

Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

NO. 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Nicaraguan minister at Washington received a cablegram from his government announcing the arrival at Corinto of two British warships, with the expressed purpose of enforcing the demands contained in the British ultimatum.

The full text of the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the income tax cases recently announced in the supreme court has been made public.

SECRETARY MORTON has been informed by a communication that there was a beef trust among the packers of Kansas City. It was stated that the packers were organized with articles of agreement and a directory with officials. The trust met once a week and set the price to the retail dealer for the following week. Mr. Morton was invited to investigate and punish.

The civil service commission at Washington was receiving applications from persons who desired to take examinations next fall. This was said to be causing some annoyance to the commission, as the schedule of routes of the examiners was not yet completed, and until it was satisfactory answers to applications can be returned. The schedule will be issued within two months.

The United States secretary of agriculture will soon begin the publication and distribution of a series of bulletins giving the reports of the American consuls the world over, relative to the consumption of meats, cereals, dairy products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, liquors, seeds, etc., where they are produced, prices, etc., and all other statistical information.

SENATOR VOORHIES has been appealed to by friends in Indiana to do what he can for the relief of John L. Waller, the ex-Kansas, sentenced for twenty years for being a spy in Madagascar by the French authorities and taken to a prison in France. Mr. Voorhies was informed by Mr. Gresham that instructions had been sent by mail to United States Ambassador Eustis to look into the matter thoroughly.

The president on the 25th made the following appointments in the army: Brig.-Gen. Leslie Merritt to be major-general; Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be brigadier-general; and Col. John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third infantry, to be brigadier-general.

The Nicaraguan minister at Washington had an interview with Secretary Gresham on the 25th about the trouble of the South American republic with England and it was stated that the secretary gave him to understand that the United States would not interfere in the matter. President Cleveland holding that the dispute was one entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

The government immigration bureau reports that during the last ten months the number of Italian immigrants arriving in this country was 10,825 less than during the same period last year.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Port Tampa, Fla., Edward Tucker, a merchant, was taken from his home and unmercifully whipped by female whitecaps. Tucker had been in the habit of going home and abusing his wife.

The failures for the week ended April 26 (Dun's report) were 240 in the United States against 170 last year, and 37 in Canada against 36 last year.

The region around Camden, Ark., was visited by a bad hailstorm recently, damaging many residences and beating vegetation into the ground. The corn crop was said to be stamped out and would entail new planting. The fruit crop was knocked off fully 90 per cent. An aged negro woman was frightened to death and two other negroes were seriously injured by their house blowing down.

Several specimens of dark brown rock in which was a glittering mineral were taken to Memphis, Tenn., recently from Raleigh, a suburb, for analysis. The examination showed gold present in paying quantity, and the presence of platinum was even more plainly marked.

The republicans of Woodford county, Ky., Senator Blackburn's home, have met his ultra silver interview by selecting delegates to the state convention and instructing them for "a single gold standard."

It was currently reported at Cincinnati that the corner in rye and rye flour would try to advance prices to \$1 per bushel and \$1 per barrel. On the 23d rye was held at 75 cents and flour at \$3.25, the prices two days before being 48 cents and \$2.60. It was reported that Charles Fleischman, the distiller, yeastman and banker, was at the head of the corner on rye and that a large commission house at Cincinnati had cornered all the rye flour in the country.

The Oklahoma encampment G. A. R. met at Perry on the 25th. Over 1,000 attended the camp fire at night. Commander-in-Chief Lawler, of Chicago, was expected. The W. R. C. and S. of V. were also to hold sessions.

A strong effort was being made by the Lexington (Ky.) chamber of commerce to arrange a joint debate between Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Senator Blackburn on the currency question. Senator Blackburn was said to have agreed to such a meeting.

At Galveston, Tex., on the 27th Dan Creedon knocked out Billy McCarthy in the first round.

The British have occupied Corinto and the Nicaraguans have ordered the port closed to prevent the British from collecting the indemnity claimed by them from the customs duty.

MUCH excitement existed in the Sac and Fox agency, I. T., over the putting in force by Gen. Thomas of the order removing illegal settlers from the reservation. Indian police have rounded up 110 families and were driving them from their settlements on the 28th.

A PORTION of the state insane asylum at Watkins, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early on the 28th. No one was injured.

THE children of G. W. Warfield, two girls and a boy, living near Chico, Cal., who were on their way to school in a buggy, tried to cross Butte creek, which was considerably swollen by the melting snow. The buggy was overturned and all were drowned.

UNKNOWN footpads held up John O'Neill, of St. Louis, in the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern yards at Panama, Ill., and, after relieving him of money and other valuables, tied him hand and foot to the main track. In this position he was found by the engineer and fireman of a freight train, the engine being stopped within 3 feet of the prostrate man. O'Neill was in a stupor when found and knew nothing of his perilous situation. There was no clew to his assailants.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended April 26 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 16.7; in New York the increase was 25.7; outside New York, 6.3.

WILLIAM ULMER started from Bluffton, Ind., to the Montpelier oil fields with 720 quarts of nitro-glycerine in a wagon. When 2 miles from Bluffton the wagon wheels struck the root of a tree and upset. An explosion followed which made a hole 60 feet across the top and 15 feet deep. Four or five large oak trees were blown down and carried a distance of 500 feet. Ulmer and his horses were blown to atoms.

It was reported on the 26th that the British had occupied Corinto and that the Nicaraguans would not pay the indemnity demanded until compelled to do so, in order to avoid being forced to resign office.

ALBERT YOUNG, aged 68, grand patriarch of all the American gypsies, died at East St. Louis recently and his body was shipped to Saratoga, N. Y., for final burial. Young's followers built a large pile of brushwood and placing all his worldly possessions, including a \$1,300 wagon, \$200 worth of harness, silverware, etc., upon it, set fire to the pile, while the body lay in state a few feet away.

A HAILSTORM swept through Wilson, Bexar and Medina counties, Texas, recently doing much damage to residences and hundreds of live stock were killed. The cotton and corn crops in the path of the storm were destroyed.

A subscription has been started at San Antonio for the relief of the sufferers. BURGALARS entered the store of Noah Herzler at Port Royal, Pa., and stole cash, stocks and bonds worth about \$35,000.

At Houston, Tex., Dr. J. C. Simmons was called to see a sick child at the residence of Mrs. Robert Owen. He had written the prescription when Owen entered, and without saying a word, put a pistol to Simmons' breast and pulled the trigger. Dr. Simmons fell dead. Owen then shot his wife and left the house. Going to his hotel he blew out his own brains. Owen was a stockman and had been married about eighteen months, and a short time ago he and his wife separated. Mrs. Owen may recover.

LEBANON, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire, causing a loss of over \$100,000. It broke out in the boiler house of the Reinhold Lumber Co., in North Lebanon, and was caused by a spark from a furnace.

At Cincinnati a corps of reporters, accompanied by two detectives, broke up a spiritual seance by capturing the spirit and the medium in the midst of a manifestation. The medium, Mr. L. Marks, and his materializing spirit, Miss Dottie Stanford, of Indianapolis, were arrested and locked up on the charge of practicing a trick game. The feat was accomplished by seizing the materialized spirit upon a preconcerted signal. A large quantity of material for the make up of spiritual apparitions was captured.

The Knights of St. George of the United States and the Bohemian Religious and Benevolent Fraternal organization were holding a national convention at Grand Rapids, Ia., on the 24th. Many delegates were present.

A DISPATCH to the London Chronicle from Vienna said that the Russian government had expelled Mme. Modjeska, the well known actress, from Warsaw, owing to a violent speech she made against Russia in Chicago.

The national committee for the soldiers' reunion to be held at Caldwell, O., on June 14 and 15, stated that: "Every state is expected and requested to hold a state convention on May 30, and choose its delegates to the national reunion. Each state may send as many as it deems proper, but no state shall have more or less than two votes in the convention, to the end that every state may have equal power to decide how the soldiers' vote of the union shall be cast in 1895. This is the great and only object of the gathering—the crystallization and solidification of the soldier vote."

A RECENT dispatch from Hong Kong said that serious disturbances had broken out on the island of Formosa. On April 22 the Chinese soldiers killed their general. The governor's body guard attacked the mutinous soldiers and thirty men were cut to pieces and fifty wounded. The Chinese artillery threatened to fire on any vessel leaving the island with treasure. The savages were coming down from the hills to attack the Chinese, and the position of the whites on the island was critical.

The Japanese government, replying to the Russian note that there were various conditions in the treaty of peace between Japan and China that Russia could not allow to be put into execution, has informed Russia that if Japan yielded to the exactions of Russia she would expose herself to a revolution, as the Japanese were intoxicated with their victories and would consent to no concessions. Russia was determined, however, to maintain her demands.

At Long Island, N. Y., Capt. John Brewer started for a wage of \$50 to kill ninety out of 100 birds at 30 yards rise with 50 yards boundary, but made a record of 100 straight kills.

The list of the fatalities caused by the breaking of the great Bouzey dike in France still increases. One hundred and fifteen deaths have been reported, but only fifty bodies have been recovered. It was believed that the death list would be greatly in excess of the figures above given when all the districts are heard from. It was supposed that many of the dead were swept into isolated places, where it will be a long time before the bodies are found.

A DISPATCH on the 28th reported that near St. Johns, N. D., just over the Manitoba boundary, 1,500 Indians and half breeds were on the warpath, and that 700 women and children were in tents on the prairies. Troops from Fort Totten have been ordered to St. Johns.

A DISPATCH from Toledo, O., says that the little steamer Sadie Shepherd foundered off Turtle light in Maumee bay and five men went down with her.

A SPECIAL from Sevierville, Tenn., said that Thomas Gibson, a well to do farmer, was shot down in cold blood by whitecaps. Sixty-three shots entered his body. The whole country was excited over the deed. Gibson had received a whitecap notice a few days ago but had not heeded its warnings.

The grand jury at Butte, Mont., which investigated the disastrous dynamite explosion of January 15, by which fifty-eight men were killed, refused to indict anyone on the ground that they were unable to locate the responsibility. Civil suits aggregating \$250,000 have been brought against the two hardware companies.

A DISPATCH from Pekin on the 26th said that affairs there were in a critical state. Some of the generals favored a continuance of the war. The ratification of the treaty, consequently, was uncertain, and if it was ratified it was feared that there would be trouble with the army.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The interior department is taking steps to have the numerous abandoned military reservations scattered over the country opened for settlement. Edward Crafts, of Austin, Ill., has been appointed the appraiser and was to begin work at once. It was hoped all the reservations could be opened before the summer was over. There were some seventy-five of them.

G. A. R. HALL at Elyria, O., was almost demolished on the 29th by a terrific gas explosion. A gas jet was in some way opened without being lit the previous night and filled the place with gas and when the janitor struck a match in the hall a heavy explosion followed. He was terribly burned and was in a serious condition.

A PROPOSITION of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British was under consideration between Washington, London and the Nicaraguan authorities on the 9th.

A SPECIAL from Greenville, Ala., said that the sixth negro was lynched in Butler county for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargainess found his body hanging to a tree in the neighborhood where the other five men had been lynched. The last victim was believed to have been the man who struck the blow that killed Murphy.

A STRANGER entered the Iowa Trust and Savings bank, at Dubuque, Ia., on the 29th, and walking up to the counter behind which the funds for the day's use were piled, struck the window with a small hammer, with the evident intention of seizing the money and escaping before the employees should recover from their surprise. Teller Maurice Brown, as the window broke, seized a revolver and fired at the man, the ball taking effect in the head. The robber was seriously wounded and was arrested.

The annual convention of the American section of the Theosophical society at Boston voted to withdraw from the international society and to establish "The Independence" as the Theosophical Society of America, with W. O. Judge, of New York, as president during life.

FIRE on the 29th partially destroyed the plant of the Kehler Milling Co. in East St. Louis, causing an estimated damage to machinery and building of about \$100,000.

Two hundred employees of the Athens, Ga., cottonmills struck on the 29th on account of a 19 per cent. cut in wages and an order to pay half cash and the balance in tickets.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Dr. A. Haworth has been appointed a pension examining surgeon at Osborne.

The State Reform Press association held its annual session at Salina on April 26-27.

Thirty-one wolf scalps have lately been presented to the county clerk at Leavenworth by farmers and paid for at \$3 apiece.

Three United States soldiers were recently naturalized to full citizenship in the district court of Leavenworth. This was in accordance with a late act of congress and the desire of the department to have all men in the ranks full citizens.

The 5-year-old son of Dr. J. A. Matthews, of Arkansas City, disappeared the other day and four days later was accidentally discovered at the bottom of an unused well. He was still alive when found, although in a bad condition, but would "pull through" all right.

The Kansas Wesleyan university at Sedalia has secured the library of the late Col. William A. Phillips. This is considered one of the most valuable libraries in the state, consisting of over 3,000 volumes, some of them very valuable, collected by Col. Phillips during his congressional career.

In the examination of Noah Strevil at Fort Scott, charged with the murder of his father, the wife of the prisoner was the principal witness against him. She reaffirmed her former statement that her husband told her how he had committed the deed, and a rigid cross-examination failed to weaken her testimony.

At the recent meeting of the Republican state league at Topeka Senator Baker, Chief Justice Horton, Judge Beckman, Ex-Congressman Funston, J. K. Cubbison, J. R. Burton, Congressman J. D. Dolliver, of Iowa, Congressman Curtis and Long and others spoke. The speech of the day was that of Mr. Dolliver.

In the federal court at Topeka a few days ago John Mattox, late assistant postmaster at Gueda Springs, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement. The offense was committed while Mattox was in the employ of the government. He paid back the money he stole, and Judge Foster gave him the lowest penalty of the law—six months in jail and a fine of \$700.

A statement of the expense of the penitentiary investigation committee has been filed with the governor, as follows: Per diem and mileage of the committee, \$1,484.50; state's witnesses, \$450; defense's witnesses, \$530.10; transcript of testimony, estimated, \$500; three depositions, \$50; incidentals, \$15; total, a little more than \$3,000.

The state board of railroad commissioners recently sent out the last shipment of seed grain to the needy in western Kansas. The total amount expended by the board for grain was \$73,000. This leaves an unexpected balance of \$27,000 of the \$100,000 appropriated, which will be covered into the state treasury. The unexpended balance is the result of several counties refusing aid.

The Woman's Republican association lately in session at Topeka, elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. S. A. Thurston, of Topeka; vice president, Mrs. Lewis Hanback, of Kansas City; secretary, Mrs. Mary Gaylord, of Topeka; treasurer, Mrs. Veale, of Topeka; state organizer, Mrs. L. B. Stine, of Argentine; delegates to state association of clubs, Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. J. G. Woods.

In the Rogers investigation, Chancellor Snow, of the state university, testified that Senator Rogers, who is on trial for drunkenness, was one of the best regents the university ever had. He had never seen him under the influence of liquor. Prof. Dysche, Blake, Williston and Blackmar, of the university, testified that they had often seen Rogers at the institution, but had never seen him under the influence of liquor. Miss Carrie Watson, the librarian, gave similar testimony.

THE United States court of appeals at St. Louis has decided that boards of county commissioners in Kansas cannot assess and collect county taxes in addition to those heretofore assessed by the state board of railroad assessors. The suit was brought in the Kansas federal court by the Burlington road to restrain the commissioners of Republic county from making such additional assessment. That court dismissed the bill, and the railroad company appealed. Judge Caldwell prepared the opinion. No federal question is involved, he says, and the rights of the parties must be determined by the law of the state.

George T. Anthony, state superintendent of insurance, has issued a preliminary report of insurance business in the state for the year ended December 31, 1894. Seventy companies doing business in the state assumed risks to the amount of \$129,417,717.85. The premiums received on that amount of business aggregated \$1,953,420.32. Losses incurred amounted to \$1,045,386.82. Losses paid amounted to \$1,070,392.46. Thirty-four life insurance companies issued a total of 29,623 policies. The amount represented by that number of policies was \$92,216,870.25. Miscellaneous companies assumed risks to the amount of \$16,236,423.02. Premiums to the amount of \$18,100.21 were received, and losses to the amount of \$51,030.40 were paid.

THREE PERISH.

An Invalid, His Servant and Another Man Cremated at Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—A frame dwelling owned by Henry Snyder and occupied by Samuel Weaver and his family burned last night. Weaver was very ill with typhoid fever and he, Frederick Snyder, son of the owner, William Mitchell, aged 32, the nurse attending Mr. Weaver, perished, while Mrs. Weaver is in a critical condition from burns and fright. She is the mother of a small infant.

When the fire began a number of men ran to the rescue of Weaver and carried him part way out of the house, when they put him on a cot and continued their progress. The man who was at the head of the cot, in walking backward, struck a table on which a lamp was burning. The lamp was thrown to the floor and the oil flashed out, setting fire to the carpet. At this instant an outside porch, which was burning, gave way and swung against a door. The door fell in and a mass of burning wood followed it, some of it falling on Weaver's body and on the men around him. The cot could not be moved, and the rescuers were forced to leave the invalid and run for their own safety.

The fate of young Snyder and the nurse was not known until to-day. The nurse, Mitchell, had stayed with his patient in hopes of saving him, and had thus sacrificed his own life.

AFTER A PRIEST'S SCALP.

Christian Endeavorers Petition Mgr. Satolli to Unfrook Father Phelan, of St. Louis.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 30.—The attack of Rev. Father Phelan, of St. Louis, upon the Christian Endeavorers of America, was taken up Sunday by the unions in this city, and a vast audience gathered at night in Westminster Presbyterian church to hear Rev. J. P. Davidson preach on Father Phelan's attack on the young people of America. After the services in the church the following petition, addressed to Mgr. Satolli at Washington, was circulated, and hundreds signed it:

"We, the undersigned Christian Endeavorers of Asbury Park, N. J., respectfully call your attention to the wicked, false, and slanderous statements published by Father Phelan, one of your priests, in St. Louis. This base and inexcusable assault is made upon more than 3,000,000 pious, earnest, godly and irreproachable young Christians in America. It is unparalleled in its baseness, and its enormity should consign its author to everlasting infamy and contempt. We, therefore, ask that the creature from which it emanated be degraded, unfrooked and deposed from the high position which he has so recklessly disgraced. We are encouraged to make this petition from the many protestations which you, as well as the holy see you ably represent, have recently, fully and earnestly made, with full confidence that you will give it immediate and careful consideration."

MILITARY ACADEMY VISITORS.

The President Names the Seven Members of the National Board.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The president has appointed seven members of the board of visitors to the military academy, and with the congressional members, the board is as follows: Senators Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Frye, of Maine; Representatives Wheeler, of Alabama; Washington, of Tennessee; and Milliken, of Maine; Frank P. Blair, of Illinois; Gen. Thomas Wood, of Ohio; A. Leo Knott, of Maryland; D. G. Janeway, of New York; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts; John M. Wright, of Kentucky; Peter Hariston, of Virginia.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEEDING.

A Case Before the Nebraska Supreme Court Will Be Tried by a Jury.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30.—The state supreme court convened in extraordinary session this afternoon to hear the case of the state against ex-State Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen to recover \$236,000 lost in the failure of the National Bank of Lincoln. The case will be tried by a jury and a special panel has been drawn for the occasion. This is the first time in the history of the state that such a course has been resorted to.

The Sixth Man Found Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—A special grand jury, Ala., says the sixth negro was lynched in Butler county for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargainess found his body hanging to a tree in the neighborhood where the other five men were lynched last Sunday. He appeared to have been dead for at least a day. The last victim is believed to have been the man who struck the blow that killed Murphy. His name is unknown here.

