

Chase County Courier

W. R. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

NO. 21.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has decided to appoint Robert J. Wynne, his private secretary, deputy controller of the currency to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. M. Nixon.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, has been nominated for commissioner of labor (reappointment). The report of the congressional committee investigating the Homestead troubles, as adopted, blamed the strikers as the aggressors.

WESTERN senators who are championing the four state bill are hopeful that it will soon be reached in the senate. The committee having in charge the next inauguration arrangements have awarded the contract for music for the inaugural ball and promenade concerts to the United States Marine band of Washington.

THE coast defense vessel Monterey has been formally accepted by the government.

CONGRESSMAN PEEL, of Arkansas, is being urged for Indian commissioner under President Cleveland.

THE house naval committee has decided to make no provision in the naval appropriation bill this year for new cruisers or battleships. One \$400,000 gunboat is the only vessel provided for. The total appropriation will be \$2,000,000 less than last year.

SENATOR PEEFFER's bill, authorizing the building of a dam across the Kaw near the mouth, has passed the senate. A DELEGATION appeared before the senate committee to plead for an additional appropriation for the world's fair.

THE EAST.

A MOVEMENT is on foot looking to the formation of a combination of all the railroad coal operators of western Pennsylvania. Several secret conferences have been held.

THE Brooklyn common council has ordered the removal of the statue of Henry Ward Beecher from in front of the city hall to Prospect park.

JOHN GOSETT, a well known young man of the Osage nation, has been arrested on the charge of giving poisoned whisky to a rival, killing him.

JOSEPH WOLF, a whiskey dealer of New Orleans, has secured a judgment for \$4,000 against the whisky trust. He agreed to buy his whisky exclusively from the trust and was to receive a rebate. He bought of other parties, however. It was decided that Wolf was not compelled to confine his trade to the trust.

GEN. MILES and staff have been inspecting the sites for a new military post at Little Rock, Ark.

GOV. HOGG has sent a sharp message to the legislature with reference to the torture and burning of the negro at Paris, Tex.

THE Denison (Tex.) Land & Improvement Co. has gone into the hands of a receiver. The Alabama legislature voted down the proposition to hold a constitutional convention.

THE gamblers at Pine Bluff, Ark., have had their dens raided and their tricks paraphernalia burned.

THE Texarkana & Fort Smith road is contemplating building to Shreveport, La.

C. P. HUNTINGTON intervenes at Galveston and excepts to the sale of the Waco & Northwestern railroad.

THERE is a probability of a big strike of engineers and firemen on the L. & N. over the question of wages.

PEOPLE of four parishes in northern Louisiana are reported in a starving condition from repeated failure of their crops.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, who has reached an advanced age, is seriously ill with heart troubles at New Orleans.

A GANG of counterfeiters have been arrested at Newport, Ark.

A TELEGRAM from Oxford, Ga., makes the announcement that Emery college will be presented with a \$35,000 library from several New York and Cincinnati parties.

J. H. BROWNLEE, living three miles south of Dallas, Tex., took a dose of creosote, mistaking it for chili tonic, and died in ten minutes.

JOHN GOGAN and John Morrissey, miners, were burned to a crisp in Grogan's shanty at Pueblo, Col. Both were drunk, it is supposed, at the time. The Oregon legislature has passed a joint memorial to congress for the issue of \$50,000,000 more legal tender notes.

THERE was a panic in St. John's Catholic school, Cincinnati, caused by an overturned stove. Several children were badly hurt.

THE lower house of the Oklahoma legislature has passed a bill putting a \$200 territorial tax on liquor dealers in addition to the present heavy county tax. If the bill becomes a law it will close half the saloons in the territory.

INVESTIGATION of Chicago's sweat shops reveals an awful condition of poverty and distress.

PLANS have been completed for the erection of the largest hotel in the world at Chicago.

A FURIOUS blizzard swept over the northwest and into Iowa on the 9th and 10th. Snow was ten feet deep in places on railway tracks.

OWING to the deep snow in northern Michigan, deer are unable to get through with speed and hunters are capturing them alive.

A LARGE number of prospective Cherokee strip settlers have sent notice to the mayor of Guthrie, Ok., that they will fight the retention of the capitol at Guthrie because the people of that town favor eighty-acre claims.

THREE lion cubs were born in the Lincoln park menagerie, Chicago, the other day. They were all males and healthy.

THE book committee of the Methodist church of the United States adjourned at Chicago to meet next year at Cincinnati, where a fine new building will be dedicated. Reports of the book agents show the sales in the east last year to have aggregated \$1,078,451, an increase of \$15,000.

THE last of the Indians who murdered the cowboys have been arrested, and are lodged in jail at Edwards, S. D.

A COLORADO snow avalanche swept an engine from the track and killed a fireman and engineer, who were buried under it.

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A LETTER has been published from Queen Liliuokalani's minister of the interior which puts the acts of the Hawaiian revolutionists, and Minister Stevens with them, in a bad light.

FIRE caused a panic in a Leipzig restaurant recently and eight people were crushed to death.

FERDINAND and Charles de Lesseps and the other Panama defendants have been sentenced to 3,000 francs fine and five years imprisonment. The sentence on the aged Ferdinand de Lesseps caused a profound sensation.

ON February 1 Minister Stevens, in the name of the United States, raised the stars and stripes over Hawaii and assumed control of the country pending negotiations.

THE International Navigation Co., or "American line" (formerly the Inman line), has signed a contract with the Cramps for the construction of two great and swift steamships, which are to be faster than either the City of Paris or the City of New York.

THE Rio Grande frontier of Brazil is alive with bandits and the Brazilian police are powerless to deal with them. A body of Castillistas were routed at Cerro Largo by federal cavalry.

THERE is a general fear, and railroads are getting ready accordingly, that the opening of the world's fair next May will witness the inauguration of a general strike.

SEVERAL lightly built houses in Campello, province of Campobasso, Italy, collapsed during a high wind. Thirteen persons were killed and fourteen were injured.

JAMES R. KEENE alleges that the continued heavy exports of gold are due to arrangements of foreign syndicates.

FRENCH and in fact all European newspapers condemned the sentence passed upon Ferdinand de Lesseps as being altogether too severe.

IT seems that Judge Gresham will be Cleveland's secretary of state.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 9 showed an average decrease of 7.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 14.3.

THE civil tribunal at Paris, France, rules that South Dakota divorcees are not valid.

THE Ecuadorian coffee and cocoa crops are failures and the press of that country is calling for subscriptions to aid the starving agriculturists.

JUSTUS HARRIS, of the United States supreme court, and Rev. S. D. Harlan listened to Mr. Gladstone's remarks at the meeting of the house of commons, Hon. James Bryce, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

BUSH fires are doing great damage in many parts of Victoria, Australia. Crops and homesteads have been destroyed. Twenty-two houses have been burned at Hastings, near Napier, New Zealand.

THE National Military Institute at Bogota, United States of Colombia, has been suppressed. The students are suspected of revolutionary sentiments.

NEAR El Paso, Tex., pursuers overtook a band of desperate cattle thieves and shot two of them down.

THE judicial committee of the senate reported favorably on the nomination of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench.

DEMOCRATS and populists in Wyoming were unable to unite on Thompson and it seemed likely there would be no election.

AFTER a heated discussion the Chicago Pastoral alliance adopted a resolution condemning the burning of Henry Smith at Paris, Tex.

THE United States delegates to the international monetary conference have submitted their report to the president.

THE supreme court of Nova Scotia has awarded to the United States owners of the schooner Bridgewater \$5,200 for wrongful seizure two years ago for alleged violation of the fishery laws.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES. On the 5th Speaker Douglass, of the republican house, announced the following committees:

WAYS and Means—Remington, Finney, Wilson, Bishop, Eastman, Hopkins, Hunt, Blair, Greenlee, Knipe, Pratt, Warner, Hoch, Trouman.

JUDICIARY—Lobbell, Chambers, Sutton, Cribbison, Rosenthal, Hopkins, Glenn, Troutman, Davis, Hale, Johnson, Butler.

LEGISLATIVE and Congressional Apportionment—Cubbison, Meagher, Powers, Kelley, Chubbuck, Atherton, Raemer, Price, Ballinger.

CITIES of the First Class—Butler, Hackbusch, Swan, Cubbison, Keaton, Hale, Sutton.

HYGIENE and Public Health—Bowie, Hobson, Nichols, of Seward, Simmons, Sutton, Swan, Campbell of Doniphan.

POLITICAL Rights of Women—Knipe, Hoch, Nichols of Atchison, Willis, Pearson.

EDUCATION—Benefield of Montgomery, Eastman, Stromquist, Price, Frazer, Bowie, Ballinger.

CHARITABLE Institutions—Simmons, Dix, Knipe, Fomeroy, Nichols of Seward, Knipe, Meagher.

Miscellaneous. Henry C. Burnett, formerly of Lawrence and an old newspaper man, died recently in New Mexico.

Samuel Millinger was recently instantly killed near Emporia by a falling tree that he had cut down.

Dr. McLellan, editor of the Topeka Advocate, people's party organ, is to be commissioner of elections for Topeka.

The governor has nominated J. W. Briedenthal, chairman of the populist state central committee, to be bank examiner.

Scarlet fever is again raging at Argentine, and the board of education of that city decided to close the schools until February 20.

The governor has nominated C. E. Wheeler, of Trego county, as forestry commissioner. He succeeds G. V. Bartlett, of Dodge City. There are two forestry stations in Kansas, one at Dodge City and one at Ogallah, Trego county.

Senator Danner has introduced a bill in the senate providing that county superintendents shall hold an educational meeting in each municipal township every year. The present law compels meetings to be held in each school district, which is impossible.

The young woman found unconscious in a haystack at Clayton, Mo., some time ago proved to be Miss Elecia Forrest, a school teacher of Hutchinson, who was abducted, it is thought, while returning from her school about fifteen miles north of the latter place.

The other day the sheriff of Atchison county received a dispatch from Muscotah signed by James Fomy, which read: "Come at once. I am in danger of being mobbed." The sheriff hastened to his relief and instead of finding a mob found Fomy to be a lunatic.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the republican women of Kansas, at Topeka, March 10, the date of the meeting of the republican state league, for the purpose of organizing a women's republican association for Kansas, which shall be auxiliary to the national association presided over by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

Herman Lang, a young farmer living at Jarbalo, Leavenworth county, died the other night of hydrophobia. He was bitten last July by a rabid dog and was treated with a madstone, which he thought had cured him, but a few days before his death, while taking a drink of water, he was seized with convulsions which continued until he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Tacker, of Armourdale, were chloroformed by burglars the other night, and when the thieves departed they left the doors of the house open. When the parents recovered consciousness they found their twin babies, boys only five days old, that were sleeping in a crib, so chilled with the cold that they died in a short time.

On the 7th the executive council elected John Hall, of Neosho county, the democratic member of the board of railroad commissioners, and on the following day elected P. B. Maxson, of Emporia, and W. D. Vincent, of Clay Center, to fill the places occupied by Messrs. Anthony and Greene. Prior to the election the council declared the positions held by Messrs. Anthony and Mitchell vacant.

In the Moore-Funston contested election case when the commission was taking testimony at Kansas City, Kan., the contestant's counsel expected to prove that in the third precinct of the First ward no less than 175 illegal votes were cast for Funston, but when County Clerk Bruce was placed on the witness stand and asked to produce the ballots he testified that they could not be found. This created a sensation. The next day the missing package was found on a neighbor's gate near the county clerk's residence. How the packet got there is the puzzling question.

IRELAND HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone introduces his bill into Parliament—His Great Speech on the Occasion.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Yesterday marked an era in the history of Great Britain and Ireland for yesterday William E. Gladstone, the venerable liberal leader, presented to the house of commons his measure providing for home rule for Ireland.

When Mr. Gladstone arose at 3:40 p. m. to introduce the home rule bill there was another demonstration so earnest, so enthusiastic and irrefragable that it was several minutes before he could be heard.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows, in a clear, strong and resonant voice:

I may without impropriety remind the house that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government in Irish affairs have, within these walls during the past seven years, been almost entirely mute. I return, therefore, to the period of 1886, when a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the government of to-day, and I beg to remind the house of the position then taken by all the promoters of these measures. We said that we had arrived at a point in our transactions with Ireland where the two roads parted.

"One way," we said, "is to choose one or the other." One is the way of Irish autonomy according to the conceptions I have just referred to the other is the way of coercion. It will be the recollection of the house, however, that the contention was most stoutly and largely denied. It was said over and over again by many members of the opposite side: "We are not coercionists; we do not adopt that contention in any shape or form." [Ministerial cheers.] That assertion of theirs was undoubtedly sustained by the proposals, especially from the dissentient liberals, of various plans dealing with Irish affairs. Those plans, though they fell entirely short in principle and in scope of Irish self-government yet were of no trivial or mean importance. They were far beyond what had been usually proposed in the way of local self-government for Ireland.

Well, what has been the result of the dilemma as it was then put forward on this side of the house and repelled by the other? Has our content that the choice lay between autonomy and coercion been justified or not? [Liberal cheers.]

What has become of each and all of those important schemes for giving Ireland self-government in provinces, and giving her even a central establishment in Dublin with limited powers? All vanished into thin air, but the result remains.

The roads were still there—autonomy or coercion. The choice lay between them and the choice made was to repeal autonomy and embrace coercion. You cannot always follow in an absolutely unbroken line.

In 1890 for the first time coercion was imposed on Ireland in the shape of a permanent law added to the statute book. This was a departure from the old tradition of the harmony and traditions of self-government. It was a violent breach of the promise on the faith of which union was obtained. That permanent system of repression inflicted upon the inhabitants of the country under coercion into sympathy with the coercion power.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to dilate at length upon the circumstances under which the act of union, was passed, the promise of equality in the laws and of commercial equality under which union was effected. It was then propounded confidently, it is said, that Irishmen would take their places in the cabinet of the United Kingdom, but it had been his honored destiny to sit in cabinets with no less than sixty to seventy statesmen of whom only one, the Duke of Wellington, was an Irishman, while Castlereagh was the only other Irishman who had sat in the cabinet since the union. Pitt promised equal laws when the union was formed, but the broken promises made to Ireland were unhappily written in indelible characters in the history of the country. Coming to 1832, when the resurrection of the people began, and thence down to 1880, Ireland could present only a small minority in favor of restoring to her something in the nature of constitutional rights and practical self-government.

The venerable leader then continued:

It is to me astonishing that so little weight is attached by many to the fact that before 1885 indeed—Irish wishes of self-government were represented only by a small minority. Since 1885 when the wide extension of the franchise was protected by the secret ballot, Ireland's position has been improved in parliament. In 1889, there were eighty-five nationalists, or more than five-eighths. [Cheers.] They have been reduced from eighty-five to eighty under circumstances somewhat peculiar. [Hear! Hear!] and I must frankly own to myself among other reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. [Loud cheers.]

Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but 89 out of 109 in favor of self-government: that is to say the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters are only represented by four-fifths.

Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that! Do you recollect sir, that never in England has there been such a majority? [Cheers.] No parliament of the last fifty years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principle of self-government which, if it be reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representative government, if the Irish people, the persistence of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered, [Ministerial cheers and opposition hostilely constitute a great fact in history.]

It is said, and I admit with truth, that Ireland is not a united country. I do not deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth, were Ireland united anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. [Hear! Hear!]

The object of the bill remained as in 1886, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from imperial affairs. [Cheers.] The limiting conditions which were then observed and had since been sedulously and closely observed were these:

First—Imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed. Second—The equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind. Third—There would be equitable repatriation of imperial charges. Fourth—Any and every practicable provision for the protection of minorities would be included. The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of real and continued settlement.

Senator Reilly's anti-Pinkerton bill, which was favorably reported to the senate, provides that no sheriff or other officer authorized to appoint special deputies to preserve the public peace, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputies any person who is not a resident of the state, and the county in which his services are required, and it shall be unlawful for any private person, company or association to bring into the state any person or persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, etc. The penalty for a violation of the law is imprisonment for from three months to one year for any person pretending to act as an officer, \$10,000 fine for six months to five years for the agent employing such detectives.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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

When the senate met on the 7th Senator Hill moved to take up the bill to repeal the Sherman silver law and read a speech in favor of his motion. When a vote was reached it was defeated by 23 yeas to 49 nays. The quarantine bill was then passed without division, also a bill for the payment of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty. The automatic coupon bill was then considered until adjournment.

When the house met the whole time until 11 o'clock was occupied in filibustering to prevent approval of the journal. Every effort to reach the anti-option bill failed, owing to filibustering tactics, and the house finally adjourned.

The senate put in most of the day on the 7th, debating the automatic coupon bill, but did not reach a vote. The Guthrie resolutions in favor of opening the Cherokee strip were presented. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach was passed. It appropriates \$16,500 to pay balance due on the Dolphin. The proceedings of the house were in committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. It appropriates over \$21,500,000. The debate was long and covered the whole question of revenue and the probable deficiency.

