pointed as aforesaid, nor on the day there-

said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. W. Byram, Joseph Arnold and R. F. Riggs as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commence-ment.in Cottonwood township, on Wednesay 'he 15th day of March, A. D. 1893 and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN,

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase OF COUNTY CLERK. January 3d. 1893. Solution of the 3d day of January, 1893 a petition, signed by J. W. Sanford and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aloresaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: January 3d, 1893. To vacate, beginning at the southwest corner of section twelve (12), thence in a northeasterly direction to a point where said road intersects a road on the half (3) section line to northwest corner of section seven (7), township the calls about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in the coming legislature, which promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting in history; do you wish to receive bright, accurate, prompt unbiased news, from the capital of Kansas?

Then send us one dollar in paper, postal or express order, or stamps, and receive the "TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL" from date until April 1st. This will give you all the Waterupon and Road the southwest corner of section deven (11), thence east along section line to northwest corner of section twelve (12), thence in a south and southeasterly direction to a point where said road intersects a road on the half (3) section line to northwest corner of section the wenty-two (22), range eight (8) east.

The section seven (7), township twenty-two (11), thence east along said line, or as near as practicable, through section line or northwest quarter (12) of section line running through soction twelve (12) and to locate instead, the northwest quarter (13) of section line to the half (3) section line to the half (3) section the later (13) of the morthwest corner of section seven (7), township the northwest corner of section the later (13). Also beginning at the southwest corner of section the later (13), thence east along said line, and southeasterly direction to a point where said road intersects a road on the half (3) section line to northwest corner of section the later (13), thence east along said line, and southeasterly direction the later (14) of the later (15), thence in a south and southeasterly direction the later (14) of the northwest corner of section seven (7), township the northwest corner of section the later (14). The northwest corner of section seven (7), township the northwest corner of section the later (14). The north

Waereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. H. A. Mowrey, C. L. Shee-nan and L. Becker as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement in Matfield township, or Friday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS } SS. County of Chase, J

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Notice is hereby given that, on the 2d day of January, 1893, a petition, signed by Nelson Stedman and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. - - - - Kansas.

W.H.HOLSINGER,

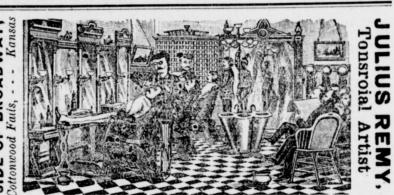
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,



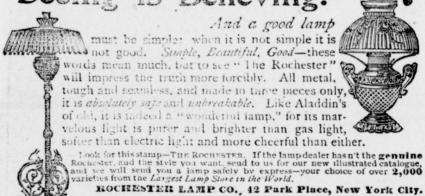
Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings?

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

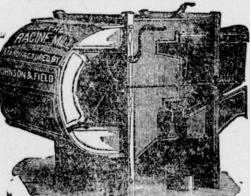


Seeing is Believing."



* "The Rochester."

"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS



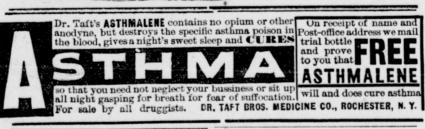
These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats. Corn and Seeds of every description. Corn and Seeds of Every description.

They do the werk more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e22-ti

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

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Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

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BUCK & BRUCE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank.

Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U.S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the plactice of nedicine in all its branches Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'ill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY -COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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call on PECK,

and purchase a

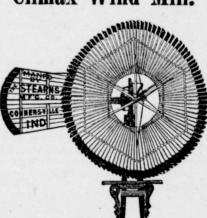
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TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

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Climax Wind Mill.



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

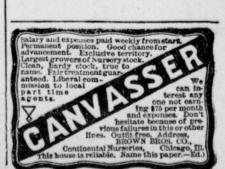
Send for illustrated matter giving description of our whiel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. trade.
We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.
Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.
If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondedce to THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. 845.00 profit on 875.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Bew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MRX KC. X. WF am pm pm am pm Cedar Grove. 12 19 11 01 11 38 10 13 11 26 Clements.... 12 30 11 10 11 50 10 23 11 45 Clements...12 3) 11 10 1150 10 23 11 45 Eimdale...12 46 11 23 12 05 am 10 36 12 15 Evans...12 51 11 27 12 10 10 40 12 25 Strong ... 1 01 11 35 12 30 10 48 12 4" Ellinor ... 1 13 11 45 12 43 10 57 -1 05 Saffordville... 20 11 50 12 49 11 03 1 21

Saffordville... 20 11 50 12 49 11 03 1 21

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Clements... 6 31 5 47 4 16 2 10 11 45

Cedar Grove 6 40 5 55 4 27 2 21 12 08

C. K. & W. R. R.

Page Fir. Mixed.

C. K. & W. R. R. Gladstone.... Pass. Frt. Mixed

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Flies 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. Blackshere, 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. Breese 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. Hager, a daugh-W. H. Holsinger was at Kansas

City, several days last week, on busi-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 Brash, of

Mrs. Chas. F. Gill, of Argentine, was and Miss Bertha Crum. visiting her old home, at Strong City,

last week.

aug18-tf 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. Fent, of Matfield Green, having sold his farm to C. L. Sheehan, will soon move to Oklahama. Misses Lena and Martha Fritze, of

Strong City, have returned home from their visit at Pierce City, Mo. Last Friday, Marcellus Moore re-

ceived a fracture of the collar bone, by being thrown from a wagon. Mrs. B. Lantry, of Strong City, aft-

er 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 encamp-ment 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,

Mrs. C. Fred Shipman, of Emporia, who was visiting at Mr. A. R. Palmer's, at Bazaar, returned home, Mon-

The address of Thos. H. Grisham, at Music hall, next Tuesday evening, will be very interesting. Go and hear

Mrs. Wm. Martin of Strong City, was called to Kansas City, last week, to attend the funeral of Mrs. McCar-

has been working at St Louis for some issued. time past, is at home, on a three weeks'

For Sale:-A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight be-ween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply nov24-tf at this office. P. P. Schriver, of Cedar Point, sold

Kansas City. J. B. Davis, Sr., having bought the Ingles property, in the south part of own, is putting up a brand new resi-

dence 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 | ented 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. Ferlet, of Hamilton, Green-

wood county, came over. Wednesday, on a visit to his parents and to attend the Old Settlers' Re union.

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

and 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. R. Co., at Ottawa, and will soon begin work on the same. FOR SALE. - Some very fine Partridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs.

cheap, Apply at the Courant office. Perfection Oil 12 cts. per

Isaac Talkington, of Hymer, having Capt. Lantry is a true Democrat.—rented his farm to R. Stowers, for Prairie du Chien (Wis) Courier. rented his farm to R. Stowers, for three years, will move, about March 1st, with his family, to Southern Cal-

and Mrs. T. S. Jones, at Guthrie, Oklohoma. 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 date for the Teachers' Associa

tion meeting, 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, or the 22d day of February, 1893, Mr. James Plummer If you want cash for your butter

and eggs, take them to Wm. Blosser.
at the southwest part of Cottonwood does not surprise him as much as it its finish. for eash, or on easy terms. Apply at Falls, at the Foxworthy house, who is does our own citizens. Mr. Lantry also paying the highest cash price for has many friends here who would be poultry.

is requested to attend the meeting to be held in the County Surveyor's office. Saturday evening, March 4th. JOHN FREW, See'y.

last week, that both of her brothers who work on railroads running out of Denver, had been seriously injured. ished by all present, among whom the accident happening to each while were Judge Lucien Earl, County At-

goods for the firm of Carson & Sand ers; and Mrs. Carson and son, Robert, lawyers gave laughter making stories are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Evans. at Emporia, during Mr. all, it was a most enjoyable affair. Carson's absence.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent the east warm and lamb-like, in the for cash or for sale on easy terms. west the howling blizzard and cold 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 Insti-tutes certificate, by the State Board of Education, and Thomas Perry, of Cedar Point; C. S. Fowler, of Strong Falls Institutes' certificates.

