

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890.

NUMBER 36.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IMMEDIATELY after the reading of the journal on the 26th the oath was administered to Mr. Carlisle as Senator from Kentucky. Senator Plumb offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare and report in connection with the tariff bill certain information regarding the duties under existing laws and the changes by the new bill, which was amended and agreed to. Senator George introduced a bill subjecting National bank and Treasury notes to State taxation. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered at length and finally passed. Adjourned. The day in the House was exclusively devoted to District of Columbia business.

AFTER disposing of motions and resolutions the Senate on the 27th resumed consideration of the "Original Package" bill and Senators Coke and Eastie spoke against and Senator George in favor of it. The bill then went over. The Vice-President announced the appointment of Senator Carlisle on the Committee on Finance, Territories and Woman Suffrage. In the House Mr. McKinley submitted the conference report on the Customs Administrative bill, which Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) opposed. The report was agreed to, the speaker counting a quorum present. The River and Harbor bill was then considered until adjournment.

THE Senate completed no business on the 28th. Soon after assembling the bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several States (the "Original Package" bill) was taken up and the discussion that followed took a wide range and occupied the entire sitting. When the House met Mr. Vanu, as Representative from the Third Pennsylvania district to succeed Mr. Randall, was sworn in. After disposing of routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. When the committee rose Mr. Dockery moved to report the bill back with the Hennequin canal clause stricken out, which motion was lost and the bill passed. Adjourned. AFTER routine business the Senate, on the 29th, resumed consideration of the "Original Package" bill—subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several States. The bill, after discussion, was amended and passed, yeas 34, nays 19. The bill as passed provides that liquors transported into any State for consumption, use, sale or storage shall on their arrival be subject to the laws of such State or Territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package. The River and Harbor bill was read from the House and the Senate adjourned until Monday. Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on public buildings bills and many received favorable consideration. When the committee rose the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

REPRESENTATIVE FLOWER, of New York, has introduced in the House a joint resolution appropriating \$250,000 to complete the Grant monument at New York.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has transmitted to Congress a letter from the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the Pan-American Congress that an international American bank be established. The draft of a bill to authorize the incorporation of the bank accompanied the message.

THERE is a revival in Washington of the report that the work of demounting silver in 1873 was accomplished by a European ring which contributed \$500,000 for the purpose.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER has instructed supervisors of the census that certain questions relating to chronic diseases and mortgages may be filled by "refused to answer" instead of "yes" or "no" on pain of prosecution.

JUDGE PETERS, the Kansas Congressman who has been suffering with a severe attack of malarial fever for the past three weeks, is back in his seat almost fully recovered. He found it necessary to take a sea voyage.

THE total bonded debt of the United States is shown by census returns to have been \$1,709,983,100 in 1880 and \$719,178,570 in 1890. The bonded debt of the several States in 1880 was \$259,037,456, and \$194,054,206 at the present time, making a total decrease of \$1,054,897,780, State and National.

THE President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edmund W. P. Smith, District of Columbia, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Bogota; George H. Wallace, of Missouri, Consul-General at Melbourne; George C. Ginty, United States marshal for the Western district of Wisconsin, and Levi A. Hughes, collector of internal revenue for the district of New Mexico.

FRIENDS of Secretary Blaine say that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, colored, has been hanged in the jail at Washington for the cruel murder of his wife from whom he had separated.

CHARLES H. FITSON, formerly of Indiana, has been appointed clerk of the Oklahoma court.

THE EAST.

THE Manhattan Mutual Insurance Company of Goshen, N. Y., has been declared insolvent.

THE differences in regard to passenger rates in the Northwest were adjusted at New York on the 28th and an agreement was signed by all the roads to restore passenger rates to the tariff in effect on December 31. The agreement will go into effect on June 10 and will continue for sixty days.

JOHN KENAN, the fugitive member of the New York Board of Aldermen of 1884, known as the boodle board, who had been in Canada for five years, has surrendered and given \$40,000 bonds.

GOVERNOR ANNETT, of New Jersey, has signed the Ballot Reform bill and it is now a law.

It is stated now that the shortage of Cashier Thompson, of the Owego (N. Y.) National Bank, will be made up and the bank resume. The defalcation was \$100,000.

CLAESSEN, the wrecker of the Sixth National Bank, New York, has been found guilty of misappropriating funds.

THERE was a mishap on the Brighton beach race track, New York, on the 30th. Several horses went down in a collision and one jockey was killed and two others seriously hurt.

At a meeting of the Christian scientists at New York resolutions offered by Mr. Bailey for the formal disorganization of the National association were adopted. This calls for an abandonment of the old charter as a National corporate body, but retains the local ones.

THE Normanna, the latest addition to the Hamburg-American fleet, made her maiden trip from Queenstown to New York in six days, five hours and one minute, beating the maiden record. She received some damage by collision with an iceberg.

THE WEST.

BISHOP JAMES O'CONNOR, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Omaha, is dead.

THE Chicago gas trust stock has been greatly depressed because of adverse legal decisions.

ELZO ALLEN, who robbed the Austin Investment Company at Kansas City of \$20,000, has been arrested at Chicago.

THERE was a display of ruffianism between university students and Franklin's circus men at Ann Arbor, Mich., the other night. One of the circus men was shot in the shoulder. Ten students were in the hands of surgeons for repairs.

FIRE in Seattle, Wash., destroyed an entire block of cheap lodging houses, saloons and restaurants, causing \$50,000 loss. There were many narrow escapes.

JOSEPH KAISER, a New York follower of Johann Most, has been arrested in Chicago on suspicion of complicity in the recent attempt to blow up the Haymarket police monument.

JOHN MCNEAL, on whose claim Central City is located, was shot dead on the streets at Kingfisher, Ok., by Joe Welch, of Deer Creek. The killing grew out of a contest case now pending before the United States Land-Office.

A TELEPHONE wire running into the Light Horse squadron armory at Milwaukee, Wis., broke and fell upon the Hinsey electric railway on Oneida street. The high voltage current was immediately transmitted to the Central Telephone Exchange, where it destroyed a switchboard and prostrated several girls. Telephone service throughout the city was more or less impaired.

FRED MILLER, a stonemason of Cincinnati, was found dead in the dining-room of his house with a knife wound in his heart. His wife and his thirteen-year-old step-daughter and John Pierce were arrested on suspicion.

THERE was a terrible accident on the narrow gauge railroad between Oakland and San Francisco on the 30th. A train plunged into Antonio creek, the draw of which was opened to allow a vessel to pass. Some thirteen persons were drowned. The engineer and fireman of the ill-fated train died after being rescued from the water.

THE brewery of Kleiber & Bothe, Reading, O., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$75,000.

GARFIELD monument was dedicated at Cleveland, O., on the 30th in the presence of President Harrison, ex-President Hayes, Vice-President Morton and many other notables. The parade was the largest ever seen in Northern Ohio. Ex-Governor James D. Cox, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration.

Mrs. O. J. STONE, her two children and a Mrs. Wimmer, were killed in a buggy near Marion, Ind., recently while crossing the Panhandle track as a train came along.

THERE was a cloudburst at Arcadia, Wis., on the 30th. One person was drowned and two mill dams and a mill were swept away.

A TERRIBLE hailstorm visited the Red river valley, Northern Minnesota, on the 29th. In places the hail was four feet deep.

THE SOUTH.

THERE is a Georgia watermelon combine.

GOVERNOR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, has called an election for a successor to Senator Carlisle, to be held June 21. There are a number of candidates, including Theodore Hallam, formerly Carlisle's partner.

A RACE war is threatened at Six-Mile, a small town in Bibb County, Ala.

THE dredge boat Josephine is deepening the channel at Corpus Christi, Tex.

THE body of John Coleman, of Newburg, N. Y., has been found six miles from a ranch in Howard County, Tex. It is supposed he took sick and died while tending some sheep. There were no marks of violence on his person. He disappeared over a month ago.

THE Democratic convention met at Montgomery, Ala., on the 30th and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor. About a dozen ballots were taken without result. Kolb had the Alliance support. He remained in the lead, but there was no sign of a break in any way.

THE Arkansas State Press Association has elected G. R. Williams, of Fort Smith, president, and John R. Jabe, of Searcy, secretary.

SWONDEN SMITH, a farmer of Washington County, Ark., died recently from the effects of a dog bite over a year ago. His agony was terrible.

THE magnificent Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth, Tex., was burned on the night of the 30th while a ball was in progress. A fearful panic followed the alarm of fire. Several were killed and fatally injured, many others being seriously hurt. The loss was \$250,000.

GENERAL.

MRS. NUGENT, an American woman, was recently arrested on her arrival at Queenstown for having a loaded revolver concealed in her skirts.

THE authorities of Geneva, Switzerland, have closed all the gambling houses.

A RAILROAD to the Jungfrau, Swiss Alps, is likely soon to be commenced under Mr. Koechlin, who was an assistant to Eiffel in building the tower at Paris.

RUSSIANS at Tripp, S. D., recently drove away Mrs. Howell, a lecturer on woman's rights. The men were afraid that their wives would find out that servile obedience was not compulsory in America.

SECRETAN, of the copper syndicate, has been convicted at Paris and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. Others concerned in the famous "corner" were fined.

Mrs. "FRITZ" EMMETT has obtained a divorce.

THE Emin relief committee at Berlin has received a letter from Dr. Peters, dated Bubahya, Uganda. Dr. Peters says he is about to begin his return journey to Bagamoyo.

HERN NISLER, the German composer, is dead.

THE Emperor of Germany has asked the assistance of English trades unions in furtherance of his labor schemes.

A STEAMER trading between Chinese ports has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-two persons are missing.

A DISPATCH from Palermo says that Signor Arigo, a wealthy merchant, has been captured by brigands near that city and is held for a ransom of \$30,000.

THE Scotch-Irish Congress met at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th.

THE Irish tenants defense fund now amounts to \$200,000.

It is stated that a big cracker trust has been formed with \$10,000,000 capital. Every prominent cracker maker in the country is included.

THE cattle dealers of Montreal have petitioned the Montreal Council to establish union stock yards and close the present small places.

DECORATION day was celebrated in the various cities as usual on the 30th. The speakers at the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home at Washington criticised unparaphrasing the scenes at Richmond, Va., on the unavailing of the monument to General Robert E. Lee. Senator Ingalls delivered the oration at Gettysburg. In New York 20,000 persons were in the parade. In Western cities the exercises were marred by rain.

MAJOR PANITZA, charged with conspiracy to murder Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has been sentenced to death. Three others were sentenced to imprisonment.

HENRY M. STANLEY was the guest of the United States Legation at London on the 30th.

FIVE persons were killed by lightning at Hamburg, Germany, and six children were killed by the falling of a swing at a kindergarten in the village of Reinskindorf.

THE LATEST.

PHILIP LYON, a graduate of Cornell last year and a son of Judge Lyon, of Ithaca, N. Y., was fatally injured by a cable car in Chicago the other day. He had tried to pass from one car to another and fallen.

THE Emperor of Germany has informed Prince Bismarck that he must stop giving information to newspapers. THE wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory is officially reported to be in the best condition ever known. There are 870,000 acres of wheat growing now.

THE Inter-State competitive militia drill commenced at Kansas City, Mo., on the 2d. Twenty-seven companies were encamped.

THE public debt statement showed a decrease during the month of May amounting to \$6,661,871.

THE customs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposal to exempt from duty corn and rice which are to be used for seed.

CHIAKIR PASHA, the Governor of Crete, has been summoned to Constantinople by the Turkish Government.

THE Women's Federation of England will present a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to include the granting of the franchise to women in the programme of issues to be settled at the next general election for members of Parliament.

THE President has taken a cottage at Cape May for his summer vacation. MORMONS claim that their importations are not a violation of the Contract Labor law. They will be watched.

THE Clover Leaf Manufacturing Company of Marion, Ind., has been burned out. Loss, \$25,000.

THE stonecutters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, to the number of 700, have struck for an advance in wages of four cents an hour. They were receiving \$3.60 per day and wanted \$4.05.

THE Senate on the 2d agreed to the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. The Silver bill was again taken up and discussed. The entire time of the House was taken up with minor bills.

THE Washington Court of Claims has dismissed the claim of ex-Supervising Architect Mullett for \$150,000 compensation as architect of the State, War and Navy building.

FRANK MANGONE, a census enumerator at New York, committed suicide at the end of his first day's work.