The Volcano Collima.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., April 30.—The Colima volcano is again in a state of active eruption and the inhabitants of the valley at the base of the mountain have been forced to abandon their homes and flee for their lives. The molten lava and ashes have destroyed the growing crops and much valuable property in that section. The fire which issues from the crater presents a magnificent sight at night.

Only English Official Language.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—Attorney-General Moore has rendered an opinion that city councils cannot legally appropriate city funds to publish ordinances in the German language. Such publication would be illegal. All official publications must be in the English language.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Higher Prices for Wheat Started—Cattle Decreasing and Hogs Increasing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The rise in prices of wheat continues to be the most notable feature of the business situation. Chicago prices went up 3 cents last week. There is very little doubt that a world-wide movement toward substantially higher prices has started. The higher prices have resulted in a considerable increase in the sales of wheat by farmers and country elevator men. Even drained out Kansas has managed to scrape some wheat together and ship it to market. At the five principal western markets the week's receipts were 70 per cent. larger than a year ago.

The strength and excitement in the wheat market have caused only a fractional advance in corn. The demand for cash corn continues very small. The east is getting no corn at all from west of the Mississippi river. That is a situation which never existed before without causing very high prices. If it is a permanent reduction in demand what will be done with a 2,600,000,000 bushel crop this year should one be raised, when a 1,200,000,000 bushel crop cannot be marketed at anything better than moderate prices?

Supplies of cattle last week at western markets were somewhat less than the week before and only about two-thirds the supply of a year ago. The depression in the market which followed the recent big advances has passed away and prices appear to have started up again. A further falling off in the receipts is expected this week.

While the cattle supply goes on decreasing hogs are growing a little more plentiful. Last week's western receipts were less than 10 per cent. below those of a year ago. The speculative provisions market has not been affected in the least degree by the excitement in the wheat market. That is a most unusual occurrence. Prices are just where they were a week ago.

NICARAGUA WEAKENS.

A Proposition Is on Foot Looking Toward a Compromise with England.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 30.—A proposition of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British is now under consideration between Washington, London and the authorities here. The proposition embraces the following essential points:

First—Nicaragua is to pay \$77,500 at London within two weeks.

Second—The British forces are to be immediately withdrawn from Corinto without waiting for the two weeks to elapse.

Third—A mixed commission of arbitration is to pass on the demands of Great Britain's excess of the \$77,500 claim, such commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua. The foregoing terms, it is believed, will be accepted by President Zelaya and his cabinet. It is understood the suggestion of settlement came from the Nicaraguan representative at Washington, and it is believed such an adjustment would be agreeable to the United States authorities. If Nicaragua's acceptance is given the proposition will be urged on the London foreign office, and it is believed it will be accepted.

TURNED TO PEACEFUL USES.

Several Abandoned Military Reservations Will Be Opened to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The interior department is taking steps to have the numerous abandoned military reservations scattered over the country opened for settlement. The law provides that an appraiser shall be appointed who shall visit such abandoned reservations. Edward Crafts, of Austin, Ill., has been appointed as the appraiser at \$5 a day and is to begin work at once. It is hoped all the reservations can be opened before the summer is over. There are some seventy-five of them, fourteen of which contain more than 5,000 acres. These are Forts Thomas and Verde, Ariz.; Fort Dodge, Kan.; Boise Blanc Island, Mich.; Fort Maginnis, Mont.; Camp Sheridan, Neb.; Fort Craig, Cummings and Selden, N. M.; Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D.; Fort McDermott, Ore., and Forts Cameron, Crittenden and Rush Lake, Utah.

A SHARP TELLER.

A Bold Robber Tries to Seize Bank Money and Is Shot in the Head.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 30.—A stranger entered the Iowa Trust and Savings bank to-day, and walking up to the counter behind which the funds for the day's use were piled struck the window with a small hammer that he carried, with the evident intention of seizing the money and escaping before the employees should recover from their surprise. Teller Maurice Brown, as the window broke, seized a revolver and fired at the man, the ball taking effect in the head. The robber is seriously but not dangerously wounded, and is now under arrest.

Cuban Insurgents Routed.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—The government troops under Gen. Salcedo have won a decisive victory over the insurgent forces commanded by Gen. Maceo. Ninety of the latter were killed or wounded and the rest were dispersed and are seeking refuge in the mountains. In addition, Garcia's band has been completely routed with great loss in killed and wounded. Nearly all the remainder of his band surrendered.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

THE TEE-HEE GIRL.

I know a little maiden, but, really, on my word,
You would sooner think this person was a
Tee-hee bird.
For no matter what you say,
If it's said or if it's gay,
This silly maiden answers you with "Tee-hee-
he."
With a "Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee-he."
She's quite a pretty little girl, with bright and
smiling eyes,
And, in some things, I understand that she is
very wise.
But though she knows her letters,
No matter what her betters
Or her elders may remark to her, this little
maiden, she
Is sure to end her answer with a "Tee-hee-he."
With a "Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee-he."
If you tell her that your pocket is just stuffed
all full of toys,
If you tell her you've a headache and she must
not make a noise,
If you tell her she's your pride,
Or if you scold and chide,
It really is the same to her as far as I can see.
For her answer is a giggle with a "Tee-hee-
he."
A "Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee-he."
I have heard this little maiden say that she
was very tired;
I have heard her ask for lots of things she
very much desired.
But to everything she uttered,
Or mumbled forth or muttered,
She tacked that senseless giggle that is quite
devoid of sense.
That foolish little habit of a "Tee-hee-he."
A "Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee-he."
I sometimes feel quite worried lest an elf
of whom I've heard
Should come along and change this girl into a
Tee-hee bird;
When in all sorts of weather,
With each curl turned to a feather,
She'd have to sit the livelong day alone upon a
tree,
Just calling out to folks below her: "Tee-hee-
he."
Her "Tee-hee, tee-hee, tee-hee-he."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in St. Nicholas.

A MOUNTAIN STAGE RIDE.

How the New Driver Entertained His Passengers.

We had ridden three hours with a
stupid stage driver, and I was chagrined
and disappointed. I had engaged the front
seat for two weeks in advance, and had
expected to have a chance to study one of
the old-time stage drivers on his native
heath; but, though it was said he had been
on the route twenty years, he simply chewed
a quid of tobacco and could not be induced
to talk. An occasional grunt of assent or
dissent was the most he vouchsafed us, and
it was with a feeling of relief that we changed
stages at Murphy's and had another driver.
The drive from Murphy's to Angel's
over fifteen miles of dusty and uninteresting
road, and we had looked forward to the
prospect with pleasure, but our new driver
had an air of business and a looseness of
tongue that were very refreshing after the
muffled silence of the other man, and
promised well for our entertainment.
Then, too, we saw that we had made a
mistake about our first driver. The second
man was, of course, the old stager, with his
many thrilling adventures and hairbreadth
escapes, while the first man was evidently a
novice in the business. We took our seats
and prepared ourselves for a most interesting
time.
"Hope you're all comfortable, ladies,"
began our second man, in a manner very
different from the other gruff bore. "I do
like mighty well to have ladies in the front
seat with me; but I'm quite a favorite with
the ladies, it seems—they always want the
front seat."
"Oh, I see, you are the old stage driver,"
I exclaimed, "and you will tell us some of
your interesting stories. How lovely! What
is your name?"
"My real name's—no matter. But they all
call me Tennessee up here. You see I come
from Tennessee, an' I've got the southern
twang, an' when I first come I talked a heap
'bout my native state, an' bragged some, too,
I guess, coming from the south, you know,
an' the boys like to josh a fellow. But I've
traveled round so much that I've lost most of
my twang—knocked 'bout considerable in my
day. Fellow can't help rubbing on some
polish, you know—I expect that's why I'm
such a favorite with the ladies."
"It's real funny how all the old maids
get stuck on me, an' the widows, too,"
Tennessee chuckled. "By jimmie crickets!
Excuse me, if I get off a swear word now
an' then—I don't know which is the worst,
old maids or widows." (I took a sly glance
at my companion, who was a young and
pretty widow who lived in San Francisco.)
"I'm writing a book on my experience with
the women."
"Why," said the little widow, "I should
think you would get married, with so many to
choose from."
"Well, it does seem that way. You see,
I did try it once. I'm a widower—got sons
over twenty years old—wouldn't believe it
now, would you? Most people take me to be
'bout thirty. I'm by rights forty-five; but
great Jupiter whiptail!—ex-cuse me, I
was old stagers can't help a little profanity.
I wouldn't have any trouble marrying. I most
always propose to the women before I get
through." (My pretty companion began to
look alarmed.) "The women like it—particu-
lar the widows. Now we're coming to a
little down grade. Got on a pretty heavy
load, so guess we'll take it easy. Go long
there, Suse—Nick, you old rack-a-bones!"
We rounded the brow of the hill, and the
horses began the steep descent with a
gentle trot; but within a few seconds their
speed had accelerated to a hard gallop. The
old Concord coach rolled from side to side,
and we seemed in danger of upsetting, but
our time had not yet come, and we reached
the level road in safety. The widow and I
were gazing at Tennessee with admiration.
How fearless he was! What splendid driving!
But a timid man on

the back seat was the first to recover his
speech.

"I think you had better use your
brake, driver," he said in a querulous
voice; "that driving was altogether too
fast for a heavy coach."

"Listen to the old duffer," said Ten-
nessee, sotto voce. "Guess he never
seen a hill before." Then he raised his
voice. "Well, I did try," he said, calmly
glancing back. "Why, Lord, the brake's
gone!" he exclaimed.

We all looked at the rear wheels in
dismay. The brake was gone in truth.
"Well, we'll have to go back—that's
plain," said the timid man.

"What! pull up that hill?" said Ten-
nessee, with disgust; "not if I know
myself. We'll be all right. I never
had an accident in my life. Why, last
week I had twelve people on board—two
women an' a kid here in front, an' one
of the front wheels rolled off right on
this down-grade, an' rolled a hundred
yards down the road, an' we just settled
down a kind o' comfortable like, an' I
never spilled a person or broke a screw.
Oh, I'll get you through safe, you can
rest easy on that."

We were trotting along at a lively
rate, and I glanced nervously at the
heavy axles. I hoped devoutly that the
wheels were secure.

Tennessee continued his talk with
the most nonchalant air, as if brakes
and wheels and things of that kind
were of minor consideration. "This
house we are coming to is the only
post office between Murphy's an' Angel's,"
he said. "Nice little woman keeps it—
mighty sweet on me—plucky, too, I can
tell you."

We drew up at the door, and a kindly
faced woman came out with the mail
bag. She gave us a little nod of greet-
ing and retreated modestly into the
doorway. Two or three tow-headed
children peered out from behind her
skirts at the stage people.

"The school ma'am's going down this
morning," said the postmistress.
"We're pretty well loaded," said
Tennessee. I thought so, too, and
wondered where we would put the
schoolmistris; but Tennessee seemed
equal to any emergency. He started
the horses.

"Good morning to you, ma'am," he
called to the woman, and vaulted a
kiss from the tips of his fingers—presu-
mably to the children, but I thought
with intention to show us how he
managed those things with the ladies.
A few rods beyond we stopped, and a
sun-burned girl came out.

"Good morning," she called in a
fresh, clear voice; "have you room for
me?"

"Oh, yes," answered the obliging
Tennessee; "always room for one more.
Got any trunks?"

"Yes, two," and she glanced apolo-
getically at two enormous Saratogs
which stood just by the door. We won-
dered where they would be put, but
Tennessee never hesitated. The trunks
were placed somewhere on the back
and our driver sprang nimbly into his
seat again. We started off on a brisk
trot, and Tennessee launched forth in
a string of thrilling narrative.

"See that hole over there?" he said.
"A friend of mine dug out three
thousand dollars in one day there. He
wants to sell the mine now. I'm the
agent. I tell you that I get more of
that sort of thing than I can attend to.
Why, I make more than four times my
wages just selling out claims. Don't
want to buy a claim, now, do you?
No? Well, here's something more in-
teresting than claims—for a paying
business beats claims all hollow—that's
where I was held up last time—robber
didn't get anything, though. That's
one when he miscalculated."

I looked about quickly. We were
now in a dusty wilderness of pine and
chapparal. Not a sign of human habi-
tation near. Tennessee saw my nervous
glance.

"Mighty lonesome looking now,
ain't it? See them bullet holes in my
stage cover? Them was put in when
we were attacked by six robbers over
here by Joaquin Murietta's old home."

I felt my blood run cold. I had not
seen the bullet holes before. The timid
man gave vent to an audible "Ah!" and
the others preserved an awestruck si-
lence.

"Why," continued Tennessee, "I
guess every stone an' tree has hid its
robber some time or other 'long here.
I've had fifteen or twenty hold-ups, an'
that's nothing compared to some of the
old timers."

"Do you think there is any danger
at this particular time?" inquired the
timid man.

"Why, that's hard to tell," said Ten-
nessee, dubiously. "It's just here
where we had that last hold-up two
months ago, an' one of the passengers
an' two of the robbers was killed. The
papers never got the straight of that.
You see, it was that hold-up that
showed me that the little widder post-
mistress was stuck on me."

"I was coming along here that day—
had on a Wells-Fargo shotgun messen-
ger and a lot of passengers. There was
about one hundred thousand dollars
in bullion under the seat, an' I saw
the messenger held a loaded gun in his
hand all the time. When we got just
'bout here, coming up the hill I saw the
bushes move right there, an' I said,
kinder under my breath: 'Robbers!' I
whipped out my pistol an' the mes-
senger aimed his gun; but, Lord! who
do you think it was? Why, the little
postmistress back there. We came
nigh shooting her. She looked fright-
ened nigh to death an' was white as a
ghost."

"Don't shoot," she said, kinder soft
like. 'Four men are going to rob the
stage. I heard them planning it. They
want to stop you before you git to the
top of the grade, but if you hurry
you'll git there first, an' maybe can git
away on the down grade. Good-by,
and be quick,' and she got out of sight
in a twinkling. Done that for me, you
see. We never waited to thank her.
That's one thing I object to in these
here mountains—you've got to sacrifice
politeness sometimes."

"Well, I just gave my horses a cut,
an' they jumped forward. That plucky
little woman got out of sight pretty
durned quick—had a horse, I guess.
Well, we got to the top of the hill first,

an' by Jupiter snuggled!—ex-cuse me,
always use strong language when I git
excited—right on the other side was
four masked men a-coming it up the
hill as hard as they could trot."

There was a breathless silence on
the stagecoach. The horses were pull-
ing up that very hill, and there was a
possibility that we would be held up,
too. Tennessee was getting a quid of
tobacco; he kept us hanging breath-
less on his words until he had the
morsel well rolled into his cheek.

"The first glimpse they caught of us
they jumped behind trees an' called
'Halt!' but we were on the brow of the
hill, an' I was prepared. I'd fastened
the reins 'round my waist, an' guided
with one hand, while I used the other
for my six-shooter. The messenger
shouted: 'Let her go!' It was just
here, ladies—we left two women stretched
out. I killed two robbers and wounded
another. The shooting started—ex-cuse
me—was so scared that he shot one of
my horses. Not used to the biz, you
see. Of course the horses stampered—
it's bad enough to hear the firing with-
out being peppered by an unrespon-
sible man who is frightened into next
week. Well, they started on the dead
run down the grade, and I had to drop
my pistol and hang on to the lines. I
tell you, we buzzed round them turns
—sometimes two wheels standing off
the grade to onet."

"When we reached the bottom of the
hill down at the station, the old hoss
dropped dead, an' the people on the
stage just come up to me a-crying an'
a-thanking me for saving their lives, an'
took on turrable. Look!—at that rock!"
he ejaculated. We gazed with
startled eyes in the direction indicated.

"Oh, I guess it's all right this time,
but I always expect to have a man step
out from behind that rock—finest place
to rob a stage in the country. Two men
held me up there fifteen years ago,
when I first began to drive here—didn't
get anything, though. Now we're
past. Guess that's a sigh of relief,
ain't it? This is a mighty dangerous
country 'bout here, but I guess I'll git
you through, ladies. Don't you fear.
If we get attacked, just sit still—keep
perfectly cool and calm, an' you prob-
ably won't git more than two or three
scattering shots."

We were all well frightened by this
time. The little schoolmistris on the
back seat held her peace, but the rest
of us were looking about nervously and
trusting our lives to this wonderful
Tennessee. The pretty widow was no
longer haughty and distant, but at
every noise in the brush grasped the
arm of the brawny driver and looked
appealingly into his face.

"Now, ladies, when we start down
this mountain we are on the home-
stretch to Angel's. I always feel glad
when I pass this knoll. Joaquin Mu-
rietta held me up right here the first
month I was on the road. I had five
miners on board, an' they showed
fight, an' they got the worst of it. I
just held my horses an' kept cool. In-
surrection is no kind of valor, you
know."

Well, Murietta strung up
every one of them five miners to a tree
and told me to go into Angel's an' say
that Tennessee was the only man about
with any sense, an' for other people to
take warning. That's the old tree
over there, an' there's the ropes yet.
See them right there?"

"Oh, do drive on fast—do drive on
fast!" we exclaimed, shudderingly.

"Well, I guess we'll have to go on,
an' pretty fast, too. The horses can't
hold back much on this down grade.
If we turn over, ladies, I guess it will
be on my side, so just be prepared to
swing yourselves out."

Down we started. In a few seconds
the horses were galloping, and a few
seconds more they were running. Five
badly frightened people hung on in
desperation to the seats, and the pretty
widow hung to the arm of Tennessee.
His feet were braced against the dash-
board and his body was stiffened out
as he hung on the taut lines. Swing-
ing, bumping, pitching, we careened
down the long hill and went tearing
into the little mining camp of Angel's.

We drew up with a flourish at the
door of the primitive hotel, and fairly
fell into the arms of Tennessee, who
had sprung to the ground to receive us.

Six thankful, admiring people stood
in the tiny hotel parlor awaiting the
next stage and driver. The little brown
schoolmistris was there too.

"Why," said the little widow, "I
think I should have died of fright on
that dreadful road if it hadn't been for
Tennessee."

"Yes, indeed," cried number two.
"The very thought of that brave man
kept me calm, and I know if anyone
else had been driving, we would have
been killed surely. What a splendid
fellow he is!"

"Just the kind of a driver I have
always heard about," cried number
three.

"You could pick him out from a
thousand as a regular old stager," said
number four.

"He's the bravest man I've ever
seen," said number five.

"He's a great, big-hearted, fine fel-
low," said the timid man, "and a genu-
ine hero, too. I'm thankful we had
such a competent man over that fear-
ful road."

"Pardon me," said the little brown
schoolmistris, who had been a silent
listener, "but I think you are all mis-
taken. Tennessee isn't much of a
hero. He's only been in the state two
weeks, and to judge by his driving he
never saw a stage before, and—well—the
postmistress is engaged to the shot-
gun messenger, and all those robbery
stories he told you happened to Fred
Green, who drove you down to Mur-
phy's this morning. Evidently Tennes-
see thought something was expected
of him, and proved himself equal to
the occasion."—San Francisco Argon-
aut.

—Frederick William, the father of
Frederick the Great, was slightly deaf,
and generally conversed in a yell. Al-
though professing to be pious, he often
lapsed into profanity in conversation
and commonly ended an argument by
cursing his opponent.

THE STICKLEBACK.

A Little Fish That is Handsome, a Fight-
er, and That Builds Nests.

The stickleback is a very handsome
little fish. The under part of its body
has the appearance of pearl, the upper
part looks like smoked pearl. Its fins
are delicate and gauzy. It is very
graceful in shape and a remarkably
quick swimmer. It is a most pugnac-
ious little fish, and if occasion de-
mands, it will without hesitation at-
tack a fish five times its size. There
are many varieties of the stickleback,
which is found pretty much all over
the world. It lives in brackish ponds
and in salt water. The stickleback
varies in the number of its spines,
which range from two to fifteen.