WANTED.-A woman between 35

N. M. Patton, and family, of Clem

ents, have gone to Rialto, California to make that their future home. 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 Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Strong City, last week.

Sas called to Kansas City, last week.

Hildebrand; Vice President, Dr. John Carnes; Treasurer, P. J. Heeg; Secretary, H. S. Lincoln. Shares to the amount of \$400, at \$10 each, have been layer to be decided after a trial, by the

A baby born to Mr. and Mrs. Clardence Rose, of Elmdale, on Sunday, half past 7 o'clock. Subject: "Scraps of History Around Washington as He plates, hundreds of illustrations and

J. G Atkinson was down to Topeka Saturday, and he says he saw that the 110 head of fine cattle, to Florence people, Friday, that were shipped to

who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. L. D. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, 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 22d, 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 famigratulations 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 coun "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Capt. B. Lantry of Street Catalogues, with the light of the morning of the morning can be seen to the district superintendents. Also, all local presidents report to me? Chase country will thus be fairly and legally represented at the district convention.

Do you take the Kansas Farmer? Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder,orchardist,dairyman, gardener, poul tryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request ness, precision and accuracy of judgment, se 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 view of the Senatorial situation in his Gallon-Best on Eirth-at State; and he was the first man to W. A. Doyle's Strictly Cash urge the election of Judge John Mar-Store, Strong City, Kansas tin, of Topeka, for U. S. Senator.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will give an entertainment at the Alexanfornia.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudey, returned home, to day, from their visit to Mrs. Doolittle's parents, Judge of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. The entertainment will remove the first and second days of March. 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 imity of idea, resolved at some future appro will be represented by twenty four priate time, they might in some manner sigbeauties, and music for cultivated ears. A cordial invitation 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 present and delegated to me the pleasant 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 manly hearts, coupled with the knowledge don't phase him a particle. Of late years he has had considerable experience constructing railroads in the years he has had considerable experience constructing railroads in the thereof, and a heart as true to duty and a the marriage of Mr. Edwin Coman and Every one interested in the success of the Burn's Club of Chase county, is requested to attend the success to requested to attend the success proud to have him reside in this city permanently.—Prairie du Chien (Wis.)

On Friday evening, February 10th, 1893. James G. Atkinson, Esq., enter-tained a few friends, in honor of the 39th anniversary of his birth, one of Miss Anna Ellsworth received word. the features of the evening being a splendid supper prepared by Mrs. At-kinson, and which was heartily relcoupling cars, but both of them will soon recover.

Geo. B. Carson went to Chicago.

Last week, to buy the spring stock of last week, to buy the spring stock of last week. sweet music, on the organ, and the of man is brought into full play, and is ex-

Prof. Hicks, in his Word and Works says that while March will begin in will prevail, with storms of rain turnning 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 that descends to the heir along with his inof Education, and Thomas Perry, of 10th, and named the 10th, 11th, 12th dren, and they in turn shall teach theirs. Cedar Point; C. S. Fowler, of Strong and 13th as a period of general and rom whom this honor and favor was received. proach the 17th warmer weather will In conclusion, it is my wish that we may be advancing from the west, the 16th, sil live long, and prosper in this world's April will be very important.

SOMETHING NEW.

"Flowers are words which even a baby may understand."—Bishop Coxe.
We have heard of all sorts of catalogue is logues, but a poetical catalogue is came to Kansas in 1860, and has long them. something entirely new. In reading been known as one of the old settlers on Middle creek in this county. He ery page one comes across happy and leaves a wife and six children, three 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 here to be decided from a trial by the continued a faithful here to be decided from a trial by the continued a faithful nish The Courant and The Missouri ago, of which he continued a faithful nish The Courant and The Missouri Valley Faymer both one year for \$1.75 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 who appear on the cover and through ence Rose, of Elmdale, on Sunday. Hight, the 28th instant, at half past 7 o'clock. Subject: "Scraps of History Around Washington as He birth.

Charlie Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, visited at his grandfather's Mr. Isaac Mathews, in Strong City, last week.

The 28th instant, at 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 the remains were followed, by the sor rowing relatives and friends, to their really given free, as the 10 cents asked for it may be deducted from the first last resting place in the cemetery west order sent the house.

Nursery Stock. We have many new the book. It contains five colored plates, hundreds of illustrations and lists, with descriptions of everything required in the garden. This work is the remains were followed, by the sor rowing relatives and friends, to their really given free, as the 10 cents asked for it may be deducted from the first last resting place in the cemetery west order. Way Bros., Nurserymen.

And Bros., Nursery Stock. We have many new the book. It contains five colored plates, hundreds of illustrations and lists, with descriptions of everything required in the garden. This work is the remains were followed, by the sor rowing relatives and friends, to their really given free, as the 10 cents asked for it may be deducted from the first last resting place in the cemetery west order. When the book. We have many new the book. It contains five colored the

JUDGE LUCIEN EARL CAINED. The last November term of the Dis-

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. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, for Leadville, Colo., on a visit to her uncle, Mr. E. E. Hinckley, left, Tuesday afternoon, of the Court was marked by a most the Old Settlers' Re-union took place in Music Hall, was filled to its utmost capacity, and many who came late could not gain admittance to the hall; in fact, it was Courtland Crouch, James Clark and Van B Huff, united in the purchase of a gold headed cane, on which is en grayed "L. Earl, Compliments of Jury of November Term of Court, 1892, which was presented by them to the on the stage was "John Loy's Stoar," a log cabin as "natural as life," with the Judge, last Saturday, at noon, ju before adjournment, through County sign painted on a coon skin and nailed Attorney F. P. Cochran, who made a

happy little speech as follows: May it please the Court.

The pathway of the lawyer's life is no strewn with flowers. It is a constant war lies in the county, and the Courant fare and at every turn he is confronted with extends to them its most hearty con- a foeman worthy of his steel. Tactics and rare generalship are not alone exhibited and displayed on the battlefield, but here, beforthe forum, may be found displayed such rare excellencies of carte, thrust, sortie, flerce at tack and rude repulse as were never dreamed of in the mind of the finest military tactician.

While thus dealing hard blows, but fair nes, in forensic way or inflamed debate, the faithful pilot and helmsman marks the lee way and the course, and in the person of the Judge, by firmness of speech, becoming dig swered: "Here," beginning and end-ing her roll call with poetry suited to the occasion. P. B. McCabe then read nity of manner, clearness oi thought and persuasiveness of reason, safely pilot the tempest-tossed bark amid a sea of difficulties. past threatening banks of discord, through deceptive and luring fogs of sophistry, around days of Kansas;" after which "Old Farmer Jones" was then sung by the the shoals of error, into placid waters and a

sccure haven. To solve difficult problems involving vas interests of life and death, to mete out equa and exact justice to all, to fathom the intri cate 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, justthat of him thus situated it can be said "he i a just man and he is a just and upright Judge," is to reach the highest attainment and fulfillment of that important and respon sible station.

I know of no greater, higher complimer that can be paid for true worth and splendid manhood than to have it said of one who oc cuples your exacted place "truly he is a just Judge," and such is the estimate of this peo-"'Way Back in the Airly Days," by John Madden in which could be recognized A. B. Watson and W. H. ple. Sir, you came to us many months ago untried in the arduous, engaging and trying duties that pow compass you 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 pathy in the heart of every one of his 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 expctation. The mass of the people have a sor vember term of your Court, your jurors who had been the recipients of many manifesta tions of your kindness and due regard for tatir comfort, etc., with a spontaneous unannalize and evidence their high regard, esteen A cordial invitation is extended to all 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 bave accordingly prepared this beautiful it is the genuine utterances of their own Miss Luella Shellenbarger, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. S. L.