CRANDALL, Democrat, was elected mayor of Norwich, Conn., the remainder of the city officials being Republican.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican state Central Committee met at Topeka on May 27 and issued the following call:

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka on Wednesday, the third day of September, 1890, at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the nomination of candidates for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Delegates to the convention mentioned above shall be elected by county conventions, duly called by the several county Republican committees, under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The basis of apportionment of delegates to said state convention will be one delegate at large for each county of the State, and one delegate for every 400 voters or fraction of 400 more votes cast for Eugene F. Ware for Elector at Large in the election of 1888; under which rule delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Counties.	Delegates.	Counties.	Delegates.
Allen	1	Lincoln	4
Anderson	1	Logan	3
Atchison	1	Lyons	2
Barton	1	Marion	2
Bourbon	1	Marshall	2
Butler	1	McPherson	2
Chase	1	Nowata	2
Chautauque	1	Osage	2
Cherokee	1	Osawatomie	2
Cheyenne	1	Pratt	2
Coffey	1	Rawlins	2
Crawford	1	Republican	2
Decatur	1	Rice	2
Dewey	1	Riley	2
Douglas	1	Rock	2
Edwards	1	Rush	2
Ellis	1	Russell	2
Ellsworth	1	Saline	2
Finney	1	Scott	2
Franklin	1	Seiagok	2
Garfield	1	Shawnee	2
Graham	1	Sheridan	2
Grant	1	Stark	2
Gray	1	Steele	2
Greenwood	1	Sumner	2
Hamilton	1	Thomas	2
Harper	1	Trego	2
Haskell	1	Wagoner	2
Hawley	1	Wallace	2
Hickman	1	Washington	2
Holmes	1	Wichita	2
Horton	1	Wyandotte	2
Howard	1	Total	54
Jefferson	1		
Jewell	1		
Johnson	1		
Kearney	1		
Kimberlin	1		
Kiowa	1		
Labette	1		
Lane	1		
Leavenworth	1		
Lincoln	1		

The secretary of the several county conventions are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary at Topeka, Kan., a signed copy of the credentials of their several delegates, immediately upon the adjournment of the county conventions said credentials to be received at Topeka not later than the evening of September 2. From the credentials the Republican state Central Committee will prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

BIOB S. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

THE Farmers' Alliance of Leavenworth County recently passed resolutions not to support any man for Congress or the United States Senate who is an officer of any National bank or a lawyer.

THE Governor has appointed Reece Price, of Hutchinson, and C. K. Holliday, Jr., editor of the Daily Democrat, Topeka, World's Fair Commissioners, with Frank Lanyon, of Pittsburgh, and J. F. Thompson, of Sabetha, alternates.

STATISTICS as to the number of mortgages made and released in Kansas since January 1, secured by a Lawrence mortgage company, are very flattering and show that the State is in an extremely prosperous condition.

In the district court at Wichita the other day R. W. Lock, of Albany, Mo., was convicted of burglary and robbery in the first degree. The penalty is not less than twenty years in the penitentiary.

DR. PHILIP KNOWN, who has been managing editor of the Atchison Champion, the late Colonel John A. Martin's paper, for several months, was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church of that city the other evening.

It is stated that the Farmers' Alliance of Thomas County, has declared in favor of Prof. James Canfield, of the State University, for Congressman. The laws of Kansas make it possible for a man to be elected to Congress from a district in which he does not reside, as long as he is a resident of the State.

A RECEPTION was tendered the Kansas pioneers of 1854 at Lawrence the other day by Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Brooks. A notable company was present and interesting letters were read from absent pioneers—among others, Hon. S. C. Pomroy, Washington; Samuel Tappan, G. Brown and William Hutchinson. Addresses were made by C. H. Branscomb, Governor Robinson, John Speer, Robert Elliott, Colonel O. E. Larnard, S. N. Simpson and others. An organization of Kansas pioneers was effected and annual meetings will be held hereafter.

THE county attorney of Shawnee County has brought injunction proceedings against "original package" houses in Topeka, restraining them from selling liquor, under the nuisance clause of the Prohibitory law.

FRED SORTER, a young farmer residing near Quindaro, shot and killed Enock Link, a blacksmith of that place, on the morning of Decoration day. The weapon used was a double-barrel shotgun charged with buckshot. Bad blood had existed between the two families for some time. Link was thirty-three years old and leaves a wife and four children. His slayer is twenty-eight years old and single. Sorter was arrested.

WATERSPOUT.

An Iowa Village Deluged, With Loss of Life.

A Family Poisoned By Eating Unknown Roots—Serious Rattlesnake Bite—Family Burned—Fall of a Church.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, June 3.—The village of Loveland, eight miles from here, was almost totally destroyed by a huge waterspout Sunday.

Loveland is located in the Beyer valley in a gully. A terrific storm amounting to a cloudburst passed over the valley, breaking a mile above town, sweeping down the street and leaving hardly a house in the town.

The loss of life as far as has been heard from includes Mrs. Sayles, an aged woman and her son and others whose names are now unknown.

One family was taken off the tree tops the next morning where they had been swept by the flood. One of the family had been swept past and drowned.

The search for the missing bodies is so far unsuccessful.

Advices later from the scene of the Loveland disaster indicate that the first reports probably overestimated its magnitude. Mrs. Sayles is the only loss of life so far as known. The village is a small one, and the material loss, therefore, is not large. The river has subsided to its usual channel, but an all day's search failed to reveal any further dead.

WILD PARNIPS.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—Last Wednesday old man Campeau, living near Lake George, forty miles from here, went into the woods to dig roots to make up some medicine for a sick horse. He gathered a lot, both of the kinds he wanted and of some others he knew nothing about. The latter, he said, tasted sweet, and thinking it could do the little ones no harm he gave them as much as they wanted. The mother, too, took some, and gave a little to her three-months-old baby. In a few minutes all were taken with fearful pains. The woman and her baby were lying insensible on the floor when neighbors entered. The old man had fallen at the doorstep and near the bed one little boy was rolling around in dreadful pain. On the bed was the eldest boy, about nine years dead, with a little sister on either side of him. The second boy was dead and the doctor says the old man and the infant will likely follow. It will be a close call with the other three, but he has hopes that he can pull them through. The root which the old man had given them is known as "wild parsnip"—a deadly poison.

RATTLESNAKE BITE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 2.—George Peeb, an engineer of the Home coal mine, with his family attended the Decoration day exercises in the National cemetery at the post Sunday. While there he separated from his family to take a walk through the grass just south of the southern cemetery wall. With but a second's warning from the sound of the rattles he received the fangs of an immense rattler into his left leg near the knee. Instead of being taken to the post hospital where immediate attention would have been given him he was conveyed to the city for medical aid. Before this could be given him his leg had swollen to double its natural size. The skin around the wound was removed and deeply cauterized and he was conveyed to his home on North Dakota street. Though kept filled with whisky the results usually following from such applications in the case of snake bites did not materialize. Grave fears are entertained for his recovery. This is the first case of rattlesnake bite that has occurred at the post for many years.

INJURED BY A CHURCH'S FALL.

FREEDPORT, Ill., June 3.—Part of the roof of an old church, near which a new one was being erected, fell yesterday, carrying with it five men, all of whom were seriously injured and two of whom may die. The injured are: John Coughlin, leg fractured and face crushed, dangerously hurt; Fred Hill, spine fractured; Charles Rudolf, spine injured; Peter Zimmerman, right leg arm and back injured; John Pokhes, scalp wound and internal injuries.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY CREMATED.

DURANGO, Col., June 3.—Mrs. Robert Morrow yesterday afternoon attempted to light a fire with kerosene when an explosion occurred, which set fire to the clothes of herself, her four-year-old son and her young baby. They were all three cremated in the house which burned above them before any assistance could be rendered.

QUAKE IN PERU.

LIMA, June 3.—The severest earthquake shock experienced in many years occurred about ten minutes before two o'clock yesterday morning. It was followed by two other shocks which were milder than the first, which was of a very severe nature.

Fratricide Captured.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 3.—A Lincoln (Neb.) detective captured near here George E. Plummer, charged with murdering his brother a year ago. The prisoner is confident that there is no case against him. Sheriffs Williams and Jaycox arrested on the Powder river range Saturday, Tom Collins, a fugitive from Texas, Montana and South Dakota. He is said to be guilty of about every crime in the calendar. Collins' captors get \$1,200 for the desperado.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Terrible Accident Near San Francisco—A Passenger Train Plunges Into an Open Draw—At Least Thirteen Persons Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1:40 yesterday afternoon when the Oakland narrow gauge train connecting at Oakland with the ferryboats from San Francisco ran through an open draw bridge of the Antonio creek at Webster.

The yacht Juanita had just passed through the draw when the train appeared, going in the direction of Alameda. The drawkeeper endeavored at once to close the bridge, but it was too late and the engine, with its tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, passed into the river, which was there quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dunn and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former when he saw that the bridge did not close reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time. The weight of the engine and the first car broke the couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car and many of the passengers were thrown into the water.

It being a holiday the conductor stated that probably twenty-five persons had met their death. The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, ten being taken out in quick succession.

Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

The bodies of sixteen men and two women were brought in after some of the bodies had been left at the receiving hospital where the injured were also taken. In a short time thirteen bodies lay on the floor and on the marble slabs of the morgue awaiting identification. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the friends came forward to claim their dead. The list of the identified is as follows:

Martin Kelly, Oakland, assistant chief wharfinger for the State; A. H. Austin, of Austin & Phelps, of San Francisco; Miss Florence Austin; Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, widow of the deceased member of the firm of Moffat, O'Connor, Moffat & Co.; J. D. Cowen, sewing agent at Oakland; E. R. Robinson, San Francisco; Luigi A. Maesta, San Francisco; Captain John Dwyer, Sacramento; Mrs. Williams, San Francisco; H. Wauld, colored, Honolulu; the two Misses Keenan, of San Francisco.

The thirteenth body was that of a Japanese boy supposed to be H. Maleta, of San Francisco.

A late dispatch says both the engineer and fireman were saved.

THE FATAL CIGARETTE.

Burning of the Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth—Several Killed and Many Seriously Injured During the Panic—Caused By Boys Smoking Cigarettes.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 31.—The magnificent Texas Spring Palace is in ashes; fifteen or twenty people are badly hurt; one man was burned to death; a child was killed, and three other persons are pronounced fatally injured.

At 10:30 o'clock last night, just as the chairs were being moved from in front of the grand music stand to make room for 500 dancers, R. H. Sellers saw a flash of flame spring up in front of two children seated on the floor in the second gallery under the eastern dome. He gave the alarm and tried to extinguish the flames, being joined in a few seconds by the ten firemen on duty in the building and a hundred or more visitors.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

"KANSAS," says the Newton Republican, "is not Heaven." No, but it joins right up to the boundary line of the latter place.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces that Judge Peters is feeling well. He is probably the only one of the Kansas delegation who is feeling that way.

EX-PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES will address the Chautauqua assembly at Ottawa, on Grand Army Day. This is, evidently, going to be a great year for the poultry raisers, of Kansas.

It is said that "Uncle Jerry" Rusk is ill at ease when he has a new suit of clothes on, and makes as few changes as possible. The editors of Kansas and "Uncle Jerry" should have no trouble in "getting together."

THE Kansas City Star thinks that the marriage of two editors in Kansas within the past week indicates a revival of prosperity in this state. To our mind it is a sure sign that the ladies were both schoolmams.

OSAWATOMIE has struck natural gas and claims to have the strongest flow in the west. Osawatomie probably never had any experience with the vein which emanates from the editorial rooms of the Emporia Republican.

THE moral sentiment of the country will rejoice in the fact that the Louisiana lottery will, in all probability, have to go. The action of the Louisiana legislature will be the means of stopping a very large hole in the pocketbooks of a great many Kansans.

EUGENE F. WARE has written a letter to the Iowa Register in which he says he doesn't think "Farmer" Funston will be either nominated or elected. There are hundreds of intelligent voters in the Second district whose views coincide exactly with those of Ware.

THE original package house at Abilene has been closed for lack of patronage. The privations a Kansas town will undergo in order to obtain a little cheap notoriety is "one of our things," but the possession of such a phenomenon as J. Ralph Burton should satisfy any town's desire for notoriety.

It is reported, and we hope with some degree of accuracy, that Salina is to have a bath house. Now, if the denizens of that burg can be persuaded to break loose from old established customs long enough to take a bath, the cleaning up inaugurated some time ago by Gov. Eskridge can be said to have been fairly successful.

THE Concordia Daylight says that Webb McCall is no dude, as he generally wears a \$10 suit of clothes, and seems to think that ought to be sufficient grounds for his election. That's nothing. We know men in Chase county who never wear even a \$10 suit of clothes, who are not any better qualified for congressional honors than the editor of the Daylight.

FRANK MACLENNAN, the bright young man of the Topeka Journal, and Miss Anna Goddard, of Emporia, were united in marriage, at the home of the bride's parents, in the latter city, on Friday evening of last week. Now, if Charlie Scott of the Iowa Register, Dell Valentine of the Clay Center Times, Alldorfer of the Scimitar, and Young Billy Morgan can be persuaded to come in out of the "wet," the country will breathe easier.

"FARMER" Smith, of McPherson, would accept the nomination for congress from the Seventh Congressional district. "Farmer" Smith is just emerging from the obscurity into which the nomination of Lyman U. Humphrey, for governor, in 1888, threw him and it is to be regretted that the forward condition of the growing corn permits him to relinquish his hold upon the cultivator handles long enough to again enter the political arena.

THE "kick" which is being raised against some of the questions the census enumerator is required to ask, seems to be well grounded. Whether a man is defective in mind or not, is a question that his neighbors are much more competent to answer than he, while the one that makes him either a pauper or self-supporting could, in many instances, be answered more satisfactorily by his wife. The penitentiary records would seem to be a sufficient guide as to whether a man is an ex-convict, and the ownership of property is often a poser to even the highest courts of law.

MEMORIAL DAY.

As in the thousands of cities, towns and hamlets of the United States, Memorial day was observed with appropriate exercises at Strong City and this place, last Friday, and, as in almost every community throughout our broad land, the people, laying aside the toil and cares of business life, forgetting the petty animosity and strife which mars our political and social relations and remembering only "with malice toward none and charity for all," the era of fratricidal strife, gathered with one accord to pay tribute to the memory of the men who donned the blue or put on the gray in "the times that tried men's souls."

The day was not all that could have been desired, the threatening aspect of the weather keeping many persons at home who would otherwise have attended, while the frequent showers tended to dampen the ardor of those who were exposed to them. Yet the attendance was very large and the exercises were a decided success.