The morning hour in the senate on the 8th was spent in passing bills on the calendar. At 1 o'clock the senators, headed by Vice-President Morton, proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives and took part in the ceremony of counting the votes of presidential electors. Afterwards the railway automatic coupon bill was taken up and debated until adjournment. In the house the interesting event was the counting of the electoral vote in joint convention. Cleveland and Stevenson were formally declared elected president and vice-president. The speaker laid before the house the quarantine bill with senate amendments. The house, in committee of the whole, then considered the legislative appropriation bill until adjournment.

The senate on the 9th was in executive session nearly all day considering the Hawaiian case. It released the injunction of secrecy upon the correspondence between the United States and the British and French governments from 1842 to 1844 respecting the seizure of the Hawaiian Islands by Lord Paulet for the British government. The correspondence ends with the declaration by the British and French governments of the independence of Hawaii and their guarantee never to seek possession of the islands. The house had a lively debate on the silver question and the friends of silver won a decided victory over their opponents. Mr. Cullings called up the resolution setting apart two days for debate on the bill repealing the Sherman act and providing that no dilatory motions should be entertained. After some discussion voting commenced. The anti-sliver men aimed to vote it down in order to have a chance on closure. On the first roll call the silver men were ten votes ahead. The anti-sliver men got more votes on the democratic side than had been expected, but the republicans split up. The final vote stood, yeas, 158; nays, 141. In committee of the whole the legislative appropriation bill was favorably recommended.

The senate did nothing on the 10th except to continue debate on the automatic coupon bill. Just as the vote was about to be taken on the final passage of the bill a motion to print as amended prevailed and the matter went over. The house had under consideration the pension bill. The debate was interesting and the bill was not finished at adjournment.

In the senate on the 11th the bill to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon roads by compelling railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes was finally disposed of. The substitute for the house was adopted. A vote was agreed to and the bill passed. It now goes back to the house for concurrence. The house had under consideration the pension bill, debate on which occupied the day. All attempts to limit debate were defeated and this was the condition of affairs at adjournment.

Stylish Gown in Green and Brown. One of the very fashionable princess dresses has its many-gored breadths piped or overlaid with jetted gimp. A stylish costume is made of Venetian green-ribbed cloth and golden-brown velvet-trimmed with very narrow gold braid. The front gore opens to the depth of three-quarters of a yard, revealing the plaits of a simulated velvet petticoat; and great fullness is given to the back of the slightly trained skirt by the introduction of two cornet-shaped plaits of velvet that flare very much as they near the bottom of the skirt. The short waist has a still shorter Spanish jacket of the cloth with velvet revers edged with gold braid. The close-fitting cloth sleeves are finished at the top with large Hungarian caps of velvet, lined with green and brown shot silk and finished with rows of the braid. A handsome brocade cap to match is lined with green brocade and finished with three shoulder capes of brown velvet, edged with the tiny curled filaments of peacocks' plumage. A large full band of the same feathers encircles the neck. —N. Y. Post.

Ribbon Wafers. Ribbon wafers, a delicate yet substantial cake, may be made by mixing a pound of flour with a pound of white sugar and adding three beaten eggs and the juice of two large lemons. Roll out the paste very thin, cut in round pieces and bake in shallow greased tins. When half done take out and roll around the finger. Return to the oven to get crisp. The making of these is rather tiresome, but it may be turned into a Saturday morning frolic, to be followed by a Saturday luncheon party, of which the teacher is so fond.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Losing Two Hundred Per Cent. "Yes," said the merchant, "When I first began business I put ten thousand dollars in, and I lost twenty per cent a year for ten years."

"But, my dear fellow," protested the listener, "twenty per cent for ten years is two hundred per cent, and you can't lose more than one hundred per cent, you know."

"Can't I? Well, I did, just the same. I was in debt ten thousand dollars. See?"—Detroit Free Press.

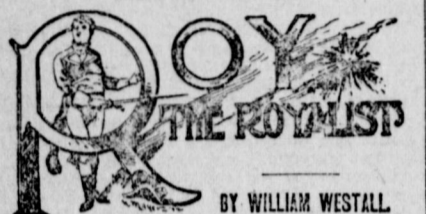
Tommy Was Hoagry. An old lady, who is very much of a bore, paid a visit to a family on Madison avenue. She prolonged her stay, and finally said to one of the children:

"I'm going away directly, Tommy, and I want you to go part of the way with me."

"Can't do it, we are going to have dinner as soon as you leave," replied Tommy.—Texas Siftings.

THE END OF THE QUARREL.

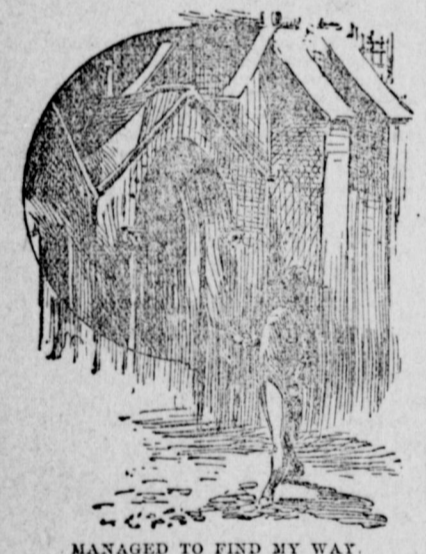
He kept his vow of absence well—
For two whole days together—
But when the second twilight fell,
Love broke the tightened tether.
The chilly evening flung its rain,
With peevish gust and sprinkle:
To threaten, through the shimmering pane,
The firebrand's fitful twinkle.
But when a sudden rush of air
Blow from the lighted candle,
She, looking not, was still aware
What fingers turned the handle.
How could he guess the level lid
Some secret tears disembodied?
Or that her silence proudly hid
The tones that would have trembled?
So, doubtful, angry, half ashamed,
Half pleased to have defied her,
He took the chair the cat had claimed,
And, speechless, sat beside her.
The rusty clock hand slowly creaked
From minute to minute;
A mouse from out the shadow squeaked,
Nor stirred the quiet in it.
The flickering firelight seemed to rise
And glow to wall and rafters,
While lips that trembled once with sighs
Were trembling now with laughter;
Till, spent at last, the sleepy brand
Looked at each silent lover,
Blinked thrice, and left them hand in hand
Beneath the darkness' cover!
—Kate Putnam Osgood, in Good Housekeeping.



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CHAPTER VI.

I had not gone many yards down the Rue de la Victoire when an arm was thrust within mine.
"You are departing early, Citizen Roy, and you were not looking very happy a little while ago. What has arrived?" asked the aide-de-camp.
As I had nothing to conceal, I told Lacleuse all that had passed.
"It is very unfortunate," he said. "De Gex might as well have accepted this commission. We soldiers fight for France, and for France alone. Governments are an accident; they are here to-day and gone to-morrow. And the directory won't last. However, the die is cast. There is nothing more to be done. By refusing Bonaparte's offer De Gex has made an enemy who neither forgets nor forgives."
"Then De Gex is going to be shot merely for offending Bonaparte?"
"I did not say that; but you can draw your own conclusions. I am afraid you also have offended him."
"Why? How could I know that De Gex would refuse an offer which gave him his life?"
"But the general will say that you ought to have known. He may even imagine that De Gex has placed you in communication with some of his royalist friends and that you are in sympathy with them. The best thing you can do is to keep out of his way for a few days."
"This was my own opinion. If I had lost his favor because De Gex had refused his offer of a commission in the



army, what would he say when I declined his offer of a commission in the navy? And now that De Gex's fate was decided I had resolved, the next time the subject should be broached, to refuse point-blank and without any sort of compromise. This resolution was, however, compatible with a desire to put off the evil day as long as might be. I was in no hurry to return to prison, and I meant, if possible, to get out of the country before Bonaparte called on me for a decision.
Fortunately, he had not asked for my parole, either from inadvertence or because he thought to win me over to his purpose by a show of confidence.
In any case, my respite was not likely to be long, and it behooved me to act promptly. As yet, however, I could think of no feasible plan. I had no papers, and even though I might get out of Paris without them, I should certainly never reach the coast. And if I reached the coast, how was I to cross the sea? But that was not a part of the problem which called for immediate solution. It would be quite time enough to think about crossing the sea when I got there.

What between revolving plans of escape, each more impossible than the other, and thinking about De Gex and wondering whether he had been informed of his impending fate, I passed a dream-haunted and well-nigh sleepless night.
At five o'clock I got up, dressed, sailor-fashion, in the dark, and let myself quietly out of the house. It was a dismal morning; fine rain was falling, the narrow streets were slushy and slippery, the lamps all gone out, lights in the windows few and far between, and if I had not been blessed with keen vision and a good eye for locality I should have lost myself before I turned the second corner. But I managed to find my way without asking questions (which might have been dangerous), and at six o'clock saw looming before me the great Gothic gateway of the Abbaye prison.

The people inside were already astray, and I had no difficulty in obtaining admission.
I found Carmine in his office.
"You are early," he said.
"Yes; I heard last night that poor Gex was to be shot at ten this morning."
"At ten! He is to be shot as soon as it is light. The firing-party will be here at seven."
"Seven! Good heavens! But it is impossible! There is surely some mistake. Barras told me distinctly that the execution would take place at ten."
"There is no mistake in my order. Here are the very words: 'The detour Gex will be shot at seven o'clock. The firing-party will be on the ground at seven o'clock.' Citizen Barras has been making a mauveuse plaisanterie at my expense. It is like him."
"The malicious scoundrel! He lied to me, then," I muttered between my teeth. "Pardieu, if I were my own master I would be even with him. Does Gex know?"
"Not yet. I was just going to inform him. Will you accompany me? Alas! there is no time to lose."
As we opened the door of his room, De Gex, who was still abed, raised himself on his elbow.
"Roy! Carmine! What is it?" he exclaimed. "But I need not ask. I can read my fate in your faces. When?—how soon?"
"At dawn; in about an hour," answered Carmine.
"And which is it—the ax or the platoon?"
"Thank God! Well, I shall be ready." And with that the chevalier threw off the bedclothes and began to dress.
"I will leave you to yourselves for awhile," said Carmine, setting down the lamp. "What would you like for breakfast?"
"Breakfast! When one has only an hour to live!"
"All the same, you had better take something. It is a cold, wet morning."
"You are right. I must not tremble, even with cold. Will you kindly send coffee for two, rolls and cognac?"
"You shall have them in ten minutes; and I will come again when all is ready."
"He is a good old fellow—Carmine," observed the chevalier, when we were alone. "You are silent, my friend; you say nothing."
"Because my heart is full; and what can I say? This is terrible. De Gex—terrible for me, and for me both a grievous disappointment and a defeat. I made sure I should succeed."
"Fortunately for me, I did not. And please remember that it is my own doing. You offered me my life, and if I did not choose to accept it that is my own affair. You acted the part of a true friend. And see, I have everything ready. Here is the letter for my mother, and here is a plan of the chateau, which, with the explanation I shall give you, will enable you to find the treasure, even though the building should be in ruins."
Our conversation was interrupted for a moment by the arrival of the coffee, which De Gex mixed with cognac and leisurely drank, eating at the same time a roll, and courteously inviting me to follow his example.

Breakfast over, he added a brief postscript to the letter, of which, as also the plan of the chateau, I took possession and put inside the lining of my doublet. But, even though they should fall into the hands of the enemy, nobody would be able to make search of either of them without the clew, and that I had in a still safer place—my head.
When I told De Gex what had happened the night before, he agreed with me in thinking that Bonaparte was the instigator of his execution, Barras being merely an instrument, though doubtless a very willing one.
"You are right; it is Bonaparte's answer to my refusal of his offer," said the chevalier. "I have been mistaken in him. He is a great captain; I thought him an honest man. Those who judged him less favorably judged him more truly. If he does restore the monarchy I much fear that himself will be the monarch. Poor France!"
Shortly afterwards De Gex inquired about the time. I looked at my watch. It was a quarter to seven.
"My mother is a good woman," he said. "I was brought up in the fear of God. You will not think me weak or foolish if I say a prayer?"
My answer was to kneel by his side. When we rose from our knees the great clock of the Abbaye was striking the hour.
De Gex put his arms around my neck and kissed me on both cheeks.
"You have been very good to me," he said. "God bless you for it! You will stay with me to the last, and tell my mother and Antoinette."
My heart was so full that I could only press his hand and murmur an inarticulate assent; and the same moment the door opened, and Carmine, followed by two turnkeys, entered the cell, while two soldiers with fixed bayonets stood on guard without.
"I am ready. Lead on," said the chevalier.
I would have taken his arm; Carmine also offered to support him. But he kindly, yet firmly, refused us, saying that he could walk quite well alone and would rather do so.

He walked between Carmine and me, the turnkeys leading and the soldiers following.
At the foot of the staircase we were received by the officer in charge of the firing party. After giving us the military salute, which we duly acknowledged, and saying something about the unpleasantness of the duty he was called upon to perform, he ordered the prisoner to be pinioned and blindfolded.
De Gex objected, and asked as a favor that he might die free and himself give the word of command.
The officer assented, and we all went into the court-yard. De Gex doffed his coat and waistcoat, and, after shaking hands with Carmine and the turnkeys and again embracing me, walked to the end of the inclosure and turned his back to the wall. The officer ordered his men to fall in. The chevalier folded his arms and raised his head, and the

next moment his voice rang out as loud and clear as if he were giving an order on the field of battle:
"Make ready! Present! Fire!"
The muskets went off, and De Gex fell on his face, riddled with bullets.
After a short pause the turnkeys raised the body tenderly—the chevalier had been a popular prisoner—and put it in a rude coffin. Within an hour it was laid in the ground.
I was going slowly away—my heart well-nigh bursting with impotent rage and bitter sorrow, for though I had known this man only three days I had come to love him as a brother—when I heard a broken voice speaking my name.

It was Julie Carmine, whom in my preoccupation I had not noticed.
"Oh, this is terrible!" she exclaimed, weeping. "I did not see it, but I heard the muskets. He was so gentle, this poor Monsieur Gex, the best man in the abbaye, they say; and yet they have killed him. Did I not speak truly when I said they never forgive returned emigrants?" And then, lowering her voice, for there were several people about, she added: "Meet me this evening at sunset in the Tuileries gardens. I have something very important to tell you. You are going? As a reward, Citizen Roy. You must not leave Paris without calling your poudre congée."
I protested that nothing was further from my thoughts, shook hands with her and her father, and went my way.