To which Judge Earl feelingly replied as follows:

Mr. Cochran and Gentlemen of the Jury I hardly know what to say in reply to the very eloquent words just expressed. This is an occasion that I would be glad to have some one to speak for me, but there are some periods in a man's life when he must do his own talking, and that time appears to have

This beautiful and valuable gift, coming from those associated with me in the administration of the law. I assure you is greatly appreciated, and is accepted in the same appreciated. forced itself upon me at this moment. from those associated with me in the administration of the law, I assure you is greatly appreciated, and is accepted in the same spirit which prompts its presentation. On such occasions as these the finer cords of the and fragrant flowers. The bride looked bewitchingly beautiful as she stood with her husband to receive the conteart are touched, the soul is elevated, and all that is inhuman or barbarous in our make-up is thrown off, and the brotherhood hibited in its unselfish purity.

It is such acts as these that stimulates and ncourages a man in his struggles in official position to do his whole duty, and nothing out his duty, in order that he may be the worthy recipient of such gifts here tendered to me. Acts like the one at bar make life worth living, and speak out to all in bugle notes to strive to be as good and noble as we

Gentlemen, we have in law what is known as an ' heirloom," that is a piece of property

Jehiel T. Pratt was born in Brad-ford county, Pa., April 7th. 1820, and died at his home, on Middle creek, Chase county, Kansas, February 14th, leaves a wife and six children, three home. It gives more reading matter ROAD NOTICE.

As had been previously announced the Old Settlers' Re-union took place STATE OF KANSAS,

THE OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION.

suggestive mementoes; the word 'How," on the north wall, bringing

back to memory that when the unwel-

come caller said: 'How?" he gen-

erally wanted "Hogee meat;" and "An

ancient necktie," a hempen rope, sug-

gested necessity rather than law; and

to the logs. On the north side of the

stage hung a picture of the Preston B.

Plumb, our late and much beloved

United States Senator, whose life was

part of the history of the early settle-

ment of this county; and on the south

side of the stage hung a picture of the Father of his country, looking down upon the audience, as if to extend his

lessing upon the crowd there assem-

President J. S. Doolittle, who deliv-

ered the annual address, at the clos-

of which was a song by the quartette. Miss May Madden then read the roll

call of all the old settlers who were

known to be living, to which many an-

a most interesting paper on the "Early

quartette, and was received with rounds of applause. The family of Brownies and the Cowboys afforded

much amusement by their jokes, song

and maneuvers, and brought down the

house with applause. Miss Nettie Hol-

singer recited the "Homes of Kansas" with much pathos. "The Cheyenne Raid" was recited by Miss Jessie Hag

ans, with much feeling; and "The Sacking of Lawrence," by Mrs. E. W

Pinkingston, who was an eyewitness

of the scenes she portraved, was an in

teresting paper, and, but for its wind

up, would have been highly praised by

present. The "Ride of Paul Venariz" was well recited by Miss Anna K. Rockwood; and the poem.

Shaft, personified, was recited by the

hearers. The formal exercises were

brought to a close after a character

song, the "Kickapoos," by Levi Chand-

ler and Will Oles, which was received

E. C. Holmes, who, together with his little bands, is deserving of great praise for the fund of entertainment

they afforded. Those who took part

in the music are Misses Anna K. Rockwood and Mira Tuttle and Messrs. E. C. Holmes, E. D. Replogle,

J. H. Mercer, G. W. Somers and D. A. Gillett, with Mrs. J. H. Mercer at the

organ. At the conclusion of the exer-

cises the floor was cleared and the

light fantastic toe was tripped in both

halls until about 4 o'clock in the

morning, when all went home wel

pleased with the entertainment. The

Cottonwood Falls Orchestra furnished

COMAN-SHELLENBARGER.

Ruggles, 1124 Congress street. Em-

poria, Kan., was the most recherche

social event of the season. A large

and select company of relatives and

friends gathered to witness the cere-mony. Miss Nettie Miller presided

at the organ, and as the sweet strains

of the wedding march filled the room

the bridal party entered the parlor.

were exquisitely decorated with choice

gratulations of friends. She was cos-

tumed in cream gloria silk, cut en

train, and was completely enveloped

in a long tulle veil, and carried a hand-

some bouquet of bridal roses. The groom wore a full dress suit of black

They stood under a marriage bell

composed of 300 white roses and 500 pinks, which was suspended beneath

the arches between the parlors. The bridesmaid was attired in cream serge

and carried a bouquet of smilax. Aft-

er the many presents had been ad-

mireed the guests partook of an ele-

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE

Should know exactly what to apply for. List of U. S. Government posi-

tions subject to appointment by the

new administration (except postoffices) outside of Civil Service, with salaries

FOR THE FARMERS.

L. E. L.

ture home.

music for the dance.

with much laughter. The Cowboys and Brownies were under charge of

author, and struck a chord of sym

The exercises were opened by

County of Chase. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, 1893. a petition, signed by William Farris and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state atoresaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the end of the S. N. Wood road (No. 55) on the half section line running east and west through section twenty-seven (27), township nineteen (19), range seven (7) east, and from thence following the traveled road and across the bridge over the Cotton-wood river to the half section line running east and west through section twenty six (26), same township and range, thence east on half section lines of sections twenty-six (26) and twenty-five (25) to a point about 100 rods west of the line between ranges seven (7) and eight (8), township nineteen [19], thence by the most practicable route to the stone at the south end of the George Drummond road, and to vacate all that part of the old road between the beginning and ending of the above described road.

Whereupon said Board of County Com-

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named pers, viz: W. A. Wood, W. B. Beach and Newton Stout as viewers, with instruc-tions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement, in Diamond Creek township, on Friday, the 24th day of March A.D. 1893, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

M. K. HARMAN,

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

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

They cure without drugging, purging or reductions the street of t

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HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York.

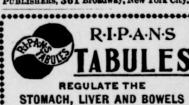
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THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers. Old Sores and Burns. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York



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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. r rertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising wateracts may be made for it. IN NEW YORK

(This department aims to give everybody' (This department aims to give everybody sides a sheat taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions oriefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editorer by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office of P. O. Box 28, Buffalo, N. Y.)

THE FARMERS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Views of a Prominent New York State

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. Tose 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 prop-

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 un-Increase the burden, as you would by making real estate pay all the taxes, and farms could not be given

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

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 \$60,000 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 no statistics obtainable, for the simple reason that personal property, unless invested in, or used upon, real estate, yields no income

whatever.

II.-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 We certainly taxes are expended. have no intention of increasing the farmer's tax burdens. Your error on this subject is that of many writers from the farmer's standpoint, who think 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 as- dents of taxation recognize, indirect sessed valuation of your own county, taxation will stop. Let the reader con to see how very far astray such an idea as, for the value of farm lands is not product whose price can be raised to town and village real estate. So that principle will, if applied, kill all indi-

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT, 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 un-

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 leaders of capi tal. 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. ast 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 rail-

"But the railroad charges me separate, 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 any farm, nor harbor, besides that the tariff pays for all all those things What do I pay taxes for, because every body 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

"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 any thing 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

Mr. George replied that that is the

English Single Taxers Want:

"The abolition of all taxes upon labor and the products of labor and the earnings of labor; and the increase of taxation upon land values until the whole annual value of land is taken in taxation for public purposes."

IF the working man, the farmer, once gets to see this law, which all stusider this principle: Never tax any more than one-tenth of that of city, cover the amount of the tax. This the farmers would pay only one-tenth of rect taxation. - Hamlin Garland.

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 its present plight would arouse unithe people. He is opposed now, he always has been opposed, to the idea and bitter. Most of its membership is that, in a republic where every citizen at sea as to any line of policy and apfore the law with every other citizen, the agency of government shall be has been discredited by the people and of another. As a cabinet officer and as fairs. True, some of its ambitious a judge he has been clearly opposed to members, who aspire to future recognithe encroachments of corporate power | tion, see the necessity of having an isthe republican party. That he was a before the people. His latest appearfreely in the cause of the union would the nomination of Judge Jackson, pretlican, because, as a matter of fact, would revive the bloody-shirt ismany of the best men who took arms sue which so long served party in defense of the union were themselves purposes. A number of influential democrats. He was upon the federal republican papers have taken the Chester A. Arthur, first as postmaster the sanguinary garment can the time had come when high tariff course they are making a mistake, but steps must be taken to relieve the peo- latter years. The civil war can never ple of the union from the burden again be made an issue. Union vetous of continuing in their own behalf. dignant protest because deserters, in the republican party Judge Gres- class are eliminated from the lips of ham ceased to be a republican, though those receiving pensions from the govbe did not formally withdraw from as- ernment. That familiar old war-whoop sociation with that party. His declara- of the republican party has lost its tercourageous proceeding of an honest both unwise and ungenerous. The reman. Feeling strongly the need of publican party must be born again bethe 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, with the people. Mr. Clarkson and his courageous as he is honest, he made friends will do well to reconsider.—De 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 asserted. be what under all circumstances it is manifest he has always desired to bea useful servant of the people, earnestly desirous of perpetuating a pure, simple, honest, helpful republican form of government. - Chicago Times.