At 9:30 a. m. the procession, headed by the martial band, followed by the members of the S. of V., G. A. R. on foot, and the W. R. C. and citizens in carriages, formed in front of the post room, in Strong City, and marched to the cemetery one mile northwest of town, where, after impressive ceremonies, the graves of the veterans interred there were decorated, after which the procession re-formed and marched back to town, where they were dismissed, to assemble again at G. A. R. hall, in this city, at 1:30 p. m., where the procession was again formed, this time headed by the cornet band of this city, and marched to the court house. After a short but eloquent prayer by Rev. Matthews, and recitations by Misses Anna Williams and Lillie Mann, the orator of the day, Col. C. D. Herod, of Erie, Kansas, was introduced by Captain Morgan. Mr. Herod's address was pronounced by many to have been the best ever heard in this city on any like occasion and he held the immense audience, which filled every corner of the entire court room to overflowing, entranced during its delivery. He appealed only to the better side of human nature while counseling the sons to stand by the principles for which their fathers fought and died, and there was nothing in his masterly effort to fan to life the dying embers of sectional hate and prejudice. At the conclusion of the address the line of march was again taken up to the cemetery west of town, where the graves of the fallen heroes were lavishly decked with floral tributes.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

The probate court was occupied yesterday in the matter of the insanity of Louis Matter, a stonecutter, who, up to within the past three weeks, had been employed at Rettiger's quarry. Matter, who formerly lived here, and who had recently returned after an absence of two or three years, has since separated from his wife, and it is thought by many that domestic difficulties had much to do with his present mental condition. Evidences of insanity were first noticed three or four weeks ago by his employers at the quarry, who were astounded to discover that one of their hitherto competent and trusted employees had spoiled stone to the value of about \$50. He was discharged, but continued to work, apparently "for the fun of the thing." He seemed to covet the personal property of his fellow man to a considerable extent, and succeeded on three different occasions in making off with shoes and other articles from Wierman & Johnston's store. He also attempted to take all the tools out of the quarry blacksmith shop before leaving there. Sunday afternoon he broke open a case of beer on the depot platform at Strong City and abstracted a bottle, but was pounced upon by the infuriated citizens and compelled to disgorge.

Wednesday a court of inquiry was instituted and a jury, composed of the following named gentlemen, viz: A. B. Watson, J. M. Warren, Wm. Spencer, Harmon Doolittle, Dr. C. M. Smith and Robert Cuthbert, impaneled, who after due consideration of the testimony given, found evidence of mental unsoundness and rendered a verdict accordingly.

SCOTT STEWART

Died at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. Stewart, near Elmdale, of consumption, aged 21 years. He had lingered and suffered great pain for several weeks, when death came to his relief, June 1, 1890. Kind friends and relatives surrounded his dying couch and everything that loving hands and hearts could do was tenderly bestowed by his faithful, loving mother, ably assisted by friends.

Gone! How sad the word, yet still we must submit, as 'twere God's will, and now he has said "Good bye." God spared him but a few short years to dwell within this vale of tears. Then called him hence to brighter spheres to dwell with Him on high.

How sad is death! Yet we must part with that that's dearest to our heart. For death will hurl his withering dart At the most shining mark.

How sad is death! Yet we must part with that that's dearest to our heart. For death will hurl his withering dart At the most shining mark.

How sad is death! Yet we must part with that that's dearest to our heart. For death will hurl his withering dart At the most shining mark.

FOREST HILL ITEMS.

FOREST HILL, KAS., June 2, 1890.

A. Veberg has recently erected a windmill on his farm.

George Swainhart now has a neat addition to his house.

The Hillside creamery is flourishing.

A very heavy storm of hail fell in this vicinity last Friday, doing considerable damage to crops. L. F. B.

The little four-year-old son of Mr. Roberts, the blacksmith at Rettiger's quarry, fell on a broken bottle, Tuesday, cutting his face so badly that a surgeon was summoned to sew up the wound. He is getting along nicely.

COMER-HUNT.

The marriage of Mr. J. J. Comer and Miss Alice Hunt, which took place at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, June 4, 1890, was a very quiet affair, only the members of the family and a few intimate friends being present. Rev. Mathews, of the Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee were the attendants. At the conclusion of the ceremony an elegant repast was served, after which the happy pair took the 3:17 train for Partridge, where Mr. Comer, as relief operator of the Santa Fe, is stationed and where they will reside for the present.

Mr. Comer is well known in this city, having had charge of the Santa Fe business here some years ago, and being afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits. His fair bride is a young lady who has grown to womanhood in Cottonwood Falls, and whom to know is to esteem. THE COURANT extends congratulations.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY BODY.

To enable home and land-seekers to visit the farming sections of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, the Great Northern Railway Line will sell excursion tickets, with stopover privileges, good for thirty days, at one fare for the round trip, on April 22, May 20, September 9, September 20 and October 14, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior.

This will enable purchasers to see the famous Park region of Minnesota, the wonderful Red River Valley, Devil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain and the Mouse River regions of North Dakota; the rich valleys of the Big Sioux and the James in South Dakota, and the vast fertile districts watered by the Missouri, Milk, Teton and Marias rivers, in the great reservation of Montana; no land grant restrictions or extra costs in securing home-steads there.

The Great Northern Railway runs three lines through the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle mountains, has three lines in South Dakota, and runs the only through train of Palace Dining and Sleeping cars, Modern Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers to Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Devil's Lake, Minot, Glasgow, Chinook, Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte, Montana. It is the only railway in the West owning and operating its entire superior equipment, and with solid roadway, 75-pound steel track, insures safety, comfort and speed.

Your home agent can sell you excursion tickets to over 500 points on the Great Northern Railway Line. Maps, guide books or information concerning travel or settlement along this line, cheerfully furnished by any agent of the company, or E. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

The twelfth annual session of the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly will be held at Forest park, Ottawa, June 17 to 27, inclusive. The Santa Fe Route makes an open rate from this town on this occasion of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 16 to 27, good to return June 28. Grand Army Day, June 27, is the great day of the assembly. Ex-President Hayes, Gen. Alger, Hon. Wm. Warner, Gov. Humphrey, Hon. Ira F. Collins and Hon. Geo. T. Anthony have promised to deliver addresses. Lectures will be given on other days by Rev. E. W. Gunsulius, D. D., and Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, of Chicago; Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky; Prof. W. D. McClintock and Dr. Price.

Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, for further particulars regarding train service, etc. Yours truly, GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A.

A CITRUS PARADISE.

California has been called the Citrus Paradise, because no other State in the Union produces the orange and lemon in such large quantities and so delicately flavored. It is also the home of the grape, the olive, the fig and the English walnut. All the grains common to the more northern climates are successfully raised. California offers unusual inducements to the small farmer who has some capital to start with, and who is willing to wait for results.

In going to California you should travel via the A. T. & S. F. R. R., the great middle route to the coast. Address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas, for additional information.

Where and What is it?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Ft. Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

For the special accommodation of home- and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for the Pacific coast via Santa Fe Route. Favorite route to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—regular second-class rate. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains, and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kan.

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Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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ALL ORDERS. DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

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All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

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BILL BROWN,

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We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money. We can show proof in every county. We make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only \$50. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

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HANDSOMEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with handsome reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled by the Santa Fe route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.



J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

chase County Land Agency

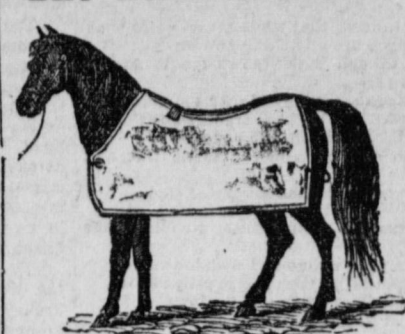
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

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The Famous Horse



CLYDE,

Known as the Taylor Horse.

Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed. TERMS.—To insure mare with foal, \$8.00, payable when mare is known to be with foal. inch—low S. J. EVANS, Groom.

MARTIN HEINTZ,

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Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Ja 28

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50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD. Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing. All sizes and widths. Gates to match. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circular. THE WIRE FENCE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. P. S.—All-steel LATH AND CEMENTERY Fences.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE

FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION.

Our new book, by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in child-birth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and prevent morning sickness and the many other evils attending pregnancy. It is highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out, it will save you great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circular, testimonials and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

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This elegant Parlor Organ, style 92, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of pedals, 10 stops, 2 kneeboards, 800 notes and book free. For only \$45.00. With right and left compass. "Warranted for 6 years." Circular free to all. It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or correspondent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' trial.

I Sell Direct to Families Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA. Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen. 25 Years Mfg. Organ. No comparison with any other home. \$45.00

H. W. ALLEGER,

WASHINGTON, N. J.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

TIME TO BE PRACTICABLE.

Single Tax Will Soon Receive the Attention of Law Makers.

As one of those who have advocated the single tax for years, and whose experience in the work of "spreading the light" has been considerable, I beg the privilege of the columns of The Standard for a few remarks. In the earlier days of the movement, before the establishment of The Standard, matters usually discussed by those to whom the knowledge had come through reading "Social Problems," "Progress and Poverty," etc., that there might come a time when men would as "brothers be," were always looked at in a philosophical way, more as a matter of theory than of practical, every day affairs. In my opinion this phase of the movement has passed away. Such has been the marvelous advance of public opinion that the single tax will in a few years receive attention from law makers. We are no longer classed with cranks or associated in the public mind with "long haired men and short haired women," nor do we wish to be again. What is especially obligatory on single tax men now is the preparation of plans to put our tax idea into practical shape.

A gentleman of high position in our tax department in Baltimore once told me that in his opinion our present system of taxation was an "infernal outrage," but that any attempt to improve it would probably prove more disastrous than the continuance of the present system. Of course this gentleman had not studied the single tax doctrine, or he would not have made the latter statement. He was one of the many who refuse to look into the single tax because of the common impression that to be a single taxer involved necessarily opposition to private possession of land, and some interference with the tenure of land as now constituted. We who have read The Standard and thought over the question carefully know that this is not so. We know also that the power to tax is the greatest agency for the weal or woe of a people possessed by a Government. All other governmental functions sink into utter insignificance alongside the power to tax. It is not too much to say that the phrases, "a just system of taxation" and "a good government," are synonyms. Prof. R. T. Ely, of the Johns Hopkins University, with whose views on many economical questions I, as well as many other single taxers agree, says, in his "Problems of Taxation," published in the Baltimore Sun and in book form: "The more one reflects upon the nature and the consequences of taxation, the more profoundly one is impressed with its far-reaching importance. Taxation may create monopolies or it may prevent them; it may diffuse wealth or it may concentrate it; it may promote liberty and equality of rights or it may tend to the establishment of tyranny and despotism; it may be used to bring about reforms in industrial society or it may be so laid as to aggravate existing grievances and foster dissension and class hate; taxation may be so contrived by the skillful hand as to give free scope to every opportunity for the creation of wealth and the advancement of all true interests of the city or it may be so shaped by ignorance as to place a dead weight on Baltimore in the race for municipal supremacy on the Atlantic coast."

The professor in the same article lays down a rule for taxation as follows: "Never tax anything that would be of value to your State that could and would run away or that could and would come to you." To my mind a single tax on land values alone fulfills the requirements of this rule. Land values, like the poor, we have always with us. Riches of all kinds may "take wings and fly away," but a land value always sticks to the community that has created it. The operation of a tax on buildings, as a rule, appears rather to prevent their erection. Thus the community does not get one of the things which "would come to it." A graduated income tax is a popular "fad" with many people, but Mark Twain long ago gave us a sketch of how an income can be raised or lowered, according to circumstances, which sketch is worth all the arguments in favor of the graduated income tax.

Another "fad" is the collateral inheritance tax, or succession taxes. In Baltimore we have what is known as an orphan's court, which levies a percentage on all estates so unfortunate as to fall into its hands. So high are these charges that many persons dispose of all property before death with no other purpose in view than to avoid the imposition of these taxes. Such a plan of avoiding a succession tax would no doubt become more popular if the taxes laid were heavier. I do not see, how any law could be made that would "head off" this method of evasion of an inheritance tax.

In conclusion, I desire to state that these remarks are not purposeless, but have in view the object of drawing out friends on practical questions of taxation, and, furthermore, I would like to commend to our friends the idea advanced by my friend Mr. Ogden. I have given careful consideration to it, and the more I have thought about it, the more important it appears that we single taxers should have a clear "line of demarcation" between the functions of government and the domain of private enterprise. As far as I am able to judge, the strict idea of government gives us this "line of demarcation." The edge of the public highway is the limit of constant governmental services. There are two ideas that have a strong hold on the English speaking races. They are exposed in the phrases, the "King's highway" and "every Englishman's house is his castle." The "King" of the United States is in theory the people. Let us restore the highways to the people in their entirety and at the same time let us show that the single tax will give additional security to every man in the possession of his dwelling and even to his tenure of the land.—W. N. Hill, M. D., in N. Y. Standard.

The little home (of the minor) is forced to pay a heavy tax, while the rich coal lands escape taxation altogether, or pay a nominal sum.—T. V. Powderly, in N. Y. World.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH TAXES.

Corporations to Pay for Franchises and Privileges Granted Them.