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A Frenchman would have imagined that he had made a conquest. I was less vain. That Julie had a kindly feeling for me was likely enough; yet I could not think that she meant either to propose an elopement or make me an offer of marriage; while as for myself, I need scarcely say (the poor chevalier being hardly cold in his grave) that I was in no mood for flirting or love making.
On the other hand, why had she asked me to meet her secretly and at night, and what had she to say which she could not say equally well at her own house?
After trying a long time to make it out, I gave it up and possessed my soul in patience. A few hours would bring the reading of the riddle; and the incident was so far useful that it helped to divert my thoughts from the tragedy which I had just witnessed, and which redoubled my desire to get out of a country where such things were possible.
By the time I reached my quarters Lacleuse was sitting down to second breakfast. He invited me, politely enough, to join him; but I was not in the best of tempers, and the indifference with which he heard of De Gex's execution and the dirty trick played by Barras increased my irritation.
"A man's life counts for very little in these times," said the captain, flippantly. "and if you had seen as many men killed as I have you would not be so much affected by a single execution."
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By this time I was somewhat cooled down, and so checked the answer which rose to my lips, merely asking Lacleuse whether he thought the project of invasion was serious.
"Why not? England has neither an army nor a general."
"But she has a fleet and an admiral."
"Well, we shall have to outmaneuver your admiral and destroy his fleet. Voilà tout."
"I quite concede that when you have done that the rest will be *casé*. How soon is it likely to take place, M. le Capitaine?"
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"I am not at liberty to say. But I hope you will have an important command in the fleet, which, I may inform you in confidence, will be one of the finest France ever sent to sea."
Not feeling disposed to reciprocate M. Lacleuse's confidences, I parried his query by changing the subject, and he presently became so merry that I began to think he had not been in earnest, and that there would be no duel, after all.
When he had drunk our coffee and smoked our cigars the captain said he had an engagement at the war-office which would occupy him for the remainder of the day, and asked me to sup with him and two or three of his comrades at the *Trois Freres Provençaux*.
As the time he mentioned (nine o'clock) would not interfere with my rendezvous, I accepted the invitation "with much pleasure." I was quite willing to fight; but, if it pleased him to let matters rest as they were, it was not for me to complain. I had stood to my guns, and no man can do more.
So soon as he was gone I turned in for a couple of hours, to make up my arrears of sleep, then strolled about the streets for awhile, and towards sunset betook myself to the Tuileries gardens, where I was not long in finding Mlle. Carmine, though she was so closely veiled that had she not spoken first I should have failed to recognize her.
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—An Excellent Cough Syrup.—This is said to be a very good cough syrup. I have had the prescription in my cook book for a number of years: One ounce honey, two ounces senna, one ounce licorice root. Steep them in one quart of water until reduced to a pint. Strain off the liquid and add to it one pint of molasses. Let it boil a short time, or until it becomes a thick syrup. While hot add one pint of Jamaica rum and bottle it. Dose—A dessert spoonful three times a day. A little dandelion root, steeped with senna, etc., is a good addition in the spring.—Prairie Farmer.
—Quick Bread.—Peel ten potatoes, boil, drain, saving the water; and mash thoroughly; add three tablespoonfuls each of salt and sugar, three of flour, scalded in half pint of water; mix and add a quart of the boiling potato water, five quarts of tepid water and a cup of soft yeast. Put in a warm oven till it foams nicely, then put away to cool. When thoroughly cold, seal or cork tightly, and put in a cool place. To make the bread, sift the flour in the pan for the number of loaves required, and wet it with some of the above prepared rising, warmed (be sure to see that it is warmed), and nothing else. If these directions are strictly followed, the bread will be light in two hours. Bake one hour. Thus you will find three hours sufficient time to allow for the making of "Quick Bread."
—Health and Humanity.
—NEW BUSINESS FOR WOMEN.
A Bright and Pretty One Can Make Her Way Where a Man Would Fail.
She was bright and pretty, and she dropped into a lawyer's office the other day and asked for work.
"What can you do?"
"Anything a woman of ability can do, and more than most men."
"Great opinion of yourself, young woman," said the elderly lawyer present. "Perhaps you think you could serve this summons?"
"I might," said she. "May I look at it? Yes, I will."
"If you do that you'll be doing something we've all been trying to do for a week. He's a slippery fellow and his people are well posted. However, you may try it. You can afford to lose a little conceit," and the lawyer smiled grimly.
At 10 o'clock the next morning the office door was opened and the bright young woman walked in again.
"Thought you'd give it up, eh? Found him too slippery for you? 'Thought so."
"The paper is served," said she.
It was her turn to smile now and she did it. The lawyer swung around in his chair.
"Served the deuce? How'd you do it?"
"Oh, it was simple enough. I called at his place of business, looked around, priced some materials, and then asked if he was in."
"No," said the salesman, "but I can do as well."
"I think not," I said quietly. "He has always served me before and he understands just what I want."
"Oh, in that case you might call at his house. He will be in to dinner."
"I did call at his house, dressed in my best, card case in hand. I sent in my card and he appeared promptly."
"Mr.—?" said I, rising.
"Yes. You wished to see me on business?"
"I hear you are interested in property in — street?"
"Yes."
"Well, I have a paper which will interest you concerning it," offering him the summons, which he took with a smile. He looked at it and turned crimson. So did I. Nothing was said. He controlled his temper and accompanied me to the door.
"Another field open to women," was the lawyer's only comment.—Kansas City Mail.

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After trying a long time to make it out, I gave it up and possessed my soul in patience. A few hours would bring the reading of the riddle; and the incident was so far useful that it helped to divert my thoughts from the tragedy which I had just witnessed, and which redoubled my desire to get out of a country where such things were possible.
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Her Petition.
"Heaven preserve us!" ejaculated Mrs. X., of Lafayette avenue, as she stepped from the street car into a puddle of mud caused by the last rain.
"Pickle us, you mean," ejaculated a crusty old man who was dumped into the same puddle.
And Mrs. X. prays no more in public.—Detroit Free Press.

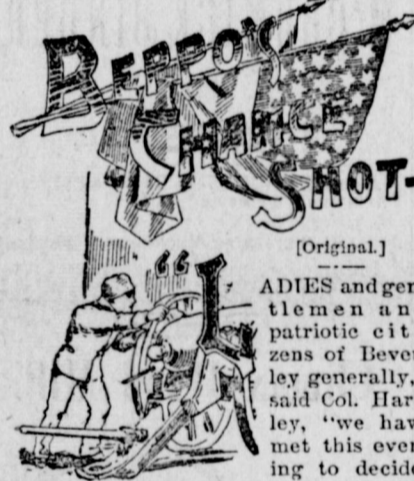
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—Boned Chicken.—First take out the breast bone; then remove the back with a sharp knife; next the leg bones. Keep the skin unbroken and push within it the meat of the legs. Fill the body with alternate layers of parboiled tongue, veal force meats, the liver of the fowl, thin slices of ham and bacon. Sew up and truss as usual.—Detroit Free Press.
—A combination of oatmeal and apples should be a hearty luncheon dish. Put in a saucepan one and one-half pints of milk, and bring to a boil; then throw in gradually about half a tea-cupful of oatmeal. Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then turn it into a bowl, and add two tea-cupfuls (or about half a pint) of stewed and pulped apple, or apple sauce, a tea-cupful of sugar, a flavoring of lemon, and a couple of beaten eggs. Bake in a moderate oven until set. The whole should be like a thick batter before baking. It is rather difficult to give the exact quantity of oatmeal, but throw in enough to make a thinish porridge.—N. Y. Times.
—An Excellent Cough Syrup.—This is said to be a very good cough syrup. I have had the prescription in my cook book for a number of years: One ounce honey, two ounces senna, one ounce licorice root. Steep them in one quart of water until reduced to a pint. Strain off the liquid and add to it one pint of molasses. Let it boil a short time, or until it becomes a thick syrup. While hot add one pint of Jamaica rum and bottle it. Dose—A dessert spoonful three times a day. A little dandelion root, steeped with senna, etc., is a good addition in the spring.—Prairie Farmer.
—Quick Bread.—Peel ten potatoes, boil, drain, saving the water; and mash thoroughly; add three tablespoonfuls each of salt and sugar, three of flour, scalded in half pint of water; mix and add a quart of the boiling potato water, five quarts of tepid water and a cup of soft yeast. Put in a warm oven till it foams nicely, then put away to cool. When thoroughly cold, seal or cork tightly, and put in a cool place. To make the bread, sift the flour in the pan for the number of loaves required, and wet it with some of the above prepared rising, warmed (be sure to see that it is warmed), and nothing else. If these directions are strictly followed, the bread will be light in two hours. Bake one hour. Thus you will find three hours sufficient time to allow for the making of "Quick Bread."
—Health and Humanity.
—NEW BUSINESS FOR WOMEN.
A Bright and Pretty One Can Make Her Way Where a Man Would Fail.
She was bright and pretty, and she dropped into a lawyer's office the other day and asked for work.
"What can you do?"
"Anything a woman of ability can do, and more than most men."
"Great opinion of yourself, young woman," said the elderly lawyer present. "Perhaps you think you could serve this summons?"
"I might," said she. "May I look at it? Yes, I will."
"If you do that you'll be doing something we've all been trying to do for a week. He's a slippery fellow and his people are well posted. However, you may try it. You can afford to lose a little conceit," and the lawyer smiled grimly.
At 10 o'clock the next morning the office door was opened and the bright young woman walked in again.
"Thought you'd give it up, eh? Found him too slippery for you? 'Thought so."
"The paper is served," said she.
It was her turn to smile now and she did it. The lawyer swung around in his chair.
"Served the deuce? How'd you do it?"
"Oh, it was simple enough. I called at his place of business, looked around, priced some materials, and then asked if he was in."
"No," said the salesman, "but I can do as well."
"I think not," I said quietly. "He has always served me before and he understands just what I want."
"Oh, in that case you might call at his house. He will be in to dinner."
"I did call at his house, dressed in my best, card case in hand. I sent in my card and he appeared promptly."
"Mr.—?" said I, rising.
"Yes. You wished to see me on business?"
"I hear you are interested in property in — street?"
"Yes."
"Well, I have a paper which will interest you concerning it," offering him the summons, which he took with a smile. He looked at it and turned crimson. So did I. Nothing was said. He controlled his temper and accompanied me to the door.
"Another field open to women," was the lawyer's only comment.—Kansas City Mail.

ing at sunset in the Tuileries gardens. I have something very important to tell you. You are going? As a reward, Citizen Roy. You must not leave Paris without calling your poudre congée."
I protested that nothing was further from my thoughts, shook hands with her and her father, and went my way.
CHAPTER VII.
Julie had given me a rendezvous. To what end?
A Frenchman would have imagined that he had made a conquest. I was less vain. That Julie had a kindly feeling for me was likely enough; yet I could not think that she meant either to propose an elopement or make me an offer of marriage; while as for myself, I need scarcely say (the poor chevalier being hardly cold in his grave) that I was in no mood for flirting or love making.
On the other hand, why had she asked me to meet her secretly and at night, and what had she to say which she could not say equally well at her own house?
After trying a long time to make it out, I gave it up and possessed my soul in patience. A few hours would bring the reading of the riddle; and the incident was so far useful that it helped to divert my thoughts from the tragedy which I had just witnessed, and which redoubled my desire to get out of a country where such things were possible.
By the time I reached my quarters Lacleuse was sitting down to second breakfast. He invited me, politely enough, to join him; but I was not in the best of tempers, and the indifference with which he heard of De Gex's execution and the dirty trick played by Barras increased my irritation.
"A man's life counts for very little in these times," said the captain, flippantly. "and if you had seen as many men killed as I have you would not be so much affected by a single execution."
"I have seen men killed, and I have killed a few myself—in fair fight—but I never saw a man deliberately murdered before."
"Murdered! Do you know what you are saying?"
"Certainly, and I repeat it. De Gex was murdered," I answered, doggedly.
"In that case, Lieut. Forget, who commanded the firing party, is a murderer, and in making this charge you insult, in his person, the whole French army."
"I have no desire to insult either Lieut. Forget or the French army; but what I have said I have said."
"You refuse to retract, then?"
"I do."
"Perhaps you will also refuse to give satisfaction for uttering a base slander," said Lacleuse, who was now white with rage.
"It is no slander; and I am ready and willing to give you any satisfaction you may desire."
"Good! But, as it is Lieut. Forget whom you have maligned, it is to him, not to me, that you will have to answer. Moreover, as you are my guest, it would not be comely if I were to call you out. Afterwards, if you like."
"I shall be ready and willing to answer to you or any other man, M. le Capitaine."
"Good again, M. Roy! I can appreciate courage even in a foe, though I hope you will soon cease to be a foe. Now that we have settled this little affair, so far as we are concerned, let us finish our breakfast. Have you seen the *Moniteur* this morning?"
"No. Why do you ask?"
"Here is something which may interest you." Whereupon he took the paper and read a paragraph to the effect that the preparations for the invasion of England were being energetically pushed forward, and that Gen. Bonaparte would leave Paris on the following day for an inspection of the coast, and a visit to Antwerp, Dunkirk, Ambleuse, Walcheren and Boulogne, where he would review the army of invasion.

By this time I was somewhat cooled down, and so checked the answer which rose to my lips, merely asking Lacleuse whether he thought the project of invasion was serious.
"Why not? England has neither an army nor a general."
"But she has a fleet and an admiral."
"Well, we shall have to outmaneuver your admiral and destroy his fleet. Voilà tout."
"I quite concede that when you have done that the rest will be *casé*. How soon is it likely to take place, M. le Capitaine?"
"Ma foi! I am unable to tell you, and to say the truth, the *Moniteur* is in error. An expedition is being prepared, but its destination is not England."
"Where then?"
"I am not at liberty to say. But I hope you will have an important command in the fleet, which, I may inform you in confidence, will be one of the finest France ever sent to sea."
Not feeling disposed to reciprocate M. Lacleuse's confidences, I parried his query by changing the subject, and he presently became so merry that I began to think he had not been in earnest, and that there would be no duel, after all.
When he had drunk our coffee and smoked our cigars the captain said he had an engagement at the war-office which would occupy him for the remainder of the day, and asked me to sup with him and two or three of his comrades at the *Trois Freres Provençaux*.
As the time he mentioned (nine o'clock) would not interfere with my rendezvous, I accepted the invitation "with much pleasure." I was quite willing to fight; but, if it pleased him to let matters rest as they were, it was not for me to complain. I had stood to my guns, and no man can do more.
So soon as he was gone I turned in for a couple of hours, to make up my arrears of sleep, then strolled about the streets for awhile, and towards sunset betook myself to the Tuileries gardens, where I was not long in finding Mlle. Carm



His glory is the world's high theme. The bravest and the best: O'er his high eyes the headlights beam...



ADIES and gentlemen and patriotic citizens of Beverley generally, said Col. Hartley, "we have met this evening to decide, as has been our custom, upon some place for the appropriate celebration of the birthday of the father of our country."

mentioned, and Donald Waldron asked permission to say a few words in favor of that memorable event. "While no one could desire to detract from Washington's glory in the defeat of his country's enemies at Princeton," he said, "yet it must be recognized that Yorktown was the more important event, as it virtually ended the strife."



British or Americans, and it created much amusement to see the grimaces of those who were fated to become redcoats. Donald Waldron was an orphan. His father, like all the Waldrons before him, had been simply known as Farmer Waldron, and their farm was the site whereon the city of Beverley was built.

for the wife, perhaps, but the reverse for her only son, then but twelve years old, the mother died. The death of his wife seemed not only to increase the old man's cupidity, but also his fear of being robbed. Though prematurely old, and weakened by want of sufficient food, he worked laboriously at building a strong barrack around his house.

Archie Hartley holding the rank of lieutenants. All the preparations had been made for the grand event of February 22. By assistance from the ladies of the town the troops were properly costumed to represent either the patriots or the royalists, and the three main commanding officers looked extremely well in their uniforms.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

Views of the Retiring and New Governors of Illinois. Gov. Fifer's concluding recommendation was in regard to the movement to secure good country roads. He said: "Any general system of road improvement will necessitate a large expenditure of money, and if not conducted wisely may result in placing upon our people financial burdens heavier than they are able to bear."



report to this or the next succeeding general assembly the best plan for improving the public highways of the state. I recommend that the commission be composed of civil engineers of experience, and that suitable provision be made by this general assembly to meet the expenses."

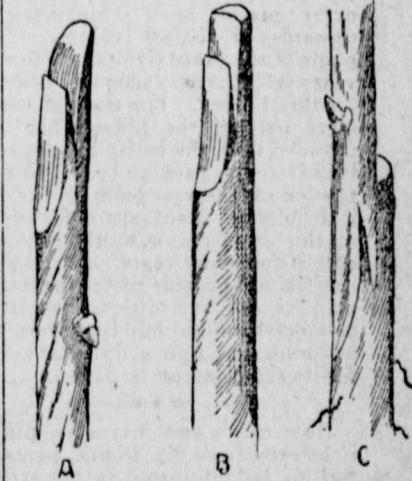
A WISE SUGGESTION. Why It Pays to Keep a Record of Each Fruit Tree. I often read of the importance of dairymen keeping a record of the milk and its quality obtained from each cow; why could not such a rule be applied to horticulture?

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

Only a few Dollars Required to Get a Fair Start. There is one good thing about the small fruit business, namely, it doesn't cost much to make a start. Indeed, it can be often so worked as not to require any cash outlay for the original plants. When I began, a grower near by kindly allowed me to enter his patch and remove as many of the young plants as I wished.

ROOT-GRAFTING APPLES.

Cuts Illustrating How the Unions May Be Made. Apples may be successfully root-grafted at any time from January 1 to March 1. The roots and scions may be stored in a cold, moist cellar before and after grafting. The unions are made as shown in the cut herewith.



while still others prefer a long scion and long root. I think the latter plan the best, at least for a cold climate, as the grafts then have a strong root to start them into growth, and as the scion is quite deep in the ground the tree soon gets on its own roots.

The Science of Dairying.

The butter-maker of the future will understand the principles which underlie his practice; he will understand the dairy cow, what she should be fed and how she should be cared for, how the milk should be handled before he gets it, as well as how to handle it himself.

The Chase County Courant.

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

Under the new deal with Populists in control there is just one Democrat in office in the State House.

The real power of a newspaper to draw trade to its town, or direct the trade in other channels can hardly be estimated.

It is a question in the minds of leading Democrats as to whether the appointment of Judge Gresham to the best gift in the power of the President was a politic one.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature this session will provide room in the State House for the library of the State Historical Society.

How much one may have differed politically from Mr. Blaine, he cannot fail to be interested in the striking personality of the man.

A REMARKABLE LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT. Doubtless the most surprising, and perhaps the most important, literary announcement ever made to American book buyers is Alden's edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Yesterday the Topeka Democrat changed hands, C. K. Holliday, Jr., who was with it at its birth, stepping down and out, and J. B. Chapman, of the Fort Scott Tribune, assuming entire control of the same.