The spines are very sharp-pointed,
bony projections, which the fish uses
for purposes of offense or defense, and
which it can erect at pleasure; when
lowered they lie lengthwise in a little
gutter along the fish's back. The two-
spined stickleback is the one most
common in these waters, and it is also
the largest of the sticklebacks and the
hardest in captivity; it sometimes at-
tains a length of four or five inches.
Other sticklebacks vary in size at full
growth, some being not over one inch
long.

In captivity, sticklebacks are best
kept by themselves; in aquarian tanks
they are tyrants. Quick, agile and
fearless, they rob other fish of their
food, and are full of mischief gener-
ally. There are two or three little stick-
lebacks in the tank at the aquarium
with the decorating crab. The decor-
ating crab is a slow eater. It stands
up on its hind legs on the bottom of
the tank holding its food with one
claw and picking off from it with the
other claw bits which it conveys to its
mouth. When the fishes and crab in
this tank were fed the other day the
sticklebacks soon finished their por-
tions and then two of them tried to
rob the poor old decorator, who was
sitting soberly eating. One stickleback
approached first, near the crab, and
there poised for an instant, diagonally,
head downward in the water. It made
a dart for the crab's dinner, but missed
it; the crab hung on to it, waving one
of its legs in the water to warn away
the fish, but evidently much disturbed.
The stickleback withdrew and poised
again, a moment later the other stick-
leback appeared on the other side of
the crab, and poised in the water just
above the level of the crab, and
pointing diagonally downward the
crab like the stickleback on the
other side. Both fish were motionless
and perfectly cool. Presently they made
a dart, practically together, for what was
left of the crab's dinner. Again the
crab managed to save it by hugging it
tightly to his body with both claws;
but he was completely flustered by
this joint attack from different quar-
ters; he waved his upper legs wildly in
the water, first to beat off the intrud-
ers, and then to keep them away, and
he kept waving them after they
had gone."

The stickleback builds nests in the
water, on the bottom, among the
plants, or if it finds an angur hole
through a timber in a pond, it might
build in that, as it sometimes does
in the loop of a rope hanging in the
water. The male fish does the build-
ing, the female fish staying about and
looking on. The stickleback builds its
nest of little pieces of plants, very
small twigs, water-soaked and lying on
the bottom, and dead grass, and so on,
and he makes it in the form of a sec-
tion of a cylinder laid horizontally. A
two-spined stickleback four inches
long will build a nest two and a half
to three inches long, and one inch or
less in diameter. When the fish is in
its nest its head and tail project a little
at either end. The exterior of the nest
is rather rough and ragged, the interior
smoother; in thickness of wall a nest
of the above dimensions would be some-
thing less than a quarter of an inch.
When the construction has been com-
pleted, the builder rubs off upon the
nest from the sides of his body a sort
of cement, which causes the twigs and
things to hold together.

In the course of the building of the
nest the male stickleback takes on
many bright and beautiful colors.
When the nest is completed the builder
drives the female into it to spawn.
After the female has deposited its eggs
and come out of the nest the builder
closes up both ends of it with the same
kind of material that it used in build-
ing the nest originally. It does not
close the next up tightly, but simple
so as to keep the little fishes, when
they have hatched out, within the nest
until the proper time for them to come
out. The hatching takes a little less
than three weeks. During that time
the females stays about, doing nothing,
as before; the male is on guard about
the nest, keeping away intruders, and
perfectly ready to fight if necessary.
When the little sticklebacks are big
enough to care for themselves the male
stickleback opens the cylinder and lets
them out, and they swim away to seek
their fortunes in the watery world.—
N. Y. Sun.

THE BIRD'S EYE.

A rustic audience in a far western
town were enjoying intensely a magic
lantern show. In the course of the
programme the lecturer announced "A
bird's-eye view of Paris." It was
pretty and clear, but there was a slight
defect in the paper of the photograph
above the picture of the beautiful city,
which was only magnified, and as-
sumed a conspicuous place on the can-
vas. Amidst the perfect quiet of the
darkened room, broken here and there
by soft sighs of ecstasy, a little voice
piped up:

"Mamma, is that the bird's eye—
above the city?"—Harper's Young Peo-
ple.

—Old Gentleman—My, my! I don't
like to see little boys cry. Boys who
get hurt should act like men. Boy—
Boo, ho! Then I'd get lick-flicked for
swearin'!—Demorest's Magazine.

—The worst education that teaches
self-denial is better than the best that
teaches everything else and not that—
Sterling.

IS YOUR BLOOD PURE?

Not One in a Thousand can say "Yes."

The human body is fertile soil for
disease germs, but the man whose
blood is pure has nothing to fear, be-
cause pure, rich blood will keep all the
functions of the system in perfect
working order. Hood's Sarsaparilla
purifies, vitalizes and enriches the
blood, and in this way is a defense
against disease.

Blood Poisoned.

"When I was 18 a bad fever sore
came on my right leg. After a time it
healed, but 21 years later, last winter,
it broke out again terribly sore, and
many said it would never heal up. My
son read so much about Hood's Sarsa-
parilla he urged me to try it. I did so,
and to my great joy in a short time

the sores ceased to discharge, and
shortly after began to heal. After
taking five bottles the poison was
eradicated and the sore entirely healed.
I now feel as well as ever and enjoy re-
newed strength and vigor." FRANK
O. PIERCE, South Londonderry, Vt.

Running Sores.

"I have been troubled with running
sores on my hip for years. I began to
take Hood's Sarsaparilla in September,
and have not been troubled with run-
ning sores since January. I never felt
better in my life. I weighed 93 pounds
when I commenced taking Hood's Sar-
saparilla and I now weigh 133 pounds."
HOWARD DABNEY, Salineville, Ohio.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's,
do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

A VEGETABLE PYTHON.

The Wild Fig Vine Binds Big Forest Trees
with Bands as of Iron.

Woe betide the forest giant when he
falls into the clutches of the clusia or
fig. Its seeds being provided with a
pulp, which is very pleasant to the
taste of a great number of birds, are
carried from tree to tree and deposited
on the branches. Here it germinates,
the leafy stem rising upward and the
roots flowing, as it were, down the
trunk until they reach the soil. At
first these aerial roots are soft and deli-
cate, with apparently no more power
for evil than so many streams of pitch,
which they resemble in their slowly
flowing motion downward. Here and
there they branch, especially if an ob-
struction is met with, when the stream
either changes its course or
divides to right and left.

Meanwhile leafy branches have been
developed, which push themselves
through the canopy above and get
into the light, where their growth is
enormously accelerated. As this takes
place the roots have generally
reached the ground and begun to
draw sustenance from below to
strengthen the whole plant. Then
comes a wonderful development. The
hitherto soft aerial roots begin to
harden and spread wider and wider,
throwing out side branches which flow
into and amalgamate with each other
until the whole tree trunk is bound in
a series of irregular living hoops.

The strangler is now ready for its
deadly work. The forest giant, like
all exogens, must have room to in-
crease in girth, and here he is bound
by cords which are stronger than iron
bands. Like an athlete, he tries to ex-
pand and burst his fetters, and if they
were rigid he might succeed.

The bark bulges out and even tries to
overlap, but the monster has taken
every precaution against this by mak-
ing its bands very numerous and wide.
As the tree becomes weaker its
leaves begin to fall, and this gives
more room for its foe. Soon the stran-
gler expands itself into a great bush,
almost as large as the mass of branches
and foliage it has effaced. * * * If
we look carefully around us we see ex-
amples of entire obliteration—a clusia,
or fig, standing on its reticulated hol-
low pillar, with only a heap of brown
humus at its base to show what has be-
come of the trunk which once stood
up in all its majesty on that spot.—
Chicago Inter Ocean.

And Serve Him Right.

Mrs. Harduppe—John, the butcher
from where we used to live has found
out our address. He called with that
last year's bill, and was real impertin-
ent.
Mr. Harduppe (hotly)—Impertinent,
was he? Well, now, we'll just let him
wait for his money!—Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.	
CATTLE—Best heaves.....	3 85 @ 6 50
Stocks.....	2 03 @ 3 50
Native cows.....	1 50 @ 4 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy..	2 85 @ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	61 @ 61
No. 2 hard.....	60 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	44 1/2 @ 45
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	10 1/2 @ 11
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 20 @ 1 35
Fancy.....	60 @ 1 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	8 50 @ 9 00
BRAN—(sacked).....	70 @ 71
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	15 @ 18
CHEESE—Full cream.....	8 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	10 1/2 @ 11
POTATOES.....	65 @ 70

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 25 @ 6 00
Texans.....	2 00 @ 4 80
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 25 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	2 00 @ 2 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	62 @ 62 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	43 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	62 @ 62 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 @ 20
LARD—Western steam.....	6 65 @ 6 80
PORK.....	12 50 @ 12 50 1/2

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime..	3 90 @ 6 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping..	4 75 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	8 50 @ 9 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	61 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
RYE.....	63 1/2 @ 64
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 18
LARD.....	6 85 @ 6 87 1/2
PORK.....	12 25 @ 12 43

THE SIGN OF THE FOUR.

BY CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER I. THE SCIENCE OF DETECTION.



For some little time his eyes rested thoughtfully upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture marks. Finally he thrust the sharp point home, pressed down the tiny piston, and sank back into the velvet-lined armchair with a long sigh of satisfaction.

Three times a day for many months I had witnessed this performance, but custom had not reconciled my mind to it. On the contrary, from day to day I had become more irritable at the sight, and my conscience swelled nightly within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. Again and again I had registered a vow that I should deliver my soul upon the subject, but there was that in the cool, nonchalant air of my companion which made him the last man with whom one would care to take anything approaching to a liberty. His great powers, his masterly manner, and the experience which I had had of his many extraordinary qualities, all made me diffident and backward in crossing him.

Yet upon that afternoon, whether it was the because which I had taken with my lunch, or the additional exasperation produced by the extreme deliberation of his manner, I suddenly felt that I could hold out no longer.

"Which is it to-day?" I asked—"morphine or cocaine?"

He raised his eyes languidly from the old black-letter volume which he had opened. "It is cocaine," he said, "a seven per cent solution. Would you care to try it?"

"No, indeed," I answered, brusquely. "My constitution has not got over the Afghan campaign yet. I cannot afford to throw any extra strain upon it."

He smiled at my vehemence. "Perhaps you are right, Watson," he said. "I suppose that its influence is physically a bad one. I find it, however, so transcendently stimulating and clarifying to the mind that its secondary action is a matter of small moment."

"But consider!" I said, earnestly. "Count the cost! Your brain may, as you say, be roused and excited, but it is a pathological and morbid process, which involves increased tissue-change and may at last leave a permanent weakness. You know, too, what a black reaction comes upon you. Surely the game is hardly worth the candle. Why should you, for a mere passing pleasure, risk the loss of those great powers with which you have been endowed? Remember that I speak not only as one comrade to another, but as a medical man to one for whose constitution he is to some extent answerable."

He did not seem offended. On the contrary, he put his finger-tips together and leaned his elbows on the arms of his chair, like one who has a relish for conversation.

"My mind," he said, "rebels at stagnation. Give me problems, give me work, give me the most abstruse



"MY MIND REBELS AT STAGNATION."

cryptogram or the most intricate analysis, and I am in my own proper atmosphere. I can dispense then with artificial stimulants. But I abhor the dull routine of existence. I crave for mental exaltation. That is why I have chosen my own particular profession—or rather created it, for I am the only one in the world."

"The only unofficial detective?" I said, raising my eyebrows.

"The only unofficial consulting detective," he answered. "I am the last and highest court of appeal in detection—which, by the way, is their normal state—the matter is laid before me. I examine the data, as an expert, and pronounce a specialist's opinion. I claim no credit in such cases. My name figures in no newspaper. The work itself, the pleasure of finding a field for my peculiar powers, is my highest reward."

But you have yourself had some experience of my methods of work in the Jefferson Hope case."

"Yes, indeed," said I, cordially. "I was never so struck by anything in my life. I even embodied it in a small brochure with the somewhat fantastic title of 'A Study in Scarlet.'"

He shook his head sadly. "I glanced over it," said he. "Honestly, I cannot congratulate you upon it. Detection is, or ought to be, an exact science, and should be treated in the same cold and unemotional manner. You have attempted to tinge it with romanticism, which produces much the same effect as if you worked a love story or an elopement into the fifth proposition of Euclid."

"But the romance was there," I remonstrated. "I could not tamper with the facts."

"Some facts should be suppressed, or at least a just sense of proportion should be observed in treating them. The only point in the case which deserved mention was the curious analytical reasoning from effects to causes by which I succeeded in unraveling it."

I was annoyed at this criticism of a work which had been specially designed to please him. I confess, too, that I was irritated by the egotism which seemed to demand that every line of my pamphlet should be devoted to his own special doings. More than once during the years that I had lived with him in Baker Street I had observed that a small vanity underlay my companion's quiet and didactic manner. I made no remark, however, but sat nursing my wounded leg. I had had a Jezail bullet through it sometime before, and though it did not prevent me from walking, it ached wearily at every change of the weather.

"My practice has extended recently to the continent," said Holmes, after awhile, filling up his old briar-root pipe. "I was consulted last week by Francois Le Villard, who, as you probably know, has come rather to the front lately in the French detective service. He has all the Celtic power of quick intuition, but he is deficient in the wide range of exact knowledge which is essential to the higher developments of his art. The case was concerned with a will, and possessed some features of interest. I was able to refer him to two parallel cases, the one at Riga in 1857, and the other at St. Louis in 1871, which have suggested to him the true solution. Here is the letter which I had this morning, acknowledging my assistance." He tossed over, as he spoke, a crumpled sheet of foreign notepaper. I glanced my eyes down it, catching a profusion of notes of admiration, with stray "magnifiques," "coup de maitres," and "tours de force," all testifying to the ardent admiration of the Frenchman.

"He speaks as a pupil to his master," said I.

"Oh, he rates my assistance too highly," said Sherlock Holmes, lightly. "He has considerable gifts himself. He possesses two out of the three qualities necessary for the ideal detective. He has the power of observation and that of deduction. He is only wanting in knowledge; and that may come in time. He is now translating my small works into French."

"Your works?"

"Oh, didn't you know?" he cried, laughing. "Yes, I have been guilty of several monographs. They are all upon technical subjects. Here, for example, is one 'Upon the Distinction Between the Ashes of the Various Tobaccos.' In it I enumerate a hundred and forty forms of cigar, cigarette and pipe tobacco, with colored plates illustrating the difference in the ash. It is a point which is continually turning up in criminal trials, and which is sometimes of supreme importance as a clue. If you can say definitely, for example, that some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah, it obviously narrows your field of search. To the trained eye there is as much difference between the black ash of a Trichinopoly and the white fluff of bird's-eye as there is between a cabbage and a potato."

"You have an extraordinary genius for minutiae," I remarked.

"I appreciate their importance. Here is my monograph upon the tracing of footsteps, with some remarks upon the uses of plaster of Paris as a preserver of impressions. Here, too, is a curious little work upon the influence of a trade upon the form of the hand, with the lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters, compositors, weavers and diamond polishers. That is a matter of great practical interest to the scientific detective, especially in cases of unclaimed bodies, or in discovering the antecedents of criminals. But I weary you with my hobby."

"Not at all," I answered, earnestly. "It is of the greatest interest to me, especially since I have had the opportunity of observing your practical application of it. But you spoke just now of observation and deduction. Surely the one to some extent implies the other."

"Why, hardly," he answered, leaning back luxuriously in his arm-chair, and sending up thick blue wreaths from his pipe. "For example, observation shows me that you have been to the Wigmore Street post office this morning, but deduction lets me know that when there you despatched a telegram."

"Right!" said I. "Right on both points! But I confess that I don't see how you arrived at it. It was a sudden

impulse upon my part, and I have mentioned it to no one."

"It is simplicity itself," he remarked, chuckling at my surprise—"so absurdly simple that an explanation is superfluous; and yet it may serve to define the limits of observation and of deduction. Observation tells me that you have a little reddish mould adhering to your instep. Just opposite the Seymour Street office they have taken up the pavement and thrown up some earth which lies in such a way that it is difficult to avoid treading in it in entering. The earth is of this peculiar reddish tint which is found, as far as I know, nowhere else in the neighborhood. So much is observation. The rest is deduction."

"How, then, did you deduce the telegram?"

"Why, of course I knew that you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning. I see also in your open desk there that you have a sheet of stamps and a thick bundle of post-cards. What could you go into the post office for, then, but to send a wire? Eliminate all other factors, and the one which remains must be the truth."

"In this case it certainly is so," I replied, after a little thought. "The thing, however, is, as you say, of the simplest. Would you think me impertinent if I were to put your theories to a more severe test?"

"On the contrary," he answered, "it would prevent me from taking a second dose of cocaine. I should be delighted to look into any problem which you might submit to me."

"I have heard you say that it is difficult for a man to have any object in daily use without leaving the impress of his individuality upon it in such a way that a trained observer might read it. Now, I have here a watch which has recently come into my possession. Would you have the kindness to let me have an opinion upon the character or habits of the late owner?"

I handed him over the watch, with some slight feeling of amusement in my heart, for the test was, as I thought, an impossible one, and I intended it as a lesson against the somewhat dogmatic tone which he occasionally assumed. He balanced the watch in his



HE BALANCED THE WATCH IN HIS HAND.

hand, gazed hard at the dial, opened the back, and examined the works, first with his naked eyes and then with a powerful convex lens. I could hardly keep from smiling at his crest-fallen face when he finally snapped the case to and handed it back.

"There are hardly any data," he remarked. "The watch has been recently cleaned, which robs me of my most suggestive facts."

"You are right," I answered. "It was cleaned before being sent to me." In my heart I accused my companion of putting forward a most lame and impotent excuse to cover his failure. What data could he expect from an uncleaned watch?

"Though unsatisfactory my research has not been entirely barren," he observed, staring up at the ceiling with dreamy, lack-luster eyes. "Subject to your correction, I should judge that the watch belonged to your elder brother, who inherited it from your father."

"That you gather, no doubt, from the H. W. upon the back?"

"Quite so. The W. suggests your own name. The date of the watch is nearly fifty years back, and the initials are as old as the watch; so it was made for the last generation. Jewelry usually descends to the eldest son, and he is most likely to have the same name as the father. Your father has, if I remember right, been dead many years. It has, therefore, been in the hands of your eldest brother."

"Right, so far," said I. "Anything else?"

"He was a man of untidy habits—very untidy and careless. He was left with good prospects, but he threw away his chances, lived for some time in poverty, with occasional short intervals of prosperity, and finally, talking to drink, he died. That is all I can gather."

I sprang from my chair and limped impatiently about the room with considerable bitterness in my heart.

"This is unworthy of you, Holmes," I said. "I could not have believed that you would have descended to this. You have made inquiries into the history of my unhappy brother, and you now pretend to deduce this knowledge in some fanciful way. You cannot expect me to believe that you have read all this from his old watch! It is unkind, and to speak plainly, has a touch of charlatanry in it."

"My dear doctor," said he, kindly, "pray accept my apologies. Viewing the matter as an abstract problem, I had forgotten how personal and painful a thing it might be to you. I assure you, however, that I never even knew that you had a brother until you handed me the watch."

"Then how in the name of all that is wonderful did you get these facts? They are absolutely correct in every particular."

"Ah, that is good luck. I could only say what was the balance of probability. I did not at all expect to be so accurate."

"But it was not mere guess work?"