The Real Estate Record and Guide declares that there should be and there would be no taxes if the city were in receipt of payments from corporations commensurate with the great value of franchises and privileges granted them. It says if such payments were made there would be no necessity for maintaining a bureau for the collection of taxes on real and personal estate. In proof of its assertion, the Record and Guide says that at the end of last year the total mileage of gas pipes laid in the streets of this city was over 1,388. Of these, 112 miles were laid by the Equitable Gaslight Company and the remaining 1,116 miles by six other companies. The Equitable began laying its mains in 1883 and is required by the terms of its franchise to pay into the city treasury twenty cents for each lineal foot of mains laid. This payment now amounts to \$118,940. The other companies do not pay a penny to the city for the valuable privilege that they enjoy. Despite the wise provision made in the case of the Equitable, the Standard Gas Company was permitted to begin laying mains in 1886, and now has over 110 miles of pipes, paying the city nothing whatever for the privilege. The Record and Guide insists that if the gas, heating, electric light and other companies were made to pay into the city treasury proper taxes the revenue derived would be sufficient to meet municipal expenses and do away with the collection of all other taxes.

The Standard can not attempt to say how far the Record and Guide is right. We hope that our contemporary will take the trouble to go carefully into the figures. The principle of the single tax demands that all individuals who enjoy a privilege granted to them through the use of public powers, and all enjoying a right to the use of property belonging to the whole people, shall pay into the public treasury annually an amount equivalent to the value of the privilege that such individuals or corporations enjoy. We claim that the privilege of the monopoly of land by an individual should thus be taxed, but we shall rejoice if the Record and Guide can bring the people who do not yet understand the land question into an assertion of the rights of the community to be compensated for the use of the public streets for personal profit.

We presume that the Record and Guide does not agree with the Standard's principles concerning a tax on land values. We hope, however, it will seriously consider these questions: If its own plan could be made practical, and all taxes on real estate be abolished, who would get the benefit of the exemption? Would it be the mass of the people in New York, or the owners of the land in the city limits? Would the exemption of the land owners from taxation tend to bring land now held vacant into use? Would it lower rents?

A MODEL ASSESSOR.

He Puts in Practice the Land Tax Idea in New York State.

I am a believer in taxing land values, instead of the improvements that each individual has made for his own comfort. For five elections in this (Cold Springs) township I have stood as a candidate for assessor, declaring my platform to be as stated above. Now, while I have had, since my first term, all the wild land and pine land speculators against me, the producing farmers have stuck by me, because they have benefited by my methods. In the last four years I have made a change in this township and county in which this township is situated, that has shifted thousands of dollars of State, county and township taxes from the settlers. I was told by one of my neighbors the other day that one farmer in this township said "I believe that if all the taxes necessary to run this government were raised by a direct tax, the working farmers in the United States would save one-half of the tax that they now pay."

There has been an organization started in our district school-house, and I expect to tell the farmers in this county some thing about the land tax. I am not much of a talker, but I can get some of the farmers to talking and thinking, and I can show every farmer in this county how his taxes has been reduced by taxing wild land and pine land for what it was worth, or somewhere near its true cash value.—L. W. Mead, Leesville.

ENTERPRISE BLOCKED.

A Greedy Land-Owner Hinders the Prosperity of the Whole Community.

The president of the Grant Locomotive Works recently told a reporter of the Chicago Tribune that his company intended to build works somewhere in the West, and it hoped to build in Chicago. "If we do not go to Chicago," he continued, "it will be because of the cupidity of a woman who does nothing for this city except pay as little tax as possible." Now, Mrs. Hettie Green, the woman referred to, is doing precisely what all the owners of vacant lots are doing; she is holding land for a rise, and she intends to squeeze out of the Grant Locomotive Works every dollar she can get in payment for granting to them the privilege of carrying on business in the city of Chicago. If the system is right, why blame Mrs. Green? However, such outbreaks of feeling as that indicated by Mr. Grant's remarks show the gradual rise of wholesome prejudice against the existing system of private ownership in land.

Until the Landlord Shall Go.

As long as any man or set of men is permitted to stand between the producer and the consumer and say to the one how much he shall receive and to the other how much he shall give for food, clothing, fire, shelter—any essential of life, in fact—just so long there will remain among us, as best or worst they can, persons with "no right anywhere on earth."

MCKINLEY'S PLATFORM.

The Bill Passed the Other Day Condemned by Western Republicans.

The McKinley bill to reduce the revenue by increasing taxation is drawn to relieve the discontent of the capitalists, but the inevitable result is to broaden, deepen and embitter the discontent of the people.

This discontent finds only an occasional expression in the House of Representatives. The Democrats have for all practical purposes been excluded from debate. No adequate discussion of the monstrous measure of taxation has been possible in the face of the ruling and McKinley's demands. Now and then some Republican "free his mind," as Butterworth did, as McKenna did and as Henderson did, but these outbreaks, instead of warning McKinley of danger ahead, determine him to go on regardless of the hereafter.

But the debate of the bill continues in the public press, and before the people. The working-men and the farmers are manifesting a new interest in the subject, and they will make themselves heard in the next House.

The Chicago Tribune is the leading Republican newspaper of the Northwest. During the campaign of 1888 it declared that the Republican platform meant a revision and a reduction of the tariff. It insisted that the words used by McKinley in the platform were to be taken only in a Pickwickian sense, and that the interests of the producing classes would be entirely safe in the hands of the Republican party.

"Things have changed" since 1888. Mr. McKinley, who wrote the platform, has interpreted it by his tariff bill. It is useless for the Tribune to squirm; the bill means exactly what the platform meant, except that it does not abolish the whiskey and tobacco taxes. Otherwise McKinley's bill consists beautifully, line by line, with McKinley's platform; it is as "big as life and twice as natural." In every line there is a robbery, and the two combined, the platform and the bill, are an open defiance of public opinion and a denial of the ordinary rights of property.

Our Chicago contemporary is alarmed at the results of its own work. It brought Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin to the support of the McKinley platform, but it denounces in the most bitter terms the McKinley bill. The Tribune declares that the new tariff schedule will advance ten per cent. the price of such necessities of life as clothing, leather, tinware, carpets, cutlery, hardware and tools. This advance in price results in taxing the consumer \$237,250,000, as against a reduction in sugar of \$70,000,000. The Tribune should see that from this sugar reduction we must deduct a bounty of \$7,500,000, to be paid to the sugar planter, and \$12,500,000 bonus paid to the sugar refiner, or \$20,000,000 in all. We have, therefore, these figures:

Higher prices.....\$237,250,000
Sugar duties.....50,000,000
Total.....\$287,250,000

This is the actual amount of increased taxation imposed by the bill. Contemplating these figures the Tribune exclaims indignantly:

"And there are Republican Western members, overawed and terrorized by a violent, greedy, rapacious minority, who are thinking of voting for this bill, under the caucus lash, which will transfer tens of millions from the pockets of their constituents to those of Eastern manufacturers who already have all the 'protection' they need or more. How will these Western members justify their betrayal of Western interests when they get home among constituents whom they have helped to rob? They would do wisely to think of that before they vote."

"If they have lost all sense of right and wrong have they also lost all political sense? Can not they see that by passing this bill they are playing directly into the hands of the Democrats? That the opposition of the latter to the almost unpalatable bill is formal and that they long to have it pass in order that this fall they may go before the consumers and exultantly explain to them the tariff revision and reduction of their political opponents? These Western Republicans elected as protectionists should hesitate long before they abandon their party creed and become tariff prohibitionists."

Had the Tribune been as fair and frank in 1888, when discussing the McKinley platform as it is now in discussing the McKinley bill, the betrayal of Western interests would not have been possible. The bill simply fulfills the promise of the platform. One was a dream; the other is an actual condition; together they are "the riot of the tipsy bacchanals."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Man Fits the Place.

The suggestion that Senator Quay may be asked to resign from the Republican National Committee indicates a gross misconception of the views and purposes which actuate the managers of the party machine. The charges which have been made against Senator Quay, and which by his silence he admits, do not disqualify him for serving the machine. On the contrary, they commend him to the managers as eminently the kind of man they want. They indicate his possession of just the kind of talent the machine needs. If Mr. Quay were accused of having conducted a public office with scrupulous regard for the public interest, of accounting scrupulously for every dollar of the money committed to his charge, in a word, of honesty and fidelity, the managers of the machine might well distrust him. But to distrust him because he is only charged with embezzlement would be to fly in the face of all party precedents and to establish an entirely new qualification for high place in the party councils. It would be like Fagin refusing to take the Artful Dodger as a pupil in his thieves' academy because he was accused of stealing.—Detroit Free Press

Cowed by the Party Bosses.

The Republican Congressman is a docile and long-suffering animal, and the amount of whipping-in he will stand is truly wonderful. He bellowed and was surly at having the McKinley bill piled upon the load he had to carry, and was unacquainted with him would have thought rebellion imminent. But no, the masters get up when all is ready and the whipping-in process begins. The cowed Congressman, erstwhile an armed conspirator ready to thrust his knife in the party's vitals, smiles meekly, bows his head, and docile and fawning bows about his task as if he liked it and had said so all the time.—Chicago Mail.

KING CAUCUS TRIUMPHS.

Republican Tariff-Reformers Afraid to Vote Their Honest Sentiments.

During the debate on the McKinley bill Mr. Benjamin Butterworth (Rep.) of Cincinnati said:

I regret that the members of the ways and means committee have taken up all the limited time of the House with amendments to the exclusion of that free conference which was necessary. We have not had time to secure a consensus of opinion even on this side of the House to enable us to legislate intelligently for the good of the country. I regret that so important a measure should be seemingly in the control of a minority of a majority, for I do not believe that the ark of the Republican covenant was by any high demand of the Republican party placed in the keeping of a few.

This is true. It is a case where a minority, active, energetic and unscrupulous, under the control of the Eastern manufacturers, has coerced and dragged a disunited, inert majority, each of whose members wanted the bill to fail and each of whom was afraid to vote against it. A disciplined minority, claiming to be the sole authorized exponent of the party creed on the tariff question, a minority which has behind it, pushing it on and keeping it up to its work, the sharkish plutocrats of the East, who are greedy for larger profits, and who do not care what becomes of the consumer or the Republican party so that they get the plunder—such a minority, so inspired by the free use of the words "treason" and "traitors," by the vague terrors of the caucus and the lash of the party whip, has forced a faint-hearted majority, which had not the courage of its convictions, to betray the interests of its own constituents and do the will of the bull-dozers.

A majority of the Republican members of the House know that the McKinley bill is wrong as a whole and in most of its parts. They know that its passage will be unwelcome to their constituents and will work them grievous harm, and yet they voted for it. They did so in the hope that the Senate will either shelve it or so amend it as to take the wickedness out of it. They hoped further that if those tactics which succeeded in the House succeeded in the Senate and the bill passes there the President will brain the abortion with his veto.

How much better it would be for the country and for themselves if these Western members had less hope and more courage. Had they the manhood to vote what they believed the Nation would have seen for the first time in its history the spectacle of a time of profound peace, with no impending hostilities, with no heavy war debt pressing down on the revenues, with a great surplus in the treasury, with an overflowing revenue and no need for additional money, of Congress passing a bill so increasing the tariff duties as to make them almost prohibitory and to add hundreds of millions a year to the burdens of American consumers when they had for years been clamoring for relief and declaring that the duties already imposed on them were too grievous to be borne.

This is what comes of a protection majority allowing itself to be bulldozed and overawed by a tariff prohibition minority which is seeking to impose on the party a creed which it has never adopted.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

DRIFT OF OPINION.

—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) continues to speak of the "mistakes" in the McKinley tariff bill which "will have to be corrected."

—Chairman Quay's committee meeting has been postponed again. It looks a little as if he didn't care to face the music.—New Haven Register.

—If the sugar trust does not make Mr. McKinley a handsome present it will show itself to be a most ungrateful combination.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Speaker Reed is openly pulling for the Presidency. If Speaker Reed presides over the National Republican convention he will nominate himself.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

—General James A. Hall, a well-known campaigner of Maine, says of Butterworth's speech: "I am half inclined to the opinion that Ben was about right. I fear we are as a party carrying this tariff matter too far."

—When Professional Politician Clarkson says that "government is a political, not a business, machine," he means that he has done his best to make it a partisan machine modeled on the blocks-of-five plan. He has succeeded pretty well so far.—St. Louis Republic.

—A Kansas farmer sold a large meteor which fell in his pasture for \$1,000 and with the money raised the mortgage on his farm. Still the Kansas farmer as a rule is more likely to raise his mortgage by voting off his taxes than by waiting for \$1,000 meteors.—Chicago Herald.

—As to President Harrison, we have it on the authority of Wharton Barker and Henry C. Lea that he was fully informed of Quay's tainted record before he handed over the naming of a Cabinet officer (Wanamaker) and the control of Pennsylvania patronage to the corrupt and dishonest boss. The President sinned against knowledge, and this fact, so well attested, probably accounts for his desire to recover lost ground by unloading Quay.—Pittsburgh Post.

—Successful attacks from Republicans in the House do not prevent the passage there of the McKinley bill, but they are significant of the fate in store for Republican McKinleyism in the Congressional campaign. The tariff question has never been in the history of the country. An intelligent understanding of the whole subject-matter means repudiation of the sophisms of the protective tariff.—Chicago Times.

—It is a beautiful spectacle that is presented by the party in power just now. Tariff legislation is dictated by its "beneficiaries," as Mr. Butterworth pointed out; silver legislation is, so far as the matter has gone, in the hands of the mine owners, and pension legislation apparently depends, not on the rights of the people or even the demands of the veterans, but on manipulation by the pension claim agents, of whom Dudley and Tanner are the most conspicuous leaders at the present moment.—N. Y. Times

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE EARLY LAMBS.

Best Methods of Rearing and Marketing Them.