Yesterday evening's Emporia Republican heads its telegraph news from Topeka: "Trouble at Topeka—Populists Place Guards Over the House, and Refuse Entrance to Republicans—But the Latter, Aided by Democrats, Overpower the Guards and Pass Them—Sledge Hammers Used, with Good Effect, to Batter Down the Doors—Revolvers and Winchester Freely Flourished by Populists and Guards—Lewelling Calls Out the Militia to Oust Republicans from the House—The Gas and Steam Shut Off Representative Hall by the Populists—Military Guards Stationed in and Around the State House Grounds, and the Members of the Republican House Virtually in a State of Siege—No Definite Plan as Yet Decided Upon by the Republican Members." From all this it will be seen that Topeka is in a state of riot; but what the outcome will be remains to be seen.

By dispensation from the Holy See, the following relaxations of the above said general law of the Church have been granted to the faithful of these dioceses, viz:

Use of flesh meats at the several meals on Sundays, and at the principal meal only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except Saturday in Ember week and Holy Saturday.

Use of eggs, milk, butter, cheese and food seasoned with lard, at the collation and the principal meal on the several days of the week, and on Sundays at all meals.

The order of the daily repast may be inverted, so that when the principal meal cannot be taken until evening the collation may be taken in the morning.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ANNUAL REUNION Will be held in Music Hall, Wednesday evening, February 22, 1893, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, and every one is invited to attend whether or not special invitation is received; so be sure to be on hand and have a good time.

THE PROGRAMME: Music—Cottonwood Falls Orchestra. Introduction—President J. S. Doolittle. Song—Quartet. Roll Call—May Ellsworth Madden. Scout's Story—P. B. McCabe. Poem—"The Cheyenne Raid"—Jessie Hagans. Brownies—Mr. Holmes' Group. Sack of Lawrence—Mrs. Sarah L. Pinkston. Song—Miss Mira Tuttle. Ride of Paul Venarez—Miss Anna K. Rockwood. Song—Quartet. Poem—"Homes of Kansans"—Nettie Holsinger. Song (special)—Joe H. Mercer. Scout's Story—Dr. John McCaskill. Cow Boys (real)—Mr. Holmes' Group. Twenty Minutes Indian Scare—By Bazaar Kickapoos. Social Round Up and Dance. Admission, 25 cents; 50 cents per couple.

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 advertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice story, farming news, numerous selections, 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.

For two dollars more, or for three dollars in all the Journal will be sent prepaid from date to January 1st, 1894. The STATE JOURNAL is an eight page daily, independent Republican in politics, and prints all the news in readable entertaining style. It is a family newspaper too, clean in all its news and advertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice story, farming news, numerous selections, 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.

FOR LEGISLATIVE NEWS. The Atchison Champion has special facilities for legislative news. We furnish The COURANT and The Weekly Champion one year for \$2.00 and each subscriber will receive The Missouri Valley Farmer free. We can furnish our subscribers The Daily Champion for thirty cents a month.

THE PRINTER'S HIWATHA.

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's affairs and progress, Read the news both home and foreign, Full of wisdom and instruction; Read the table of the markets, Carefully corrected weekly— Should you ask why all this dunning?

From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper-maker, From the landlord, 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 groat has been used, When the nickels all have vanished; Gone to pay the tolling printer, Gone to pay the tolling mailer, Gone to pay the landlord's tribute, Gone to pay the clerk and devil, Gone to pay the faithful parson, Gone to pay old 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."

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

A HANDSOME OFFER! A POPULAR ILLUSTRATED HOME AND WOMAN'S PUBLICATION OFFERED FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The COURANT has perfected arrangements by which we offer FREE to our readers a year's subscription to Womankind the popular illustrated home and woman's publication of Springfield, Ohio.

WOMANKIND is a bright and interesting magazine for women in general. Its household hints and suggestions are invaluable, and it also contains a large amount of news and information. Its fashion department is complete, and profusely illustrated. It has a bright and entertaining series of contributions, and its children's department makes 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. Do 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

TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL—READ OUR GREAT OFFER GIVEN BELOW.

We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements to supply FREE to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well-known monthly Home and Farm Journal, the American Farmer, published in Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio. We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on their subscription, and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The American Farmer is a high-class illustrated journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month information that is invaluable to agriculturists and of much interest to each member of every home. It is a high-class publication, and is suited to all localities, being national in its make-up and character, this meeting with favor in all sections of the country. It is a non-sectarian. It has a trained corps of contributors and is carefully edited. The various departments of the journal, including sheep and swine, the horse and the dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The American Farmer is published in English and is universal in its praise and look for its monthly with its keen anticipation. The regular subscription price to the American Farmer is \$1.00 per year, but by this 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.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AND A ONE CENT STAMP WILL DO.

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new government of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he 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 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 prepaid from date to January 1st, 1894.

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

TIME TABLE FOR 1893. Here is the time table for 1893: Lent began yesterday, February 15 and ends with Easter Sunday, April 2; Washington's birthday, February 22, is on Wednesday; inauguration of the President, Saturday, March 4; St. Patrick's day, March 17; Friday, Fourth of July, Tuesday; Labor day, Monday, September 4; Christmas, December 25, Monday. It will be seen that Mr. Cleveland will have a chance to rest Sunday, March 5, and then to begin bright and early Monday morning, to "set things to rights."

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR AND 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.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings? COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. JULIUS REMY, Portrait Artist.

"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp must be simple when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO. RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.

ASTHMA. Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES.

WANTED. Wide-awake workers everywhere for SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MARLIN SAFETY REPEATING RIFLES. Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern.

WORK FOR US. A few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad and Syndicate Lands.

GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER, AND TWINE, etc.

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

THE Climax Wind Mill.

THE STEARNS MAN'G. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WORK FOR US. The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market.

THE STEARNS MAN'G. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WORK FOR US. A few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts.

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WORK FOR US. A few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts.

No fear small awe, no favor away. New to the line, but he chips fall where they may.

TERMS—One year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.00; for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

TIME TABLE. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. N.Y. CH. MEX. K.C. W.F. ... Cedar Grove 12:19 11:01 11:38 10:13 11:26 ...

C. K. & W. R. R. EAST. Pass. Frt. Mixed ... Hymer 11:34pm 4:30pm ...

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

Davis & Rankin vs W H Cartter, judgement on verdict for plaintiff, 60 days to make a case. Gordon vs Pendergast, case dismissed each party to pay his own witnesses. Warren & Clark vs R C Harris and wife, foreclosure, verdict for plaintiff \$3,450.00. A L Rattler vs Chas L Turner, verdict for \$160.00 per cent foreclosure and sale. ...

C. C. Whitson, who was clerking at the Hotel Whitley, Emporia, has returned to this city. Wm. Ramsey, of Diamond creek, has returned home from his visit at his old home in Indiana.

Will Desher, Santa Fe agent, at Bazaar, has been suffering with la grippe for about two weeks. Mrs. M. M. Young has returned to her old Pennsylvania home.

Mrs. David Bettiger, of Strong City, who is still very sick, has been taken to Emporia, for medical treatment. E. Jolly, who has just returned from Jerusalem, says it is just as the Bible pictures it, and is easily recognized.

Mrs. E. A. Palmer, of Peabody, visited her relatives, the family of W. R. Richards, of Strong City, last week. Miss Emma Giese has returned home, from Pueblo, Col., where she has been visiting for some time past.

Mrs. Sheehan has received the sad news of the death of her father, Mr. Joseph Luse, at his home, in Flora, Illinois.

The weather has been quite cloudy, this week. It rained and hailed some, Monday afternoon, and snowed some Tuesday.

Wm. M. Harris, Andrew Schneider and "Aunt" Ellen Maxwell, of Elmdale, are very ill with la grippe and pneumonia.

For Sale—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office, nov24-tf. Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son, Robert, went to Emporia, Tuesday, on a visit to Mrs. Carson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans.

The Old Settlers have rented the G. A. R. Hall for the afternoon of February 22, where they will then meet and have a grand reunion.

Miss Belle McDowell, who was visiting at her aunt's, Mrs. W. W. Sanders, started back, last Monday, to her home at Washington, Ohio.

If you want cash for your butter and eggs, take them to Wm. Blosser, at the southwest part of Cottonwood Falls, at the Foxworthy house.

Jabin Johnson, M. K. Harman, E. A. Kinne, C. S. Smith, W. B. Gilson and others went to Topeka, yesterday, on hearing the news from there.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Ad Reifsnider, of Strong City, was on the sick list a few days last week, and Frank Dennison assisted at the hardware store during his illness.

FOR SALE—Some very fine Partridge Cochis Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURT OFFICE.

Perfection Oil 12 cts. per Gallon—Best on earth—at W. A. Doyle's Strictly Cash Store, Strong City, Kansas.

Robt. Scherb, who had been visiting his brother-in-law, Robert Matti, for several months past, started back to his home in Switzerland, last Saturday.

J. J. Holmes, agent for Geer, Mills & Co., live stock and commission merchants, of Kansas City, came in, this morning, and is shaking hands with the "boys."

The Ladies Benevolent Society will give a supper at the store building recently occupied by Perrigo & Co., on the night of the Old Settlers' reunion, February 22d.

Mrs. Bentley and daughter Alice, who were here attending the funeral of Mr. John Schofe, father of Mrs. Bentley, have returned to their home at Leavenworth.

The date for the Teachers' Association meeting, at Strong City, has been changed from February 11th to the 25th, on account of the necessary absence of Prof. Fowler.

Word has been received here that Scott Mann, formerly of this city, but now of Spokane Falls, Washington, is married and is express messenger on the Northern Pacific railroad.

Married, on Sunday morning, February 12, 1893, at the home of the bride, on Prairie Hill, by Squire M. C. Newton, Mr. John Zimmerman, of this city, and Mrs. Mary Ransford.

J. T. Pratt, a 30-year resident of Kansas, died, on Tuesday, February 14th, 1893, of old age, at his residence, on Middle creek. He was a good citizen and neighbor, and was much liked by all who knew him.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, accompanied his daughter, Mrs. David Hughes, of San Antonio, Texas, on her business trip to Kansas City, Mo., and they have returned, and Mrs. Hughes is now visiting her parents.

The non-resident lawyers who have been in attendance at Court since our last issue, are L. B. Kellogg, J. J. Buck, B. W. Jaquith, of Emporia; Almarin Gillett, of Kansas City, Kans., and George Storch, of Atchison.

WANTED.—A woman between 35 and 45 years of age, prepared to take control and do general house work, at a farm house. Family consists of one man and two boys; work light. Reasonable wages paid. Address: L. GRIFFITH, Cedar Point, Kas.

Last Thursday being the 59th anniversary of the birth of T. M. Gruwell, the Ladies' Art Club and the Eastern Star Chapter gave him a very pleasant surprise party, on Saturday evening, at his home, and presented him with a very handsome set of silver tableware, consisting of five pieces.

For Floor Managers at the Old Settlers' ball, next Wednesday evening, February 22, at Music Hall, the following gentlemen have been appointed: Falls—A. B. Watson, C. S. Smith, W. H. Holsinger; Strong City—G. K. Hazans, James O'Byrne; Clements—C. Holmes, Phil Sarty; Elmdale—Chas. Kline; Bazaar—Wm. Norton.

RD. COURANT—I am informed, by letter, that, on January 9th, ultimo, Col. G. H. Dunning, first Colonel of the gallant 5th O. V. I., passed from this life, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, in one of the lots purchased and set apart by the Cincinnati organization, as the final resting place of their dead.

C. C. WHITSON. The Alonzo Hatch Entertainers gave the citizens of Cottonwood Falls and vicinity a rare musical treat on the evening of February 9th, 1893, in Music hall. The Sanford Girls, who were the principle attraction of the evening, rendered some fine music on the cornet, violin, flageolet, guitar, banjo and harp. Miss Florida played several fine cornet solos, and Miss Adelaide, on the banjo, Miss Viola, on the harp, rendered some fine music.

The male quartette sang several comic songs and were encored times and again. Little Millie fairly brought down the house with her comic recitations and impersonations. The entertainment closed with a choice selection of Triopneopton views of noted places and buildings in all parts of the world.

A LIBERAL OFFER. EVERY ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS CAN NOW HAVE THAT POPULAR FARMER'S PAPER—"THE PRAIRIE FARMER"—"THE ALCHEMIST WEEK"—L.V. V. V. FOR FEB. 1893.

We are pleased to announce that we have again made arrangements with the publishers of The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, Illinois, whereby we can offer that popular farmer's paper, in connection with our own. The regular price of the COURANT is \$1.50 a year. The regular price of The Prairie Farmer is \$1.00 a year. We will send both papers one year—52 numbers each—for \$2.10. This offer is made to each of our subscribers who will pay all arrears on subscription and one year in advance; and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The Prairie Farmer is the recognized leader of the agricultural press. It is issued weekly, filled with interesting and practical matter, and is now read in more than 500,000 homes. Its departments—Agricultural, Live Stock, Horticultural, Dairy, Poultry, Apiary, Gardening, Household, Young Folks and Miscellany—contain matter in each issue from noted writers. It is a most welcome weekly visitor. We hope our readers will appreciate our efforts in securing for them this great paper, and will take advantage of our offer. Sample copies of The Prairie Farmer may be seen at this office, or the publishers will supply them, upon request.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TO CALIFORNIA. Jack Frost stimulates. When he touches our ears, we think about getting warm.

California has the ideal winter climate—just far enough south to be sunny and frostless, and yet with a sufficient tonic in the air.

Santa Fe Route takes Jack Frost's hint, and has arranged a series of personally conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman tourist sleepers, furnished with bedding, toilet articles, etc., leave Chicago and St. Louis every Saturday evening and leaves Kansas City every Sunday morning, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific lines, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, on special express trains.

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

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, general passenger and ticket agent Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

SOMETHING NEW. "Flowers are words which even a baby may understand."—Bishop Coze.

We have heard of all sorts of catalogues, but a poetical catalogue is something entirely new. In reading Vick's Floral Guide for 1893, on every page one comes across happy and appropriate quotations from prominent authors. Whether it takes the mind off from the work of making out a list of flowers and vegetables, or make the Guide more fascinating, will have to be decided after a trial, by the publishers, James Vick's Sons, Rochester, New York.

Another novel feature in the family of Pantry Sailors who appear on the cover and through the book. It contains five colored plates, hundreds of illustrations and lists, with descriptions of everything required in the garden. This work is really given free, as the 10 cents asked for it may be deducted from the first order sent the house.

FOR THE FARMERS. The Missouri Valley Farmer is an eight page paper devoted exclusively to interests of the farm, field and home. It gives more reading matter than any paper of its size published in the West. It is published every Wednesday at Atchison, Kansas. Price only Fifty Cents a year. We will furnish The COURANT and The Missouri Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

I dreamed that all the merchants advertised; I wonder if dreams come true? But someone whispered: "You're not well advised."

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

I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed the printer, like other folks do— I wonder if dreams come true?— Rode in his buggy when he wanted to;— That his subscribers are none in arrears, And he's laying up money year by year;— And his premises are in fine repair;— And, hence, he struts with an important air;— I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed he was also rolling in wealth— I wonder if dreams come true?— And was traveling for the good of his health— I wonder if dreams come true?— That his bank account was filling up, And never more would be in the soup;— That he and his family would live in ease, And, like other people, do as they please;— I wonder if dreams come true?

A \$3.00 MAGAZINE FOR \$1.00. The Postmaster General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting out two copies at the price others charge for one—it is half the price of other no better magazines." This was written when the price was \$1.50, but the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at the same time.

It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is better to day than ever. Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns free.

Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent stamps. THE ARTHUR PUB CO., Walnut and Sixth Sts., (Lock Box 913) Philadelphia, Pa. The above Magazine and the COURANT post-paid one year for \$2.25.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at Strong City, on Saturday, February 25, 1893, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m. The following is the programme: Song—Strong City High School. Colonial Literature—Mrs. Sadio Grisham; discussion by W. G. Schlenker.

Vocal Solo—Miss Carrie Hansen. Recitation—Miss Emma Goudie. Instrumental Solo—Miss Nettie Leonard.

County Institutes as a Means of Normal Training for the Teacher—Prof. Chas. Fowler; discussion by T. G. Allen.

Song—Cottonwood Falls High School. Should We Allow Whispering in School, and If So to What Extent?—Prof. Kyser; discussion by W. C. Austin, Chas. Hoskins and others.

Miscellaneous business. Adjournment. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ASTHMA CURED. Dr. Taft, proprietor of Taft's Asthmalene, 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.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 11, 1893: Frank L. Hartman, Fannie Kenton, Mary Pierce, Mrs. M. Raymond, Lillie Reed.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 28, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BRESE, P. M.

WANTED. Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice territory at once. MAY BROOK, Nurserymen, decl-t10 Rochester, N. Y.