"No, no; I never guess. It is a shock-

ing habit—destructive to the logical faculty. What seems strange to you is only so because you do not follow my train of thought or observe the small facts upon which large inferences may depend. For example, I began by stating that your brother was careless. When you observe the lower part of that watch case you notice that it is not only dented in two places, but it is cut and marked all over from the habit of keeping other hard objects, such as coins or keys, in the same pocket. Surely it is no great feat to assume that a man who treats a fifty-guinea watch so cavalierly must be a careless man. Neither is it a very far-fetched inference that a man who inherits one article of such value is pretty well provided for in other respects."

I nodded to show that I followed his reasoning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

Things That Sound Cute from the Mouths of Babies.

Stories of children's sayings are especially interesting when they show the vivid truth with which facts of life appear to an untrained mind for the first time. The little child who opened the window when it thundered because she "wanted to hear God talk," recognized a real truth which her father who taught electrical science had long ago forgotten.

A visitor at Gray Gables last summer found Ruth Cleveland, the bright little daughter of the president, lying flat on her back in the nursery, crying silently and refusing to be comforted.

"What is the matter?" asked the guest.

"Toothache."

"But why do you not get up, my child? Don't lie there."

"The toothache is too heavy," sobbed Ruth. "I can't carry it about."

Job himself in the first ages of the world found no better way to describe his mighty grief.

Another child of four has just had the honor of adding a word to the English vocabulary. He is the son of a well-known Oxford scholar, and was walking in the fields with his father and an eminent philologist, when he spied some tansy growing near. He pulled the leaves and ran with them to his father, crying:

"This is the most smellful flower of all."

The philologists looked at each other. "Smellful," they decided to be a much-needed word, simple and expressive. It may find a place in future lexicons.

Very few children, however, have like these the natural keenness of perception and facility for language which enable them to express a feeling or a fact with novelty and force.

The "smart" sayings for which children are usually applauded are as a rule imitations of the speech of older people, and argue only the parrot talent in the child. The applause serves to stimulate vanity, and the child who at eight is praised as a prodigy, at eighteen is not infrequently shunned as a bore and pretender.—Youth's Companion.

A Greater Scoundrel.

A famous master of Trinity college, Cambridge, had been a friend in early days of one Jimmy Gordon, a solicitor. But Jimmy went to the bad, was struck off the rolls, and lived on what he could get from old acquaintances. One day he met his master and asked for a shilling. "Gordon," thundered the master, "if you could show me a greater scoundrel than yourself I would give you half a crown," and he stalked stiffly away to his rooms. In half an hour's time the butler announced that Mr. Pompos, the esquire's bundle, wished to see the master. Now, the master had a special detestation of the bundle, who, when admitted and curtly asked what he wanted, replied: "Mr. Gordon informed me that you desired to see me." Said the master: "Gordon has made an ass of you!" In ten minutes more the butler came again, grinning, and said: "Mr. Jimmy Gordon has called and says you owe him half a crown, sir."—Newcastle Chronicle.

A Faithful Friend.

It is good for a man to have a friend who can say the right thing. When Tommers got so hard up that he had to take a job at laying gas pipe he was astonished to find his friend Brown looking down at him in the trench one day. "This is not the first time I have seen you here," said Brown. "And, by the way, I saw Miss Willis the other day and she asked about you."

"You didn't give me away, did you?"

"Well, you know, I cannot tell a lie?"

"You contemptible!"

"Hold on! When she asked what had become of you I told her the last time I saw you were at the corner turning up the street."—Cincinnati Tribune.

He Took Advantage.

Letty Leftover—If you promise not to take advantage of it, I'll tell you a secret.

Jack Dasher—What is it?

(Giggling) "He, he! I've never been kissed under the mistletoe."

"I'm afraid that I shall have to take advantage, and—"

"Oh, you dreadful man! Somebody might see you."

"And do as the other fellows did."—N. Y. World.

A Sure Sign.

Junius (the colored janitor)—Dat dah Miss Wicks, de ole maid at libb on de top flo', mus' be powahful wealthy.

Tilly—Go way, dah! What yo' s'pose she lib on de top flo' foh, ef she got 'nuff money fo' ter lib downsta'hs?

Junius—Well, she habb eberyting dah good 't eat, anyhow. Why, I nebbah goes up dah ter do nuffin' fo' hui' 't she doan' gib me rice-puddin' wid raisins in it. 'No Sundays, needah; but week-days, I tells yo'—Judge.

Uncertain, But Eager.

"What does the new woman want?"

"She doesn't know, but she is going to get it."—Judge

The old Scriptural sobriety was effectual doing; ascetic sobriety is effectual dullness.—H. W. Beecher.

THE RATIONALE OF PRICES.

Democrats Opposed to Artificially Created Increases.

Some of our republican contemporaries have taken occasion to criticize democratic newspapers that have expressed gratification at recent advances in the prices of many commodities. They say that democrats are great sticklers for cheapness, and that they have no right to be gratified at an increase of prices.

This shows only how easy it is to misrepresent an opponent's position, and how naturally this becomes the resort of those who cannot meet a question squarely without suffering discomfort. The sort of high prices which democrats chiefly oppose are those artificially produced. Democrats believe in the free play of economic forces, so that each man may get what he earns without interference from the law except so far as may be necessary to provide revenue for the government. They contend that when the government intervenes to advance the price of one set of commodities and to lower the price or the exchangeable value of another set it perpetrates an injustice. Without such interference by the government or others, prices will rise or fall in proportion to supply and demand.

It is altogether different in the case of artificially high prices. This is very well illustrated by the outcry about the recent advance in beef. If this were due to a decrease in the supply of cattle, and the advance in beef corresponded with the better prices received by the raisers of cattle for animals on the hoof, there would be no just grounds for complaint. It is because the people believe that a great combination, which plunders producers and consumers alike, is putting up prices, that they complain. If this is actually the case, there is good ground for the excitement that exists on the subject. If, on the other hand, it is due to the unrestricted operation of supply and demand, prices will remain high until the supply is increased, or the demand falls off. The same may be said of the price of petroleum. If the wells are really failing, as the trust magnates insist, then we have seen the last of cheap oil until new sources of supply are discovered or an acceptable substitute provided.

The advocacy of prices that are as low as supply and demand dictate involves no approval of panic prices. There is no controversy about the fact that we have had a disastrous panic, however we may differ as to the cause of it. Panics involve a large falling off of demand, because they diminish the purchasing power of the people. Large quantities of goods are forced upon the market and sold low to attract buyers. It is not a healthy, but a morbid condition. In a normal state of trade prices do not go below the cost of production. When they do there must be either an excessive supply or an inadequate demand. When we have a rally of commodities from panic prices, due to an increase of demand, which, in turn, is due to better business and the increased purchasing power of the masses, it is, of course, a subject of congratulation. Thus the advance in cotton and wheat, which had been abnormally low, was welcomed both as affording better remuneration to producers and as a symptom of better times.

That cheapness is desirable in itself cannot be disputed by anyone who observes the whole trend of our civilization. The ultimate measure of value of all commodities is the labor required to obtain them. The more of the necessities of life a man can obtain for a day's labor the cheaper they are to him. Now, the whole tendency of this preeminently industrial and commercial age is to increase the product of a day's labor. Where the old hand-loom of less than a century ago produced only a few yards of cloth to the operative hundreds are now produced. The effect of this, of course, is to make things cheaper. Hence the improvement of machinery and the various inventions and discoveries have cheapened enormously many articles of prime necessity. The reduction of price has in turn led to an immense increase in consumption, so that more laborers are employed than before. The laborers, earning more, have received higher money wages at the same time that the purchasing power of money has increased enormously. Thus the standard of comfort for all classes has been raised, and the masses have been greatly benefited.

The protectionists try to make the supply of certain goods artificially small by shutting out foreign competition by the tariff, and domestic competition by combinations. Their object is to put up prices above the level of those that will afford a reasonable and just profit upon the capital embarked. As improved machinery, however, diminishes the cost of production of some goods faster than the tariff can increase the prices, they impudently pretend that it is the tariff that has cheapened commodities, though all intelligent people know that they have simply become cheaper in spite of the tariff.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—McKinley is undecided as yet whether he will visit Ohio this year or not.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

—Gov. McKinley is still hippodroming about the country in search of a presidential nomination.—Seneca Falls Revivle.

—Ex-President Harrison proposes to take no chances of "putting his foot in it." He refuses to make any political speeches.—Chicago Post.

—Tom Reed has gone to wearing ready-made clothing. Is this a flank movement on McKinley to get nearer the workingman?—St. Paul Globe.

—"Republican economy?" It is chiefly the very economical use of truth, and the extraordinarily economical performance of pledges.—Albany Argus.

—The pension payments for April thus far have been \$5,757,000, and the disbursements on this account to the end of the month will bring the total up to nearly \$13,000,000. No wonder there is a deficiency.—N. Y. World.

PROTECTION AT HOME.

Effects of the McKinley Remedy as Locally Applied.

Several of the states are dealing with the bounty question during this legislative season in a manner to serve as a useful object lesson, whatever may be the results to those directly interested. Nebraska and Wyoming have enacted laws imposing a tax upon all those subject to taxation, for the benefit of those who raise beets to be used in the manufacture of sugar. The governor of Nebraska did not approve of the measure and interposed his veto; but the legislature was strongly in favor of the policy and passed the law despite executive declaration against it. Utah is not yet in the union, but the time of her admission is soon at hand, and she has also provided that her people must contribute of their wealth to the support of the sugar-beet raisers.

In Minnesota there was an attempt to favor the iron industries under this same bounty policy. The method proposed was more indirect, the scheme being to so change the constitution of the state as to legalize payments from the treasury for the financial assistance of those engaged in the smelting and reducing of iron ores. The strongest point urged in favor of such a law was that by stimulating these industries the number of men employed in them would be largely increased and the farmers of Minnesota would have an improved home market for their products. But the granger is a wary statesman where his own interests are at stake, and did not take kindly to the plan. As a result, the representatives in the legislature from the agricultural districts defeated the measure, and the farmers propose to raise supplies for the market they have without taking the risks involved in trying to buy a better one.

The states first named have practically applied the principles of protection within the limits of their own territory. The desire to encourage the "infant" industry of raising sugar beets causes a tax to be levied upon farmers who do not cultivate the beet, upon merchants, ministers, lawyers, doctors, carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers and all others who are taxed under the laws of the state. They must pay tribute to the beet raisers just as the McKinley laws forced the masses to pay tribute to the coal barons, the iron monopolists, the beef trusts, the iron princes, the lumber kings and the others who were enabled to amass fabulous fortunes while the country and the vast majority of its people were being crowded toward pauperism. The people of Nebraska and Wyoming are only taxed to help the beet farmer. The people of the country have been taxed to help enrich all its greatest plutocrats.—Detroit Free Press.

OUR REVIVING TRADE.

Business Is Booming Under the Tariff Reform Law.

It seems very odd that republican editors should accept the evidence of reviving trade with doleful countenances. They are indeed hard to please. In 1893, when the importations were light, the depression of our trade was treated by them as a misfortune, and attributed to the election of a democratic president. Now when importations are increasing they revive the old cry of "a deluge of foreign goods," and lay the blame to "free trade"—the "free trade," by the way, being represented by an average tariff of 50.16 per cent. on dutiable imports last year!

The value of dry goods received at this port since January 1 has been \$45,010,136, against \$24,803,645 last year. That our people should actually feel able to buy more clothing this year than last seems a positive misfortune to the organ of McKinleyism. Even the consideration, from its point of view, that "the foreigner" has paid an increase of 80 per cent. in taxes for the support of our government fails to console it. The "inundation" of warm or serviceable raiment is a calamity. The importations represent "a debt for cloth."

The idea never enters the dense McKinley head that it takes two to trade; that trade means mutual profit; that profits are the life of trade; that both we and our customers are benefited when we exchange products which we do not need, or even money which we can spare, for products that we do need and can buy to advantage. To the Chinese-wall patriots all trade is loss, all commerce is calamity all prosperity rests on monopoly and taxes.

The interesting feature of the present situation is that while foreign trade is reviving domestic industry is increasing. If the complaining editors will read their own newspapers they will find a refutation of their childish theories. The comical notion that woolen manufacturers have been injured by relieving their raw material of taxation is exploded by increased activity and advancing wages in the mills. In iron, woollens and cottons the improvement is noticeable. From Philadelphia and Chester there are dispatches announcing an increase in wages in woolen mills. In the Lawrence cotton mills an advance was posted. In the Globe iron works at Cleveland last year's 10 per cent. cut in wages was revoked, and the big ship-building company resumed work.

Similar encouraging facts are reported every day. Political calumny howling ought really to take a rest.—N. Y. World.

—While the republican papers are exultantly referring to the large expenditures of the government during the first half of April, they should remember that the quarterly pension payment was the cause of the increase. But notwithstanding this unusual, but not unwelcome, draft on the resources of the government, at the end of the month the receipts and disbursements of the government will about split even for the first time since the spring of 1892.—Kansas City Times.

—No republican ever gets defeated for office. He is always "counted out." Oh, those long suffering republicans who submit so tamely to this counting out business!—Utica Observer.

The Chase County Courant,
W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

POSTPONED.
On account of the serious illness of Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard, Vice-President of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, we have, at her request, postponed the meeting of the Democratic editors at Leavenworth, the 13th inst., to May 11th, 1895. B. J. SHERIDAN, President.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.
The next annual session of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity of Kansas will be held at Leavenworth, on Saturday, May 11th, 1895, commencing at 10 A. M. Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, V. J. Lane and Frank L. Webster are hereby appointed a committee to arrange programme for the meeting. All editors of Democratic newspapers of the State are cordially invited to be present and participate in the business and pleasure of the session. B. J. SHERIDAN, President.

A Brattleboro 5 cent postage stamp, black on buff, was sold for \$500 recently in London. Three St. Louis 10 cent stamps brought \$90 and \$95 apiece. Other high prices were: Mol-dava, 108 paras, blue on pink, \$155; Spain, 2 reals, red, of 1851, \$165; of 1852, \$100; Tuscany, 3 lyre yellow, \$130; British Guiana, 8 cent, green, \$100 and \$120; two 4 cents, primrose, \$300 each, while an 8 cent green and 4 cent orange on the same envelope fetched \$600.

A letter from the City of Mexico to the Topeka Mail shows the beauties of a silver basis of currency. It says: 'This country is enjoying the benefits (?) of free coinage of silver. Gold is entirely out of currency. Their silver dollars have five grains more in them than ours, but I got \$2.03 per dollar for our money. Everything is nearly as high to correspond but labor, which has not gone up at all. I pity the poor working people. Everything that is imported into the country is very high. Kerosene is \$2.88 for 5 gallons. Ivory soap 40 cents per cake. Coffee 40 to 60 cents per pound. It looks as if the United States are bound to try the free silver plan. If they do they will be in the same fix Mexico is, Mexican dollars are worth 48 cents in gold, and ours will be worth just a trifle less.'

LITERARY NOTE.
"The Beautiful Models of Paris," in the March Cosmopolitan, satisfy a long felt curiosity in regard to the women who have been posing for the world's famous paintings. The Cosmopolitan has carefully gathered a collection of the most famous of these portraits and used them to illustrate an interesting article by distinguished French critic, Fr. Thiebault-Sisson. Nor does the beauty of the originals fall short of the ideals on the painters' canvas. In the same number is a delightful article about the famed sea-girt isles for so many centuries a fortress and prison—Mont-Saint-Michel. "Pearl-diving and Its Perils," by an English naval officer, written from personal experience, is perhaps the most thrilling tale of exploration of the ocean's depths ever put on paper. The fiction of this number is usually entertaining.

KANSAS FOR KANSAS.
Few Kansans realize how closely they are attached to their state until they go back east to visit the homes of their fathers and their grandfathers the ideals of their childhood are a rule shattering in a day. The old farm in their memory that seemed almost limitless in its boundaries would scarce make a Kansas garden patch and the "forest" that once was sufficient to conjure up gruesome thoughts of bears and hobgoblins is discovered to be only a clump of trees. And more than all this is the difference in the people. The westerner yearns for the broad, liberal spirit of the west, and as a rule seeks for them in vain. The farmer is content to continue his work along the same lines laid out by his father and grandfather before him. The almost inevitable result is that the visitor from the west soon feels the spirit of unrest and a sense of confinement creeping over him. He yearns for draughts of air of the wide prairies and some one who is in a hurry. He has grown up broad minded and liberal as the prairies of his home and small enterprises and plodding ways oppress him and he returns to Kansas, no matter what his intention was when he went away.—*Ipseks Capital.*

THE KANSAS EDITOR.
Kansas journalism is the most vigorous article of its kind in the world. The Kansas editor is no coward; he is no sycophant; he is no flatterer. In his heart he is for some man, or for some principle, or for some measure; in his editorials and speech he devotes nearly all his space and time against one thing or the other. His voice is trained only to criticism. He applauds by silence. Be he republican, democrat, populist, prohibitionist or what not, he is certain of his position. He is never dubious, never hesitant, never passive. He does not know the meaning of the word conciliatory, and parenthetically, it may be remarked, he knows less the meaning of surrend-

er. When he strikes, the blow is from the shoulder, when he lands, the blow is always felt; no matter what damage he may receive at the same time from the other fellow, who always fights as hard as he does. He thinks quickly and acts more quickly, and whatever the consequence may be, he hasn't time for repentance. He never believes—he knows. He never follows—he leads. He never requests—he demands. He never defends—he attacks. He never proposes—he does. He knows no half-way places; in politics he is a partisan, and he is proud of it; in religion he is a puritan or an infidel, and he doesn't care a tinker's dam who knows it. Impulsive, energetic, aggressive, irascible, intrepid, immovable, is the Kansas editor, and he loves his contemporary and admires his opponent only for an exhibition of the same courage, certainty, push and persistence of conviction. In short, the Kansas editor is a thoroughbred Kansan.—*Kansas City World.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.
With the compliments of F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, we are in receipt of the Ninth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, covering the years 1892-1894. Its 500 pages are devoted to the State's agricultural statistics of the years mentioned, with much other information intended to help those in agricultural pursuits. The biennial period to which it relates has been from various causes one of less than usual prosperity everywhere, but Kansas, (evolved with in a third of a century from a wilderness, that in the two most unpropitious years of her history, as to both agricultural and financial conditions, has produced from her soil the necessities and luxuries of life to the extent of \$236,000,000, has small occasion to feel humiliated, on the other hand she has demonstrated, once and for all, the tremendous resources of her soil and people.