The ewes of course have to be served in warm weather, out of the usual season for such service. To accomplish it, they are turned into a shady, well-watered pasture, and fed a light grain ration daily for two weeks before placing the ram with them. They are then kept at good pasture until the approach of cold weather, when they are placed in winter quarters and are shorn immediately. A well-lighted barn basement will answer for quarters. This should be battened or double-boarded on the outside, and lined with sheathing paper inside. The windows are made to slide. There is an opening in the floor above to throw down fodder, and it also answers as an escape for foul air. By means of the windows and this opening, the temperature of the fold can be kept at the required fifty degree.

The fold is divided into pens 16 feet square, and these accommodate 16 ewes each, or 16 square feet to a ewe. An alley 4 feet wide extends through the center of the fold. Movable feeding racks are the division fences between the pens. These racks open into the alley for convenience of filling. The alley fences are made of boards and are wired loosely to posts driven in the ground. Apertures for the egress and ingress of lambs, but excluding the ewes, are left between the fences, and racks and loose troughs are placed in the alley for the lambs. The pens are kept well bedded, and as they fill up the racks and fences are raised and held up by pushing straw under them. If the surface of the bedding can be kept dry the manure is not removed while the sheep remain. When they are gone the racks and fences can be moved and a vehicle run in to haul out the manure.

When placed in their quarters, the ewes should be fed clover hay and corn fodder in alternation, together with all the roots they will eat. Their grain ration now may be barley or oats, but not corn. After the lambs are dropped, sweetensilage may take the place of roots, and their grain ration from this time on is whole corn, wheat bran and oil meal, mixed in equal proportions by weight, given twice a day, all they will eat. Salt is kept by them, and water in pails. The lamb troughs are kept supplied continually with the same grain rations. Between four and eight weeks the lambs should be fat, and weigh thirty-five to forty pounds live weight, and are fit for market. Poor stock is not wanted at any price.

Lambs are slaughtered by hanging them up by the heels and running a knife through the throat crosswise, but not cutting the gash clear out. The entrails only are removed, the flanks drawn back and fastened with a short skewer, extending across the back, and the caul or omentum spread entirely over the abdominal cavity and all the raw, exposed surface, and fastened there with short wooden pins. After cooling they are wrapped in white muslin from the forward legs to the gambrel joints, and this is sewed fast with long stitches; a similar covering of burlaps is placed over the muslin, and they are then ready for shipment by express. Most produce commission houses in large cities handle these lambs.—Galen Wilson, in Country Gentleman.

POULTRY HINT.

How to Build a Nest To Prevent Hens from Eating Their Eggs.

Take a barrel or keg. Leave the top on, and cut an entrance, 10x12 inches, about one half or two-thirds from the bottom. In front is a board upon which the hen jumps before entering the nest. The alighting board should be very narrow—not over two inches wide. Fill the barrel partly with earth and



NEST TO PREVENT EGG-EATING.

does make the nest on the earth. As a hen usually stands on the ground to eat eggs, she will be unable to do so in this nest, especially if a board is nailed across the barrel, inside, on a line with the top of the entrance, to prevent the hen from standing up in the nest. The top of the barrel or keg should be movable to facilitate cleaning the nest. The barrel should be in a secluded place, with the entrance turned away from the light.—Farm and Home.

Fruit Growing.

The United States Department of Agriculture is preparing, under the supervision of the chief of the pomological division, to issue a very full report on the many varieties of fruits grown in this country. This report will consist largely of the actual experience of practical fruit growers in all sections of the country, and in order that it may be as comprehensive as possible, the pomologist, Mr. Van Deman, will be obliged to all practical fruit growers willing to contribute their experience and reply to the circular of interrogatories, which he has prepared for the purpose, who will send him their name and post-office on a postal card—address H. E. Van Deman, pomologist United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All those who assist in the work of this report in the manner indicated, will receive a copy when published.

Use a little mutton tallow or vaseline when there are signs of the cow's teats cracking.

A BAD PRACTICE.

Many Farmers Who Sell Their Crops in the Raw State.

It is the custom with most farmers to run their farms to their fullest capacity and sell the crops in the raw state, thus reducing the soil from whence all this material comes. If the farmer could realize that he is a manufacturer and the farm his factory, and to sell the crops of the farm is selling the raw material which always brings the lowest price, that he is thus losing more than half the profit he should obtain from the farm, there would be less poor run-down farms; less run-out fields; less hard of hard times; less poor bankrupt farmers; and that farming is after all, a vain delusion and does not pay.

The farmer should consider that the farm is not only a factory, but it also produces its own raw material from which to manufacture articles of sale. Thus he has the advantage of most every other manufacturer. The soil and air are the sources from which the farmer draws his supplies of raw material, and the plant and animal life are the machines by which he works up this raw material into useful manufactured articles, such as milk, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, wool and cotton. Instead of the farm being adapted to a single crop or a single occupation, it is really a combination of a great many pursuits. The implements and machinery are varied, and the products are not limited to any particular article.

Let us look at some of the farmers' machines and see what advantages he has over other manufacturers. The cow, which is the machine for converting the farm crops into milk, butter or cheese, is unlike other machines; it is self-sustaining and self-repairing. Now the farmer finds a great deal of matter produced on the farm which has cost him something to make, that there is no sale for and would be lost, but by the assistance of the cow he is enabled to manufacture it into a form for which he can find ready sale; while at the same time she returns a portion of the original cost in the shape of manure for the purpose of assisting to further increase the amount of raw material.

The ewe, another farm machine, comes to help the farmer dispose of his crops at a good profit by manufacturing them into a greater variety of salable products in the shape of wool, mutton, lambs and manure, besides keeping down briars and other pests of the farm. Notwithstanding the great advantage this valuable machinery is to the farmer, there are many farms now without a head of sheep upon them, who buy their family supplies of wool and mutton, and dig up the briars and sassafras bushes with elbow grease, while much of the production of the farm that is not salable in its present form could be eaten by the sheep.

The sow, another valuable machine, enables the farmer to cultivate crops that are rarely salable except at low prices, and manufacture them into pork and valuable progeny that mature quickly and reach a market in a short time, and thus makes the farmer more independent and farming more profitable.

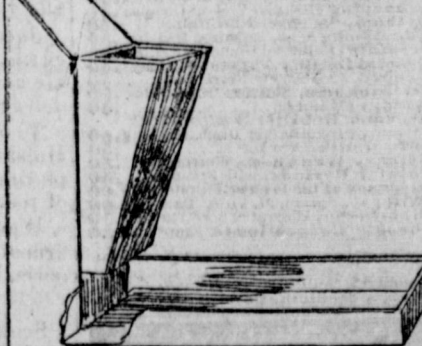
Then comes the mare, that gives us the power with which to perform the work required, and adds her offspring to the revenue. There are but few farmers, if any, who do not keep horses to work their farms, but how many avail themselves of this advantage of keeping a mare as a machine and working her to her fullest capacity? If the farmer will give the mare a chance she will take much of the farm crops that do not sell at prices much above cost of production, and manufacture it into the shape of colts that will make him independent of the market and fill his pockets with money.

Then comes the hen; though but a small part of the whole, she is an effective and capable machine to pick up all the wasted seeds of every crop and manufacture them into ready-selling carcasses and eggs.

Thus we see the farmer ought not to sell his crops in their crude or raw state, but feed them to the various farm animals and birds which act as so many machines, performing their work by different methods, manufacturing the crops of the farms into a variety of manufactured products which are salable at all times and seasons of the year. Farmers, consider yourselves manufacturers, your farms your factories, and work them to their fullest capacity. Sell nothing off of the farm until it has been utilized by the farm machines, unless wisdom points out that the most profit would be in selling the raw material.—Thomas B. Baird, in Ohio Farmer.

Feed-Box for Pigeons.

The feed-box depicted herewith was designed by Harry M. Dore, of California, who writes to the American Agriculturist that he finds it very convenient and economical. It consists of a shallow trough, twelve inches long, six wide and four deep, to one end of which is attached a chute eight inches high and four inches wide with an opening square at the top and tapering to a narrow outlet at the bottom. A lid is attached to the top by hinges or loops



PIGEON FEED-TRough.

of wire or string. This chute is filled with grain or other food, which escapes slowly at the bottom into the feed-trough, where it is accessible to the birds. In the engraving the lower left-hand corner is broken away, to show the whole inside of the trough. The lid is also represented as open, to display the inside of the chute. The structure is made of half-inch pine or other soft wood, and can easily be made by any one who can handle a saw, plane and hammer.

SCENES.

I come with footsteps light as shadows fall,
And with soft fingers, tenderer than tears,
I gently drop the curtains, when I bring
And veil with velvet muffs the wakened sun.
I'm no one's foe, but rather, friend to all;
Impersonal my vigils and my care;
The wild beast, well subdued, the timid bird,
Alike my boundless supervision share.
I close the petals of the flowers, while night,
My oft companion—woe are sister twins—
With fingers deft and dainty as my own,
Seals fast their satin lids with diamond pins.
I make the aged forget their feebleness,
Their whitened locks, their three-score years
and ten,
And over flower-sprinkled hills of youth,
With footsteps young and lithe, they roam
again.
I wipe out years of parting, and although
Vast oceans roll between, I blot out space;
Within my happy portals once again
The well beloved with tender clasp embrace.
I give the mother back her long lost child,
Even though death's valley it has crossed;
And cradle the infant; hush its moaning wail,
And, for the mother, kiss away its sigh.
I make the poor to sit at sumptuous feasts;
To drink the wine of life, in purple clad;
Great clusters of hope's roses strewn beneath
Their joyous feet, to make them still more
glad.
Behind my doors the false again are true;
Old friends no longer meet as bitter foes;
And o'er the wayward one, with loving hand,
Sweet Charity her snow-white mantle throws.
What potency like mine, pain to erase?
I paint new scenes and fancies o'er the spot
Where fever burned; where sorrow wept; and
lo!
The nameless grief and pain are quite forgot.
Kings how to me, if I but touch their heads,
The crown of jewels, set in bands of care,
Drops off—a crown of peace lies there, bested
With gems whose blisful radiance pass com-
pare.
I calm the restless thoughts and with my
breath
I hold the frenzied one serene and still;
I wonder is there monarch in the world
Whose scepter rules more mightily at will?
O weary world, thy guardian angel I
I hear thy call and hold thee to my breast;
Unfolding, changes, long as time endures
I'll shelter thee beneath my wings of rest.
—Hannah M. Kohaus, in Inter Ocean.

THE OLD ORCHARD.

Grandfather's Story of the Worth- less Fruit Trees.

Never shall I forget how Grandfather Carver looked the afternoon I went to obtain his permission to cut down the old orchard on the hillside. The trees were, perhaps, half a century old, utterly worthless, and James and I were tired of caring for them; but we could never muster courage necessary to plead their downfall with grandfather, who was so particular about having them well looked after.

We often wondered at his strange solicitude for their worthless fruit, and when he insisted upon eating it himself, he became a childish object of our pity.

That day we were discussing their worthlessness, and I expressed a determination to chop the last tree of them down, whether grandfather was willing or not. James protested and argued that perhaps some family secret might be connected with them, and that we had better obtain his permission.

"Well, we can ask him, but I am sure of a refusal," I answered, and started for his seat under the maples, where he was accustomed to spend his afternoons. My heart almost failed me, but I was in an ill mood, and did not give myself time to falter, but stated my errand with as little ceremony as possible.

"William," said he, gravely, laying aside his newspaper and lifting his spectacles to his forehead, "those trees have a history, and must stand till I am laid in my grave. They are of my own grafting and must die with me." As he spoke I looked at the white head and bent form, and thought I heard in his deep, measured tones the prophecy of death. Slowly, however, he continued:

"You have not many more years to wait till you have my permission to lay them low. The blight is withering the useless branches even as death creeps over my tottering frame. My boys, you are the last of my race. Your parents are sleeping in yonder churchyard, and to you I must tell the story of my apple trees."

James and I forgot our desire to destroy the orchard, and seated ourselves to hear from grandfather's own lips the secret which we had long suspected was locked up in the aged trunk. He hesitated a moment, as if to call in the aid of departed spirits, then slowly proceeded.

"My father came here with a company of immigrants from New England, when the Muskingum Valley was quite a wilderness, and settled in yonder cove. Another of the company, Stewart Anderson by name, entered this tract of land and built his cabin a few rods from where we are now sitting. That rank grass near the fence marks the exact spot where it stood.

"Neighbor Anderson was a kind old man, greatly beloved by all who knew him, and a particular friend of my father's. He often crossed over to spend a few hours in conversation with him. It was upon this feeble old man that your grandfather and his brother Jacob attempted to play a mean trick.

"My father was one of the first of the company to plant an orchard, and in it grew many grades and kinds of fruit. Some of it was early, some late, some mellow and sweet, and some sour and worthless. The early settlers used to come to him for grafts when they were planting trees.

"One frosty morning in March, old neighbor Anderson came over to get grafts for his trees, and while he warmed at the fire, father sent Jacob and I to get grafting sprouts from the best trees in our orchard. As we went, I proposed to fool the old man by giving him some bastard sprouts from a worthless tree that grew over in the pasture.

"The old man will think his trees have been bewitched when he comes to gather his apples," added Jacob, pleased with the idea. "We'll put an evil spirit in every sprout."

"It was easier done than either of us imagined. We put the ghost of Falsehood in every graft, and all my life has

it haunted me. We tied them in bundles, and labeled them with the names of good fruit, that we might better conceal the demon within them. We carried them to the house, where father and neighbor Anderson still sat, enjoying the cheerful fire that burned brightly upon the hearth.