MR. BLAINE'S VIEWS.

public by the Boston Globe. The name of its recipient is not printed for obthrows 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:

17 MADISON PL., WASHINGTON, D. C.) SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1890 MY DEAR MRS. —: Mrs. Blaine hands me your entertaining note because she considers me the party in interest, both as regards diet and politics. Thanks for the substantial wheat and thanks for the sound advice in the field of politics. The hopeless feature is that the ounger men who controlled the last house are the majority in the party. They resemble

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

I confess I do not look forward with confidence to the fate of the republican party. The power was in their hands after the victory of 1888, but the patrimony has been wasted as a spendthrift throws away his fortune. It is difficuls to find a second "streak of luck."

Very sincerely, 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 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 confidence in the fate of the republican cornrmed his prediction is current history. The republican party learned nothing from the defeat of 1895 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.

Platt or Quay may count .- Albany moted are the best chosen .- Albany Argus.

A DECADENT PARTY.

The Old Republican War Whoop Has

Lost 1ts Terrors. If the republican party showed signs of repentance and a desire to reform, versal pity. Its leadership is divided is supposed to be upon an equality be- parently content to let the party drift along as an organized opposition. It used to favor one class at the expense ousted from the control of national afupon the rights and interests of the sue and are striving to create one. It great body of the people. For many is an open secret that Gen. Clarkson is vears, though sprung from a democratic | tenderly nursing a presidential boom, family in Indiana, he has acted with and he never misses an opening to get devoted soldier who shed his blood ance, in denouncing the president for not stamp him necessarily as a repub- ty clearly indicates that the general bench of Indiana. He took place under same tack and the fluttering of general and next as secretary of the seen in several directions. The reasontreasury. In both positions he was in ing of those behind this movement is hearty accord with the administration not difficult to figure out. They exwhich, had it been harkened to by the pect to gather their campaign material great body of the republican party, from the proposed revision of the penmight have been able to perpetuate sion lists. They will appeal to the old that party in authority, for it was an soldiers and the sectional prejudices so administration that saw clearly that long kept alive by the g. o. p. Of taxation must be abolished and that that is the republican way in these which a protected interest was desir- erans are not going to rise up with in-When McKinleyism became dominant bounty jumpers and frauds of every tion last summer in behalf of the can- rors to the people of the north. It has didacy of Grover Cleveland was the too often tricked them into a course tariff reduction and discovering that fore it can hope for even a remote rethe republican party was bent abso- sumption of power. Its victories on lutely on perpetuating war tariffs in 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 troit Free Press.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS. Opposition to Filipustering 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 hurtful 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 Kilgores is strongly and properly

The killing of the bankruptcy bill The killing of the bankruptcy bill to the seacoast, where the ocean the other day by the refusal of a half freights would be less than the freights 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 The Late Statesman Feared for the Fate of put to obstruction of this character, or The most interesting of the letters a legislating body. And the house is the duty of 1 cent per pound of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, post- apparently ready to put a stop to it. humously published, is given to the When the rule is brought in for the consideration of the Cate-Andrew bill it will have no closure clause. But an vious reasons. but the letter itself 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

In brief, congress is disposed to assert its right to do business without first obtaining the consent of every ob streperous self-advertiser who may choose to exhibit himself by dilatory the beggar on horseback who always rides to motions. There will be no standing rule of closare, 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 re-

publican 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 picknames in the interest of McKinlevism as the McKinley tariff was concerned, 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 Mr. Blaine regarded himself as having men in the politics of the country. It been thrust aside, and expressed no would be a pity, however, to take him from the federal bench, where he is party. How steadily events have since 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 Dave 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 ---Blaine's death leaves the repub. great rate; but it is doubtful if the lican party with not one dominant na- army is best served by such action, or tional leader in the whole land-unless that the officers appointed and pro-

GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY. trade bill," in force from 1857 to 1861. The Mckinley Bill is to Go, Root, Trunk

and Branch-Forecast of the New Anti-Monopoly Tariff Law. carrying, or trying to carry, the bur- cles were greatly increased. dens of high taxes.

A more definite statement of the duties, because they are certain means under-and we hope it will be but a prices and of giving increased protecmay not be true, but they are sensible cause of improved machinery, this Carlisle, Wilson and Mills:

is to be the answer of the democratic rails, structural steel, and in fact with ance of Senator Mills and W. L. Wil- read: 'A bill to prevent the diffused these dispatches. It is settled that the joyed by the people of the United new tariff is to be an anti-monopoly States." If he had said: "A bill to tariff and that Mr. Cleveland in- prevent the diffused blessings of Provitends giving close personal attention to its details. Democratic ufacture from reaching the people and ticulars, but it is almost as good as set- curately described the McKinley bill, tled that two experiments will be tried | with its specific duties to prevent conpose a small tax on incomes. At any belief that these will be features of the al decline from home consumption. 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 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 the loss of revenue. Those who are more conservative believe that 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 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 laces, 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 an plied 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 Mc-Kinley 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 tariffs. - Byron W. Holt. 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 thought it was due to his reciprocity should be based upon specific or ad section, Harrison that it was due to the

valorem duties. McKinley bill.

all duties were ad valorem

Protectionists and makers of hightariff bills naturally turn to specific Those who voted for Cleveland to see duties as an easy way of increasing the odious McKinley bill wiped off our duties on the sly. Thus nearly all of statute books and replaced by an anti- the numerous "jobs" in the McKinley monopoly, free raw material and low bill were perpetrated by means of spetariff bill are not likely to be disap- cific duties. Nobody except a few inpointed. Mr. Cleveland has given us terested persons supposed that when no definite idea of his intentions but he the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on said to a reporter the other day, in an- pearl buttons was increased by a speciswer to the question: "Will the Mc- fie duty of 21/2 cents per line, the in-Kinley tariff law be repealed?" "I'd crease would amount to much; yet the like to know what else we are in power increase amounted to from 200 to 2,000 for." This is all he would say. It was per cent, making the actual duty in not a long interview and was worth but some cases as high as 400 per cent. In little to the reporter; but it is worth this same tricky way duties on cutlery, much to the millions of people now gloves, music, wire and many other arti-

But protectionists also favor specific

kind of a tariff we will next be living of preventing the natural decline of forerunner of the great relief that will tion. Thus a duty of 5 cents per yard soon come-is contained in the Wash- on unbleached cotton cloth gave a proington correspondence of the Chicago tection of 50 per cent. when this cloth Herald of January 26. The statements | was selling at ten cents in 1864. Beenough to come direct from Cleveland, cloth, in 1890, could be sold for 41/2 cents, and the protection had increased "Senator Carlisle will soon be able to to over 100 per cent. This same process begin work upon the tariff bill, which has been going on with sugar, steel party to the people's demands for a most dutiable articles in the McKinchange in the McKinley law. It is set- ley bill. "The title of the bill should tled that the new tariff bill is to be be so changed" (said Hon. John A. framed in the cabinet, with the assist- Kasson, in 1866, of a tariff bill), "as to son, as was long ago announced in blessings of Providence from being enpolicy as to increase of the revenue has to turn all over to combines, corporanot yet been determined on in all par- tions and trusts," he would have acif congress will indorse the plans, to sumers from getting much benefit from increase the tax on whisky and to im- falling prices abroad, and at the same time giving increased protection to our rate, Senator Carlisle has expressed his hundreds of trusts to prevent the natur-

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 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem on West of England broadcloth, that sells for \$3.60 per yard, gives a protection of only 63 per cent. The rate of duty on diagonal cheviot that sells for 76 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 subserve 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 or when the goods are extremely valuable. Thus the duty of about 70 free of duty if the treasury could stand per cent. on most kind of gloves is a strong temptation to importers to unlervalue their goods. It is said 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 treat for a reciprocity arrangement of only 2 per cent. in our markets—not of 10 per cent. then give an advantage enough to compensate importers for the risk of being caught.