The adverse conditions which have prevailed, whatever their effects elsewhere, promise to result here in a revised agriculture and a new prosperity. Some of the ways and means toward these are suggested in the talismanic words, "Irrigation," "Subsoiling," "Alfalfa," and "Sorghum," the latter for forage and grain. Instead of vast ranges, sparse settlements, slipshod ranch farming, wheat kings, and cattle barons, this will mean intense farming a commonwealth of small homes, modest competency, and communities contented because comfortable. But a small edition of this report is printed and those who desire it should remit not less than 20 cents for postage to F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS NEWSPAPER.
William Allen White, on the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star, who reads hundreds of exchanges from three or four different states, had this to say of Kansas newspapers in an address before the editorial association at Topeka: "You would have me know that your exchanges tell strange stories. Some way a man knows whether a contemporary in an adjoining county or a remote county has to 'hustle his ads,' whether he has to dun his subscribers, whether he lives in a town that reads, whether his people are enterprising or not. The whole paper speaks out these things and a change for the better or worse in a town is printed to the world in papers that go out of it, on the good and the bad, on the just and the unjust alike. The low class paper, the paper which starves an editor, makes him hopeless, heartless, worthless, comes from a town where the little scrap of city printing is let to the lowest bidder while the city ink and blank books are purchased at ten prices from the nickerplate drummer who tells the mayor a funny story and fills him full of bad cigar smoke; a town where the citizens walk outside the rough stone sidewalks in a little path; a town where the Fireside Companion and the lectures of Ingersoll are the public library; where the public spirit consists in an annual failure to get up a Fourth of July celebration; a town with a factional fight; a town with a long and unbroken history of neglected opportunities, and a town that needs paint, needs enterprise, and most of all needs from two to ten funerals. In the land of Mesopotamia, which lies over against the river which is called Euphrates, I am told there are many such towns. But I am thankful that in Kansas there are few communities where a first-class paper, well written and honestly edited, does not fill the long felt want full to overflowing, so full indeed that the fellows—and, alas, how many there are who think that they can fill a want already running over—have to tramp with their feet for dear life to keep from spilling out themselves. The best thing I know about the Kansas people is their newspapers. When my heart is hot with me at some particularly inexplicable piece of Kansas stupidity, I turn to the papers of Kansas—to the successful ones—and my faith is renewed. These papers are bright, fearless and honest. They are the voice of the best people. They know hypocrisy and fraud. They are not ashamed to brand it and the smoke from their branding irons is incense to the fevered breast."

PHOTOGRAPHS.
Have you called at the Ingram studio? If not, do so at once and get prices and examine the work. Hard times prices and first-class pictures. All work guaranteed satisfactory. 29 4t E. F. INGRAM.

EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.
Salina, Kansas, May 7 to 9th, State S. Convention. One fare for round trip.
Hutchinson, May 7 to 10, Kansas Musical Jubilee. One fare for round trip.
Wichita, May 14 to 16, Knight Templar and Eastern Star. One fare for round trip.
Topeka, May 16 and 17, annual meeting Kansas Med. Society. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
Leavenworth, May 21 to 23, Pharmaceutical Association. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
Hutchinson, May 21 to 25, Grand Lodge K. of P. and Brigade Uniform Rank. One fare for round trip.
Wichita, May 23 to 26, Y. P. S. C. E. Annual meeting. One fare for the round trip.
Denver, Colo., June 11 to 14, American Medical Psychological Association. 1 1/2 fare, certificate plan.
Ottawa, June 17 to 23, Chautauque Association. One fare for round trip.
Denver, Colo., July 4, 5, 6, 7, to Sept. 1, National Educational Association. One fare for round trip, plus \$2.

LETTER LIST.
Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1, 1895:
Laf. Hacker.
Mrs. Mollie Carwell Kelley.
Miss Annetta Larson.
Mrs. May Moore.
Mrs. Annie M. Obley.
Jacob Sewald.
Fred Sinclair.
All the above remaining uncalled for, May 15, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
We also have one dozen photographs of a family group, consisting of father, mother, little baby and little girl, that were taken at the railroad photograph car, and have not been claimed by anyone. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

AT THE GATE.
St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate, With a solemn mien and a fair sedate, When up to the top of the golden stair A man and a woman, ascending there, Applied for admission. They came and stood Before St. Peter, so great and good, In hope the City of Peace to win, And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin, With a scraggy beardlet upon her chin. The man was short and thick, and stout, His stomach was built so it rounded out. His face was pleasant, and all the while He wore a kindly and genial smile. The choirs in the distance the echoes woke, And the man kept still while the woman spoke.

"O, thou who guardest the gate," said she, "We two came hither, beseeching thee To let us enter the heavenly land And play our harps with the angel band. Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt, There's nothing from heaven to bar me out. I've been to meeting three times a week, And almost always I rise and speak."

"I've told the sinners about the day When they'd repent of their evil way, I've told my neighbors—I've told 'em all 'Bout Adam and Eve, and the Primal Fall. I've shown them what they'd have to do If they'd pass in with the chosen few, I've marked their path of duty clear, Laid out the plan for their whole career."

"I've talked and talked to 'em loud and long, For my lung are good, and my voice is strong. So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see The gate of heaven is open for me; If you don't open it, I've done my best. Hasn't walked in exactly the narrow way. He smokes and swears, and grave faults he's got, And I don't know whether he'll pass or not."

"He never would pray with an earnest vim Or go to revival, or join in a hymn; So I had to leave him in sorrow there While I, with the chosen, united in prayer. He saw what the pearly chancel to him, While I, in my purity, sang to the Lord, And if cumberers were all he got, It's a chance if he merited them or not."

"But oh, St. Peter, I loved him so! The pleasure of heaven let him go! He's done enough with the best I've been. Won't that atone? Can't you let him in? By my grim gospel I know 'tis so. That the unrepentant must fry below; But isn't there some way you can see That he may enter who's dear to me?"

"It's a narrow gospel by which I pray, But the chosen expect to find away Of going, or fooling, or bribing you. So that the relations can amble through. And say, St. Peter, it seems to me That the gate isn't kept as it ought to be; You ought to stand right by the opening there And never sit down in the easy-chair."

"And say, St. Peter, my sight is dimmed, But I don't like the way your whiskers are trimmed; They're not too wide, and outward toes, They'd look better narrow, cut straight across. Well, we must be going, our crowns to win. So, open, St. Peter, and we'll pass in!"

St. Peter sat quiet, stroked his staff, But spite of his office he had to laugh. Then he said, with a fiery gleam in his eye, "Who's done enough with the best I've been? And then he rose, in his stature tall, And pressed a button upon the wall. And said to the chap who answered the bell, "Escort this lady around to—headst—"

The man stood still as a piece of stone— Stood sadly, gloomily, alone. A long time he stood, and then he said, "That his wife was good and he was bad. He thought if the woman went down below That he might as well stay right to go; That if she went to the regions dim There wasn't the ghost of a show for him."

Slowly he turned, by habit bent, To follow wherever the woman went. St. Peter, standing on duty there, Observed that the top of his head was bare. He called the gentleman back and said, "Friend, how long have you been wed?" "Thirty years," said the man in a hurry, "And then he thoughtfully added, 'Why?'"

St. Peter was silent. With head bent down, He raised his hand and scratched his crown. Then seeming a difference thought to take, He said to himself, he spoke: "Thirty years with that woman there? No wonder the man hasn't any hair! Swearing is wicked. Smoke's not good, He smoked and swore—I should think he would!"

"Thirty years with that tongue so sharp? Ho! Angel Gabriel! Give him a harp! A jeweled harp with a golden string! Good air, and music, and his angel sing! Gabriel, give him a seat alone— One with a cushion—up near the throne! Call up some of the angels to sing the best, Let him enjoy the music and rest!"

"See that on sweet Ambrosia he feeds, He's had about all the hades needs. It isn't just hardly the thing to do To roast him on earth and the future too."

They gave him a harp with golden strings, A glittering robe, and a pair of wings. And he said, as he entered the Realm of Day: "Well, this beats cucumbers, any way. And so the scripture had come to pass That the last shall be first and the first shall be last."

—JOSEPH BERT SMILEY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNDT, Warden. May 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, May 1st, 1895. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, May 1st, 1895, will meet in compliance with section 7, chapter 107, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas on Monday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1895, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for the year 1895, at which meeting, all parties or persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Brennenman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Brennenman, Defendant.

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 31 day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brennenman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman. BRANINE & BRANINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE
for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, Saffordville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.
That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—\$1.00 a year. Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95
Beginning with the November Number.

A SERIAL STORY.
"Ruben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." Original illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

A SERIAL STORY.
"The Old Town Pump," by "Margaret Sidney," author of the famous "Pepper" books. Original illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

NATURAL HISTORY.
Ten papers by L. H. M. Palmer. Each one will have an original full-page illustration drawn from life or life models by the author.

A SERIAL STORY.
of charmingly written articles descriptive of California, by Mrs. Eliza Burroughs Buckhout.

FRONTISPIECE STORIES.
by "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidents which were personally known to the editors.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS.
A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the Juniors' meeting, with a personal letter from "Pansy," growing out of her own experience.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
Which many found helpful last year. THE PANSY READING CIRCLE. Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
The best help possible will be secured to give each month, articles or items of interest concerning other lands than ours.

NEW COVER DESIGN.
Of which this is a fac-simile, (reduced) Thirty-two pages of reading and illustrations in each number adapted to young people from nine to fifteen years of age. Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. To the Trade, 50 cts. net.

Notice to the Public.
I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNDT, Warden. May 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
I am authorized by the Chase County Fish Protective Association to offer a reward of \$10.00 for any information given me which leads to the conviction of any party for violating the State Fish Laws. JOE ARNDT, Warden. May 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, May 1st, 1895. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas, May 1st, 1895, will meet in compliance with section 7, chapter 107, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas on Monday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1895, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county, for the year 1895, at which meeting, all parties or persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Brennenman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Brennenman, Defendant.

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 31 day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brennenman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman. BRANINE & BRANINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Brennenman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Brennenman, Defendant.

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 31 day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brennenman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman. BRANINE & BRANINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Brennenman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Brennenman, Defendant.

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 31 day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brennenman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman. BRANINE & BRANINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

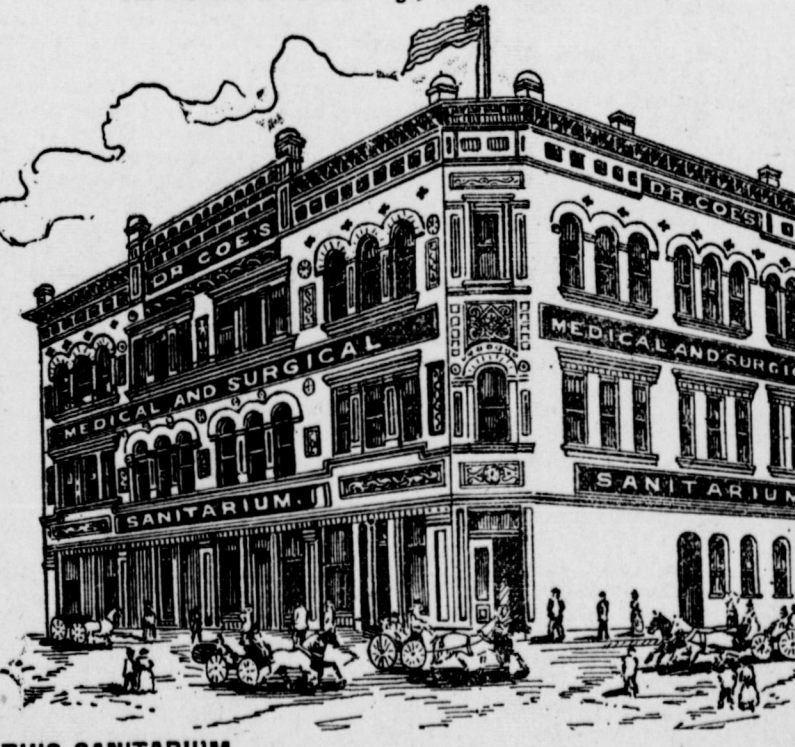
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 6, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of \$50 deposit. Specifications on file with the county clerk. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas. D. C. Brennenman, Plaintiff, vs. Lydia P. Brennenman, Defendant.

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 31 day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brennenman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brennenman. BRANINE & BRANINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Ripans Tabules.
Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.
If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION. **TAKE** RIPANS TABULES.
If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A DISORDERED LIVER. **TAKE** RIPANS TABULES.
If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING. **TAKE** RIPANS TABULES.
For OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH. **TAKE** RIPANS TABULES.
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, aizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.
Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.
If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.
One Gives Relief.
A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,
McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.
Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.
They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.
SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
RAZOR GRINDING & HONING
on short notice, and guarantee work to be first-class in every respect.
NEW HANDLES PUT ON BLADES.
I carry a general line of Barbers' Supplies, such as Razors, Strops, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Etc., Etc.
DOERING'S FACE CREAM—An excellent preparation for use after shaving, for chapped hands, lips, etc. It is made of the purest materials. Is your Razor dull? If so, have it sharpened at the
STAR BARBER SHOP,
Cottonwood Falls, Kans. JOHN DOERING, Prop.
FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR
For the PIANO or ORGAN.
ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.
IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginners and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbors we will mail you One Copy Free. Send twenty-five cents to defray expense of mailing. (Postage stamps or silver) Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents. Mention This Paper.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,
11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THIS SANITARIUM
Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.
WE TREAT
Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS
As a means of relief, are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocle, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.
IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED
With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give you any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.
Address all communication to
DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

GRANT AS A SOLDIER.

He Showed the Military Spirit at an Early Age.

Good Reading for April 27, the Anniversary of the Great General's Birth—Future Historians Will Place Him Where He Properly Belongs.

[Written for This Paper.]

Writers are prone to seek strong antitheses, and hence we find great stress laid upon the fact that a Galena clerk was transformed within a brief two years into a general in command of the greatest army of modern times. Such a statement is misleading and only partially true. It demanded the wildest fancy of a poet's brain to conceive of a Minerva springing full-armed from the brow of Jove. Search will be made in vain in all history to find a single instance of an untrained man meeting great emergencies of any kind. Genius has been defined well as the result of long discipline in a given direction or directions.

Gen. Grant showed the military spirit at an early age. He received a most



Grant at the beginning of his military career.

careful training in one of the best military schools of the age, where, if his scholarship was not brilliant, he certainly excelled in all the qualities that combine to make a good soldier. Later he took a creditable part in the Mexican campaign, following which he rendered efficient service as an officer in the trying frontier service. He resigned from the army finally, not because he wearied of soldierly duty, but for the reason that the routine life in times of peace afforded no opportunities for the display of the martial spirit that so preeminently stamped his character.

The life at Galena was merely an episode in his career, a brief season of fitful resting, out of which he gladly emerged to enter upon a work that was destined to be crowned with immortality of fame.

Whatever may be said of his administration as a civic ruler, and it should not be forgotten that time softens the asperities of political strife as well as it subdues, if it does not altogether obliterate, the passions born of divergent opinions, none can deny to him many of the qualities of a great general. There are English critics, besides some on this side of the great waters, who deny to him what they are pleased to term "strategic potency." These writers, however, are by no means united among themselves as to what constitutes strategy, therein in no wise differing with others who discuss the character and conduct of military heroes. What might be properly termed strategy under given conditions would prove utterly folly when the environment changed. Gen. Grant was given a problem to solve and he accomplished his task along his own lines. Others may have worked it out more quickly along different lines, but the fact remains that all others who undertook it failed.

A man of calm courage, ineffably collected under all conditions, he was at all times a man of action. Whenever he was present idleness and inaction were impossible. Appointed to discipline and drill the forces at Cairo, he soon made his historic move-



Grant as General.

ment upon Belmont, and directly afterward bore down upon Donelson and Fort Henry. Then followed Shiloh, Iuka and Corinth. It should be borne in mind, too, that while successes were accompanying his every movement in the west, the union efforts in the east were usually followed by discouragements. Placed in command of the combined armies, when he went to Virginia, there resulted greatest possible activity, not only where he commanded in person but also in the western campaigns, whose directions were in all cases dictated by him.

It has frequently been charged that Gen. Grant did not show proper regard for human life, in that his battles invariably were stamped by great slaughter. This implication he himself brushed aside with the explanation that all war is bloody and that that general is the best friend of peace who hastens it to its end. He further stated that the commander who hesitated to dislodge an enemy from a desired point because it might demand the sacrifice of life scarcely deserved to win a victory. War was to him the sure road to a lasting peace, and he sought by every means in his power to make the journey a short one. It was his fixed conclusion that the briefest war showed the fewest casualties and the least amount of human suffering.

Common fairness should suggest the injustice of comparing Grant's campaigns with the memorable ones of Europe, for the plain reason that the conditions of the former were utterly dissimilar to those of the latter. Ours was a civil war of vast proportions, which brought into requisition every possible energy of all the sections of the country. There was very good reason why the contest should not be protracted indefinitely, and in this Grant was keenly alive to the situation. It is slander against a brave and noble people to underestimate the besetments of the commander of the union forces. By common consent there was fair reason for honest difference as to the right of a state to secede from the union. Unquestionably the south maintained the secession view with enthusiasm. Her people were thoroughly united, courageous and fired with patriotic determination to resist all invasion and coercion, to the shedding of the last drop of blood. The leaders of the southern armies were experienced soldiers, thoroughly equipped for their stations and well qualified to inspire confidence and obedience in their followers. The ordinary courage of the southern soldiers was intensified in the knowledge that they were fighting upon their own soil in defense of their homes and firesides. True, Grant had the advantage of numbers, but it is also true that he was at the disadvantage, usually, of acting on the offensive.

Gen. Grant realized at an early day in the contest that the recuperative powers of the south had their set limitations—that the southern armies could not recruit new men continuously, and that its resources might be exhausted. He recognized the fact that after each heavy blow of battle the strength of the south waned visibly, and like the trained athlete he followed up blow with blow in quick succession. Confession of these plain facts is no discredit to the people or the leaders of the section which was overcome. That they made a skilled, energetic and heroic attempt to establish their cause is an admitted fact of history, which



Ready for the grand review.

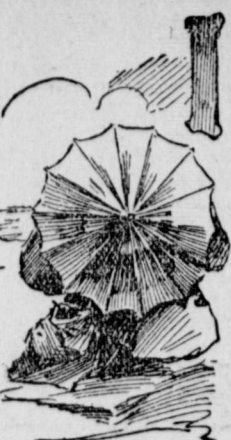
is only strengthened by admission of the sagacity and skill of the general through whose leadership final victory was brought to the union arms. If he was deficient in what Europeans term strategy he was abundantly supplied with strong common sense, an apt appreciation of the energy, courage and skill of his adversaries and an invincible tenacity of purpose in the execution of his plans. He could not be persuaded that the issue of a single battle determined the strength or weakness of an army, but with tentative energy looked to the cumulative results of many battles. The Wilderness was, in his eyes, but a scene in the act of the great war drama, and he shifted it within a week for another great bloody presentation. So before Petersburg in the great final act, day after day the work of slaughtering went on, while the enemy steadily and surely grew less strong to resist. Hence it may almost be said without exaggeration that his movements during the war presented an almost continuous array of force against force and a constant clangor of death-dealing arms. Finally he accepted peace as the most blessed boon of a common country and rejoiced that the sound of war was heard no more in all the land.

The time has not yet arrived to properly estimate the military character and work of Gen. Grant. The events in which he so prominently figured are of too recent date, and too many of the movers in them are now living to expect that justice shall be dealt out to him. His former foes are not likely to forget the magnanimous terms he gave to Lee at Appomattox, nor his determined purpose of resistance in their behalf when a misguided chief executive soon afterward sought to set aside those conditions by arresting and bringing to trial those to whom he had pledged protection. The sublime and pathetic manner of his dying contributed to the allaying of much of the feeling that had been cherished against him, and the expressions of kindly regard and sympathy that poured in as glad sunlight after a season of cloud and darkness tended to brighten the hours of his dissolution. The closing days of his remarkable career offer the highest evidence to the greatness of his spirit. Still, despite all that has been written, the fact remains that the duty of placing Grant where he properly belongs remains to a future historian.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE

AS IT OFTEN HAPPENS.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.



remains positive in kind and superlative in degree.

And Lois Tanner was sixteen. From the first day of our meeting—we were the children of wealthy parents and were summering by the sea—some intangible influence, some inexplicable force seemed to draw us to each other and to run the lines of our lives parallel. For two years we had known each other, and one day—it was the third summer after our meeting—we sat on the rocks by the shore and as the waves beat in rhythmic measures upon the silver sands stretching out at our feet, I looked into her sweet blue eyes and knew that Lachesias as she drew two threads from Clotho's spindle was twisting them into one cord, forever indivisible.