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

D. W. MERCER always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green. nov10-tf

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address: MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertiser's Bureau, 291 Chestnut St. Messrs. H. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years in the Army and Navy. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

List of Diseases: 1-Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc. 2-Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, etc. 3-Tetanus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, etc. 4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, etc. 5-Whooping Cough, Bilious Colic, etc. 6-Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, etc. 7-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. 8-Rheumatism, Toothache, Rheumatoid, etc. 9-Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc. 10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, etc. 11-Neuralgia, Sciatic, etc. 12-Whitew, Too Profuse Periods, etc. 13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, etc. 14-Haemorrhoids, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc. 15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains, etc. 16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague, etc. 17-Piles, Hemoid, or Hemorrhoids, etc. 18-Opthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes, etc. 19-Cataract, Influenza, Cold in the Head, etc. 20-Whooping Cough, etc. 21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, etc. 22-Skin Discharges, Impaired Hearing, etc. 23-Whooping Cough, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, etc. 24-General Debility, Physical Weakness, etc. 25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions, etc. 26-Haemorrhoids, Swelling, Pain, etc. 27-Kidney Diseases, etc. 28-Sore Mouth, or Canker, etc. 29-Primary Venereal Disease, Venereal Sores, etc. 30-Painful Periods, etc. 31-Diphtheria, etc. 32-Whooping Coughs & Eruptions, etc.

EXTRA NUMBERS: 25-Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, etc. 26-Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, etc. 27-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, 119 N. 2d St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE FILE OINTMENT.

FOR PILES—External or Internal—Bland and soothing, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effective. A reliable cure for Hemorrhoids, Piles on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Hoarse Croup, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diarrhoea, Dropsical Swelling, Dysentery, Jaundice, Rheumatic Swelling, Heartburn, Hives, Scurvy, Stomachic Distension, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Strabismus, Strains, Sore Throat, Swelling, Toothache, Venereal Sores, Venereal Syphilis, and all other diseases of the skin, and all other diseases of the head, and all other diseases of the eye, and all other diseases of the ear, and all other diseases of the nose, and all other diseases of the throat, and all other diseases of the lungs, and all other diseases of the stomach, and all other diseases of the bowels, and all other diseases of the bladder, and all other diseases of the urinary organs, and all other diseases of the reproductive organs, and all other diseases of the female system, and all other diseases of the human body.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent on the war pension law. For full particulars, apply to JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, 207 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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

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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

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

The New Legislature's Needs.

BOLTON HALL.

The New Yorker has his daily contact regulated as nearly as can be estimated, by twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four laws. About eight hundred and thirty law-books are needed to interpret them; and, lest he should nevertheless err, their true meaning is further set forth in over sixty-five thousands decisions arranged, for convenience, in nine hundred volumes. Besides these, he has only the rules of the board of health, police, fire department, department of streets and other local laws, and a couple of hundred series of law periodicals. You could not carry the indexes alone.

The crying need, then, of our legislature is to make some new laws, which will certainly do to the extent of several hundred chapters.

At one time our lawyers brought together and arranged a part of those laws in a "code" containing nearly thirty-four hundred sections, for the explanation of one of which we have since recurred from the judges (at our clients' expense) some thousands decisions.

Most of these decisions and laws are so limit or change or patch some other law or to provide for some unmet case. The need for all these laws is due to sad conditions of life, mostly made by laws themselves.

As the struggle for life becomes harder, ingenuity gets over or round our laws faster than we can make them, and ever none more surely or easily than any laws designed to tax personal effects.

For much of the hardship of life tax laws, and especially personal tax laws, are to blame. They drive away business, make employment hard to get, corrupt the conscience of the people, and overcrowd the city. Says my reader, "I do not pay any personal taxes, how do these laws affect me?" This way: they are the last straw on the breaking back of the farmer; they help to make success in the village nearly an impossibility, and so drive the rural population into the city, there to compete for every job and to crowd every tenement and every slum.

What will make employment plenty? Plenty of business. Why, plenty of goods and plenty of people to buy them. Then why drive away the goods or the people to other cities by taxing them when they come here?

What a boom in business we might have were it known all over the world that the man or the merchandise that touched the soil of this state is free from taxes! How the people, not the poor or the lazy, but the rich and saving, would flock here to bring their brains, their goods and their expenditure to enrich us!

We have a supply of paupers from other lands, made so by the laws of other lands; they do our roughest, hardest work here; let us not tax our own countrymen into poverty!

Taxes of a hundred dollars a year on a farmer's stock, machines and belongings look like a small matter. Year by year they force him to the brink—over the brink—into ruin; they heighten his sense of injustice and discontent, and make him resolve that his boys shall have at least a chance to save and get on in the towns. "The little burden is heavy for the little man."

There are many other reforms needed, some of them "radical", perhaps, mostly consisting of repealing laws; but "first things first," said John Swinton. Stop making laws, listing bill laws, inheritance laws, income tax laws; restore natural conditions. Reform our system of land transfer, so that the laborer may easily get a piece of land.

Let us have freedom to breathe, to work, to play; then we will not need the sweating system law, nor the labor conspiracy law, nor a tithing of the thousands on thousands of laws with which socialists and charities seek to fetter freemen.

Tap the Trunk of a Tree.

The Christian Union says: "The Tax Reform association is composed of men more or less in sympathy with Henry George's proposition to impose all taxes on land values. It demands the repeal of all taxes upon personal property. Its fundamental error is brought out by the picture which serves as the frontispiece to its book. A farmer and his boys are getting the sap from a tree whose trunk is marked 'real estate' and whose branches are marked 'manufacturers', 'business capital', 'personal property', 'incomes', 'wages', etc. The boys are boring at the branches; the old farmer gets his sap from the trunk of the tree. The moral is stated thus: 'When the trunk is tapped, each branch is drawn upon for its due proportion of sap.' This is very clever, but utterly false. The farmers in this country have only one-fourth of the wealth, but they have one-half of the real estate. The tapping of the trunk would take as much sap from their quarter of the wealth as from the three-quarters belonging to the people in the towns."

The Christian Union is greatly in error in saying that the association in question is composed of men favorable to the Henry George theory. Such is not the case. Mr. George would destroy land ownership, a proposition hostile to the views of almost all the members of the tax reform movement. The enforcement of George's notions would revolutionize society as organized, while tax reforms would simply wipe out an odious and inequitable avenue of taxation that it is impossible to enforce, and place the burden where it would be less burdensome to society at large, and more equally distributed, than in any other way.

The contention that farmers have one-half the real estate is misleading. They have in area, it is true, but not in

value; and real estate is taxed according to its value, not area. The truth is, the farmers have not one-fourth of the real estate of the country in value, and under the system recommended would have to pay less than one-quarter of the taxes. The Christian Union makes a bad break in intimating that an exclusive tax on realty would throw the major share of taxes upon agriculture. It should apologize to its readers.

The frontispiece, if not an invincible illustration of the principle of diversified taxes, has yet to be refuted. The sagacious maple sugar producer taps the trunk of the tree, from which every branch thereof gathers sustenance. In like manner the sagacious tax system gathers its revenues from realty, upon which every branch of human society depends.

This simple economic truth divests taxation of its confusing complexities and infernal inequities.

The more that the ways of taxing the people are multiplied, the more scandals and stealings at Albany and Washington. The legislators who are so zealous in "relieving the farmers" by cooking up new schemes of taxation are in reality only after fat pickings for themselves. An overflowing treasury breeds squanderers and thieves.

The Christian Union's orthodoxy has been attacked; but whether or not it be sound on Scripture, it shows gross ignorance of the great economic question of taxation.—Troy, N. Y., Press.

A Fable.

Near the window by which I write a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round he has wound the rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he can not reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders. Now and again he struggles vainly, and then, after pitiful bellowings, relapses into silent misery.

This bull, a very type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers wend in sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working masses.

In all lands, men whose toil creates abounding wealth are pinched with poverty, and, while advancing civilization opens wider vistas and awakens new desires, are held down to brutish levels by animal needs. Bitterly conscious of injustice, feeling in their inmost souls that they were made for more than so narrow a life, they, too, spasmodically struggle and cry out. But until they trace effect to cause, until they see how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vain. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist his rope. But who shall drive men into freedom? Till they use the reason with which they have been gifted, nothing can avail. For them there is no special providence.

Is This Better Than a Personal Property Tax?

This is an editorial from the Vermont Watchman, a republican sheet, read by most of the rock-ribbed republicans of Vermont. Read it:

"But," some will say, "what if Henry George's views as to the ownership of land should prevail?" We have studied those doctrines for some years, and believe that the time will come—not very soon, perhaps—when it will be recognized that George's ideas on the tenure of land are far more advantageous to the improving farmer than the present system. The farmers shy away from George's ideas at first, because they are not understood. When they are fully comprehended we think it will be seen that under them land tenure for the farming class will not only be more equitable, but safer, more enduring and more beneficial to the farmers themselves than the present system.

How They Do It in Kentucky.

Sec. 9. "If any person shall for the purpose of avoiding taxation, make a temporary investment in securities exempt by law from taxation, or convert any intangible personal property into non-taxable property, or make such investment with such intent in land or other property, outside of this state, or resort to any device whatever for the purpose of avoiding taxation, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be subject to the payment of three times the amount of the tax upon his estate."

Reciprocity.

The taxes you pay helps the government. How much does the government help you?

Legislator, Paste This in Your Hat.

If we do not do the will of the people, the people will find those who will.

A SINGULAR thing is that many men are perfectly willing to admit their ignorance regarding subjects other than taxation, but when it comes to talking taxes, although they never gave the subject any attention, they will argue up hill and down that black is white and crooked taxes are straight, and burdensome and back number taxation on personal property ought to be continued, because of the respect and reverence we should have for the deeds of our fathers and grandfathers.

When men begin as Burns said "To use the gray matter under their hats they will reform tax methods as well as other things in this our nineteenth century, not our grandfathers. Their methods might have suited their time but they can not and will not suit ours. Let us do our own thinking and begin to make our tax laws simpler and more direct.—E. J. Foon.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offense.—Cicero.

For what do you pay taxes? Who gets the most benefit of the money?

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

An Illustration of the Evils of Reciprocity Dickered and of Special Legislation.

The revolution in Hawaii is not a moral, religious or political one, but a purely business speculation brought about by a gang of Americans who, during the last fifteen years, have filched about \$50,000,000 from their countrymen by means of our reciprocity dicker with Hawaii, and now that this dicker is worthless to them, they propose to annex the islands to this country that they may, by means of the sugar bounty clause, begin again to export \$5,000,000 or \$5,000,000 yearly from their fellow citizens. This is the key to the whole situation.

In 1877 our reciprocity treaty went into effect with Hawaii. This treaty admitted our agricultural and most of our manufactured products into Hawaii and Hawaiian sugar, rice etc., free into the United States. The treaty has been beneficial to the commercial interests of Hawaii but a curse to our own commerce and citizens, except to Claus Spreckles and a few other fortunate enough to take advantage of the situation. To these men it has been a bonanza. The wealth that they have subtracted from Americans has enabled them to become the possessors of two-thirds or three-fourths of an island estimated to be worth \$40,000,000; to own the soil and therefore practically the labor and bodies of the 90,000 population, and to dictate who shall govern and how they shall govern. The whole situation well illustrates the evils of special legislation.

The evils in this case are the depriving of our government of a big revenue, which had to be supplied from legitimate industry and trade, the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many; entangling alliances with foreign nations; revolution and perhaps war. In an excellent article on "Reciprocity and the Farmer," in the North American Review for April, 1892, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, clearly shows these effects. He says: "The actual results of the Hawaiian treaty for thirteen years are before us, from 1877, when it took effect, to 1893, inclusive, carefully compiled by Mr. S. G. Brock, government statistician. "Under stimulus of the treaty our imports from these islands increased rapidly. In 1876, the year before it took effect, such imports were \$1,375,681. In 1893 they amounted to \$12,847,740. Exports also increased. In 1876 our exports to these islands were \$724,267. In 1893 they footed up \$3,336,040. This is the bright side of the picture, and it is painted in glowing colors by Mr. Claus Spreckles in the North American Review for March, 1897, where he highly extols "the wise and far-seeing policy embodied in the Hawaiian treaty." No one knew better than Mr. Spreckles the cost at which the tax payers of the United States had maintained that treaty, for much of that cost had gone into his own pockets as profits upon sugar. As to that side of the question he was industriously silent. But Mr. Brock gives us the information, page 9 of his report, thus: "If the merchandise admitted free under the treaty had paid the duty levied upon the similar goods imported from other countries, the duty would have amounted to \$5,452,311.97 for the fiscal year 1893, and to \$43,598,978 for the thirteen years ending with that year, or since the reciprocity treaty has been in force."

"This sum, \$43,598,978, our consumers paid to the growers of Hawaiian sugar, rice, etc., as premiums on their products." Mr. Herbert then shows that the consumers got no benefit from the duty on sugar imported from Hawaii, because Hawaii furnishes only about one-tenth of our imported sugar. The importers of this sugar have not had to pay a duty that has averaged 3.06 cents per pound on all other sugar; they have held a "free pass" to our markets. But this free sugar has not lowered the price of sugar, for the price of an article in any market is determined by the cost of the dearest article that sells in competition with other articles, and as the cost of nine-tenths of our sugar in our markets includes the duty, Hawaiian sugar sells at the same price as if it too had paid a duty. The benefits of such free sugar go to importers and not to consumers."

Mr. Herbert says: "The tables collated in Mr. Brock's report, page 37, corroborate this reasoning, and show that the people of the Pacific coast did not save a penny in the price of their sugar by reason of the treaty. Every dollar of the \$43,598,978 of taxes released on Hawaiian sugar went into the pocket of the producers of that article, Mr. Claus Spreckles and others. And so it would have been if the sugar imported had amounted to nine-tenths instead of one-tenth of our total imports. This brings us to see clearly that if we impose an import tax on sugar and rely to any appreciable extent on taxed sugars to complete our supply, no exceptions in favor of particular countries, giving them free access to our markets, will avail to reduce the price of the product of these favored countries in the American market below the price of the tax paid article."

"It will be seen that we have not taken the trouble to ascertain the relatively pitiful sum of duties released to our people by the Hawaiians. We simply put against our actual losses, in release of duties, the full values of all our exports. Balancing the account for thirteen years, and counting in those exports that would have gone to the islands without any treaty, as well as those that went because of it, the sum total of all our exports for this period is \$35,570,801. Deducting this sum from \$43,598,978 of duties released, we have \$8,028,177 which we could have realized as clear profit by purchasing and destroying all our merchandise exported to the Hawaiian island during the period in question."

"The treaty grew worse for us year by year. Our largesses stimulated the production of Hawaiian sugar and rice, and each year we released more and more of duties, which under a sounder policy would have gone into our treasury to pay government expenses, thus enabling us to reduce taxation. Our people at large would have profited immensely if the protectionists, who once wished for a wall of fire around our country to keep out foreign trade, had been per-

mitted in 1876 to erect and maintain his flaming structure between us and the Sandwich Islands."

How different would have been the effects of genuine free trade from those of this spurious article called "reciprocity." Genuine free trade with all nations of the earth in regard to sugar and rice would have given our people, (what they have never had,) the full benefit of cheap sugar and rice and would have left no "jobs" for rich speculators. The Sandwich islands would have had no unfair advantage in our markets and though sugar production might not have increased from 13,000 tons, in 1876, to 130,000 in 1890, the sugar growers would have been prosperous and the islands owned mainly by natives who would still be free to choose their own ruler and the kind of government preferred.

Nor would the present revolution have occurred in conjunction with the request that Hawaii be annexed to the United States, if it were not for the special and unconstitutional legislation granting a bounty of two cents per pound to sugar producers in this country. It is probable that the sugar bounty clause will be repealed before Hawaii could be annexed and its sugar growers benefitted by it, but the dangers of special legislation are well illustrated by the present situation and its dangers. BYRON W. HOLT.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION.

This Country is Getting Too Large For Swaddling Clothes.

The most amusing thing in current politics is the helpless drift of the protectionist toward free trade. Protesting that they are still tied fast to the policy of repression and non-intercourse, they find themselves swept helplessly away from their old moorings. The chief virtue now boasted of in the McKinley bill, which is not yet a yearling, is in the provision, forced into it against the will of McKinley and Harrison, for closer trade relations with other countries. The old-fashioned "protection" that now exists in Spain and in other countries adhering to that worn-out system has been jauntily dubbed "unreciprocal protection"—a very pretty phrase—which shows how far Mr. Blaine has succeeded in leading his party out of the woods. Mr. Garfield, who years ago declared himself in favor of that sort of protection which would ultimately lead to free trade, probably had some glimpse of the promised land into which his party is now ripe for incursion.