As a means of obtaining revenue, ad valorem duties are as effective as spe cific. With duties of from 5 to 30 per cent.-except on tobacco and liquorsin the Walker tariff of 1846, 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 owered 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 \$116,000,000 to \$333,000,000; exports from \$150,000,000 to \$279,000,000; the price of wheat rose from an average of \$1.02 from 1845 to 1847, to \$1.511/4 from 1848 to 1856-a price never equaled 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 time the tariff question was the only 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"

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 diplomacy of Phelps and Reid, his min-In most of our high and protective isters, and Jerry Rusk that it was due tariff bills specific duties have predomito his meat inspection. Meantime, Sennated. This is particularly true of the ator Vest, a democrat, to whose earnest In the proposed Mills work in congress for legislation to check bill, and in most low and non-protective disease in our meat exports the country tariff bills, ad valorem duties were the owes the removal of foreign restricrule. In the Walker bill, in force from tions, stands modestly in the back-1846 to 1857, and in the so-called "free ground.-Medical Register.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-A German savant proposes to disinfect the Elbe and other rivers by electricity. He claims that an electric current passed through the water will cause a chemical change that will kill cholera and other germs. He says that sewers can be disinfected in a similar

-A new electrical disinfecting system is announced, which consists in passing a current of electricity through sea water or any solution containing chlorides, and by this means developing hypochlorides, which are powerful dis- is a vast amount of nebulous and uninfecting agents, and can be manufac- formed conception as to what the vital tured cheaply in this way upon a large causes really are. The so-called boom-

-The space in the electricity building, it is said, is now practically all allotted. On the ground floor there will be less than thirty exhibition spaces. Here will be shown all the heavy operating machinery sent by the essentials practically unnoticed. principal domestic manufacturers, and fixture, instrument and specialty displays will be located upstairs. Here also will be the offices of the electrical

polytechnic institute at Alabama, at autographs to statements that are prosince last spring thrashing oats, wheat, rye and barley, cutting ensilage, grinding corn and ginning the pressing cotton. And this is going on in a state where less than fifty years ago, according to the Engineering Magazine, hundreds of miles of telegraph wires were destroyed by a mob of farmers because the wires were supposed to have superinduced a distressing drought which occurred shortly after their erection.

-Visitors to a Leipsic fair, it is recorded, once flocked in crowds to see a so-called magic bedstead which was exhibited in a booth on the Konigsplatz. By means of a strong electric current the occupant of the bed was twice aroused through the ringing of a bell, after which a tablet with the words, "Time to get up!" was thrust before the eyes of the sleeper, then his nightcap was pulled off his head, and last of all-if not thoroughly awake by this time-he was pitched mechanically out of bed on to the floor. Meantime the electric spark had lighted the night lamp on the table, as also the spirit lamp under the coffee pot-truly an admirable arrangement worthy of American origin.

-Dr. Nansen's late lecture before the British Geographical society contained many ingenious devices suggested for the benefit of future arctic explorers. So many of these devices are dependent upon a supply of electricity, that the outfit of the coming successful explorer will not be considered complete without its dynamo. Dr. Nansen's proposed method of generating electricity is to some extent original, even if it be somewhat deficient in the quality of reliability. He proposes to have a wind mill on deck to drive the dynamo, and, when the wind fails, to have the men operate a "walkmill" by shifts, which would afford them such exercise as would be involved in heaving an anchor. The generation of electricity for lighting the darkness, of the long arctic night is a good idea, and, if it prove a success, why not suspend an imaginary

ONE CHANCE LEFT.

The Man Dressmaker Safe From the Com-petition of Women.

A decade had elapsed.

wrought. Women were admitted to all or more debouching in the Gulf. fields of human endeavor and the avocations formerly considered to belong to the sterner sex exclusively were open

In a quiet resort somewhat removed from the busiest thoroughfare one man an Atlantic outlet, and Baltimore with chanced to ask another for a chew of tobacco. Thence the conversation turned, by easy stages, upon the evils of the already attained by that city as at the

The man with a look of settled dedued in his address.

"-it's getting so a fellow without a wife has just about got to starve." "It's a shame the way the women

have crowded us out of business." Both remained in silent meditation

for a moment. "But then-The look of settled despair was some

what less pronounced for a moment.
"—we should be grateful that Providence has left us pre-eminent in one calling. Thank heaven, they can't compete with us in dresmaking. It was a comforting thought to be sure .- Detroit Tribune.

NAPOLEONIC ECONOMY. A Bank Cashier Who Understood His Eustness.

"It seems to me," said a friend of the bank president, "that your cashier is most too extravagant for safety." "How?" inquired the president, look-

ing up over his spectacles.
"Well, he's building two or three new houses; he is buying unimproved real estate; he owns a lot of railroad stock, and is interested in various schemes." "That's economy, my dear sir," ex-

plained the president. "Economy, nothing," protested the friend. "His salary is only twenty-five hundred dollars, isn't it?"

"Well, how the dickens can he spend

The president took off his glasses and CORN-No. 2 red. 73426

Now, if he were getting ten thousand dollars a year and saved twenty-five hundred dollars for investment, there wouldn't be anything at all in it, but wouldn't be anything at all in it, but to do it the other way la Napoleonic, my boy, Napoleonic."—Detroit Free Press.

FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red. 73 63 73% CORN—No. 2 ... 52 60 52% OATS—Western mixed 38 63 39 BUTTER—Creamery 29 62 33% PORK—Mess. 19 75 621 00

GREAT CITIES.

The Agencies That Decide Their Rise and

The rapid growth of many of our American cities, with an extraordinary development in certain centers, has been a matter of considerable interest since the reports of the eleventh census have been given to the public. The reasons why have been widely discussed from various standpoints. That there are laws that decide the rise and fall of cities all men agree, though as yet there ing of cities by an exaggerated use of lithography and Webster, padded statistics and infringements on veracity, has in some cases been so apparently successful as to leave the really vital

It is true that time has in many inalso many of the foreign exhibits. In stances eaten away with its tireless the galleries will be located the lighter tooth, not only in stampeded blocks of exhibits. All the wire, lamp, battery, brick, but in the public faith investing credulity and cash in architectural and municipal mushrooms. It is, however, a fact that in this city-building age the newspapers.

—Electricity has been successfully applied in agricultural operations at the polytechnic institute at Alabama, at which place a motor has been at work phetic of what may never be, and not always conscientious in what they say. There are also classes of so-called social economists, who locate the causes of city growth in stimulants that are purely artificial, accepting the true causes as being but auxiliary or contributory

The fact is that location and not legislation settles the commercial destiny of our cities. This is an age of transportation by which our products are constantly circulating, and as trade increases the best terminal points, whether reached by water or rail, will be cities of the future. Of the twenty-eight cities reported in the last census as having a population exceeding 100,000, it will be seen by tracing their distribution on the map that they are located at the strategic points of transportation systems, with the prominence given those located upon navigable water ways. Here the emporiums of commerce are stationed on the same lines as those of the commercial cities of the eastern hemisphere. London is not in Cornwall, but at the head of the River Thames.

Antwerp has her feet in a waterway, Glasgow is on the Clyde, Paris is not by the channel, but on the Seine, Constantinople is the envy of Europe for its navigable waters, and Liverpool, the greatest distributing center in the world, climbs up the banks of the Mersey. The law of these historic examples is operative here as there. Our transportative areas are tributary to the two oceans that wash its eastern and western shore, and also to the great lakes and to the Gulf of Mexico. The central points of distribution in each and all of these divisions are those where nature having provided the place, business sagacity has done the rest.