In early youth, how far the eyes, undimmed by years, can see into the future, and how keen is young love to decipher the handwriting on the wall. "Lois," I said, as we sat there in the fading twilight, "do you know how long we have known each other?"

"Does it seem long, Mr. Belden?" she replied, with a coy little smile. "It has been two entire years, Miss Tanner," said I, falling into her mock formality of manner.

"And one learns a great deal in two years," she added.

"In one direction I have learned nothing, Lois," I said, with a quietness I did not feel.

"Why, Jack!" she exclaimed, "I don't see how you could stand still."

"But I have," I insisted.

"How?" and her eyes looked her guilelessness.

"In loving you, Lois," I broke forth. "I couldn't love you any more in a thousand years than I loved you after our first meeting."

"Oh, Jack," she cried, nervously; "what made you say that?"

"Why shouldn't I say it?" I answered, with a dogged resolve not to be put down by any woman's whim.

"Because, Jack," she said, very earnestly, "papa has been saying all along that you and I were together too much, and the first thing the family knew there would be a case of puppy love to cure."

"Did your father say that?" I asked, with the anger showing in my face.

"He did, Jack, and he says—"

"Well, I don't want to hear what he says, or has said or will say," I interrupted. "If he says anything like that he doesn't know what he is talking about and hasn't the most remote idea of what a man truly in love with the one woman in all the world for him, feels."

"Papa isn't so awfully bad, Jack," she said, in extenuation of the paternal weakness.

"I never thought he was, either, until you told me what you have," I admitted. "But, Lois, and I grew hard again, 'you must know that no father who regards the future happiness of his daughter can take the position he does and assume to dictate the course of two lives which in the nature of things must be independent of his.'"

"Papa says your papa said the same thing and agreed with him thoroughly," she replied, arguing as women do.

"Lois," I said in my firmest tone, "don't speak to me about your father again. If you do I shall be tempted to do him some bodily injury."

The dear little woman laid her hand on my arm restrainingly and smiled with such irresistible sweetness that I even forgot the wound my own father had given me.

"Let it go, dear," she pleaded. "They have forgotten they were ever young."

"Do you remember what I said a few



"Do you love him?" I asked, moments ago?" I asked, returning to the previous subject.

"What did you say?" she replied, trembling a little, I thought, for she surely could not have forgotten so soon.

"I said, darling—it was the first time I had ever called her that, and it almost frightened me—I said that there was one thing I had not learned in the last two years, and that was to love you better than I did when I first met you. Do you think I should have learned?"

"Perhaps, Jack," she blushed. "If you had, you would have gone ahead of me in the class."

"Oh, Lois," I began to say, and then began to stammer and grow red in the face. I could feel the blood fly along my neck, and my hands shook so I could not have put them out to her if

she had asked me to. I had never spoken of love to a woman, and now my inexperience was painful to me. I knew that the brave man could win a triumph now, but I was not brave. On the contrary, I was a coward, an arrant coward, and in my fear I slipped down off the rock, where we had been sitting, and walked out upon the sand.

"Where are you going, Jack?" she called to me. "I don't want to be left here all alone. I'm sure Charlie Verder wouldn't treat me like that."

That was enough to set me wild. Verder was the one fellow I dreaded, and he hadn't known her six months, either. I went back to the rock and stood at the foot of it, just near enough to touch the hem of her gown—such a sweet, white gown with a bit of blue showing through it as the blue sky peeps in and out from the fleecy white clouds.

"Do you like him?" I asked suddenly.

"Not any more, I guess, than you like Mattie Swann," she retorted, with a perk of her nose and a shake of her fluffy hair.

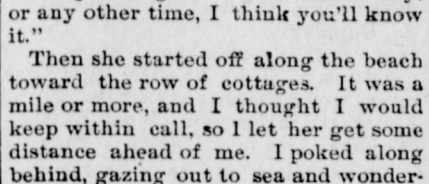
"Then you like him pretty well," I said in worse humor than ever, and quite insistent upon nagging her all I could.

"Perhaps I do," she snapped, "and if I do, I'm sure he is a very nice fellow."

"Not any nice fellow than Mattie Swann is a girl," I put in as mean as I knew how.

"Well, I don't care," she said, as she slipped off of the rock and touched the sand as lightly as a thistle down. "I'm going home, and when you get me to come away off down here in this lonely place again at this time of day, or any other time, I think you'll know it."

Then she started off along the beach toward the row of cottages. It was a mile or more, and I thought I would keep within call, so I let her get some distance ahead of me. I poked along behind, gazing out to sea and wonder-



HURRYING ALONG AS IF SHE WAS AFRAID.

ing where all the beauty of the purple shadows had gone, and why it was the waves looked so cold and cruel and clammy. They were the same shadows and the same waves, and there I was, and—but where was Lois? Fifty yards up the shore and hurrying along as if she were afraid of twilight ghosts or other strange inhabitant of the crepuscular air. I looked over my shoulder nervously, and all around, and shivered. What it was I don't know, but on the instant I called to her and went after my call as fast as I ever ran after a football.

"Lois, Lois," I kept on calling, but she gave no heed. Her face was set away from me and she was going with it rapidly. But not so fast that I could not catch her in the next fifty yards or so.

"Oh, Mr. Belden," she said in a tone of pretty surprise as I came up panting by her side, "how you frightened me. I had no idea you were on the beach this evening."

"Oh, Lois, Lois," I pleaded, though I puffed as I did so. "Don't talk like that. We are not children to take a trifle come between us and our love. You know I love you and I know I love you. It was because I love you so that I grew wild with jealousy when you spoke of Verder. I don't care a rap of my finger for Mattie Swann, even if you do like Charlie Verder."

"Mr. Belden," she began very stiffly—"Call me Jack," I cried with all my feeling come again. "Call me Jack, as you have always called me."

"Perhaps I'd better," she said coldly. "You have acted so childishly that Mr. seems scarcely an appropriate title."

"You shan't talk that way to me, Lois Tanner," I exclaimed as I stepped in front of her and blocked her path. "I have done wrong, and I apologize humbly for it. Now as a lady you cannot do otherwise than accept it."

"I accept the apology, and pray, let that end the matter."

"No, it shall not. I insist upon your accepting the apology and the apologizer as well. I want you, Lois, and that's what I started to tell you down there on the rocks. Answer me now with only the sea and sky and the sweet twilight as witnesses."

I was about to take her hand and more tenderly urge my claim to an answer, when she gave a slight scream and sprang to one side as if she had stepped on a mouse in the sand.

"Look there," she whispered, pointing to a couple seated on an old spar half in the sand, and which until then was not visible. I looked and saw Verder and Miss Swann, very close together and talking earnestly.

But it was too dark for them to see, and when Lois and I walked by them in the dusky shadows of the later evening, she had promised to be my wife, and though the great sun of the heavens had set over the world and the earth was full of shadows, the greater sun of love had risen in our hearts and they were filled with the light inextinguishable.

That was a dozen years ago, and to-day Lois is the proud and happy mother of three of the prettiest and sweetest children in the world except four that I am the proud and happy father of.

She is Mrs. Charles Verder and Mrs. Belden was Miss Swann.—Detroit Free Press.

A STRADDLER.

Has Gov. McKinley Abandoned McKinleyism—Republican Testimony.

There seem to have been some queer goings on down at Thomassville, Ga., where Gov. McKinley and other republican leaders have just been in a sort of informal caucus.

If we are to judge by an interview of Editor Joseph Medill, of Chicago, one of the participants in that caucus, the results warrant this inquiry:

Does Gov. McKinley, in his candidacy for the presidency, in addition to trying to straddle the silver question, propose also to try to straddle the tariff question?

To those familiar with Gov. McKinley's record on the tariff this inquiry doubtless seems ridiculous. If there has been one thing which was considered absolutely sure in current politics, it was that Gov. McKinley stood squarely and uncompromisingly for extreme protection as embodied in the tariff act that bore his name.

Nevertheless, the conference at Thomassville appears to have fully satisfied the stanchest and most aggressive opponent of the McKinley act in the republican party that the governor is misunderstood on this point, and that he is not the extreme protectionist his legislative record and his campaign speeches have led us to believe he is.

Gov. McKinley has never struck a blow for "McKinleyism" which has not been met by as strong a blow from Mr. Medill. The editor of the Tribune fought McKinleyism relentlessly when it was being enacted into law by congress, and afterward when it was being defended and lauded by the governor on the stump. During the last campaign, while the governor was touring the country in interest of protection, Mr. Medill's paper was incessant and terrific in its assaults upon the McKinley act. The Courier-Journal has often quoted these articles, and our readers know that no stronger indictments of McKinleyism have been made in any quarter, whether democratic or republican, than those made by the Tribune.

But this Thomassville symposium has apparently satisfied Mr. Medill that the Ohio governor has been misunderstood, for the editor makes the sudden and decidedly unexpected announcement that his choice for the presidency next year is no less a person than Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio.

The editor of the chief republican journal of the west and the most conspicuous champion of tariff reform in the republican party not only intimates that he has been conciliated by the man who has been regarded as the most extreme apostle of protection, but that his platform will be virtually a repudiation of what has been known as McKinleyism. The governor's weakness, Mr. Medill says, is that "he will have to carry the responsibility of the tariff act of 1890, which cost the republican party two disastrous defeats, including loss of the presidency. In consequence of these defeats before the mass of republicans will permit him to receive the nomination he will be required to disavow any policy that may lead to a revision of the present tariff in the direction of an increase in duties."

Whatever may be Gov. McKinley's own views on this matter, and whatever he may have said to Mr. Medill down at Thomassville, it is evident that the Illinois editor is now convinced that the Ohio governor is by no means as black as he has heretofore painted himself, and it seems also evident that the governor should revise his estimate of him, should apologize for his past and promise better things for his future; for, although the interview has been published for four days now, no word of denial or qualification from the governor has appeared.

But if McKinley has weakened on McKinleyism, where and what is the solid ground left the republican party to stand on?—New Age.

WAGES ADVANCING.

A Protectionist Writer Confounded—He Had Better Read the News Columns of His Own Paper.

The tariff editor of the New York Tribune should read the news and make his theories conform to facts. He still holds the theory that high tariffs and high wages and low tariffs and low wages go and come together. It is not easy to understand why he should hold this theory, for wages declined constantly and rapidly during the whole four years of the high McKinley tariff, and it is only since the reduction of duties last August that wages have begun to rise in many industries. The Tribune's tariff editor apparently has not read the news items in his own paper since last August and does not know that the tide has turned in the wage-earner's favor.

The Tribune, of April 5, contains a profound editorial on "a wage-earner's revolt." This editorial closes as follows: "All last year democrats were asserting that their duties were everywhere high enough to compensate for the difference in wages between this and other countries. As soon as business settled to the new and more blessed conditions, people were assured that they would get as good wages as ever. Business has been recovering, democrats tell us daily, but the working people do not get the old wages. Every week's payment brings home to them the fact that they have been persistently cheated, and that the democratic policy was not intended to and, in the nature of things, cannot maintain the wages formerly paid. That discovery is the one thing which affects the minds of the great body of voters, because most of them are wage-earners. They are learning that the sort of business revival for which democratic statesmen look means more severe competition with the labor of other lands; that its coming does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them, and that the policy of the democratic party is in its very nature calculated to grind down the worker by removing the defenses against foreign competition."

This editorial is on page 4th. On page 5 occurs the following dispatch, dated Cleveland, April 4:

"A little more than a year ago the

Globe Iron works made a cut of 10 per cent. in wages. Yesterday notices were posted in the works announcing a restoration to the old rate. The Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. has reached an agreement with its employees and they are all back at work again. This summer will be a big improvement over conditions that existed a year ago."

And this from Philadelphia, of same date:

"Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens, have granted an advance of 15 per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that this latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will soon follow suit."

And this from Millville, N. J., of same date:

"To-day, for the first time this year, all the foundries in this city were in full operation, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are good. Craven Bros., glass manufacturers of Salem, will start their remaining factory this week."

Mentions of wage restorations and advances are coming in thicker and faster every day. Between April 1 and 10 the following have been reported in addition to those mentioned above:

WORCESTER, Mass., April 1.—The employees of the Palmetto worsted mills at South Worcester, who suffered a reduction of 15 per cent. in their pay during the dull times last year, had the reduction restored to-day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 1.—A restoration of wages amounting to 15 per cent. went into effect to-day in the woollen mills of ex-Congressman Moses T. Stevens & Sons at Andover, North Andover, Haverhill and Franklin Falls, N. H. About 1,300 hands will be affected.

These mills represent the most extensive woollen manufacturing business carried on by any firm in this country. The list continues:

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens, etc., have granted an advance of 15 per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed in arranging until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that the latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will shortly follow suit.

CHESTER, Pa., April 4.—Notice was posted in the mills of Wholfender, Shore & Co., at Cardington to-day to the effect that 5 of the 10 per cent. reduction lately made in the wages of the employees will be put on again. It is likely that the remaining 5 per cent. will be restored soon.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 5.—Notices will be posted in the Washington mills of this city to-day announcing an increase in wages, which will be in the nature of a restoration of some time ago. Between 3,000 and 4,000 hands are employed in the mills.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—At a meeting last night of the representatives of the Bricklayers' Co., made up of employers and the Journeymen's Protective association, an agreement was reached which results in an advance of wages to the bricklayers.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 6.—The 400 employees of the Belding Bros. & Co.'s silk mills here have been notified that a 5 per cent. increase in wages has been made.

NEW HAVEN, April 8.—The Williamam Linen Co., employing 2,000 hands, will raise wages generally 5 per cent. next week.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Seven hundred silk-ribbon weavers met at the West Side Labor bureau, No. 342 West Forty-second street, last night. It was reported that 500 weavers had been granted their demand of 4 cents for twisting 100 threads, which heretofore they had to do for nothing. Two hundred other weavers had been refused their demand. They will try again, and if refused will strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10.—The Fall River Iron works post notices to-morrow of an increase of 15 per cent. in wages for all departments to take effect April 22. It amounts to a restoration of the cut down made last fall.

It is noticeable that most of these wage advances are in woollen mills. This is explained by the fact that wool, for the first time in sixty years, is free. If all other raw materials had been freed at the same time, wage advances would be more numerous in other industries.

FREE WOOLS.

They Enable Manufacturers to Behead the British Lion in His Den.

The New York Herald says: "The sale of American woollen cloths at a profit in Bradford, Eng.—the citadel of the great British manufacturers of woollens—is reported to the state department by United States Consul Meeker. The consul says that American cloths suitable for men's clothing shown him by a Bradford merchant had been purchased in Bradford, and that the representative of a New York house has just placed orders for American goods in Glasgow and Aberdeen and expects to sell them in London. Why should there be any surprise that American manufacturers thus boldly attack the British lion in his favorite den—the center not only of British but of the world's woollen manufacture and woolen trade? Did not the Wilson tariff law give our manufacturers free wool more than six months ago? That law lifted directly vast loads from all our woollen industries, enabling them to procure far cheaper and more suitable wools, while indirectly it reduced other expenses which enter into the cost of production. England, after clothing her own people, exports and sells annually woollens to the value of \$120,000,000 or more. The United States, though manufacturing annually \$300,000,000 worth of woollens, has been until now prevented by our own high tariffs from competing in foreign markets, and hence our exports of woollens have been insignificant. Now, however, thanks to the Wilson free-wool bill, American woollens will have an entrance into the markets of every nation on the globe, and the new trade will eventually become enormously profitable to our manufacturing classes."

Edmund's Income Tax Speech.

Ex-Senator Edmund's speech against the income tax is not worthy of his reputation as a lawyer. It is more of a tirade than an argument. The Reed-McKinley congress "disappeared from the face of the earth" after enacting the worse than war tariff, but no special pleader asked for the invalidation of the law on that account. Mr. Edmund's inquiry as to "how many of those who voted for the tax expected to pay a part of it" looks towards a property qualification for voting. He ought to know that every member of congress will pay at least \$20 of income tax—and a good many of them much more, if they make honest returns.—N. Y. World.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken. Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

Land owners especially should be interested, as the principle benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID.

Capital and the Taxation of the Rich and the Poor.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., for Birmingham, Eng., was recently quoted in a New York newspaper as saying in a speech delivered in London: "You may try as hard as you like to take the taxes off the poor and put them on the rich; you may try all these schemes of betterment, taxes and taxes on ground rents; you may try till you are black in the face, but in the long run all these taxes will be shifted by the rich on the poor." In reply to a letter sent to Mr. Chamberlain by Bolton Hall, vice-president of the New York Tax Reform Association, asking if the speech had been correctly quoted, the following letter has been received:

"LONDON, March 9, 1895.—Sir: I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 25, and to say that he thinks that the report to which you refer is not quite accurate. In any case, the statement is a little too broad, and Mr. Chamberlain should have said that taxation falls most heavily upon the poor. This is not so much a question of economic law as of general observation. If taxation were ever sought to be placed entirely or even unfairly upon the rich they will find, as they have done in the past, means of evading it. Capital can be easily transferred from place to place, and it will go where there is the greatest security. Meanwhile the poor are deprived of employment, and while the rich may suffer loss and diminution of income the poor will lose their means of subsistence. This is the general doctrine which Mr. Chamberlain desired to impress upon his hearers, and he had no intention of entering upon the question of first incidence of any particular tax. I am, sir, yours obediently,

"J. WILSON."

RAILWAY LAND TAX BILL PASSED.

Minnesota Senate Reaches a Vote After Eight Hours.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—The senate chamber was the scene of a remarkable fight from 2:30 this afternoon to 10:30 to-night, on a call of the house for the reconsideration of the bill for the taxation of railroad lands. The bill was defeated last night by one vote, but there were three friends of the measure absent. One of these was Senator Cronkrite, a populist member from the Fifty-first district. All the afternoon and early hours of the evening the sergeant-at-arms and police and detectives were looking for Senator Cronkrite in Minneapolis. They did not find him, but shortly after 10 o'clock Senator Illis announced that he had experienced a change of heart and desired to vote for the bill. It was quickly brought up and passed, 28 to 22. The measure now goes to Gov. Clough, and great pressure will be brought to bear upon him by the railroads for a veto.

If the bill becomes law all lands held by railroads will be subject to taxation.

Manufacturers and Taxation.

From the Silk Herald of America.

The present unjust system of taxation, as applied to capital invested in productive industries in almost all large manufacturing centers in this part of the country, is becoming one of the all absorbing questions of the day. In our last issue we published an article on the subject, showing the disadvantages silk manufacturers were placed at through burdensome taxation of their buildings and machinery, and it hit the nail on the head in every place it landed. Besides being widely copied in industrial papers, we have received complimentary letters from many prominent business men, and illustrative of the sentiment conveyed therein we produce in full one from Mr. Bolton Hall, vice president and secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, with offices at No. 111 Broadway:

NEW YORK.

Editor Silk Herald, Paterson, N. J.

DEAR SIR: Your editorial on the folly of taxing capital invested in silk manufacturing, machinery, etc., is entirely in accord with the most enlightened views on the question of taxation. The great advantage to each community of establishing new industries is so apparent that no argument should be needed to show that taxing such business enterprises is unwise and injurious. The direct interests of the workmen are opposed to the discouragement of the investment of capital in productive industry, as each new factory started means more work for idle men. If the state of New Jersey would revise its tax laws so as to give each county the right to say what forms of property should be taxed, there is little doubt but that those counties in which the manufacturing towns and cities are situated would vote to entirely exempt capital and machinery from taxation.

The effect of taxes on factory buildings is little less injurious than those on machinery, etc., and it is urged by the advocates of what is called "the single tax" that for this reason land values only should be taxed. It is doubtful whether public sentiment is yet ready for such a radical change in

methods of taxation, but there should at least be no delay in abolishing all taxes on capital engaged in production. Very truly,

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION, BOLTON HALL, Vice-President.