The truth is that the United States are getting too large for commercial swaddling clothes. They produce in profusion nearly all of the great staples of trade which are of such necessity that the rest of the world wants them. Bread and meat, raiment, fuel, light, we are constantly prepared to offer to other nations, with such superior implements and nicknacks as the highest inventive skill can produce. To attempt to build a sea wall around a country so provided, facing Europe and Africa to the eastward and Asia on the west, is a futile labor. The statesmen in the republican party with heads on their shoulders lifted a little above their fellows feel the impulse toward freedom which stirs the hearts of the nation. They are steering the craft in the right direction, as Columbus kept his grand purpose on his voyage of discovery, in spite of the murmurs of unbelieving helpers. The plaudits with which the country has greeted the limited reciprocity established with Brazil, the Spanish West Indies and San Domingo must convince the most skeptical of the new trend of opinion. We are beating our way slowly back into the commercial track upon which the country was moving forward at such splendid pace before the civil war. It is our manifest destiny to be the first of trading nations. Parties and policies that block the path will be swept aside as sand hills before the dashing waves.—Philadelphia Record.

The Nova Scotia Purchase.

The purchase of the Nova Scotia coal fields by a company of American millionaires is said by those who are interested in the enterprise to mean cheaper coal for this country and the revival of the iron industries of New England.

These great coal deposits have not been properly worked by reason of a lack of capital and the discrimination of our tariff laws. The duty of 75 cents a ton has stood in the way of the coal production and has put out the fires of many American furnaces. The necessities and desires of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island manufacturers were formulated in a petition presented to congress during the pendency of the McKinley tariff bill.

Heretofore the manufacturers of New England have been obliged to depend on the bituminous coal and coke of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They are now promised by the purchasers of the Nova Scotia mines a competition of the bituminous coal of the maritime provinces, which is not only a better coal, producing better coke, but is nearer the New England ports so far as cost of transportation is concerned.

The Nova Scotia purchase is full of promise to the decaying manufactures of New England, while the active working of the mines will be of great value to the people of Nova Scotia.—N. Y. World.

Pulling wool over other people's eyes seems to be the principal employment of the Ohio Wool Growers' association. Its assertion that a duty on wool is an necessary part of the protective system is not true. Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey are the only high tariff countries in Europe which impose a duty on foreign wool. The highest duty in Europe is that of Turkey, 8 per cent. Under the McKinley tariff wool of the first and second class is taxed 11 and 13 cents per pound and wool of the third class 50 per cent.—N. Y. World.

Wages are regulated not by the tariff, but by influences independent of the tariff; by supply, by demand, by dull trade or brisk trade. Wages are directly influenced, if not mainly controlled by agricultural conditions. When farming is profitable it is attractive and draws off from the cities the men who are waiting for something to do.—New Age.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUNNING.

In the Appointment of Judge Jackson He Takes It Out of Gresham.

In the appointment of Judge Jackson to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the bench of the United States supreme court President Harrison has performed another of the occasional acts which should make his administration creditable on the pages of history. He has named the man as the one democratic jurist at the south whose appointment would be confirmed by the present republican senate. If he had appointed a partisan republican the democrats in the senate would have been justified in preventing the confirmation of the appointee. The republican politicians in and out of congress do not like the president's action. But the people will approve it.

When Mr. Cleveland became president, March 4, 1885, there were but few men on the bench of the various federal courts who had held office by the commissions of presidents in office before the war. Judge Ogden Hoffman, since deceased, of the California district, was appointed by President Fillmore in 1851. Later democratic appointees were Judge Deady, of Oregon; Judge Nelson, of Minnesota, and Judge Love, of Iowa. With these exceptions every judge of the United States courts was a republican at the time of his appointment. During the long period of time from the accession of President Lincoln in 1861 to the accession of President Cleveland in 1885 hardly a democratic jurist was appointed to fill any place on the bench of the federal courts. Associate Justice Stephen J. Field was a republican when, in 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln.

A vacancy occurring on the bench of the sixth circuit court in 1887, President Cleveland appointed Howell E. Jackson, then a senator from Tennessee, to fill the place. It was the first time in almost a generation when an original democrat was authorized to interpret the law in any of the federal courts. Judge Jackson has the legal learning, the personal accomplishments and the other qualities to fit him for the high place which he is to occupy.

The wisdom of President Harrison in making this appointment may have been shadowed by the cunning political instincts which he possesses in a remarkable degree. He has raised the incoming president from a great responsibility and from a situation which might have become one of distress. He has shut out Judge Gresham from the possibility of ascending the supreme bench by an immediate appointment from Mr. Cleveland. He has fed fat an ancient Indiana grudge. In serving the purpose of crowning his last days in office with the credit of a splendid appointment he has defeated the aspirations of a man whom he regarded as his enemy and he has released his successor from a close quarter which might have proved superlatively uncomfortable.—Chicago Herald.

A TREASURY DEFICIENCY.

Secretary Foster's Juggling Methods Coming to Light.

Secretary Foster's detailed statement of the condition of the treasury is another affair of bookkeeping. Out of the mazes of its figures, however, we find a result strangely at odds with his own claim of a surplus.

Mr. Foster states that his available cash revenue for the current fiscal year will be \$466,671,350, and he estimates that his expenditures will be \$404,671,350, leaving a surplus at the end of the year of \$62,000,000. He also asserts that he has about \$27,000,000 on hand, in addition to the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. Mr. Foster knows that this sum is not available. It is as genuine, however, as his prospective \$2,000,000 surplus. But he fails to count in his expenditures the liabilities owing and not paid, the appropriations for which he has held up. The amount of these is \$65,474,000, while \$82,322,000 has been "authorized" but not appropriated for. On his own showing, therefore, Mr. Foster has in fact nothing on hand in excess of the amount of debts due and unpaid that is available for paying debts. There is, on his own statement, a deficiency of at least \$36,000,000 to be anticipated by the end of the fiscal year. The payments due on river and harbor improvements alone would consume all Mr. Foster's alleged balance except the gold reserve.

Juggling with the books will cover up deficiencies for awhile, but there will always come a time when angry creditors demand cash instead of bookkeeping, and to that time the republican administration and the billion dollar congress have about brought the country.—N. Y. World.

CLARKSON AGAINST HARRISON.

The Malice of a Turned-Down Republican Kicker.

No stronger tribute to the wisdom of President Harrison's action in the matter of the supreme court appointment could be paid than the abuse heaped upon him for it by that despairing politician, James S. Clarkson, the former chairman of the national republican executive committee, who denounces his course as "a betrayal of public trust and party faith." In point of fact, it was the recognition of public trust as superior to all party considerations. The supreme court now has only two democratic judges to six republicans, and the people recently declared in favor of having appointments to the bench made by a democratic president. Mr. Harrison has simply bowed to the popular will in himself appointing a democrat to the vacancy created by Mr. Lamar's death, and in picking out as the democrat to receive the appointment the man whom a democratic president seven years ago made a circuit judge. The abuse of the Clarkson is the highest commendation which he could receive.—N. Y. Post.

Some thoughtful political thinkers are of the opinion that four years hence the republican party will not be of force enough to put up a presidential ticket. They may possibly put upon one, but the people will not put up with it.—Albany Argus.

LAMAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Democratic Comment on the President's Appointment.

Whatever political motive actuated Mr. Harrison he certainly chose a judge who will do great honor to the position to which he has been assigned.—Nashville American.

Partisan politicians may not like the nomination, but it is one which reflects favorably upon President Harrison, and will command the approval of the country.—N. Y. Herald.

The appointment is a good one in every way and will be received with favor by all who have become acquainted with the judge during his six years' occupancy of the circuit bench.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

President Harrison not only made an excellent selection, but deserves full credit for having thrown aside partisanship in deference to the wishes of the people, as so unmistakably expressed at the last national election.—Detroit Free Press.

Inasmuch as President Harrison had determined to name a successor to the late Justice Lamar, it was both graceful and sagacious of him to choose a good judge, a good democrat and a good appointee of Grover Cleveland.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

President Harrison has at once disarmed criticism for his course in making the appointment so near the end of his own term of office, and kept good his record for selecting men for judicial offices who are excellently qualified.—N. Y. Times.

In so doing the president hopes to allay democratic opposition and make a vacancy in a very important circuit, which he hopes to fill with a republican. Democratic senators ought not to be beguiled by this show of fairness.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The president has performed two noble deeds in one act—done justice to his opposing party and the south and followed the spirit of civil service. It is vastly more than the democratic party felt it could expect of Mr. Harrison, and will serve to heal the rancor of political strife.—St. Paul Globe.

The surprise in the appointment comes from the crossing of party lines for the new associate justice. It was an agreeable surprise to democrats, and especially to the democratic senators, who had no reason to hope for other than a partisan appointment and were prepared to fight the confirmation of such a one.—Milwaukee Journal.

President Harrison shows by this act, in the last few days of his term, that he is at last able to rise above partisan considerations and to look to the real good of the country. He could not have done anything which would gain for him the respect of the southern people more entirely than by yielding the seat of Lamar to Jackson.—Memphis Avalanche.

In nominating Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, to the supreme bench, President Harrison has shown a largeness of mind of which we greatly fear he was altogether incapable this time last year. It often happens that a chastisement, if severe enough to enforce humility, is of great use in the formation of character. But however this improvement in Mr. Harrison is to be accounted for, it is certainly merited, and he is entitled to congratulations on it. We trust it will continue, and we only wish it had begun earlier.—St. Louis Republic.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

When the Illinois democrats get through overhauling the books of the late republican officials there will probably be additional reasons for placing that state in the permanent democratic column.—N. Y. World.

Blaine opposed many of his party's mistakes. He never supported a force bill. He had the vision of the historian, and it is a pity that he did not write the history of his country, instead of trying to make it.—Kansas City Times.

Mr. Harrison congratulates himself that there "has been no defalcation" under him "of sufficient importance to excite public attention." How extremely republican is the theory that if you are not caught at it there is nothing important enough to be reported of.—St. Louis Republic.

The delay in the consideration of the appropriation bills is chargeable to the senators much as to the house of representatives. Although the house has passed three of these necessary measures the senate has not even considered one. It appears to be the policy of the republican leaders in the United States senate to throw public business into the greatest possible disorder to force an extra session of the Fifty-third congress.—Albany Argus.

Republican papers evince unwonted liberality toward President-elect Cleveland because of his attendance upon the funeral of ex-President Hayes. Mr. Cleveland was an ex-president as well as president-elect, and it was plainly his duty to take this step. We are inclined to think that he expected no thanks or special credit of recognition for pursuing such a course. Mr. Cleveland has at no time shown himself a violent or a bitter partisan. He has been firm in the support of principle, but liberal and courteous to his opponents in his public speech as well as in his personal relations.—Boston Herald.

The receipts of the treasury are spent from week to week as they come in. There is no "available surplus" other than small amounts of fractional currency and the deposits with national banks. For a year past the Harrison administration has been seriously embarrassed to make ends meet, and now, with pensions constantly increasing, it is preparing to leave the Cleveland administration "the bag to hold." The management of national finances will be no easy matter for the next four years, but by lowering the duties of the McKinley law and by increasing the whisky tax the democrats will be able to meet the increasing expense of pensions without serious difficulty—except to the people who have to pay the taxes.—St. Louis Republic.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—It is estimated that 15,000,000 feet of insulated wire will be required to effect the distribution of current for lighting the 92,000 electric lamps which are to be used in the buildings and grounds of the World's Columbian exposition.

—One of the manufacturers of the electric heaters advertises electric pressing, polishing, smoothing and hot irons, cooking utensils of all kinds, including house and hotel broilers, pancake griddles, baking ovens, skillets and spiders for frying, and soldering irons, embossing plates, sealing-wax heaters, curling tongs, glue pots, disk heaters, and house, office and car heaters.

—Probably the first electrical publication in the Japanese language is the Journal of the Electrical Society of Tokio, which has recently been issued. English mathematical formulae and characters are used, and these are strung up and down the pages in perpendicular fashion to correspond with the rest of the type. The symbol used to signify a dynamo machine closely resembles a music stand such as is used in a theater orchestra.

—In view of the fact that many fire inspectors report fires they can not account for as due to electricity, the Electrical World has worked out the following argument for them to base their opinion upon: "Electricity is something the exact nature of which is unknown. The cause of the average fire is something the exact nature of which is unknown. Therefore, as things equal to the same thing are equal to each other, the cause of the average fire is electricity."

—The West End Street Railway Co., which owns the largest trolley system of electric traction in the world, is reported to be considering the advisability of petitioning the Massachusetts legislature for permission to tunnel Boston common. The traffic of this road has increased so enormously that frequent and lengthy delays are caused in the downtown district by the blocking of cars by accident and otherwise. The road already holds the right to construct tunnels whenever necessary in that city, with the exception of under the commons.

—The change from horses to trolley throughout the five hundred miles of street railways in Philadelphia will make a difference of millions of dollars every year in the net profits of the company, which has obtained the franchise by a recent final decision of the courts. Philadelphia has more miles of surface tramways than any other city in the world. Some idea of the size of the contemplated undertaking may be had from the fact that at least ten thousand poles will be required to equip the lines included in the grant.

—Since the introduction of the trolley system in Philadelphia the buzzing and scuffling of the motor car and the purring of the trolley wires after a car has passed has so troubled the mind of a worker on the Philadelphia Record that he has written the following: "The trolley line along Bainbridge and Catharine streets is responsible for a new race of cats which is being reared in the neighborhood through which the electric line passes. They are large, fat and frisky, and can only be compared to other cats as a full-grown Newfoundland dog can be compared to a waddling pup. The great physical vigor and wonderful development is due to a course of electrical treatment to which they subject themselves. There is just enough electricity in the rail to answer their purpose, and first they lick the rail fondly. Then they roll on the rail and wallow in the electrical fluid and act in every way as if they were under the influence of a snip dissipator. After a few minutes of this they get up and dance around like puppets on a string. These exhibitions are of nightly occurrence, and the windows of the thoroughfares are crowded with eager spectators."

DISGUSTING NAMES.

Some of Those Applied to Articles of Food.

Once in a while, not very rarely either, we are led to wonder why names, not only absolutely ridiculous, but in themselves disgusting, are applied to articles of food. The other day some ladies were looking over a magazine and discussing the making of what was set down in the publication as a "Toad in a hole," this nondescript term being applied to some fruit or other ingredient wrapped up in a bit of paste and cooked. In the same sense we read of "little pigs in blankets," and various "devised" articles. There certainly can be nothing appetizing in the idea that one is eating an article modeled after his satanic majesty or in the similitude of the inhabitants of a pig-sty. Neither of these names has pleasant suggestions, yet some of them are generally indulged in.

In the same general line we have beasts of various sorts more or less prevalent as trademarks for food products. Well-regulated families would do well to refuse to take some of these edibles. We are not so poverty-stricken in the way of names, terms and language generally that we should be obliged to fall back on objects that excite unpleasant emotions. It is high time that a halt were called and reform demanded in this respect.—N. Y. Ledger.

Better Not Meddle.

People make mistakes when they set themselves up as match or marriage makers. It is a dangerous practice and a responsible position. It takes a vast deal of grace for people to live together in harmony the year in and the year out, and there must be some natural attraction or something more than somebody's whim or convenience to keep things even and preserve that unity and sympathetic consideration that are absolutely necessary to make home-life worth living. Therefore, whatever else you do, never urge a marriage. Marriage is one of the things that must be desired, and that ardently, by the contracting parties. No one has a right to interfere, and to do so is to multiply sorrows for those whose affairs are meddled with in this way.—Drake's Magazine.

POISONS ONLY TO THE BLOOD.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Deadly Venom of Reptiles.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juices of the stomach presumably decomposing and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion, recorded by Humboldt, one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Italian vipers without suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the venom of a row of the South American can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside the mouth. Fontana, who in 1837 published a book on poisons, remarks:

"Being reduced by contradictory evidence to the necessity of testing the venom myself, I did so, but not without repugnance, and I shall advise no one to try it in gaitery of heart lest he should happen to have some excoaration on the tongue—a circumstance not always easy to determine. I could find no taste in it except of a very insipid liquor."

Among all the people the sucking of the wound has ever been considered the most effective remedy of immediate application for snake bites. In Africa a cupping instrument is employed in emergencies of the kind to draw out the poisoned blood. The ancients followed the same method, and when Cato made his famous expedition through the serpent-infested African deserts he employed native snake charmers, called Psylli, to follow the army. They performed many mysterious rites over men who were bitten, but the efficacy of their treatment appears to have consisted in sucking the wounds.

A vivid notion of the intensity of a cobra's venom is given by the experience of Dr. Francis T. Buckland. He put a rat into a cage with a snake of that species, and it was killed after a piney fight. Upon examining the skin of the dead rat immediately afterward he found two very minute punctures like small needle holes, where the fangs of the cobra had entered. The flesh seemed already to have actually mortified in the neighborhood of the wound. Anxious to find out if the skin was affected, Dr. Buckland seraped away the hair from it with his finger nail. Then he threw the rat away and started homeward. He had not walked a hundred yards before all of a sudden he felt as if somebody had come behind him and struck him a severe blow on the head and neck. At the same time he experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression about the chest. He knew instantly that he was poisoned, and so lost no time in seeking an apothecary shop, where he was dosed with brandy and ammonia. He came very near dying. Undoubtedly a small quantity of venom had made its way into his system through a little cut beneath his nail, where it had been separated slightly from the flesh in the process of cleaning the nail with a pen-knife a little time before.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

American Crowds Are Good Natured.