"When we delivered our grafts, the face of the old man lighted up with hope. He saw not the curse put upon them, but fancied that, through the years, he saw rosy-cheeked apples waiting for the gatherer's basket. He lifted his eyes in thanks, as he uttered his 'God bless you, boys, you shall share with me the fruit of my trees.'

"We did not tarry long, but stole outside and laughed heartily at the old man's promise to share the apples with us. 'We'll be much obliged to him,' said Jacob, 'but I'm afraid they'll be too tough for me.'

"But I soon felt repentant, and as he went trudging home, carefully carrying his worthless grafts, I could not help pitying him. It seemed too late, however, to undo our thoughtless deed, and I tried to quiet my troubled conscience. I looked at his tottering form, and said to myself: 'It makes no difference what we gave him, he will not live to eat fruit from his trees.' Do you believe it, boys, even as I stood ashamed of my own act, those ungrafted sprouts bore fruit, and it tasted of the demon embarked in them.

"For two years neighbor Anderson cared for his orchard, and seemed to take much pleasure in seeing his trees grow firm and strong. When he died, both Jacob and I followed his funeral train, and as we took our last look at the corpse, we fancied we saw on his cold lips the same hopeful smile they wore when he promised us fruit from his apple trees. The hopeful dream of the future that had filled his breast during life seemed not to have departed, but molded itself into an image in the form of lifeless clay.

"When they came to settle up his estate they found a heavy mortgage upon the farm, and when the place was sold my father purchased it, and in his will left it to me. Thus I lived to own the orchard, and eat fruit from the grafts I had imposed upon a harmless old man.

"Now, my boys, I have told you the story of my apple trees, and when I am laid in the grave I wish you to destroy them all, and plant in their stead the best trees that money can buy. You must be patient with them a few years longer, for I have used for them while I live. From selfishness or malice tempts me to wrong another, the ghosts hidden in the trees rustle about among the leaves, and warn me to think anew.

"When I seek to avoid doing neighborly deeds a voice from the orchard on the hillside breathes into my ear the certainty of my eating the fruits of my own charity. No, boys, I can not let you cut down one tree."

When grandfather had finished his story James and I stole away to our work, leaving him to rest his silver gray head upon his cane, and muse uninterrupted over those early memories that lend the sad days of age the gay colors of youth.

Grandfather Carver has long since gone home to meet "neighbor" Anderson, and share with him such fruits as never grew on earthly trees. The axe has laid low the old orchard, and in its stead are planted trees that bear such apples as fancy pictured to neighbor Anderson long years ago.

His dream has become a reality—has materialized into living trees with root and branch and fruit waiting the gatherer's basket; but after all, they do not satisfy; there is something about them that is wanting. In bearing their loads of fruit they seem to dwarf themselves, and become commonplace.

It may be an idle whim, but memory will have none of them. She still pictures a frail old man going about among the great trunks of aged trees, moralizing over the graver problems of human life, and gathering fruit far more sweet than that now ripening in the sunshine. Men may sorrow over what seem to be the errors of the past, but God lets nothing grow in vain. What we scoff at and call useless, and clear away, makes us better, and he sees in all some purpose, and molds out of it truths that can never pass away.—Milan Still, in Yankee Blade.

AN INGENIOUS TRICK.

How a Tramp Arounded the Sympathy of Two Kind-Hearted Ladies.

He was undoubtedly a pretty seedy-looking specimen of humanity. His dress was ragged—even picturesque. It was made up of samples of morning and evening attire and cast-off portions of the airy costumes assumed by players of tennis and other genteel sports of summer. His whiskers were long, so was his hair; both free and unconfined and exposed to the southing winds. Sorrow and disappointment had marked him for their own.

He stood on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street, and drew from his pocket a bit of sea biscuit, flat and stale, but not unprofitable, as events proved, and placed it in the middle of the sidewalk in plain view of passers-by. Then he drew back and awaited developments.

A number of people—men, women and young girls—passed by, but there was no movement on the part of the seedy one. The time was not ripe. Then two benevolent-looking elderly ladies walked down the avenue arm-in-arm.

They were almost stepping on the bread, when the man sprang forward and recovered it almost from beneath their feet. Now, there is nothing that moves a kind-hearted lady so quickly as to see a human being compelled to eat food that to her would be nauseating. One of the ladies took the bread from his hand, but the knowing one pleaded for its return almost with tears in his eyes. The old ladies declined to return the biscuit and threw it away, but they gave its quasi owner some small change, which he received with profuse thanks.

When the old ladies had passed on, the seedy individual again picked up the biscuit and replaced it in almost the same spot. He had worked his little game successfully three or four times, when a policeman brought it to a sudden close.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The revision of Luther's translation of the Bible, which for twenty-five years has occupied the time of eminent German scholars, is about completed. The first official edition will be printed in Halle.

Two thousand five hundred native Christians of Canton have addressed an open letter to the Christian churches of England, imploring them to be active in securing the overthrow of the opium traffic.—Union Signal.

As the result of a recent revival in Turkey more than eight hundred converts are reported. The gains in that part of the mission field this year promise to outnumber those of last year by thirty or forty per cent.

One of the most striking Christian enterprises in Japan is an orphan asylum started two years ago at Okayama by a medical man and his wife, in imitation of George Muller. Its home is in a Buddhist temple and it has now fifty-five orphans.

Character-making is that to which we are all devoted, or ought to be, and it is the very noblest devotion that can possess us. No man can do for himself a work having in it so much of the heavenly as that which brings him into the likeness of his Saviour.—United Presbyterian.

It is stated that the Indians of the Tongue River Agency think that a Saviour is shortly to appear among them. They think he is white and that he is somewhere in the mountains. They believe that when he comes he will destroy the whites and ask all the Indians to give up firearms and use only bows and spears.

Portions of the Bible are to-day translated into twenty-five times as many tongues as were heard on the day of Pentecost. During the present century alone it has been put into 250 languages—five times as many as during the preceding eighteen. More copies were sent into circulation last year than existed in the whole world at the beginning of the century.

At a recent meeting of Congregational ministers in Chicago, it was unanimously voted that Drs. Williams and Noble should prepare an appeal to American churches for an annual subscription of \$10,000 for aggressive work in France. This work is to be done under the control of the French Evangelical Societies, of which Prof. L. J. Bertrand is now the representative in this country.

Less than one hundred years ago was organized the first Protestant Foreign Missionary Society. Now there are more than 200 such societies. These have a force of more than 7,000 missionaries and assistant missionaries, and more than 35,000 native helpers, of whom 3,000 are ordained. Thirty years ago there was not a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in America. Now there are thirty-nine, with 25,000 auxiliaries, more than 8,000 children's bands, and an aggregate income of more than \$1,750,000.—Advance.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"To know how to be silent is more difficult and more profitable than to know how to speak."

"The trouble with cheerful people is that their cheerfulness is so hard to snub.—Acheson Globe.

"There was never a crank born that a shrewd worker didn't turn 'it' to his own uses.—Ashland Press.

"Suspicious people torture themselves while those they are afraid of are calmly sleeping.—Milwaukee Journal.

"A man is known by the company he does not keep, in a measure, as well as by the company he does keep.—N. O. Picayune.

"The human heart is like a feather-bed. It must be roughly handled, well-shaken and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent it becoming hard."

"Timidity creates cowards and never wins success. It is a strong and abiding faith in one's own ability to perform which overcomes difficulties that others think can not be surmounted."

"The truest success in life are not those into which people fall by accident, or those which they win by a single bold stroke, but those into which they grow by a slow and sure unfolding of capacity and power."

"In all our active service we do best when working in company with our friends. Retirement is necessary, but coming out from it to be 'workers together,' is the rule of our efficiency.—United Presbyterian.

"The hours we pass with happy prospects in view, are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. In the first case, we cook the dish to our own appetite; in the latter, nature cooks it for us.—The Household.

"It is the perversity of human nature that makes the things of mortality dearer to us in proportion as they fade from our hopes, like birds, whose hues are only unfolded when they take wing and vanish amid the skies.—Owen Meredith.

"The stranger who insists on giving you his confidence, either takes you for a fool and is trying to play on your credulity, or else he wants to warm himself at a fire kindled by his own vanity, and for which you furnish the fuel.—Opie P. Reid.

"A rich man is he who lives upon what he has, owns nothing and is contented, for there is no determinate sum of money, no quantity of estate that can make a man rich, since no man is truly rich that has not so much as perfectly satisfies his desire of having more; for the desire of more is want, and want is poverty."

A Curiosity.

Polite clerk (showing goods)—Here is something I would like to call your attention to, lady. It's the very latest thing out.

Mrs. Rounder (absently)—If there's any thing out later than my husband I'll take it, if only for a curiosity.—Life.

Had Learned the Motto.

Teacher (in spelling-class).—Johnny, spell fail.

Johnny.—I can't.

Teacher.—You can't spell that simple word? Why not?

Johnny.—Cause there's no such word as fail.—Lippincott's.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

Why They Prefer the English Language to Their Native Tongue.

There are, in round numbers, nearly 15,000,000 Germans and their descendants in the United States. Competent statisticians declare that half of them speak their mother language, that only a fourth can speak it passably well, and that scarcely a tenth of the number ever give the home literature of Germany any attention. The first generation speaks and understands German, the second understands the language, the third is no longer able either to speak, to read or to write it. Describing the causes which led Germans to neglect their native speech, one writer says:

"The English language is not beautiful, but it is cur, pleasant and vigorous. A German-American merchant, however much he may love his mother tongue, will prefer to speak English in his business transactions; and so the German artisan at his work, or the German lawyer in the courts. In talking English one need only open one's mouth half as wide as in talking German, for the sounds in English are mostly formed in the front part of the mouth, while the whole of the mechanism of speech is less exercised in English than it is in German. Moreover, all English expressions and forms of utterance which do not belong to science or poetry are, so to speak, stereotyped or crystallized, so that it requires less reflection to use them correctly than it does to use German equivalents. Finally, English is lacking in the richness of forms which German possesses, and its construction is extraordinarily simple as compared with the construction of German. The ordinary man can get along very well with 600 English words for the employment of which in phrases he needs scarcely any syntax, while for the same purposes the German needs at least 2,000 words, and a certain routine or order in the construction of his sentences. It is for these reasons that the second generation, wherever the choice must be made between the two languages, selects English."

The German immigrant, whether he become a farmer or an artisan, a storekeeper or a merchant, needs English in both business and politics, and when, for the second generation, it has become a question of maintaining two languages, the tendency to drop the less useful speech is irresistible.

To these considerations should be added the fact that the greatness of German literature has never been transplanted to American soil. The immigrant brought to these shores a vigorous speech, in which they learned to rival the finest literary productions of the mother country. But for Germany there has thus far been no such renaissance. It is true that she sends us some of the most profound thinkers of the age, but they soon learn on these shores to think, write and speak in English, and thus America benefits by the intellectual activity of men who, in spite of foreign birth, are glad to call Emerson, Longfellow, and Hawthorne their own.—Boston Herald.

The President's Pardoning Power.

The Constitution of the United States gives to the President "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." The United States statutes further provide that when any offender is sentenced to two kinds of punishment—that is, to a fine and imprisonment—"the President shall have discretionary power to pardon or remit, in whole or in part, either one of the two kinds without in any manner impairing the validity of the other kind, or of any portion of either kind, not pardoned or remitted."

Further, by the articles of war, the President has the power to postpone or prevent the death sentence declared by a court-martial by postponing or withholding his consent.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

For twenty-five cents you can get Carter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this! One pill a dose.

A STABLE government must be established by good house sense.—N. O. Picayune.

FRESHNESS and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Shiner Dye, 50 cents.

WOMAN is man's superior in a great many ways, and the worst of it is she knows it.—Somerville Journal.

None equal "Tansil's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$ 8 25 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 5 00
Native cows	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	8 50 @ 9 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80 @ 89 1/2
RYE—No. 2	62 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2	28 @ 26 1/2
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 46
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85 @ 2 05
"Fancy	1 40 @ 1 45
HAY—Baled	3 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	11 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 9 1/2
EGGS—Choice	19 @ 10 1/2
BACON—Hams	5 @ 6 1/2
Shoulders	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides	7 @ 8
LARD	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
POTATOES	35 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	8 40 @ 4 75
Butchers' steers	8 00 @ 4 15
HOGS—Packing	8 50 @ 9 25 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 90
CORN—No. 2	28 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2	53 @ 54
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 28
PORK	12 00 @ 12 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	9 50 @ 4 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	9 50 @ 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 15
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 1/2 @ 90
CORN—No. 2	28 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2	53 @ 54
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 28
PORK	12 00 @ 12 25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 50 @ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice	8 15 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84 1/2 @ 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2	28 @ 33 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	22 @ 25
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 24 1/2
PORK	12 00 @ 12 25



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Frequent shipments of car-load lots of Dr. Pierce's Medicines, to all the principal commercial centers of this country, are necessary to supply the unprecedented demand for the peculiarly famed remedies. No other medicines ever attained anything like the popularity which they enjoy. No other medicines possess such superior and positive curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in selling them, as the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Medicines are doing, through druggists, under a positive guarantee of benefit or cure in every case, on fair trial, or money refunded.

There are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood medicines advertised, but the "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce is the only one ever backed up by a positive guarantee from a well-known and thoroughly responsible house. The conditions are, that, given a fair trial, it will do all that is claimed for it, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. A Certificate of Guarantee wraps every bottle.