Lift the Burden by a Tax on Economic Rent.

Editor of the Voice:—You say that "natural monopolies, class legislation, exclusive privileges and corrupt legislation must go." The people, the victims, appear to be too inert to resist, if they recognize the fact of the subtle processes accomplishing their misery. The greatest monopoly, the most cruelly exclusive privilege of all, is that fostered under our present laws of land tenure. It is to this subject, as well as to that of indirect taxation, that the attention of the people should be focused.

That mysterious factor, ground rent, springing into existence with civilization and ever keeping pace therewith, is either a curse or a blessing. Now, it is a curse. It is a blackmail levied on industry, a tribute paid to the owner of a special privilege, who does not use the land himself and whose rent from it ever increases. His, and not the producer's, is the margin of profit afforded by increased opportunities, population and prosperity. By the truest interpretation of our constitution, all men have an equal right to the use of land, for all land having become private property, a landless man could only live by sufferance. We are fast drifting into two classes—the land-owner and the landless. One-eighteenth of one percent of our population own one-half the national wealth already!

A tax on economic rent would lift the crushing burden of indirect taxation, encourage afresh all industries, and open up land to those who are now debarrd from it by speculators. Land monopolies crushed, all other monopolies would die of inanition.

HENRY H. LAW.

New York City.

HASKELL FLATS, N. Y., April 6, 1895.

Open letter to Assemblyman C. W. Terry, of Cattaraugus county.

DEAR SIR:—The candor and courtesy of your letter just received, encourage me to reply, briefly:

If it were true that to exempt personal property from taxation would be merely to relieve personal property tax payers at the expense of real estate tax payers, who in this state outnumber them ten to one, then how could it be true that under a law permitting home rule in taxation "personal property would soon be exempted?" How could the few outvote the many in their own selfish interest? Let me assure you that the force and significance of the tax reform movement do not rest merely on the transference of figures from the personal to the real estate column, but on the effect upon business and industrial prosperity of certain forms of taxation as compared with certain other forms.

Undoubtedly you say truly that the majority of the people in Cattaraugus county are (at present) opposed to home rule in taxation and to the exemption of personal property. But I confidently claim that the majority of those citizens to whom the underlying principles of tax reform have been fairly presented, and who have considered them without prejudice, are already in favor of the former measure, and at least willing to see a fair trial of the latter. And since the principles of taxation—what it now does compared with what it ought to do—are now up for discussion and can never be dropped until they have been brought fully to the attention of every candid and intelligent citizen, I must beg to repeat my former prediction that home rule in taxation and the exemption of personal property—that is, of all movable wealth—are in the line of progress and must eventually win.

With great respect and esteem,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEO. B. ROUSSEVELL.

Tax Debate at Saratoga, Before the American Social Science Association.

"Supposing we could to-morrow appropriate all land values by means of the single tax, and abolish all other taxes; what would be the result? Such an increase of prosperity, such an impetus to business, such a demand for labor and all the products of labor as we have never dreamed of. Every wheel of industry would spring into motion, and there would ensue to the community as a whole a general and enormous gain. Some men might lose relatively, but as members of the community they would share in the absolute gain.

The longer we think of it, the more clearly we see that the change we propose involves no real injury to any one; that even those who lose relatively would be more than compensated by their share in the general gain. I would like those who are thinking of the single tax as springing on unsuspecting land-owners like a tiger from ambush, to know that, much as we single tax men would like to have it go into force to-morrow morning, we realize the certainty that we can not be gratified. We can only accomplish the change we seek by the slow process of educating men to demand it. In the very nature of things it can only come slowly and step by step. We do not delude ourselves on that point and never have.

HENRY GEORGE.

Tax Thought.

The anti-double taxation league has published a document in many of the local papers of New England illustrating what it claims to be the injustice of the present laws in regard to taxation as follows: "I own the stock of a mill here in Massachusetts. Brown, of Portland, Me., owns the stock of another mill in Maine. Two taxes are paid, as they ought to be one in Maine and one in Massachusetts. But if I swap with Brown my stock for his, there are four taxes due although there is no more property than before. How is this? When I was a boy I was taught that two and two make four. Now that I am a man I am taught that one and one make four."

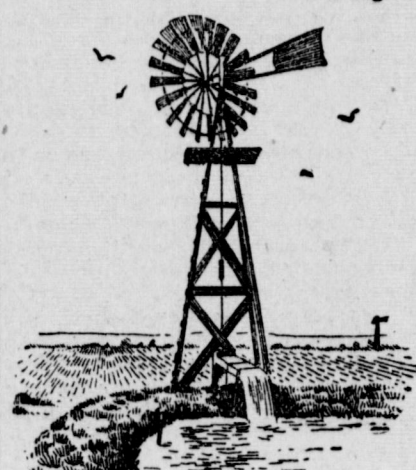
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FOR DRY COUNTRIES.

How to Construct a Reservoir for Wind-mill Irrigation.

Wind-pump irrigation will be depended upon more and more wherever the rainfall is apt to be deficient. The accompanying illustration, taken from a photograph, represents a section of one of the many reservoirs in Meade county in southwest Kansas which have been used satisfactorily for some time. The pump is larger than the average in this locality, having a 12-inch cylinder, a 12-inch discharge pipe and a 10-inch stroke; it lifts the water 14 feet at the rate of 175 gallons per minute.

The preparation of the reservoir is most important, and in order to assist any who contemplate such an addition to their farm improvements, I will tell how I made mine. Select a site higher



IRRIGATION BY WIND POWER.

than the ground to be watered. Lay out the reservoir corresponding in capacity to the power of the pump. The pump must be capable of filling it in two or three days. Remove all sod, placing it beyond the limits of the walls. Do not use it in forming the embankment. Then plow and scrape, dumping where the wall of the reservoir is wanted. Continue until the work is completed, driving over the wall. Leave the inside sloping so the waves will not injure it. When the excavation is of the desired size plow the bottom and pulverize thoroughly. Hitch a team to a block, road scraper or other suitable object, turn in the water and begin to puddle by driving along one edge and continuing until the whole surface is puddled. This will cause a precipitation of sediment which will fill the pores of the soil and enable it to hold water quite well. The bottom will then be 12 to 18 inches lower than the surface of the ground outside, but that much water must always be left in the reservoir to preserve the puddling, for if it gets dry or freezes the work must be done over again. If the reservoir is small, say 30x50x3 feet, some dirt for the wall must be obtained from the outside. An outlet can be made of four 2-inch planks long enough to reach through the wall. Saw the inner end sloping and provide it with a valve made of 2-inch board, and on the same principle as the valve in an ordinary pump.—E. D. Smith in Orange Judd Farmer.

NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

Horses need to be fattened for market.

The colt's education can hardly begin too early.

Her owners report Alis in first-class condition.

In country stables there is no excuse for foul odors.

For slow draught upon the farm, road or in the city, the walking gait is the most important.

It is important that the colt be trained to walk well before he is trained to any other gait.

While knee action is wasted action so far as speed is concerned, it is now essential for the city markets.

The partitions between stables should be solid and firm, to prevent possibility of injury to the horses standing in the stables.

In teaching a colt to back never tighten the rein on him. Once let him understand that it will loosen, and he will back for you every time.

The English climate is said to be very trying to American-bred horses, giving them throat affections which impair their wind. Those that are taken over young seem to escape these troubles.

Reclaiming Swampy Lands.

No dwelling house ought ever to be built near a swamp. If such an one exists either the house should be removed or the swamp should be drained. There are many places where the deepening of ditches already made is all that is needed to make dry land fit for cultivation of what has been an eyecore to the neighborhood. This making of an outlet is much the most expensive part of the reclamation. It will improve the neighboring upland also, for that equally needs underdraining, but cannot get it until a safe reliable outlet has been provided. All swampy lands have been for ages the deposits for vegetable matter from uplands. So soon as the latter is underdrained the water falling on the upland sinks down to the tile and enriches the soil, instead of washing away its fertility.—Rural World.

Pasture-Making Is an Art.

There is an art in making a good pasture that every farmer should turn his attention to. The pasture should be as well taken care of as any part of the farm. Pasture lands ought to be made as rich as possible. They should be seeded down with a large variety of grasses, those of different habits of growth, time of ripening of seed and of good, rich food value. To the farmer just about to seed down his land to pasture one thing essential above all others is the thorough preparation of the soil. The land should be well plowed and reseeded, harrowed and reseeded, so as to pulverize it thoroughly.

MILK FOR THE PIGS.

Good Thing When Fed in Connection with Something Else.

There is hardly any doubt that with good management a better profit can be realized in feeding the milk to thrifty growing pigs than to make into butter, take to the country stores and sell at the price usually received, at least during the greater part of the season, and at a considerable saving of time and labor. But in feeding milk to pigs to make the most of it, in nearly all cases it must be fed in connection with something else. From the time the pig is farrowed until it is ready to finish for market, milk can be made its entire food, and later on its principal food. The milk must at first be supplied by feeding the sow with good milk-producing food, and as soon as the pig learns to eat it can be fed milk, and if the sow is fed sloppy foods made up with milk the pig will learn to eat much earlier than if corn or grain of any kind is depended upon.

But in nearly all cases the best way of feeding milk is in connection with other foods, as it requires too large an amount of milk alone to make a pound of gain in a pig. But made into a slop with middlings and bran, oil meal and bran, or cornmeal and bran, it not only makes a healthy, but an economical food. But even then the lowest cost of growth will not be realized unless, in addition, good pasture is provided. Give growing pigs the run of a good pasture—clover is always best—and then feed a good milk slop night and morning, and in a majority of cases the best growth at the lowest cost can be realized. And if this is done milk can be sold at a better price, fed in this way to vigorous, thrifty pigs, than will be realized by making into butter at eight or ten cents a pound at the country store, and all of the labor of butter making be avoided in addition. It is true that in a majority of cases the same milk and the same amount of labor spent in making poor butter will, with different management, make butter that will bring two or three times that much.—Prairie Farmer.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

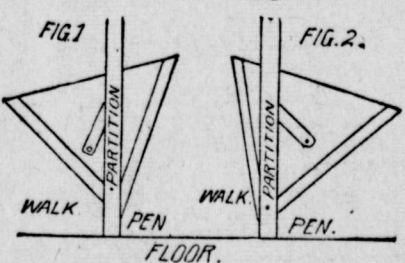
It Pays to Put Things on the Market in Prime Condition.

The farmer who is contented with average crops sold in the average condition must expect only average prices. He who produces anything and puts it on the market in prime condition is the one who is going to make sales first and get top prices. The average man comes along later. No matter what you have to sell, put it in the best possible condition for market and see to it that you can adopt the same motto that we once saw in a barrel of apples in the east. When the head was taken out of that barrel there was exposed a printed slip which said: "This package was produced and packed by John Smith, who guarantees that when you see the top you see the whole." The commission man told us that he never had any trouble with anything that man sent in, for his reputation had been made. He not only packed his fruit and vegetables in the best manner, but sorted the sizes, and when the package was opened the buyer knew just what to expect from top to bottom. We know a farmer who takes his grain to market and dumps it wherever the buyer tells him to, and is then asked how many bushels he had. His grain is never looked at nor weighed by the man who has weighed it for years; if it is not in good condition he insists on inspection, but if he knows it is all right he unloads and gets his pay. A reputation of that kind is worth more than a good farm, for it brings a greater return. Honesty is not only the best policy, but it is absolutely necessary to final success. Carelessness is the costliest habit a farmer can fall into, and trickery, while it may seem to succeed for a time, must cost more than it comes to in the end.—Connecticut Farmer.

SWINGING TROUGH.

Every Farmer Who Keeps Hogs Should Examine This Device.

The illustrations show a hog trough that is pivoted in the partition, and swings out into the walk to be filled, and is tipped back into the pen for the hogs to feed from it. One can thus clean out the trough and fill it



without molestation from the occupant of the pen, and will be in no danger of turning half the feed upon the hog's head, as is the case with the trough with a spout. The construction of the trough is fully shown in the cuts and needs no further explanation.—Farm Journal.

Simple Cure for Lockjaw.

A writer in Clark's Horse Review gives his experience in curing lockjaw, in which he says: "If a nail is picked up get it out, of course, as soon as possible; then get a half pail of hot water—as hot as the horse can possibly stand it—pour in plenty of vinegar and also plenty of salt. This is all, only it must be so hot that at first when you put the horse's foot in it he will pull the foot out of the water; put in again and keep on doing so until you can hold the foot in steadily. Hold it in half an hour or longer and repeat it again after two hours. Do this at least four times or more the first day and repeat the process next day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse. It has been tried on man, and I used it myself on my own horse. Some one may say that this remedy is no good, but if I had a valuable horse it is the remedy I would try. Nothing will kill the poison quicker if taken in time."

In France old, worn-out horses are converted into chicken food.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Mohammedan Women.

One of the leading Mohammedan citizens of Bombay, Hon. Buddeen Tyabjee, has long taken the lead in the question of female education. He has bestowed on all his daughters an education that fits them to take their place among their English sisters in the higher circles of European society in Bombay. One of the members of his household, the wife of Mr. Abar Tyabjee, judge of the Bardoda high court, can boast of being the first Mohammedan woman to pay a visit to the house of commons. It would be well if all Mohammedan gentlemen were to follow Mr. Tyabjee's enlightened example and educate their daughters to keep pace with the educated young men of the rising generation, fourteen out of fifteen of whom, according to the startling disclosures recently made in the Indian census report on female education, are now doomed to take as partners women utterly illiterate and with whom they can have no community of thought or feeling.—Literary Digest.

A Doubtful Compliment.

"Tis said that absence conquers love," quoted a husband in writing home to his wife from whom he had been some time away; "I hope it won't be so in your case."

"Oh, no," she replied in her next letter, "the longer you stay away the better I love you."—Texas Siftings.

A Mean Trick.

"That Bagley is a chump." "Why so?" "He paid me ten he owed me, right before my tailor."—Life.

Commerce is no missionary to carry more or better than you have at home. But what you have at home, be it gospel, or be it drunkenness, commerce carries the world over.—E. E. Hale.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

THE passions are like fire, useful in a thousand ways and dangerous only in one, through their excess.—Bovee.

A Poisonous Mist.

This fitly describes malaria, a vaporous poison which breeds chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague, and in the tropics deadly typhoid forms of fever. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prevents and cures these complaints. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous and kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia and impaired vitality are also remedied by the great restorative.

It happens frequently that the prophet who is without honor in his own country can't afford to go abroad.—Puck.

When You Want a Thresher.

Horse Power, Swinging or Wind Stacker, Saw Mill, Self Feeder, or an Engine, address the J. I. CASE T. M. Co., Racine, Wis. They have the largest Threshing Machine plant in the world, and their implements may be relied upon as the best. Business established 1842. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

No joy in nature is so sublimely affecting as the joy of a mother at the good fortune of her child.—Richter.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

MONEY is a hand maiden if thou knowest how to use it, a mistress, if thou knowest not.—Horace.

ST. JACOBS OIL is the Perfect CURE for

NEURALGIA

WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.

HAVE YOU FIVE or MORE COWS

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a SEPARATOR, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., GENERAL OFFICES: 72 CORTLAND ST., NEW YORK.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 60c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. The SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of a style of DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS. It would take several pages to give details about these superior machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet. Mailed Free. EP AGENTS WANTED. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

A. N. K.—D 1550

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A DEATH TRAP.

Fire in a Canadian Tobacco Factory—Nine Hundred Women and Girls Imprisoned in the Building.

MONTREAL, Can., April 26.—W. C. McDonald's extensive tobacco factory on Ontario street was partially destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The loss will reach \$500,000, on which there is no insurance. There was not a fire escape on the outside nor any appliances on the inside of the building for the fighting of the fire. Even the windows were guarded by heavy iron screens, presumably to prevent theft. The fire started at 5 o'clock in the drying room, and for a while was smothered. Then suddenly the flames burst through and a most awful panic ensued. There were 900 employees in the building and more than half this number were women and girls. The shrieks of the women as they beat against the iron screen, praying the crowd to do something to save them, were heartrending. As the flames burst out three firemen were on the roof and for fully twenty minutes their lives were in jeopardy, till finally ladders were brought to bring them down. They were badly burned. The girls were nearly all on the fourth floor and frantic with fear. With much trouble one of the iron ladders was knocked off, when one of the girls jumped and was almost shattered to pieces when she reached the roof of an adjoining warehouse. In a similar manner the others followed to the number of thirty.

So far one is known to be dead, and several are believed to be in the ruins. So far as the firemen have been able to prosecute the rescue no bodies have yet been discovered.

ARMY PROMOTION.

The President Appoints a Major-General and Two Brigadier-Generals.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president has made the following appointments in the army: Brig.-Gen. Leslie Merritt, to be major-general; Col. Zenas R. Bliss, twenty-fourth infantry, to be a brigadier-general; Col. John J. Coppinger, twenty-third infantry, to be brigadier-general.

Gen. Merritt was born in New York city June 10, 1835. The war was on when he graduated in 1861 from West Point. Soon after he was promoted to a captaincy and took part in Stoneman's famous raid on Richmond. So rapid was his promotion that within eighteen months after leaving West Point he was a brigadier-general in command of a cavalry division of the army of the Potomac. For gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg he was breveted major-general and commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. His brilliant services in the Shenandoah campaign, and up to the surrender of Gen. Lee, won him the commission of major-general of volunteers. After the war he served many years in the west, distinguishing himself against the Indians. In 1882 he was placed in charge of the military academy at West Point. Seven years ago this month he was appointed a brigadier-general and placed in command of the department of Dakota.

THE DURRANT CASE.

The Defense Attempts to Throw Suspicion Upon Pastor Gibson.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Rev. John George Gibson, pastor of the Emanuel church, was again on the witness stand yesterday in the preliminary examination of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Minnie Williams. The defense believes it has a case against the clergyman and will try to show that he and not Durrant killed both Miss Williams and Miss Lamont. On the day preceding the finding of Blanche Lamont's body, her aunt, Mrs. Noble, received a paper containing the rings worn by the missing girl. On the paper was written the names of George R. King and Prof. Schernstein, the apparent object being to connect these men with the girl's disappearance. Experts declare the writing to be the disguised hand of Durrant. In court yesterday counsel for the defense requested Rev. Dr. Gibson to write the name of King and Schernstein. The minister did so, but asked twice how to spell Schernstein's name. Gibson was calm and collected on the stand and was a good witness. Nothing tangible against him was brought out by cross examination and his testimony was concluded.

TO ANNEX CANADA.

A Resolution Adopted by the New York House.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Mr. O. Grady presented in the house yesterday a petition to congress, and a resolution favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolution was adopted. It is as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the political union of the two great English speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war and secure peaceful industry and progress; less the per capita cost of government defense, insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources, enlarge the domestic and foreign commerce, unite interests in creating systematic developments of its means of internal communication with the seaboard by rail and water, east and west, protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities as the undisputed heritage of all, immensely add to its influence, prestige and power; promote extend and perpetuate government by the people, and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse with the mother line; therefore, be it

Resolved, If the sense concur, that we invite the Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent and assure them that they shall have all that the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome them, when they desire it, into an equal and honorable union.

OKLAHOMA VETERANS. PERRY, Ok., April 26.—The territorial encampment of G. A. R. met here yesterday. Besides the G. A. R. the Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief corps will also hold sessions. Department Commander Cummings, of Kingfisher, is here, and Commander-in-Chief Lawler, of Chicago, will be here to-day. Perry is covered with bunting and flags. The programme yesterday was interesting, and over 1,000 people attended the campfire last night. Every train is loaded with delegates. Judge Hierer, of the Fourth Oklahoma judicial district, delivered an address last night.