Someone has said that the best natured body in the world is an American crowd. Those who have any doubts about the truth of this statement should make one of the crowds that gathers in Newspaper row any election night. Packed solidly from School and Milk streets to Court and State streets, it is as independent a body of humanity as one can anywhere find. The Darwinian principle of "the survival of the fittest" prevails as literally as one could wish. Every one is for himself, and he pushes, jostles and talks to maintain his standing place or to get a better one. Yet, despite all this, every one is in the best of humor, laughs as heartily at his own discomfiture as at that of the fellow at his elbow, and forgives the man who treads on his toes. Those who have ever had anything to do with a French or German crowd will recognize the difference between those transatlantic gatherings and the American one.—Boston Journal.

Misery.

The Groom—Why are you sighing, dearest. Now that we are married, are you not happy?

The Bride—I was sighing, dearest (brushing away a tear), because I realize for the first time that we are no longer engaged.—Truth.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18	
CATTLE—Best beef	5 35
Stockers	5 00
Native cows	4 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 50
WHEAT—No 2 red	65
No 3 hard	60
CORN—No 2 mixed	35
OATS—No 2 mixed	29 1/2
RYE—No 2	82 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75
Fancy	90
HAY—Choice timothy	9 01
Fancy prairie	6 00
BRAN	41
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25
CHEESE—Full cream	11
EGGS—Choice	22
POTATOES	75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 70
WHEAT—No 2 red	63
WHEAT—Choice	69
WHEAT—No 2 red	62
CORN—No 2 mixed	30
RYE—No 2	81
BUTTER—Creamery	27
LARD—Western steam	12 35
PORK	20 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20
WHEAT—No 2 red	73
CORN—No 2	42 1/2
OATS—No 2	31 1/2
RYE	82 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	31
LARD	12 05
PORK	19 40
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 80
HOGS—Good to choice	6 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00
WHEAT—No 2 red	81
CORN—No 2	38
OATS—Western mixed	28
BUTTER—Creamery	31
PORK—Mess.	19 75

"Each Spoonful has done its Perfect Work,"

Is the verdict of every woman who has used Royal Baking Powder. Other baking powders soon deteriorate and lose their strength, owing to the use of inferior ingredients, but Royal Baking Powder is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

"This machine only registers two hundred and fifty pounds, and I weigh in the neighborhood of three hundred." "Oh, well, if you want to ascertain your exact weight, drop a nickel in twice, and foot up the aggregate."—Harper's Bazar.

ALL EXCEPT THAT.—"You make all kinds of rings, I suppose," he said to the manufacturer. "Yes, sir." "I would like to see you make the welkin ring."—Judge.

THERE IS A BROWNING PRIMER NOW. It is safe to say that the primer is as far as some Browning devotees will ever get with profit or understanding.—Kochester Chronicle.

THE LARGEST PART OF THE CONFECTIONERY TRADE OF THE PACIFIC COAST IS DONE BY TEN DIFFERENT FIRMS IN SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AND LOS ANGELES.

Still Bright and Booming. A publication, always foremost, is before us in the shape of a most useful and readable series of notes and observations, by T. C. Read, Danbury-News-Man and others. It is a free gift of the season at the Druggists' counter, and will be sought for as the highly popular St. Jacobs Oil Family Almanac and Book of Health and Humor, 1833. The work differs somewhat from its former editions, but is none the less attractive and in many of its features is the superior of former numbers. One special feature is the "Offer of One Hundred Dollars," open to all contestants, the details of which a perusal of the book will more fully give. The almanac is issued by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., proprietors of some of the best known and most reliable medicinal preparations. A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by the above firm.

"I SHOULD be pleased to meet you," said the hungry hunter to the antelope, which stood just out of reach. "No, thank you," said the antelope; "I've too much at steak."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; none cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by our Catarrh Cure that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Garfield Tea

Overcomes biliousness of bad eating. Cures Constipation. Cures Constipation.

MAKE NO MISTAKE. LIFE AND WORK OF Garfield, the historian, and ex-Governor of Maine. Only authorized life of the great statesman, written by his consent and assistance. Great book of the century. Agents wanted everywhere, on salary or commission. Send 25 cents to pay postage on grand free quality. REPRODUCED BY THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

It must be on account of their relative sizes that the elephant always travels with a trunk, while the bear is satisfied with a grip and the kangaroo has but a mere pouch.—Truth.

An Important Difference. To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

"It is always best to lie on the right side," remarked the stump speaker when he heard of the election of the man he had been advocating.—Texas Sittings.

"I CAN heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instructions and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and that's the way of their men talk.

Doctor (to tow-headed urchin)—"How is your mother, my little man?" Tow-headed urchin—"She's getting romantic in her right knee, see."—Wasp.

We eat too much and take too little outdoor exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—"What are posthumous works?" Bright Pupil—"They are the works an author writes after he is dead."

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

The best answer you can make to self-consciousness is to keep still.—Ram's Horn.

WHEN a bicyclist goes at top speed, he calls it a spin.

THE WAY OUT

of women's troubles is with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Safely and certainly, every delicate weakness, derangement, and disease peculiar to the sex is permanently cured. Out of all the medicines for women, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, periodical pains, displacements, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So certain to cure every case of Catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy that its proprietors make you this offer: "If you can't be cured, permanently, we'll pay you \$500 cash."

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Price 25 Cents.

Apply Balm to each nostril.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Public Services of JAMES G. BLAINE

MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. 1892) free by mail for 2c. Stamp, Immense. Parvalivered. Only good one ever invented. Beads, weights, scales unparallevled. \$15 a day. Write quickly. Beulah Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

SEWARD'S WEAKNESSE CURE

BECHAM'S PILLS will cure wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, fullness, dizziness, drowsiness, chills and loss of appetite.

EVERY UNMARRIED woman says she wouldn't stand it, and every married woman does stand it.—Acheson Globe.

"WELL, Hal, what are you learning now at school?" asked the visitor. "To keep still chiefly," said Hal.—Harper's Bazar.

The man who has nothing to boast of usually makes up for it by boasting of himself.—Gaiveston News.

Shoots it on

It is the sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and comes off Conqueror.

ST. JACOBS OIL

RISING SUN

STOVE POLISH

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

\$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for \$1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people. As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

\$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand), and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the greatest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for *not less than five coins*, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

\$4.00 and \$5.00 Fine Calf Hand-Sewed.
 \$4.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
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 \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths and Boys.
 \$3.00 Hand-Sewed. FOR
 \$2.50 and 2.00 Douglas, LADIES.
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IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised. See the inside of each shoe. Do you wear them?

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PISO'S CURE

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician with no idea that it would ever be on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

Where is He Going

To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism. It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without drugging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

CENERALS SHERMAN and LOCAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend.

During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to **FOUR TIMES** its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for **Rheumatism** known to medical science. The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs.

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THE CANAL BILL.

Mr. Frye Advocates It With an Amendment.

LATEST OF THE CHEROKEE BILL.

Holman to Be Allowed All the Hope He Wants and Then to Be Snapped—The Omnibus State Bill—The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill which is intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the senate yesterday. It provides that 3 per cent. bonds of the company, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, shall be guaranteed, "principal and interest," by the government of the United States—these bonds to be issued according as money is actually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the capital stock of the company, with the exception of \$12,000,000 of it, which is to be retained by the company, except the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The importance of this guarantee by the government was demonstrated in a speech by Mr. Frye, who undertook to show that the work would, with the guarantee, be fully completed at a cost of \$100,000,000, and that its fixed charges would be only \$50,000,000 a year, outside of a sinking fund, whereas, without the guarantee, the cost would be not less than \$300,000,000 and its fixed charges \$14,000,000 a year. Mr. Morgan dismissed the diplomatic features of the measure.

In the house the senate bill was passed authorizing the Union Railway Co. of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river in Allegheny county, Pa. The District of Columbia committee, notwithstanding the protest of the committee on appropriations, held the floor the rest of the day. Half a dozen measures of entirely local importance were passed and the house adjourned.

THE CHEROKEE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The situation touching the Cherokee outlet is unchanged and so far as the southwest generally was concerned, it has been a day of waiting. Peel, in speaking of the bill, said he was only waiting for the appropriation bills to clear the track in the house to get a day and bring the bill up. Peel intends to give Holman his way in the house and let him tinker with the bill to suit himself. Peel's purpose is to get the bill into conference as soon and as quietly as possible. Nor does he care much what its terms are when it goes to conference only so it goes. Once there, Platt and Peel will agree on the bill as they think it should be and then when it is a privileged matter, return it to the house and senate and put it through in spite of Holman.

This plan will work, too, and that briefly put will be the bill's history. When it comes back, it will provide for paying almost all and possibly the entire amount to the Indians, and will contain an intruder clause which will make the Cherokees foot that bill. Of course it will provide for opening the strip.

BASKET ON THE OMNIBUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was a basket on the bill to admit the four territories to statehood, but Mr. Carey, who has the matter in charge, says it is but a temporary defeat. During the morning hour, Mr. Carey called up the bill for the purpose of getting it before the senate and ordering it printed. Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on territories, who is opposed to the admission of any more states at present, objected and Mr. Carey forced the question by moving that the bill be taken up, and on a ye and nay vote his motion was defeated by a somewhat decisive vote of 30 yeas and 14 yeas. There appears to have been a fear on the part of some senators that Mr. Carey sought to displace the Nicaragua bill and this is to some extent accountable for the vote.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Tracy, of New York, has suggested to Representative Bacon, of the banking committee, a means by which to get another vote on the Sherman repeal bill. There is a conference set between the house and the senate on a bill "for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks," the senate having added a new section to the bill as passed by the house. Senators Sherman and Allison, two of the three senate conferees, favor the repeal of the Sherman act by two out of three house conferees, and Mr. Tracy suggests that in conference, a clause repealing the Sherman act be incorporated in the bill, with such silver legislation as may be thought advisable, and that a fight be made to get it through congress in this way.

Ex-Superintendent Coleman Dead.

MOBELY, Mo., Feb. 14.—W. E. Coleman, ex-state superintendent of public instruction, died at 9 o'clock last night of pneumonia. He was state superintendent of schools in Missouri from 1882 to 1890. He served in the confederate army from 1861 to 1864 and lost a leg in the latter year at the battle of Altoona, Ga. The body will be buried at Warrensburg to-morrow.

Jackson Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate judiciary committee this morning, in a very brief session, decided to report favorably the nomination of United States Circuit Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, democrat, to be one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

Hugh O'Donnell on Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The trial of Hugh O'Donnell, the noted Homestead strike leader, for murder, was begun this morning before Judge Slove. He pleaded not guilty.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings at Topeka.

The senate on the 7th had a tame session. A number of bills were introduced, among them a bill by Senator Brown to cut down charges of sleeping car companies in Kansas. His bill will reduce the charges about one-half. A resolution was adopted providing that special committees appointed hereafter to visit any of the state institutions should receive only their per diem and the actual moneys paid out. Congratulatory resolutions on the election of Judge Martin as senator were received from the Texas legislature and placed on record. Bills were considered in committee of the whole and among the bills recommended for passage was the joint resolution to amend the constitution, giving women the right to vote. The populist house was called to order soon after 3 o'clock. A large number of bills were introduced. Among these was the one creating the office of live stock inspector and to provide for the appointment of inspectors at the stock yards at Kansas City and Wichita. Mr. Hare introduced a bill to prohibit the issuing of free passes by railroads. Mr. Chrisman, of Chautauqua, was unseated on the ground that he had taken a claim in Oklahoma and was not a bona fide resident of Kansas. The republican house was called to order at 4 o'clock. Speaker Douglas in the chair. A large list of bills were introduced. Two by Mr. Hocher related to insurance companies. One provides that the amount expressed in the contract shall be the measure of damages for total loss by fire, and the other declares unlawful all combinations and agreements between insurance companies whereby the rates of insurance on real and personal property are fixed and determined.

The morning session of the senate on the 7th was taken up in routine work. About fifty bills were introduced, largely of a local character. One was introduced by Senator Morgan reducing the fees for state printing and for legal publications in the official state paper. It is practically the report of the senate committee of two years ago, and if enacted into law would save the state \$20,000 annually. The republican house met at 9:30 and proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. A committee of the whole. Two hours were occupied in the discussion of Speaker Douglas's bill to prohibit the corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections. Some little confusion existed in the afternoon by the clerks of the two houses calling the roll at the same time. The populist house was in session simultaneously with the republicans and considered bills on the calendar in committee of the whole. At 5 o'clock an adjournment was taken until morning.

At the morning session of the senate on the 8th many bills were debated in committee of the whole and at the afternoon session the same work was continued. Senator Thatcher's bill relating to the Spooner library building and residence of the chancellor of the state university was favorably recommended. So was Senator Taylor's anti-trust bill. The several appropriation bills for the maintenance of the various state institutions were recommended for passage. The republican house had under consideration Mr. Trotman's mortgage bill. Mr. Warner introduced a resolution to dispense with the printing of the journal as all such expenses had to be met by the loyal citizens of the state by voluntary contributions. Beside a number of resolutions of congratulatory character upon the election of a populist senator in Nebraska were adopted. About fifty bills were introduced. The populist house defeated a resolution to furnish reporters of the state stationery and passed resolutions of congratulatory character upon the election of a populist senator in Nebraska. In committee of the whole Mr. Ryan's bill regulating grain inspection and shipment of grain was favorably recommended, also the senate legislative appropriation bill.

In the senate on the 9th no business of importance was transacted. A few bills of local character were introduced and a large list placed on the calendar and referred to committees. The senate held an interesting executive session over the appointment of Adj. Gen. Ariz. His appointment was reported on favorably by the committee on military affairs, to whom it was referred, but there was a strong opposition to his appointment on both sides, so it was referred back to the committee for further investigation. When the republican house met Mr. Seaton, of Atchison, introduced a resolution declaring that the seats of the fifty-four populists in the Dunsmore house who held certificates of election will be declared vacant unless they appear and qualify as such members by February 21. Bills appropriating money for the current expenses of the Oswatomie and Topeka insane asylums, the state normal school and the agricultural college were recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The seats of Brown of Pratt, and Noble, of Butler, populist postmasters, were declared vacant. Adjoined populist house met at 2 o'clock. Many bills were introduced and a number read a second time and referred. Committees reported forty or fifty bills favorably, but no bills were put on final passage. The house went into committee of the whole, to consider senate bills, after which an adjournment was taken.

The senate on the 10th spent the entire day in a political debate over a resolution introduced by Senator Dennison at the request of Gen. Daniels. The resolution requested the Kansas members of congress to support two bills which had been introduced in the senate and house by Senator Peffer and Congressman Simpson. It was adopted by a strict party vote. The populist house rushed through a number of appropriation bills. They will be enrolled, go the governor for his signature and after publication will become laws, so far as the legislature is concerned. The fight will then be transferred to the supreme court. In the republican house Mr. Warner offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the bond of State Treasurer Little. Mr. Seaton's resolution declaring all populist seats vacant after February 21 did not come up. The republican house then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The senate was not in session on the 11th, neither was the republican house. The populist house was in session in the afternoon and considered, in committee of the whole, McKinzie's bill relating to interest on money and to prohibit the raising of the rate of interest on all judgments and accounts when no rate is specified by contract 6 per cent. and provides that any person contracting who shall fail to go for or receive in any wise a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum shall forfeit the entire principal and all interest that may have accrued thereon.

Willing to Let Him Run.

He was driving with one hand, when the horse took fright and started on a run.

He gave one or two vigorous pulls on the reins with that one hand, but it seemed to have no effect.

"Isn't he running away?" she asked as she looked trustfully up into his eyes.

"He is," he replied as he drew her closer to him with his left arm.

"And can't you stop him?" she asked.

"I presume I can," he returned, "but I haven't strength enough in one arm, and the road is straight and the sleighing good for miles, and—and—"

"And you can keep him in the road?"

"O, yes."

"Well," she said with a sigh, "let him run, George. It'll take us longer to come back, too!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Valuable Instrument.

Bertie—Mamma, may I play on the piano for a little while?

Mamma—No, indeed; why don't you play on your beautiful new drum?

Bertie—Because it's so pretty I'm afraid I might break it or get it out of tune.—Harper's Young People.

Liked Oysters.

Little Son—Mamma, do you like pearls?

Mamma—Indeed I do.

Little Son—Well, you give me some money to go to a restaurant an' get an oyster stew, an' mebbey I'll find a nice pearl for you.—Good News.