Geographical position and industrial enterprise are hand in hand in the permanent prosperity of all our leading cities. In our developments southwards and as the arteries of commerce march from the Mississippi into the Gulf and arc lamp upon the hypothetical north find their way along the lower latitudes. pole and thereby establish a station such a city as St. Louis has an assured from which to signal the people on the commercial destiny, while those of the southwest, tributary to the same widen ing areas of austral trade, will one by one add new names to the postal directory, and be in response to their advan tages of location. We may also reasonably anticipate an American Liverpool In that period vast changes have been in the northwest to be added to one

New York is nestled in a coterie of magnificent bays and has a water line of a thousand miles, with Chicago vibrating at the western end of the string. Philadelphia is in touch with a ship canal crossing the peninsula would add to the importance and wealth head of deep sea navigation on the Chesapeake. The prosperity of these cities is in correspondence with their spair in his dark brown eyes was sub- situation, and in the rise and fall of cities yet to be the same law of selection will be operative. When this is defied it will be found that a shingle over a door does not make a shoemaker or a name on a map a commercial city. -Age of Steel.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CI	TV	. 1	Teh.	2	0
CATTLE-Best beeves					
Stockers					
Native cows					
HOGS-Good to choice heavy					
WHEAT-No. 2 red					
No. 2 hard					
CORN-No. 2 mixed					
OATS -No. 2 mixed					
RYE-No. 2					5214
FLOUR-Patent, per sack					
Fancy					
HAY-Choice timothy			0	-	
Fancy prairie			0		
BRAN		63	400		
BUTTER-Choice creamery					
CREESE-Full cream		11	43-		
EGGS-Choice		22	@		23
POTATOES		85	@	1	10
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Natives and shipping	3 !	50	0	5	10
	-	~ 4	-	-	

TOTAL CONDUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		-	42		
ST. LOUIS.					
CATTLE-Natives and shipping	3	50	@ 5	10	
Texans	3	25	C 4	25	
HOGS-Heavy	6	70	@ 8	45	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	00	@ 5	50	
FLOUR-Choice	3	0.1	@ 3	60	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		68	0	68%	
CORN-No. 2 mixed		38	3640	30	
OATS-No. 2 mixed		31	30	32	
RYE-No. 2		54	0	55	
BUTTER-Creamery		27	0	31	
LARD-Western steam	12	70	@12	75	
PORK	19	75	@20	50	
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	75	@ 5	50	
HOGS-Packing and shipping					

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"Um-er," he replied, "only by the most careful economy, my boy. It takes an economist, I tell you, to do that.

Yow if he were getting for the control of the contr

"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—diseased and a constant source of suffering, no appetite and no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases.

"John Gavin, Dayton, Ohio."

The March Wide Awake

Is a vigorous and breezy number. Rose G. Kingsley tells about the quaint "Rag Market at Bruges," Marion Har-land has one of her characteristic stories, "Miss Butterfly;" Mrs. M. E. M. Davis has a New Orleans Carnival story, "Judy's Mardi-Gras;" Tello d'Apery, the boy editor, tells about his labors "Among the Barefoots" of New York; Frederick A. Ober continues his Co-lumbus papers in "On the Shores of Cathay." and Annie Sawyer Downs tells, in "Young Folks at the Eddy," how children can act as real hosts. Wide Awake Athletics has a brief paper on "Handling and Training a College Baseball Team," by Captain "Laurie" Bliss, of Yale, and a description of "Hare and Hounds Runs," by David W. Fenton, 2d, of Harvard. "The Real Casabianca," the hero of Mrs. Hemans' poem, as told by Henry Bacon. Mr. Bacon's picture of Casabianca and his father is a splendid frontispiece.

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

MARKET REPORTS—Pens and paper are stationary. Cutlery is very dull. Cheese firm. Butter strong, but inclined to be slippery. Hops lively and active. Gunpowder inclined to be rising.

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Jackson—"Burton's new house was completed to-day and the builder turned it over." Mrs. Jackson—"Oh. how dreadful, and to think of naving to have it all built up again."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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"That will do for the present," as the young man remarked when he paid for a box of cheap candy for his sweetheart's birthday gift.—Philadelphia Record.

STUDENTS, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen, and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johuson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

"Do you believe in corporal punishment for stupid scrool children?" "Yes; a spank-ing always makes 'em smart."

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BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache, dis-ordered liver, and act like magic on the vital organs. For sale by all druggists. An upright judge needn't be ashamed of

his sentences even in the presence of the strictest grammarians.—Troy Press. THE "hew and cry" is generally raised by

the boy who has to chop up the stove wood.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer. A NEW kind of flannel is called flannei." It shrinks from washing .- Yonk-

"WHY do you call Jemson credulous?" "Because he gets to believing his own statements."

WHEN marriage introduces her to the wash tub, woman has a right to call it a labor union.—Puck. Women are not cruel to dumb animals.

No woman will willfully step on a mouse.— Richmond Recorder. "I can't see." said Jimmie, "why fish have to be cleaned. They are in bathing all the time."

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Constipation, Indi-gestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, or any tacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, or any derangement of the liver, stomach, or bowels, try these little Pellets. They bring a permanent cure. Instead of shocking and weakening the system with violence, like the ordinary pills, they act in a perfectly easy and natural way. They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.



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Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report. For finest food I can use none but Royal.-A. FORTIN. Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.

Unreasonable.—Dime Museum Manager
—"What's that infernal racket upstairs?"
Assistant—"The India Rubber man fell
down and broke his leg, and he's kicking
because they're carrying him out on a
stretcher."—Puck.

MRS. MUSCAVADO-"The Newriches are people who don't know who their grandparents were." Mrs. Rockoil—"On yes, they do, but they hope that no one else does."

A FAR-FETCHED STORY.—Willie Wilt—
"What do you think of our friend Spynne's
writings? Don't you think he carries realism too far?" Maid Marian—"Decidedly.
He told me the other day that he had had to
walk thirty miles to find a publisher."—
Truth.

"What is pillage, papa?" "It is charging a dollar for eighty cents' worth of pills, my son. It is a very lucrative business."

WORTH READING.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen;—I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

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con.) Wife goes to closet for brush—

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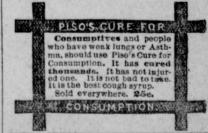


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A. N. K .- D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE Republicans Are Barred Out of the Hall and Force an Entrance By Breaking Down the Doors-Militia Called Out-Exciting Scenes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The corriflors 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 stairways 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 emploves and assistants to the sergeantat-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 re quired to exhibit it again and at the top of the flight a young man with a red mustache sat in much the 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 inconsistentent for populist members to remain in the hall while republican mem-

bers 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 officers with the Winchesters through the cloak and retreated toward room without speaker's desk 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 Bennefiel, 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 oaken panels.

"Open the door, open the door," wa 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 way. 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. Warmer, of Cherokee county; John Sealer, of Atchison, and a number of others. One more blow, and the excited crowd surged in.

When it was discovered that the barviers had been battered away and that nothing remained to prevent their entrance a mighty shout went up.

Representative hall had been capt ured, the enemy had been ignominously 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 full to the desk with a loud whack and both called loudly for order.

In less than five minutes the machin ery 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 cept busy swearing in recruits to the force of the sergeant-at-arms. Every anan 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 the militia.

oath. Each was decorated with a red ribbon, by which badge the republican house officials were distinguished.

A Visit From the Governor, TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16. - Delegations of citizens and republican representatives waited upon the governor all day to beseech him to interfere in behalf of order. The imprisoned republicans could only wait for some one from the populist ranks to vary their monotony, for all republicans were barred who could not get an order for admission from the adjutant-general. After lunch had been served through lowering ropes to friends without, and the members had settled in their seats for the night, one of the sergeants announced that Gov. Lewelling wanted admission. A committee of citizens accompanied the governor and the republican guards admitted him.