To attempt the cure of an inferior, or even a fairly good, blood-purifier under such trying conditions as these, would mean bankruptcy to its proprietors.

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Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Either size, 25 cents per bottle. KISSING at 7, 17, 70; Photo-gravure, panel size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).

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Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic Properties. Tutt's Pills possess these qualities in an eminent degree, and Speedily Restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

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DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUPPORTORY will cure all Rheumatic Complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Catarrhs, Trembling, Ex-laudation, Wasting of Youth, Age, Weakness, or Single Life.

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THE CENSUS.

The Machinery in Full Operation—An Army of Men Gathering All Manner of Information—Questions Must Be Answered.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The machinery for taking the census for 1890 was put in operation to-day all over the United States, and as it will be pushed as expeditiously as possible Superintendent Porter expects early returns to his office, so that the work of tabulating can be entered upon and completed within a reasonable period. All the preliminary matters have been arranged, blanks prepared and enumerators instructed as to their duties, and all that remains to be done is to collect the data which it has been decided shall become a part of the census. It requires 43,000 men as enumerators to gather the requisite information and each of these is either employed in a definite locality or upon some special topic. This, however, does not include the additional thousands of clerks employed in collecting and tabulating the returns that will come back from all over the country as the result of the labors of the enumerators, so it can be seen at a glance what a corps of men it requires and the immense sum of money which must be expended to accomplish this undertaking.

Mr. Porter has accepted and confirmed the supervisors' selection of enumerators except in a few instances where the fitness of the appointees was questioned, and it being shown that they were incompetent others were substituted. In the South in some places objection was made to the appointment of colored men, but the supervisors being held responsible for their men he concluded to trust to their discretion and declined to interfere upon that ground. It is known, however, that appointments of this kind are few and even in the case of a colored supervisor nearly all of the enumerators designated by him are white.

It is not anticipated that much trouble will be experienced in obtaining answers to the questions that are propounded, but where refusals are met with they will be at once reported and steps taken to enforce the law. The Superintendent is not given any discretion in the matter, but it is made obligatory upon him to report each and every person who fails to comply with the requirements of the law to the proper persons, who will institute a vigorous prosecution against the violators of it, and they become liable to a fine of \$100. It is thought that some trouble will be experienced in securing answers to the inquiries regarding mortgages as well as those concerning special information in relation to disease about which physicians have recently given opinions. No exceptions will be made in propounding the questions of harsh measures resorted to in enforcing the law, but where it becomes plain that the provisions of the law are intentionally being violated, then the parties so offending will be called upon to take the consequences.

Mr. Porter intimated very plainly last evening that so far as the "chronic diseases" questions were concerned it was not the intention of the office to endeavor to bring to punishment those who were reluctant to make answer, but as to the "mortgage" question he spoke not quite so cheerfully for those who had determined not to answer this part of the schedule, though the probability is strong that nothing will be done with recalcitrants on this matter.

He expressed himself very earnestly, however, with regard to bringing the law to bear on those who should willfully refuse to answer any and all questions put to them by the enumerators. They would be compelled to answer, he said, or to take the consequences of their refusal. He thought there was a possibility that members of the criminal classes might take advantage of the fight made against the diseases and mortgage questions to refuse any information whatever to the enumerators and he stated that this would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

MORMONS AND LABORERS.
They Protest That Their Imports Are Purely Religious Grounds.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The leading lights of the Mormon Church are in a state of anxiety over the question of the admittance of a thousand or more converts who will arrive here next week. Elder George O. Cannon and others had a long conference with the contract labor inspectors and assured the officials that no Mormons whatever were imported under contract. All came on purely religious grounds and no effort was ever made by the Church to have them come here otherwise. After much talk it was decided not to detain any, but to take full memoranda and afterward, should investigation disclose any contract case, the people could be easily reached. This method was adopted to save the expense of keeping 1,000 people the length of time necessary for rigid examination. The elders promised to help in the examination and withdrew with thanks.

Handcar Accident.
MONROE JUNCTION, Wis., June 1.—Seven section men last night on a handcar were going rapidly, when one of the forward wheels broke and threw the three men who were in front on the track, the car passing over them. Albert Wyman, aged fourteen, water carrier for the crew, was instantly killed. Frederick Doll the foreman, was fatally injured. Harman Pulinski's leg was broken and foot crushed. The others escaped serious injury.

End of the Rate War.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—The railroads have all posted notices to the effect that the passenger rates, both east and west of the river, will be restored on June 9 to the tariffs in effect June 31, 1889. The last tickets at the cut rate will accordingly be sold June 8.

Returned to Washington.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President, the Vice-President and the party that accompanied them to Cleveland reached Washington on the return trip at 8:30 Saturday evening. The journey from Pittsburgh was without notable incident.

A LONG SESSION.

Probability That Congress May Remain in Session Until September—Important Business to Be Transacted.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In view of the contrary of opinion entertained by Senators and members and the public concerning the period when it may be possible to secure adjournment of the present session, any views expressed by leading and well posted members become important and interesting.

Congressman Payson, who is regarded as one of the best judges in the House of the condition of legislation, said last night: Congress will not adjourn before September 1 at the earliest moment. I have entertained this opinion for the past two months and see no reason to change my views, but on the contrary rather to emphasize them. All this talk of adjourning in July, or at furthest by August 1, is not warranted by the facts and the situation and the wish is simply father to the thought. The tariff bill can not be railroaded through the Senate, where, unlike the House, there is no previous question to cut off debate, and the measure will be widely discussed by the Democratic side, as well as for the expression of opinion on important tariff questions as to prevent the passage of a Federal Election law. Then, again, the silver question pending in both Senate and House has hardly been touched upon so far in either branch. I intend to speak my mind pretty freely on the silver question when that measure comes up for discussion in the House and demonstrate by facts and figures that all the predictions of disaster made by the gold standard men in opposition to silver coinage have proved fallacious and resulted in great injury to the country. Other Western members will have something to say in favor of silver coinage and that battle must be fought to satisfactory conclusions before Congress can adjourn. There are other important matters of general legislation, not connected with politics, which can not be ignored, and three months can very readily be occupied in their consideration and disposition. Our calendars are loaded down with business and so far there has been no private legislation worth the mention.

AN EX-CONVICT'S STORY.
After Bravely Rescuing a Drowning Boy He Tells the Story of His Life.

NEW YORK, June 2.—David Barrett, a young ex-convict, was standing on pier No. 37, East river, yesterday almost ready to jump into the river because he could not get work and would not go back to his old thievish life, for he remembered the words of his mother, who recently died, and with her last breath begged him to lead an honest life, when he saw little eight-year-old Charles O'Connor who, with other boys, was fishing on the pier, fall into the water.

Barrett jumped after the boy who was in a dangerous place between a canal boat and the pier and was being sucked under the boat by the current when Barrett reached him. Barrett caught the boy's clothing with his teeth and swam with him to the end of the dock where they were rescued.

Barrett then told the story of his life and how he had tried to live right since his mother had died. He said he had made up his mind to starve rather than steal. He learned the iron molder's trade while serving a ten year's sentence in prison, but no one would employ him.

People who knew the young man say that he has rescued ten persons from drowning.

BOUGHT HIS WIFE.
A Misadventure's Romance in Alaska—He Gets a Wife For \$20 and a Pair of Boots.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—G. S. Harvey, of Hickory County, Mo., an intelligent looking white man thirty-five years of age, has been visiting St. Louis with his wife, who is an Alaska Indian. While in the Alaska diggings he concluded to ascend the Yukon river and get a woman to pole his boat, as a woman would be faithful, while any man he could get would perhaps desert or murder him. Her native husband offered either her or his mother-in-law for \$20 a month, and Harvey took the wife along. Her aid was valuable.

While returning home the woman said to Harvey: "I wish you would buy me from my husband and I will work the gold out of your claim after the regular hours of work. I don't want to go back to him."

The husband decided that \$20 and a pair of boots that Harvey had would be proper consideration, and Harvey accepted the bargain at once. The Indian went on a spree and a few days later was drowned in the Yukon and Harvey and the woman were married by a minister as soon as they reached this country. "She has made me a faithful wife and I love her devotedly," he said. Her appearance attracts attention on the street.

Washington Memorial Arch.
NEW YORK, June 1.—Friday morning at ten o'clock the corner stone of the Washington memorial arch was laid with impressive ceremonies. The music was a special feature and was rendered by a choir of 200 voices selected from the Oratorio and other singing societies. The anthem, "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung by the choir, the great multitude standing about the stand joining in. The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Potter, after which George William Curtis, the orator of the day, spoke. The corner stone was laid by Grand Master John W. Vrooman of the Masons of the State.

A Wife's Plot Easily Foiled.
VIRLAND, N. J., June 2.—The wife of Daniel Lockwood, a well-to-do farmer, has been arrested on the charge of trying to poison her husband by placing morphine in his tea cup. Lockwood discovered the powder as his wife was about to pour out a cup of tea for him, snatched the cup away from her, took the powder out and gave it to a physician to have it analyzed. Mrs. Lockwood has been prostrated since her arrest and refuses to say anything except in regard to the morphine, which she says she procured for herself some time ago when she was suffering from a gripe.

HONORING LEE.

Unveiling of the Monument to General Lee at Richmond, Va.—Tribute of the South to Their Honored Leader.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—The city was thronged yesterday with people who had come to witness the ceremony of unveiling the Lee statue. Every available space along the line of march to the monument was occupied and the splendid military parade was cheered to the echo. Governor McKinney, as president of the Lee Monument Association, called the assemblage to order and introduced General Early as chairman of the meeting. The General, without making any remarks immediately introduced Archer Anderson, the orator of the occasion, who made an eloquent address, going in detail over the main incidents of General Lee's life and paying a splendid tribute to his military genius and many virtues, for which he found a counterpart in the life of Washington alone. At the conclusion of Colonel Anderson's oration the formal ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed by General Joseph E. Johnston, amidst booming cannon and the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators.

The parade formed on the north side of Broad street from Adams down to Twelfth street. The line marched generally company front with double ranks. When the procession started the men described a semi-circle at Adams and Broad street on the south side. As soon as the last veteran organization passed Adams street the military took up their line of march, and when the head of the column of veterans reached Ninth and Main streets they halted and, occupying the south side of the street, reviewed the military. The latter marched up Main street to Eighth and up that street to Franklin so as to pass General Lee's residence, and out Franklin to Shafer. At Shafer the military halted and occupied the south side of the street. The veterans (who had taken up the line of march after the military had been reviewed), passed in review of the military and resumed their place at the head of the column until the monument was reached. Upon arriving at the monument the veterans faced the grand stand with the military behind them, the cavalry bringing up the rear. The artillery was posted north of the pedestal.

The organization on foot were massed immediately in front of the grand stand as they arrived. The mounted veterans passed by their rear and formed on the left near the monument, facing down Franklin, and the mounted Farmers' Alliance formed in their rear. The artillery took position in line west of the infantry, facing west. The volunteer cavalry formed facing the grand stand in the field, near Broad street, their right near the artillery.

The whole line of march was densely crowded and as the old chiefs of the Confederacy were recognized hats would come off and the old yell would come from a thousand throats.

The Lee monument is in the West end, the most fashionable section of Richmond. The monument is planted at the intersections of two wide avenues, on the summit of ascending grades. It is inclosed in a circle of 200 feet diameter, with a street 115 feet in width on each side, so that the distance through the area from building line to building line is 330 feet.

The pedestal of the monument consists of two parts, which may be termed the base and the pedestal proper. The base is formed by a rectangle, with the surface inclined upward to a parapet, around which six foundations are located, upon which statues of Lee's Generals may hereafter be placed. In the interior of the group, an oblique surface leads up to the pedestal proper. Here the transition from the straight lines of the rectangle to the graceful curves of a cylindrical form have been very skillfully harmonized by the artist. The change is not noticed, and upon the front and rear are seen an oval space, upon which bas-reliefs are placed, surrounded by a tracery in granite of the laurel, the ivy and the oak. Above is a lion's head, as if ready for battle. On the sides are four columns, appearing to support the great weight, but between which a bronze statue appears with the name of Lee inscribed beneath a laurel wreath. The pedestal and base are of white granite and the columns dark blue. The height of the pedestal is forty feet and a few inches, and that of the statue slightly more than twenty feet, making the total height about sixty-one feet above the ground.

General Robert E. Lee died October 12, 1870. October 25 following General Jubal A. Early issued a call, addressed to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, to meet in Richmond November 3 to take action to perpetuate his memory. The meeting was presided over by the late Jefferson Davis, who, with other distinguished Southerners, made addresses and the Lee Monument Association was organized with General Early as president. A ladies' auxiliary association was formed and the two proceeded to collect funds for erecting a monument. Money flowed in freely for a time, but finally interest in the cause seemed to flag, and it was not revived until General Fitzhugh Lee was elected Governor four years ago. The various organizations collecting funds were then consolidated under one name, and he became, as Governor, the president of the Lee Monument Association ex-officio. It is largely due to the efforts of Governor Lee that the monument was completed so soon.

Whitcaps Whip Women.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—A band of Whitcaps, thirty in number, visited Corydon, Ind., and proceeded to the house occupied by Lucy Noyes and Jane Flay, two women of questionable reputation. The women were dragged from bed, taken to the edge of town, tied to trees and flogged until they fainted from pain. Their things were then cut and the Whitcaps departed, leaving their victims where they had fallen, at the foot of trees, insensible. Besides their general character the two women were suspected of having recently set fire to buildings at the fair grounds near Corydon.