WOMEN AT WORK.

What They Have Done For the World's Fair—The Report of the Lady Managers—Women's Columbian Clubs in Eighty-six Counties—Many Attractive Exhibits Prepared.

The following report has been made by the lady managers of the Kansas exhibit:

Mr. W. H. Smith, Secretary Board of Managers:

Dear Sir:—Under instructions of the board of managers, as committee on women's work, we have visited eighty-six counties, and organized Women's Columbian clubs at each county seat, in order that every woman in Kansas might become interested in the exhibit to be made by the women of the state at the Columbian exposition. We furnished these county organizations with printed constitutions and by-laws and lists of committees, to be used in perfecting auxiliary clubs in each township of their respective counties. The Kansas women are working earnestly to produce a creditable exhibit in every line of industry. Space has been applied for in all the competitive buildings with one exception (i. e., the electrical building). In the woman's building will be two beautiful clubs, furnished by the Columbian clubs. And in the gallery of honor, where only the grandest achievements of women from all parts of the world will be admitted, there will be seen rare specimens of decorative and fine art done by women of our state. In the walls of the assembly room, which is inlaid with panels of carved wood, donations from the different states, will be found four carved and two polished panels of Kansas wood. These panels of sycamore, catalpa, ash, oak and maple were secured through the Women's Columbian clubs of our state: Mrs. Eva Lockwood, of Oak Valley, contributing the time and labor given to the carving.

The Kansas state building will be furnished mainly through the efforts of the Women's Columbian clubs. They donate tables of carved and inlaid wood and polished stone, also a unique table made of straw, numerous chairs richly upholstered, with name of county indicated. Carved wood and hewn chairs and comfortable splint-bottom chairs will be provided, as well as carved and handsomely upholstered lounges and divans, large rugs for the parlors, beautiful screens, choice paintings and rich draperies, with other decorative articles, provided to make our Kansas building both attractive and comfortable. The women of the Shawnee County Columbian club will furnish the library, making this literary and historical room one of the most interesting in the building. In the display room will be exhibited the best specimens of the handicraft of our women, from the most delicate art embroidery to rag carpet. In this department a dining table will be set with pieces of hand-painted china, collected from our best artists in that work.

The women will take special pride in the decoration of the main gallery on the second floor, which will be devoted in part to the display of the amateur fine arts of our state. The Eastern Star, the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations of our state will have emblematic representations in oil paintings, which have been designed by Kansas women. The Social Science club will have a souvenir volume containing an outline of their studies since its organization and portraits of its president. One club furnishes a mantel of native wood, carved by a Kansas woman, to decorate the ladies' parlor. Another club will furnish a polished stone mantel for the gentlemen's parlor.

Beautiful fountains will be presented by the women of the state, to be used in the Kansas building during the exposition. There will be an exhibit of jelly in the horticultural building. The wire receptacle will be a representation of our state university and will hold 1,800 glasses of jelly. The expense of this attractive exhibit will be defrayed by the Women's Columbian clubs of the state.

Charts upon the walls of the state building will show the organized vocations of the women of Kansas, and records of their literary and charitable work. Their efforts in church work will be shown from the earliest settlement of the state, on charts handsomely decorated.

Beautiful cabinets containing collections of products and curios will be displayed in the main exposition room.

Statistics showing the achievements of individual women of Kansas, on the farm and in the shops and factories and in every vocation in which they are engaged, are being collected, and will be presented. We will show that the woman on the farm with the vegetable garden, and the butter, eggs and poultry, is a factor in the wealth of the state.

Appointments have been made and will be represented in every branch of the auxiliary congress by the best intellect of the women of Kansas.

Arrangements have been made for an excellent representation of the musical talent of the state.

We are in correspondence with women in every part of our state, and a widespread interest is manifested in this work. We expect to collect and arrange such an exhibit as will show to the world what we so well know, that the women of Kansas are the equals of any in intellect, education, refined taste and in ability to plan and execute power to carry plans to a practical, successful issue. Very truly yours,

MRS. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
MRS. LEWIS HANBACK,
Committee.

Truthful Willie.

Mother—Oh, Willie! is that a hole in your elbow?

Willie—No, mamma; it's a hole in my coat.—Judge.

He Had No Friends.

Stranger—Tell me the name of the house that a friend has called to see him.

Maid—You must be at the wrong house. A collector lives here.—Jury.

A Busy Day.

Winkles—I can't stop to talk, old boy. This is my busy day.

Frank Friend—Got another note to pay, eh?—N. Y. Weekly.

OUR FLAG IS THERE.

The American Flag Flies Over Government Buildings in the Hawaiian Islands—Uncle Sam Preserving Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A protectorate has been established over the Hawaiian Islands at the request of the provisional government by United States Minister Stevens and the American flag has been flying over the capitol since February 1, while a detachment of marines from the United States warship Boston, assisted by three companies of native troops, are guarding Honolulu.

Such was the stirring news brought by the steamer Australia which arrived early this morning from Hawaii. Minister Stevens established the protectorate at 9 o'clock on the morning of February 1, when he ordered the stars and stripes raised over Aliolani hall and issued the following proclamation which was published officially February 1:

To the Hawaiian people: At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands I hereby in the name of the United States of America assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of the life and property and occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil so far as may be necessary for peace as specified but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington. JOHN L. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

United States Legation, February 1, 1898. Approved and executed by G. C. WITSE, Captain United States Navy, commanding the United States steamer Boston.

THE STEP DEEMED NECESSARY. The story of the assumption of the protectorate is best told by the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, which published the following Wednesday, February 1, at 10 a. m.:

This morning at 9 the flag of America was raised over Aliolani hall. The provisional government, after mature deliberation on the situation some days, reached the conclusion that the step which has now been taken was rendered necessary by circumstances. Inconstant agitation on the part of certain whites of a class who have always been the curse of this country, coupled with the efforts of one English and one or two native newspapers to discredit the government and the efforts to establish an independent government, and in general to bring it into disrespect and contempt, have been the chief agencies in spreading throughout the town a feeling of uneasiness and disquietude. It was thought wise, therefore, to secure the direct assistance of the United States government in the preservation of property and the maintenance of order.

At 10 o'clock Capt. Witsie arrived at the government building, and a few moments later a battalion from the United States ship Boston, under Lieut. Swinburne, marched up the streets, entered the grounds and drew up in front of the building. Detachments from three volunteer companies, A, B and C, were drawn up in line under their respective captains, Ziegler, Gunn and Canara. Just before 9 o'clock Lieut. Bush read in a loud voice the proclamation of Minister Stevens, and punctually at 9 o'clock, amid the breathless expectancy of all present, the flag, saluted by the troops and by the cannon of the Boston, was raised above the tower of Aliolani hall.

The raising of the flag does not of course indicate assent to the United States. The Hawaiian flag still flies in the yard. The palace, barracks, police station, custom house, etc., remain in the hands of the government which will be administered as usual. The volunteers, with supplies of arms and ammunition, will be withdrawn from Aliolani hall, which will be a definite challenge written from the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston.

The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the country. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all except those who do not want Hawaii to enjoy these or any other blessings. It is not the act of aggression but of friendship done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure forever.

WORKING FOR THE OUTLET.

Everything Possible Being Done to Hasten Its Opening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The bill to open the Cherokee outlet as it came back amended from the senate was by the report of Peel from the Indian committee placed on the house calendar yesterday. The object now is to get it into conference as soon as possible. But therein lies the trouble, it will have to run the gauntlet of the house as it did originally. Peel expects Holman to oppose it. The rules committee will give the bill a hearing probably next week. If Holman's opposition stops short of filibustering, Peel says he can get through with his bill all right. Should Holman filibuster the outcome cannot be foretold.

As stated before, it is still Peel's plan as a last resort to get Platt and Dawes in the senate to attach the opening bill on as a part of the Indian appropriation bill which they now have in their possession. A correspondent talked with Senators Peffer and Perkins about this move and they each asserted that it would not be done, but on the other hand Senators Dawes and Platt and Jones, of Arkansas, say that it will be done; so does Peel. This last quartette know their business and it is reasonable to still hope and expect that one way or other the outlet will be declared open at this congress.

Bank Wrecker Potter Convicted.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The jury in the case of Asa P. Potter, ex-president of the bankrupt Maverick National bank, who is charged with false certification of checks, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty on fifteen counts, which cover practically five charges of over-certification. The case will now go to the supreme court. The minimum sentence for the crime is a fine and the maximum twenty-five years' imprisonment.

No Silver Repeal This Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house refused, 155 to 141, to grant closure on the silver bill, and then re-committed the entire silver special order to the rules committee, which kills silver repeal for this time.

A Big Price for Potatoes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Potatoes will soon be among the luxuries of life. Tubers that sold here yesterday at wholesale for 80 and 85 cents a bushel could not be touched to-day for less than \$1, and \$1.25 is predicted by to-morrow. The advance is attributed to the intense cold and blockaded condition of the railroads, especially those running to the northwest. Stocks in Chicago have been steadily decreasing and the danger of shipping potatoes in cars that are liable to be blockaded for weeks, with a temperature below zero, have kept the country dealers from sending in their goods.

JUDGE GRESHAM.

His Selection as a Member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet Causes Some Diversity of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is positively settled that Judge Gresham is to go into the cabinet of Mr. Cleveland. The declaration that he is surely to be secretary of state is oversteating the case a little inasmuch as that is not positively settled, though there is little doubt of that being the office he will fill—the things settled are that he is to go into the cabinet and that he is to be regarded as the representative of the independent allies of the democratic party. Speaking of the selection of Judge Gresham and a story current in a Chicago paper that he had something to do with it, Senator Gorman said:

"I have not seen Mr. Cleveland for six weeks nor has Mr. Cleveland at any time honored me with his confidence in regard to the selection of secretary of state nor do I expect to be consulted. The interview assumed to be had with me in the Chicago Herald is without foundation."

Representative Compton, of Maryland, who stands closest to Gorman and who would succeed to his place in the senate should Gorman ever step out,



JUDGE GRESHAM.

said: "I regret it if it is true that the selection has been made, because I cannot help believing and feeling that the country can furnish enough men who are democratic to run the government under a democratic administration without the selection of one who but a few months ago in a letter explaining his vote for Cleveland said that he was not a democrat."

Indiana men speak favorably of the selection. Representative Brown, who is one of the strongest democrats in the Indiana delegation, said that it seemed to him to be too good to be true. Judge Gresham, he said, was one of the ablest men in the country, one of the most popular among men of all parties in Indiana, and "I don't think he was ever anything but a democrat in principle on all important questions that divide the two parties." His selection will be met with almost universal favor among the Indiana democrats.

The postmaster of the house, Mr. Dalton, who is one of the best informed democrats of Indiana, speaks in the highest terms of the selection and says that his only fear is that it may not turn out true that the selection is made. He says that it would be impossible to make a better selection.

Representative Tarsney said he did not think that Judge Gresham's appointment would be justice to the democratic party.

Representative Heard said if the statement were true it would be a great surprise to him and to democrats generally. He would not undertake to say that it would not be a good selection, but it would certainly be very surprising.

Representative Fitch, of New York, said that he hoped there was no doubt about the selection having been made, that he regarded it as one of the best possible appointments Mr. Cleveland could make. "There is nothing," he said, "in the talk of his not being a democrat or his having too recently come from the republican party. That is the way they used to talk about me when I left one congress to which I had been elected as a republican and came back to the next congress as a democrat. There was a great deal of talk about my not being a democrat and no one questions it now so far as I know."

Representative Oates said: "I have not believed up to this time that it was possible that Judge Gresham was to be appointed. I had thought a democrat would be appointed. I read Judge Gresham's letter explaining his vote for Mr. Cleveland and in it he said that he was a republican and had always been one, but that he differed with the party on the tariff question."

Representative Bynum said: "I like the selection and it will be received by most of the democrats in Indiana with great favor. A small faction will not like it, but most of the democrats and many besides will be greatly pleased. Judge Gresham will make a great cabinet officer and will be very popular in that position. His appointment will be a good thing for the democrats of Indiana."

Representative Cowles said: "I am willing to leave the matter to Mr. Cleveland. I hope it will turn out all right."

Representative Bryan said: "Judge Gresham is an able man and I have no doubt will discharge the duties satisfactorily. I am surprised, if this is true, at the selection of a man who is not closely recognized as a democrat, but there is no possible objection to Judge Gresham as a man."

What Mr. Hatch Wants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The anti-options bill, which has been sleeping in the house, will be taken up again as soon as possible. When the appropriations are out of the way the house will have some time on its hands, and there are a number of requests for special orders resting in the hands of the rules committee. Mr. Hatch is after a special order for the agricultural committee. He wants three days, which is more time than he is likely to get at this stage of the session. He wants to pass the pure food and other bills in addition to the anti-option bill.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Startling Report of an Alliance Between the United States, Russia and France—Great Britain to Be Expelled From America.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A triple alliance between the United States, Russia and France, such as the international combination of forces for mutual benefit and defense which has been secretly pending for six years and which, unknown to the diplomatic world at large, culminated in an executive session of the United States senate last week.

This is the first public announcement of the weighty meaning which lay behind the seemingly unimportant and formal announcement that "the extradition treaty with Russia has been ratified."

That was the sum total of the announcement which was given to the public. But the ratification of this treaty meant an epoch in the history of this country. It meant that the century will close with what Prince Gortschakoff, the great Russian chancellor, once described as "necessary for the universal equilibrium of nations—namely, an alliance between the United States, Russia and France."

In ratifying these treaties the United States government has received distinct pledges both orally, through the Russian and French legations in Washington, and by correspondence through the department of state with the foreign officers of those governments, of their support, by force if necessary, against any interference by Germany, Great Britain or any other European power with the maintenance by the United States of what is commonly termed "the Monroe doctrine."

In other words, the control of the Hawaiian islands, the annexation of British America, the acquisition of Cuba, of Hayti and San Domingo and the ultimate expulsion of Great Britain from Bermuda are all possibilities in fulfilling which the United States will be upheld by the two powers which in European politics are most distinctly opposed to the dreadnaught, the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

SHADOW OF THE PLAGUE.

European Cities Disquieted By the Fear of Cholera.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A London correspondent of the World cables the following: A tiny shadow, foretelling the plague that is to be, has fallen across the land. Just now it is no bigger than a man's hand, but it is sure to grow daily, steadily, inevitably, until it has shrouded all the continent in its deadly black. Not in one place alone has the attack been made, but as if at a given signal, in three widely different countries, the onslaught of the cholera has begun.

From the far away St. Petersburg comes the news, wholly expected of course, that ten persons have died of cholera with the cessation of the frost. From Marseilles, under the warm sun of the Riviera, the plague has all the added horrors of newness and the people are trying hard to cover up the dead and quiet the fears of the living, for no hint of this must come to spoil the season of pleasure that this month brings there. But worst of all, as directly affecting America, is the news from Hamburg. In the suburb of Altona, a prisoner in jail has just died and five other cases are being closely watched.

The port of Hamburg itself has not been allowed to escape. On board the steamers Echo and Austria four sailors were stricken with the disease. The weather is moderating all over the continent and the warm sunshine is kicking back to life the cholera germs. So next week promises to show a wider spread of the great plague. Meanwhile Vienna is sending invitations to all nations to an international health congress to formulate some plan of fighting the common foe, and in England Southampton is begging parliament to vote money to keep up a rigid quarantine.

NORVIN GREEN DEAD.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Passes Away.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., died at his home in this city yesterday morning. His death was caused by diarrhea, from which he had been an acute sufferer for just one week.

Norvin Green was born in New Albany, Ind., just across the river from Louisville, April 17, 1818.

Upon the death of President William Orton, Norvin Green was chosen unanimously to succeed him. Ever since that time, 1887, he has continued to fill the position. The funeral will take place here Thursday. Vice President John Van Horn, General Manager T. T. Eckert and the board of directors of the telegraph company, thirty in number, will be in the family lot, Cave Hill, this city.

CABINET POSITIONS FILLED.

The New York Times Names Four Which It Says Are Certain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Times, which enjoys the distinction of being called Mr. Cleveland's personal organ, to-day published the following names of cabinet officers already selected by the president-elect:

Secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Secretary of war, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

Postmaster-general, Wilson S. Bissel, of New York.

The Captain Alone Rescued.

GREEN'S HILL, R. I., Feb. 13.—The four-masted schooner John Paul, of Taunton, Mass., which went ashore in the thick weather of Friday night, lies in a most precarious position. Being early apprised of the vessel's desperate plight, the Quonocontang life saving crew made every possible effort to reach her and at last succeeded in getting sufficiently near to take off Capt. Whittier, who was landed with much difficulty and risk. The entire crew, consisting of eleven men, it was impossible to rescue owing to the high seas and the heavy pounding of the vessel upon the rocks. It is feared all will perish.