Gov. Lewelling was as composed as he always shows himself to be. He walked deliberately up the aisle with a determined look, apparently master of the situation. Every member of the house arose when he entered, in obedience to a command from Speaker Douglass, and as much courtesy was shown on either side as if the governor had come in obedience to an invitation to greet a guest of honor. Gov. Lewelling went directly to the speaker's stand and was presented by Speaker Douglass. He began his speech by stating positively that he would consider no appeals from the republicans, but that if they did not vacate the hall at once he would send the military force to put them out. The governor saide

"Gentlemen. I have formulated nothing to say to you before coming into the hall. I have come to you as a citizen. No man can deprecate the present situation more than I. I regret the situation that exists. I entreat you as citizens of Kansas, as men of honor, as know you are, to appreciate the difficulties which may arise in the future. There is only one course to be pursued. It is impossible for any receding by the executive from the course he has taken. entreat you as citizens not to make it necessary for me to call upon the military to order this hall cleared.

"It has been said repeatedly that you were waiting for some bills to be passed to get this matter into the courts. A bill has been passed. If there is a solve tion it is at hand. I appeal to you and urge you to surrender this hall to the egal authority of the state. I don't want anything of a riotous nature to cecur. I beg this of you, especially those

the governor by saying:

"Governor, pardon me a moment. I appreciate your coming both as governor and a citizen of this state. Governor, would it not, pending a decision of the courts, be fair and honorable for both sides to vacate this hall? I appeal to you as governor, as my governor, in this critical crisis. This is the fair thing in this matter by us as well as by the other side. Will it not be fair by all parties to surrender this hall pending a settlement?"

Gov. Lewelling replied: "In asking you to surrender this hall into my keepng to-night, my personal friends, I ask you to give the hall into my keeping to-night. This is all I have to say.'

Mr. Hoch attempted to ask a quesin the cloak room. The populist tion, but Gov. Lewelling interrupted: "It is not for me to enter into this con troversy. There are several militia companies in the state house, and I hope that I will not be compelled to call upon them."

Mr. Greenlee, of Reno, here asked: Governor, will you abide by the desision of the supreme court."

Gov. Lewelling would not answer the question and left the speaker's stand. Ex-Gov. Osborne here asked permis sion to make a few remarks, which permission was granted. He said: "I am not here for the purpose of making an address. At a meeting of prominent citizens of Topeka Dr. McVicar, E. Bennett, P. G. Noel, John R. Mulvane and myself were appointed a committee to wait on the governor. In that meeting of citizens and here to-night I did not and do not think it proper to discuss the merits of this difficulty. We are to-night on the verge of a revolution. The people of this state must be prepared to read in the morning papers of a flow of blood in the streets of Topeka unless some hand is raised to avert this disaster. Kansas has passed through many scenes, but none so serious as this, which is far more dangerous than when Pap Price raided at our doors at Kansas City. The governor has told you that it will be his duty to call the militia to evict you, and I know, and he knows, you are prepared to resist."

He then said it was the feeling of the people outside of the hall and the sentiment outside of this city that there should be no resistance; that the members should not bring on a civil war. Closing he said:

"Do not force upon us a war liable to be more destructive than this section of this country has ever seen,"

Gov. Lewelling, with his private sec retary, Fred J. Close, and the citizens' committee, who had been close listeners to all that had been said, at the conclusion of ex-Gov. Osborne's remarks arose and marched out of the hall.

Gov. Lewelling and his friends had not reached the door before there were a half dozen republican members on their feet protesting against a surrender.

The adjutant-general sent telegrams all over the state ordering the captains of militia companies to assemble their men and report to him at Topeka. Several local companies reported and were placed on duty at the state house and the republican house was virtually in a state of siege, although retaining

possession of the hall. When Gov. Lewelling called on Sherriff Wilkerson, of Shawnee county, for | dent. aid that officer declined to act as the governor had failed to ask his consent for calling out the militia, the sheriff holding that under the constitution the governor must first call on the sheriff, and through him only could call ovt

THE WAR OVER.

A Treaty Signed and a Truce Doclared.

The Militia Withdrawn and Deputy Sheriffe 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 ye terday afternoon and the soldiers and deputy sheriffs have laid down their arms and shaken hands across the bloody chasm. All have signified 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

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

Second—The house presided over by Mr

Dunsmore shall in like manner be undisturbed and unmolested in the possession 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.
Fourth—The militia to be immediately relieved, including the new recruits sworn in and the sheriff's posse . to be .immediately dis-The militia companies now en route for To-

peka to be immediately telegraphed to by the vernor to return to their home As a further agreement Gov. Lewelling, Speaker Douglass, of the republican house; D. W. Eastman and J. K.

Cubbison, constituting the republican committee, signed the following: The memoranda this day signed by Gov. Lew elling and G. L. Douglass, D. W. Eastman and J. K. Cubbison as a committee of the house of representatives presided over by Mr. Douglass and hereto attached, is not to be construed as a recognition by either the Douglass or the Dung more house of the legal organization or char acter of the other, or by the governor or the senate as a recognition of either of such houses, and shall not be used in court or 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.

COV. LEWELLING EXPLAINS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Gov. Lewelling dictated the following statement: who are not members."

Speaker Pro Tem. Hoch, who was on the floor, at this juncture interrupted

The populist party has taken no step backward. To the republican house has been conceded the possession of Representative hall in the capitol building. This does not constitute the capitol building. This does not constitute a legislative body, nor does it empower anybody to make laws that shall be recognized by the people. The concession of the hall to the republican house is not an admission on the part of the populists, or myself, that the republican is the constitutional house. In the interest of harmony and for the welfare of the people the Douglass house has been given the use of Representative hall. Had possession of it been steadfastly claimed by the populists and striven for, the problem would have resolved itself for a solution into a sham eful playsical contest. The populist legislature may now go contest. The populist legislature may now go on unmolested in the transaction of its basiness, and proceed in a regular and lawful manner to the conservation of the public weal. The governor and the senate of Kansas will recog-

ize but one house of representatives.

If at some later day the supreme court shall declare the populist house an unconstitutional body, then the responsibility for the action of the house will rest with it alone. The people are the judges of the action of their representatives and if there is blame it will be cast in the right direction. It must not be lost sight of that the populists have at all times|denied the right of the supreme court to determine on any question arising from the organization of the house of representatives.

The attempted arrest of Chief Clerk Ben C. Rich, of the populist house, by the republicans, and the menacing attitude of the lawless element strengthened by republican sanction made the situation grave in the extreme. Had the republicans declared the seats of the populist representatives vacant, as they publicly announced they would do, and attempted the ar-rest of the members of the Dunsmore house because they persisted in remaining in Repre-entative hall attending to business that the well being of the people demand-ed, matters would have been brought to a crisis. In the endeavor of the Douglass house to force their illegal claims, it was zealously supported by an organized mob mob under the command of the sheriff of Shaw nee county, who has always been hostile to the populist party, and it seemed certain that there would have been a bloody conflict. This condition of things seemed to make it necessary that the restraining influence of the military should be invoked. This was done, and the re sult to-day is that the populist house is suffered to proceed without fear of molestation to the transaction of business. Bloodshed has been averted. This is the crowning triumph of the

populist victory. THE POPULIST VIEW. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Speaker Dunsmore declares that the populist house will go ahead as was originally contemplated and in conjunction with the senate pass needed laws and adjourn, leaving the supreme court to do its work. He says should the court jail, but the prisoner was gone. They decide against the populist house no attention will be paid to it. Such a decision, he admits, would render the laws enacted inoperative, but he for one -and he thinks all the populist mem-bers are with him-would favor letting the state institutions, the executive, thanked by the governor for saving the judiciary and all other branches of the state government go without money until the meeting of the next legislature. He believes the people will sustain the populists at the polls and that they will come back here in 1895 with a largely increased strength in the house. He denies the right of the supreme court to assume the constitutional prerogative of the house to settle its own organization and he claims that any interference by the court as contemplated in the case that has been instituted by the republicans would be such an assumption, although he admits that there is no power to prevent action by the court and thus tie up the appropriations.

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 mangling his body so terribly that he lived only a few hours after the acci-

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.

HOW THE ROW STARTED.