IN HONOR OF GARFIELD.

The Great Monument at Cleveland Dedicated—President Harrison and Other Notables Present—Magnificent Street Parade.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Garfield memorial in Lake View cemetery was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet and distinguished men from all parts of the country.

The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery, which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost \$150,000, of which amount one-half was contributed by the people of Cleveland.



IN THE INTERIOR.

land, the remainder coming from every State and Territory in the Union and from many foreign lands.

The exercises began with a parade of military and civic societies, the procession forming in the center of the city and moving to the cemetery, a distance of five miles. The city was filled with strangers, and thousands of people watched the parade. The decorations were the finest ever seen here. The procession moved at one o'clock. General James Barnett was chief marshal, and General Edward S. Meyer was adjutant-general.

The day was perfect and not a cloud was seen in the sky. The procession, which was a very long one, was viewed by two solid lines of people extending from Erie street to Lake View cemetery, five miles. President Harrison, General Sherman, ex-President Hayes, Vice-President Morton and General Schofield were applauded very frequently. The spectacle, barring Garfield's funeral procession, was the most imposing ever seen in Cleveland.

A vast concourse of people had preceded the procession to the cemetery, and when the exercises began there were thousands congregated about the great stand that had been erected and on which were seated the distinguished guests. Ex-President Hayes, the president of the Memorial Association, presided, and after "America" had been sung by the memorial chorus, he spoke briefly of the monument and its history and purpose. The divine blessing was invoked by Right Rev. Bishop Leonard, and ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration of the day. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It is well that this memorial should be built here in the capital city of the Western Reserve, on the eastern side, where the branching roads lead to all the counties of the old district that Garfield served for nearly twenty years. Himself a type of the Western Reserve boy, his marble effigy under the dome is a sort of apotheosis of Western Reserve manhood. It is the emblem of the heroic qualities developed out of the New England character in the pioneer life of the West. It typifies the courage of the men and women which planted new homes where savages still roamed; the physical vigor of body and limb, which felled the forest and subdued it to the plow; the tireless industry and thrift which would be content with nothing short of the highest civilization and the broadest enlightenment; the soaring purpose and unflinching will which made it possible for every farmer's boy to aim at the highest flights in literature, in science and in statesmanship."

The "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel was next sung, after which President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the members and ex-members of the Cabinet, the General of the army and the Governor of Ohio were presented.

Following brief ceremonies by the Knights Templar the "Doxology" was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. D. T. Powers, D. D. Then followed an impressive service by the Knights Templars. This closed the exercises and the crowds returned to the city.

Flour Trade Dull.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31.—The Northwestern Miller says: The flour output last week was 107,340 barrels, averaging 17,890 barrels daily, against 139,740 barrels the week before and 105,000 barrels for the corresponding time in 1889, and 162,000 barrels in 1888. Under the influence of the present lifeless flour market there is a growing tendency to curtail the output. This is true of the country as well as of Minneapolis. Outside mills that have heretofore been able to keep more or less orders ahead are now beginning to run short of the usual supply and are reducing their product, while not a few others of large capacity are shut down entirely much of the time. The flour market is still extremely dull and sales are reduced to the minimum.

Italians Riot.
MAY'S LANDING, N. J., May 31.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff M. E. Johnson was telegraphed for to go to Richland, Atlantic County, immediately to quell a riot among Italians at that place, who, not having received their wages for several weeks, had struck and built obstructions across the track to prevent trains from running. The Italians were armed with picks, stones and clubs and would not allow the company to do any further work. The sheriff went to the scene, but was unable to do anything with the mob and returned to Richland for reinforcements.

BOTKINS' BAD BREAK.

Judge Botkins, of Kansas, Uses Intemperate Language at an Open G. A. R. Meeting in Texas and Is Rebuked by the Post.

At the late term of the United States Court at Paris, Tex., the local post of the G. A. R. gave an open reception to comrades present from Kansas which was largely attended by the people of the city. Many visitors and citizens of Paris were called out to speak. Among others who were called before the meeting was Judge Botkins, judge of the Springfield (Kan.) district court, whose remarks were so ill-timed as to call forth indignation from all sides. The Paris Times thus describes the incident:

"Pursuant to the call an open meeting of the George W. Wright G. A. R. post at this place was held at the opera house last night and according to their invitation a large number of Union soldiers attending the Federal court, of ex-Confederate soldiers of Paris and of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, were present. The opera house was pretty well filled and every body seemed in a good humor."

"Mr. T. U. Johnson, commander, and R. Herz, adjutant of the post, and a few others were on the stage. At about 8:30 o'clock Mr. Johnson called the house to order and after a few remarks introduced Mr. J. M. Long to make an address of welcome."

"Mr. Long spoke for about twenty minutes in his usual style and his remarks in favor of peace and good will between the soldiers of the two armies and the people of the North and South were applauded by every one in the house."

"Colonel Joseph G. Waters, of Topeka, Kan., was then introduced and spoke in the same strain. He had been in the Union army the same as Mr. Long had been in the Confederate army, both had fought as they believed, the war was over, the flag floated over all, and all bitterness should be laid aside. He made a good speech and was heartily applauded."

"One T. Botkins, or Boakins, then took the floor. He began by saying that he was told there were 400 Union soldiers in the city, and only about twenty were members of the post, that others said they were afraid to join. 'D—n such a man,' he said, and repeated the expression several times. Finally he said he did not indorse what was said about Jefferson Davis, that Jefferson Davis had signed an order to starve 75,000 Union soldiers to death. G—d—n—him.' A gentleman in the audience got up and denounced the speaker as an infamous liar. Considerable confusion followed."

After order was restored in part Captain S. J. Wright of Paris, Mr. G. W. Collins and Mr. C. E. Cook, of Kansas, made short addresses, repudiating the utterances of Botkins in the name of the Kansas people present and of the Grand Army men of Paris. The speeches of Captain Wright and C. E. Cook were particularly good and were applauded to the echo. The audience and the Grand Army men without an exception were disgusted at the conduct of Botkins but for which the occasion would have been pleasant and harmonious."

Action of the G. A. R. Post.
The local post of the G. A. R. passed the following resolutions in regard to the matter:

"Whereas, it coming to the knowledge of this post that many comrades of the Grand Army were in Paris attending court it was deemed advisable to call an open meeting at the opera house and tender said visiting comrades a reception and welcome them to our city; and whereas, said meeting being largely attended by old soldiers of both armies and ladies and citizens; and whereas, it was the desire of this post that feelings of bitterness and a better mutual understanding be engendered between G. A. R. comrades and citizens generally, many of the leading gentlemen present were invited to address the meeting; therefore be it resolved, That this post tender its sincere thanks to the following gentlemen and the ladies who participated in the meeting, also to other comrades and gentlemen present who expressed a willingness to participate had time and unforeseen events not intervened to prohibit: Hon. J. M. Long, of Paris; Colonel Joe G. Waters, of Kansas; Misses Lottie and Lola Nash, of Kansas; Judge Fred Collins, of Kansas; Colonel S. J. Wright, of Paris, and C. E. Cook, of Kansas."

Resolved, That inasmuch as one Judge T. Botkins, of Springfield, Kan., being called upon to address the meeting and being intoxicated did use language unbecoming a gentleman and a comrade, being insulting and opprobrious to our ladies and citizens, a discredit to himself and the good people of Kansas, and an insult to this post and its invited guests.

Therefore George W. Wright, post No. 26, Department of Texas G. A. R., does hereby censure and denounce the speaker and demand the Department of Kansas to court martial the offending comrade, and that these resolutions be forwarded to the Department Commander of Texas G. A. R. for proper official transmission to the Department of Kansas G. A. R.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the State of Kansas with a copy for each of the daily papers.

Resolved, That the post tender a vote of thanks to Manager John H. Walker for courtesies extended.

THOMAS U. JOHNSON, P. C.
R. HERZ, Adjutant.

We the undersigned comrades, members of G. A. R. Post of Kansas, hereby indorse the foregoing resolutions in reference to Judge T. Botkins, of Springfield, Kan.

A. W. BRYAN, J. B. McPherson No. 27, Department, Kansas.

S. O. AUBREY, Woodsdale Post No. 449, Department, Kansas.

J. P. CURRY, Woodsdale Post No. 449, Department, Kansas.

FERRIS CARPENTER, Woodsdale Post No. 449, Department, Kansas.

FRANKLIN PLANTZ, Woodsdale Post No. 449, Department, Kansas.

Sting of the Bee.
OMAHA, Neb., May 27.—Seven members of the City Council have brought libel suits for \$10,000 against the Omaha Bee. The paper charged the plaintiffs with corruption in office.

Indorsed the Alliance.
ATLANTA, Ga., May 27.—Governor Gordon created a general hubbub in Georgia politics by coming out squarely in an indorsement of the Farmers' Alliance. He writes a long letter to the official paper of the Alliance, in which he declares that the farmers owe it to themselves and their interests to organize practically as well as otherwise. The present strength of the organization meets the cherished hope of fifteen years' standing.

The business part of the town of Cambridge, Wis., was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$35,000.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

Elzo Allen, the Embezzler, Captured in Chicago and Returned to Kansas City—His Correspondence With a Woman Leads to His Discovery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—Elzo Allen, confidential clerk of the Austin Investment Company, who left Kansas City May 13 with \$23,000 of his employers' money, will be in town again this morning, without the money and in charge of a Pinkerton detective.

He was arrested in Chicago Tuesday night, after days of hard work in following his trail. When Allen took a train from Kansas City on the evening of Monday, May 13, he left no clew behind him which could in any way enable the detectives to determine what route he had taken except a well filled diary. Superintendent Eppelsheimer, of the local Pinkerton agency did not take charge of the hunt until five days after Allen had left the city. He was quite at sea as to where to look for the embezzler, but during a perusal of Allen's diary he found many tender references to a Miss Lulu Probst, of Marquette, Mich., whom Allen first met at Leon, Kan., several years ago. He also found from the diary that the embezzler had been carrying on a correspondence with her and he at once began the search for the fugitive on the theory that Allen would join the woman and with his ill-gotten thousands they would fly to some congenial zone. Subsequent developments showed that the superintendent's theory was incorrect, but Allen's references in his diary to Miss Probst were directly responsible for his capture. A detective was sent to Marquette, Mich., and took quarters in the same house where Miss Probst, who is a school teacher in that city, was boarding. In this way he learned that she was carrying on quite an extensive correspondence with "Mr. Thompson," of Chicago. It took the detective some time to secure the address of this Mr. Thompson, but he was finally successful, and when he did get it he lost no time in telegraphing it to the Pinkerton headquarters in Chicago. Detectives shadowed the address until they located Mr. Thompson and Tuesday night arrested him. He was none other than Elzo Allen, the embezzler.

A VERITABLE BENDER.
Williamson, the Sedalia Fiend, Proves to Be a Veritable Bender—The Body of His Murdered Wife Found.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 29.—When Thomas Williamson, the farm hand, was arrested for the double murder of Jefferson and Charles Moore, it was hinted that he might have been guilty of wife murder also. This was confirmed yesterday when the body of the murdered wife was exhumed, and the man's innate wickedness and thirst for human blood made apparent.

In August last Williamson and his wife lived on a farm six miles northwest of Sedalia on Muddy creek. The house occupied by them consisted of two parts occupied by a covered way. The couple occupied one of these rooms as a bedroom, a window in the south overlooking a small kitchen garden. About that time the woman disappeared and the neighbors asked the man where she had gone. He replied that she had gone on a visit to relatives in Illinois. She did not return at the date he said she would, and he accounted for this by saying that she had died while in Illinois, and he being too poor in purse to have her remains brought home or even to attend the funeral consented that she be buried there.

After Williamson left the farm it was occupied by a man named Dan Clossier. Williamson was there one day and passing near the south window in his old sleeping room pointed to a certain spot about six feet from the house and told Clossier not to dig there, as he had parsnip seed sown and would not like to have them disturbed.

Yesterday morning Clossier and a neighbor began a search about the premises and, recalling the parsnip incident, he dug there first. But a few shovels full of dirt had been removed when the body of the unfortunate woman was found. About six feet from the window above referred to a hole some two feet in diameter and less than three feet deep had been dug. Into this the body had been crowded, occupying almost a sitting position, with the knees drawn up to the chin. The face was turned to the west and there was less than a foot of earth over the head.

RESTORING RATES.
Agreement in the Northwest—The Southwest Trouble Resting With Gould.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The differences in regard to passenger rates in the Northwest were all adjusted yesterday and an agreement was signed by all the roads to restore passenger rates to the tariff in effect on December 31. The agreement will go into effect on June 10 and will continue for sixty days. No road can withdraw except on thirty days' notice.

The agreement was signed in Chicago by the officers of all the roads whose executive officers could be reached there, and then Vice-President Goddard, of the Santa Fe road, brought it to this city. He presented it to President Oakes who signed it for the Northern Pacific & Wisconsin Central roads, and then after the St. Paul directors voted in favor of it President Miller, of that road added his signature.

The situation in the Southwest continues unchanged. The parties having charge of the movement to adjust rates in that section state that the matter rests entirely with Jay Gould.

Insolvent Insurance Company.
ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell, acting under the report submitted to him by the department examiners on the condition of affairs of the Manhattan Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Goshen, has written a letter to the Attorney-General saying that from examination it appears that the assets are insufficient to justify the continuance of the business of the company and requesting him to institute proper legal proceedings in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the charter of the company and distribution of its effects.