The Arrest of the Populist Chief Clerk By

the Republican Sergeaut-at-Arms Pre-cipitated 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 house reviewed the situation since the legislature met and which had existed ever since with no prospect of a settle ment. He, therefore, offered a resolution the preamble to which recited that Ben. C. Rich (chief cerk 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 im-pedes necessary legislation in the interest of the people of the state of Kansas," he, therefore, offered this resolu tion:

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 here-by authorized and directed to cause said Ben C. Rich to be forthwith arrested by the ser-geant-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 order 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 Clevenger 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 When populist house, 1:30 o'clock. 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 tain 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 est the chief clerk of this house by an organ zed mob calling themselves the ouse of representatives, but which we believe to be in reality the Santa Fe railroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the legally organized and

constitutional house of representatives, pro-claim to the state of Kansas that the mob was coiled and that "our flag is still there." This was adopted and that closed the

active trouble of the first day. BRAVE MEN THANKED

ov. Northen, of Georgia, Publicly Extols 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 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 At lanta. The two men are thus publicly state from the disgrace of another

lynching. Exterminating Foxes. PINE GROVE, Pa., Feb. 17.-The Tre nont 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 grav and seven red foxes. Adam Krause, of Rock, has a record of more than one dozen fox scalps the past sea-Charles Fisher, of Friedensburg, treed a wild cat, which was shot, after a terrible struggle with the dogs, and the whereabouts of many foxes and catamounts are known, upon which the local hunters will make a raid.

The Reality.

Higgie-Some politicians seem to rule their followers with a rod of iron. Spiggler-Yes, it looks that way, but 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 sud denly left orphans to an orphanage which she established. She wrote an appeal to the London Times for sub-scriptions for this purpose and secured about \$25,000. POPULISTS ENJOINED.

Judge Hazen, of Topeka, Rules in Favor of

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.-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 appropria-

tion 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.

ARKANSAS 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, service the forces of the state to mainposed 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 consequence

OHIO FLOODS.

The River Nine Feet Above the Danger Line at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.-The Ohio has assed 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.

Wreck on the Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 20. -Saturday night a disastrous wreck occurred on the Fort Wayne railroad at Monroe in reality it is a rod of steal. - Detroit | ville, 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 ars of the second section were ditched. The following were badly injured Ernest Knode, engineer; G. Graham

M. Blackford, brakemen.
Graham inhaled escaping steam and will die. The ongineer and brakemen may recover.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceed-

ings at Topeka. In the senate on the 13th Mr. Shearer introduced his referendum resolutions prepared by the alliance, proposing to amend the constitu-tion, giving the people the right to propose laws and to vote upon the adoption or rejection of all laws passed by the legislature before they become effective. The remainder of the session was spent in committee of the whole for the consideration of bills... In the populist house, which convened first and went into com-mittee of the whole, Mr. Tucker's bill to regu-late the fees, to be charged and collected by late the fees to be charged and collected, the services to be performed and the salaries and fees to be allowed and paid to county and township officers, was considered. It cuts down salaries and fees of county and township late the fees to be charged and collected, the officials about 25 per cent. Little progress was made in consideration of the bill. The republican house met at 4 o'clock and Mr. Campbell, democrat, chairman of the committee on elec-tions offered a resolution that L C Gunn, of Labette, having been summoned before the committee had failed to appear and that a warrant for contempt be issued. The resolution was adopted. A large number of bills were introduced.

were introduced.

THE senate was in executive sess in two hours on the 14th considering the nomination of H. H. Artz for adjutant-general. The nomination was finally confirmed by a small majority..... In the republican house Mr. Seaton's resolution declaring the seats of populist members vacant after February 21 was adopted. A long discussion was had over a resolution to provide for voting bonds by several western towns to aid the building of flouring mills. The bill passed repealing the poll tax law for cities towns to aid the building of flouring mills. The bill passed repealing the poll tax law for cities of the first class. of the first class. A spicy debate followed the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Waters demanding an investigation of the charges made against T. O. Harter, a non-union engineer, recently employed by the executive council as chief engineer of the state house. Mr. Hoch introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that Ben C. Rich (clerk of the populist house) was in the habit of disturbing the pro-ceedings of the house (republican), that the sergeant-at-arms be ordered to arrest and tring Rich before the body for contempt. The house then adjourned and the sergeant-at-arms started in search of Rich. The populist house met soon after the republican house adjourned. soon after the republican house adjourned. Ben C. Rich, chief clerk, who had been arrested by the republican sergeant-at-arms, but res-cued and released by populist friends, was on hand to call the roll Speaker Dunsmore made a speech and Rich called the roll Mr. Gert offered a resolution denouncing the arrest of Rich by "an organized mob calling themselves the republican house of representatives, but which we believe to be in reality the Santa Fe Railroad Co.," which was adopted. The house then adjourned until I o'clock next day, and Clerk Rich was escorted to his hotel under

guard.
THE senate on the 15th was somewhat demoralized by the trouble in the house and transacted no business. Senator Sterne, (rep.), of Shawnee, introduced a resolution setting forth that "whereas, a mob composed of anarchists and their sympathizers have attempted by force and violence to overthrow the civil government of the state of Kansas, by preventing the legal house of representatives, presided over by Hon. George Douglass, as speaker, from meeting in representative hall and performing their sworn duties; therefore, resolved, that we view with horror the attempt to overthrow the constitu-tion and the laws of the state of Kansas, and the attempt to set up a military despotism by the governor of the state." This was promptly voted down by the populists... The republican house broke down the doors of the hall of the house of representatives, which had been barri-caded, and entered amid great excitement and confusion and barred out the populist house. They camped on the ground and held possession all night. The populist house met at 3 o'clock in the basement of the south wing of

the capitol and immediately adjourned.

The confusion and turbulent scenes at the capitol took precedence over all attempts at legislative work on the 16th. The senate did nothing, and in the republican house a proposi-tion for settling the difficulty, or rather reaching a compromise by which the republicans should hold the hall and the populists meet in another room was received and favorably considered. The governor was to withdraw the militia and the sheriff disband his deputies. A resolution was adopted defining the arrest of Ben C. Rich, but no legislative business was transacted. The populist house met in a hall in the Stormont building and proceeded to go through the regular order of business. Several bills on the calendar of minor importance were passed, and two bills having a special bearing on the warlike situation about the

to their final passage The senate on the 17th took no action upon the bill passed by the populist house empower-ing the governor to remove for cause the sheriff of any county at any time. The entire time of the senate was occupied in discussing a bill providing for the removal of the capital to the interior of the state...The republican house after camping on the battle-field all night final-ally received the terms offered by the governor and accepted them, which, at least, declared a truce in the existing troubles. At 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Hoch, speaker protem, announced that the time had come when the house could take a recess. He read a list of sergeants-at-arms who would guard the hall and a recess was taken until next day. The populist house, be-fore it had learned of the agreement between the governor and republicans, adopted a con-current resolution adjourning the legislature until April 3 As soon as the knowledge of the treaty of peace was conveyed to them they re scinded their action and adjourned until Mon-

day afternoon.

THE truce at the capitol made all parties will-THE truce at the capitol made all parties willing to rest on the 18th. The senate transacted no business, the populist house was not in session and the republican house merely held undisturbed possession of Representative hall. Notices, however, were being served upon populist members to appear Tuesday and show cause why their seats should not be declared vacant, and thus matters stood.

Wrestling For Rent.

In several cantons of Switzerland the custom prevails of holding wrestling matches and other exhibitions of physical strength at their choral, 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 Soleure, a wealthy property owner and his tenant, a carpen ter, 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 tremulously, as she felt his arm steal about her slender waist, "what are you do-

ing? "Trying to operate a belt line, dear." -Texas Siftings.

-Wife (addressing her husband, who is busy writing at his desk)-"What are you writing there, hubby, dear?" am working away at my memoirs.' "Ah! but you have not forgotten to mention your little wifey, 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 \$1,387,381 from the sale of her school lands, and has left 2,721,484 acres. These cannot be sold until they will bring \$10 per