UNCLE SAM'S ATTITUDE.

Why the United States Does Not Interfere in the Nicaragua Affair—Looking for Other Game.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—As an explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for protection against Great Britain, it is now learned that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Venezuelan question becoming when the crisis there, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British government has been given to understand that the United States does not take issue with it as to the right to exact an indemnity and reasonable reparation from Nicaragua, considering the gravity of the offense committed by the Nicaraguan government in expelling a British official and British subjects from Nicaragua in defiance of all principles of international law and comity. The fact that the Americans who were expelled at the same time by the Nicaraguans were afterwards voluntarily permitted to return to the country has not in any degree served to palliate the offense committed against Great Britain, and against civilization, in the eye of the state department. In consenting to the execution of the British programme in Nicaragua, however, the state department was very careful to give full notice that it should not permit the British to annex a foot of Nicaraguan soil, nor to interfere with the republican form of government there.

IN A WELL FOR DAYS.

Remarkable Escape of a Five-Year-Old Boy at Arkansas City, Kan.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 27.—Arthur McKay Stanley, the five-year-old son of Dr. J. A. Matthews, formerly of St. Louis, was found at the bottom of an old unused well yesterday afternoon. The boy had been there since Monday afternoon, as he disappeared on that date. A thorough search had been made for the lad. The rivers and canal had been dragged and it was finally concluded that he had been stolen by Indians. Edward Henry, a Salvation army captain, happened to look into the well and heard the moans of the boy. On being taken out the boy was discovered to be uninjured, excepting a few flesh wounds. Though alive, he was terribly emaciated. He will pull through all right. He was without food since breakfast Monday, covering a period of 100 hours.

GOING BACK TO ROME.

Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, Preparing to Leave Washington.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A Washington special to an evening paper says: Mgr. Satolli, will, it is said, leave for Rome in the latter part of May. His secretary, Dr. Rooker, will accompany him, and it is understood that Cardinal Gibbons will sail on the same steamer. While the departure of the papal delegate is ostensibly on leave of absence it is doubtful if he will ever return. His health has suffered in America from climatic reasons. It is expected that he will be raised to the cardinalate at the next consistory. What his future mission will be is unknown, but there is a rumor that he may go to Portugal, the climate of Lisbon being agreeable to him. The present nuncio to Holland is regarded as the probable successor to Mgr. Satolli in Washington.

ANOTHER FRAUD ORDER.

Mail Delivery to the Publishers' Collection Agency Stopped.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Fraud orders were issued yesterday to the postmasters at St. Paul, Pittsburgh and Chicago, forbidding the delivery of any mail matter to the Publishers' Collection agency. The agency, which has offices all over the country, has persisted in attempting to enforce the so-called "newspaper laws" in spite of the warnings of the post office department. One of the chief clauses of these "laws" is that if a person takes a paper from the post office he is liable for the subscription price of it, whether his time is out or not, or whether he subscribed for it originally or not.

AN EXPLOSION.

A Wagon Upsets with 720 Quarts of Nitro-Glycerine.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 27.—William Ulmer started this morning from Bluffton to the Montpelier oil fields with 720 quarts of nitro-glycerine in a wagon. When 2 miles from Bluffton the wagon wheels struck the roof of a tree and upset.

An explosion followed which made a hole 60 feet across the top and 15 feet deep. Four or five large oak trees were blown down and carried a distance of 500 feet. Ulmer and his horses were blown to atoms.

Window glass was broken in houses for miles around and the shock was plainly felt in this city, a distance of 25 miles from the explosion.

INCOME TAX MUDDLE.

Department Officials Much Confused at the Status of the Case.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Treasury officials, officers of the department of justice and attorneys for the income tax contestants are alike confused by the new interpretation semi-officially placed upon the supreme court's order with relation to the income taxes. It appears that if Justice Jackson attends, and the cases are argued, the court will then affirm or set aside its decision. If he does not come, the court will remain equally divided and nothing more can be done, at least at this time.

STRICTLY MODERN FARMERS.

South Dakota Agriculturists Use Wire Fences as a Telephone Circuit.

YANKTON, S. D., April 27.—A number of farmers living 10 miles west of here have established a telephone system. Their farms are surrounded by barbed wire fencing, and each farmer is supplied with a transmitter at his house, connected with the wire on his fence. The staples have been removed from this wire and insulated fasteners substituted. A cell battery has been constructed and the farmers are now able to converse with one another. The expense for the entire system did not exceed \$25.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Steady Increase in the Industrial World Still Keeping Up.

NEW YORK, April 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Neither the rising speculative markets nor the steady gain in industries has ceased, and it is wholesome that there are fewer signs of hesitation in the productive industries than in speculative prices. Wages strikes grow more numerous and cause some trouble and retail demand lags behind wholesale, and jobbing purchases behind production in some branches, but through many conflicting reports the fact shines out that the industries are gaining, and with a rush and whirl, but more safely. It is less clear that railroads are increasing their earnings or that overproduction of cotton will be cured by the advance of 1 1/2 cents in price, or that cornering short sellers of wheat will help to market the large surplus. But revival of activity in all these directions helps confidence to take the throne so long held by distrust.

Wool has sold at the lowest price on record this week, 16 cents for Ohio and 9 cents for Texas and offers to clear old stocks before new supplies come forward tempt manufacturers to purchase beyond present needs. Sales of foreign, 8,117,300 pounds in three weeks of April, against 9,392,500 domestic, make the total 17,409,800 against 15,906,100 in 1893 and less, of course, in 1893 and 1894.

The failures for the week have been 240 in the United States, against 179 last year and 37 in Canada, against 36 last year.

WISCONSIN FOREST FIRES.

They Are Raging Around Phillips and Prentice and Farmers Are Rushing to the Cities.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., April 27.—Word reached here yesterday that forest fires are again raging in the vicinity of Phillips, and it now looks as if that devastated region will again suffer a catastrophe. The woods near Prentice are ablaze, and the homesteaders and farmers are rushing into the city for safety. There have been several farm houses burned out, and there seems to be no probability that the fires will abate. The woods and trees are dry as tinder, making them fit subjects for the fire to prey upon. Unless rain comes, they will certainly create wide desolation. The people of Prentice have made an organized effort to keep the flames from entering the city. The nearest approach has made is about 1/2 mile distant, and it is burning slowly toward the city. If the wind springs up the flames may be carried into the town.

WORK OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

Over Twelve Thousand Bills Introduced, but Very Few Became Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—According to figures prepared by B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the senate, 720 bills and joint resolutions became laws during the third session of the Fifty-third congress. Of these 215 were senate and 505 house bills and resolutions. During the entire congress 12,223 measures were introduced in the two houses, of which 2,952 originated in the senate and 9,271 in the house. The senate passed 527 of its own bills, but only 239 of these received favorable action in the house, while of the 711 house bills which passed the house 569 also passed the senate. The president vetoed or failed to sign twenty-four of the senate bills sent to him, while fifty-four house bills met the same fate at the hand of the executive. It appears from this statement that less than 6 per cent of the bills introduced during the congress became laws.

ARKANSAS HAILSTORM.

Residences Damaged, Vegetation Destroyed and a Woman Scared to Death.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A special from Camden, Ark., says: A terrible hailstorm swept over this portion of Ouchita county last night. The damage done in this city alone will reach an enormous amount. The court-house, opera house and many residences were badly damaged by the hail. Vegetation of all kinds is beaten into the ground. Meager reports from adjoining counties show that the corn crop is stamped out and new planting will be necessary. The fruit crop is knocked off fully 90 per cent. An old negro woman named Kaufman, who had been in a bad state of health was frightened to death by the terrific noise made. A house was blown down and two negroes caught in the debris, seriously injuring them internally.

MAY NOT BE RATIFIED.

SHANGHAI, April 27.—A dispatch received here from Peking says that affairs there are in a critical state. Some of the generals favor a continuance of war. The censor's object to Viceroy Li Hung Chang and the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan and the officials are claiming that the emperor alone should decide upon the terms. The ratification of the treaty, consequently, is uncertain, and if it is ratified it is feared that there will be trouble with the army.

Nicaragua's Last Hope Gone.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Nicaraguan minister had an interview with Secretary Gresham yesterday about the trouble of the South American republic with England and it was stated that the secretary gave him to understand that the United States would not interfere in the matter. President Cleveland holding that the dispute was one entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua.

Reservations Leased.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The lands in the Wichita reservation and also in the larger Kiowa and Comanche reservation have been leased for another year. Some days ago it was announced at the interior department that the Indian agents on these reservations had been notified to invite bids from cattlemen for the grazing privileges on these lands. Yesterday it was stated that the secretary had decided not to wait longer for bids, but to renew the leases of last year for another year at the old rate. This gives the land to Dan Wagner and his associates for 6 cents an acre.

INDEMNITY FOR WALLER.

Attorney Langston Determined That France Shall Pay For Alleged Outrage.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Ex-Congressman John M. Langston, the attorney of St. Pierre by the French, is determined to push the case with all the power he possesses. "In the first place," said he, "we propose to maintain the concessions obtained by Mr. Waller in Madagascar. The whole purpose of the prosecution and persecution of Waller by the French government was to despoil him of the concessions he procured. The French government realizes the concessions are of immense value. Then we intend to force the French government to pay to Waller an indemnity commensurate with the persecution he has undergone. He was given a mock trial, was threatened and finally conveyed in irons to France, where he now lies in prison awaiting a civil trial."

HONORING GRANT'S MEMORY.

The Anniversary of the General's Birth Celebrated in Several Cities.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The seventy-third anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth is being more generally celebrated this year than ever before. In all the large cities of the country there were commemorative meetings and dinners at night. At Pittsburgh the American club will give a banquet, at which Senator Allison, Congressman Grosvenor, Congressman Hepburn and Senator Aldrich spoke.

At Galena, Ill., the old home of the general, there was a presentation by H. H. Kohlsaat to the city of Grant's painting of Lee's surrender. The painting is 10x14 feet and contains ten life size figures, including Gens. Grant, Lee, Rawlins and Parker.

OVER A HUNDRED DEAD.

Further Details of the Breking of the Dyke Near Epinal, France.

EPINAL, France, April 29.—The list of the fatalities caused by the breaking Saturday of the great Bouzeau dyke in Epinal district of the Vosges increases every hour. One hundred and fifteen deaths have already been reported, but only fifty bodies have been recovered. It is believed that the death list will be greatly in excess of the figures above given when all the districts are heard from. It is supposed that many of the dead were swept into isolated places where it will be a long time before the bodies are found.

MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED.

Question as to the Illegal Collection of Income Taxes Under Former Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Since the decision of the supreme court in the income tax there have been frequent references on the part of attorneys to the liability of the government for sums paid on incomes from rents and invested personal property under former income tax laws. It will be remembered that Attorney-General Olney, in his brief on the subject of a rehearing, suggested that congress could not escape making provision for the refunding of these amounts if the decision was to stand.

NO INDICTMENTS FOUND.

Grand Jury Fails to Place the Blame for the Terrible Explosion at Butte, Mont.

BUTTE, Mont., April 29.—The grand jury, called three weeks ago by Judge Speed to investigate the disastrous dynamite explosion of January 15, by which fifty-eight men were killed, made a report Saturday evening refusing to indict any one on the ground that they were unable to locate the responsibility. The court discharged the grand jury after expressing disappointment. Civil suits for damages aggregating \$350,000 have already been brought against the two hardware companies.

BREWER'S FINE RECORD.

The Eastern Crack Shot Kills One Hundred Birds Without a Miss.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At Dexter park, Long Island, Capt. John Brewer started for a wager of \$50 to kill ninety out of 100 birds at 30 yards rise with 50 yards boundary, but made a record of 100 straight kills. He shot in fine form, killing them cleanly in the air with the first barrel, also hitting them with the second barrel before they touched the ground. He only used the second barrel from force of habit.

Sherman's Old Earthworks.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—The government has purchased twenty acres of land on Missionary Ridge, on which is a part of Sherman's earthworks. Monuments and markers will be erected on the tract acquired. Eventually it will be converted into a park and will be an important adjunct to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military parks.

Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Seven hundred and twenty bills and joint resolutions became laws during the third session of the Fifty-third congress. Of these 215 were senate and 505 house bills and resolutions. During the entire congress 12,223 measures were introduced in the two houses, of which 2,952 originated in the senate and 9,271 in the house.

Formal Charge Against Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Theodore Durrant was formally charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont Saturday. The prisoner displayed considerable ill grace when the charge was read to him, and indignantly asked the officers: "How much more are you going to charge me with?"

Removing Illegal Settlers.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 29.—Much excitement exists in the Sac and Fox agency over the putting in force by Gen. Thomas of the order removing illegal settlers from the reservation. A force of forty Indian police, mounted, have rounded up 116 families and are driving them from their illegal settlements.

A Fortune Lost at Faro.

NEW YORK, April 29.—It is stated on the best authority that James F. Caldwell, the veteran race horse starter, lost \$2,000 in a faro bank at Little Rock, Ark., while officiating as starter at the races there.

FULL OF STATISTICS.

Ninth Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Just Published.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—The first copies of the ninth biennial report of the Kansas state board of agriculture have been issued. The report is a 550-page book, handsomely illustrated and crowded with valuable statistics, which cannot but fill the heart of every Kansan with new-born pride.

The report shows that 185,577,202 bushels of corn and 52,810,070 bushels of winter wheat were produced within the state for the seasons of 1893 and 1894. The money value of the different crops for the same seasons is as follows: Corn, \$57,975,952.89; winter wheat, \$22,239,915.76; oats, \$11,559,885.77; prairie hay, \$11,511,554.75; Irish potatoes, \$6,075,580.99, with a total, including many smaller products, of \$130,000,653.99. This does not include live stock, dairy products, etc., which increase the agricultural products for the two years to a grand total of \$335,926,461. The animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter brought the state \$84,844,464. The progress of irrigation is fully discussed.

FOUL MURDER AT TOPEKA.

Will Link Kill Peter Jones With a Razor Over a Trivial Matter.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—Last night Will Link slashed the neck of Peter Jones with a razor. The wounded man walked a block and then fell dead in the street. A party of colored men and boys had been loitering at a street corner in the west part of town. As a young girl passed the wind blew her skirts over her head and the crowd commenced to jeer. Link, who is aged about 18, said that he would kill the man who made such remarks about a sister of his. Jones remarked that he would make such a remark about Link's sister if he had one. Link went home, procured a razor, leisurely walked up to Jones and, without warning, slashed him across the neck in a fearful manner. Jones walked a block towards his own home trying to stop the flow of blood with his hands, but fell dead just as he reached the first corner. The sheriff and police are out after Link, but up to a late hour had not apprehended him.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Condition of This Order in Kansas as Taken from the Secretary's Annual Report.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 25.—Gustavus J. Neubert, of this city, grand keeper of records and seals of the Knights of Pythias of the state, has prepared his annual report showing the condition of the order. The report will be presented to the grand lodge at its next convention, to be held May 21, at Hutchinson.

The report shows that Kansas had 240 lodges on December 31 last, with a membership of about 13,000. The total amount expended by the lodges during the past year for relief purposes was \$12,019.89, and the total assets footed up to \$109,471.12. The total amount paid grand master of exchequer during the fiscal year ending March 31, \$12,683.70. Amount in the hands of grand master of exchequer April 15, 1895, \$6,323.58. Expenses of grand lodge during the year, including mileage and per diem of last Leavenworth grand lodge convention, \$13,683.39.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Young Boy at Florence, Kan., Burned in a Smoke House.

FLORENCE, Kan., April 25.—Frank Wright, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wright, living 9 miles north of this city, met a horrible death yesterday morning. He went into an out-building used jointly as a granary and a smoke house, for the purpose of getting some seed corn. A smoldering fire was in one part of the building, in which the meat was being smoked and the other part contained grain. A few minutes after he entered the building his mother and sister heard his screams and running to the door saw the little building in flames, the little boy inside. The father was a mile from the house plowing in the field. The horrible tragedy quickly spread through the neighborhood and the neighbors ran to drag his remains from the burning embers. He was a blackened, shapeless mass, only portions of his body being found.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Warden of the Kansas Penitentiary Answers Stories Told by Witnesses for the State.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 23.—Warden Chase was a witness in his own behalf before the penitentiary investigation committee to-day. He went over the entire history of his service as warden and gave his side of the stories told by witnesses of the state. He denied that he had introduced corporal punishment in the prison. He said that he had inherited the "crib," the "back and gag" and other instruments of punishment from Warden Case. He denied the Lou Williams story.

Call for a Bank Statement.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has issued an official call to the banks of Kansas for a report, within ten days, of their financial condition. The bank commissioner also addresses a communication to boards of directors of banks asking for a report in writing of the value of securities held by their banks, together with depreciation thereon, if any.

New Reform School Superintendent.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—The state board of charities has elected Rev. W. H. Howell, of Fort Scott, superintendent of the state reform school in this city. Superintendent Hitchcock, the populist, tendered his resignation yesterday to take effect at the meeting of the board in May.

Overcome by Foul Air.

ARCHISON, Kan., April 25.—George Clary, while digging a well, was overcome by bad air. His cousin, John Clary, went down after him and was almost overcome himself before he could rescue the insensible man. Clary is in a very critical condition.

GOVERNMENT SEEDS.

Secretary Morton Opposed to Their Distribution by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Morton thinks he has found a way to break up the congressional custom of scattering millions of packages of garden seeds all over the country. He is now considering whether it will be expedient to make the fight for reform and dare the wrath of statesmen, who favor the garden seed distribution. The secretary has collected evidence of the misuse of the seed privilege, but he recognizes that it will be a severe struggle to wrest from congressmen any of their perquisites.

During the last congress Secretary Morton asked that less money be expended in purchasing seeds, and that he be given an appropriation for the distribution of farmers' bulletins that would contain information of practical value. Congress gave him this appropriation, but clung to that for seeds also. But when the language of the appropriation comes to be critically examined, an opening seems to present itself for carrying out Secretary Morton's views. The appropriation reads: "For the purchase, propagation and distribution, as required by law, of valuable seeds, bulbs," etc. Then comes a proviso which explicitly states that there shall be no diversion of this appropriation, but that it shall be used for the purchase, etc., of "improved and valuable seeds." According to the sections of the statutes, all of which are still unreppealed, the secretary will be justified in restricting the appropriation to the purchase of rare and valuable seeds, as expressed in the language of the statute, and refusing to purchase the hundreds of tons of ordinary garden seeds, such as have been distributed year after year.

MEXICO'S CATTLE.

Only a Small Surplus Available for Shipment to This Country.

TEXAS, Vera Cruz, April 29.—A number of American cattle dealers are negotiating for the purchase of the large herds which are held in the Huasteca district, state of Vera Cruz, and which range over portions of the states of Puebla and Hidalgo. The herds are practically the bulk of the cattle remaining in the entire republic for consumption and export, and high prices will probably be realized. There has been a movement on foot to ship a large number by sea to New York. Beef and all kinds of meats are steadily rising in price all through the country. The supply of stock in other parts of Mexico is hard to compute with exactness, but from none of the cattle districts can any considerable amount of stock be shipped to the United States markets.

OKLAHOMA'S GRAND ARMY.

H. G. Trooper Elected Department Commander—Other Officers Chosen.

PERRY, Ok., April 29.—The territorial G. A. R. encampment closed Saturday night. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: H. G. Trooper, of Oklahoma City, department commander; J. M. Barnehouse, of Mulhall, senior vice commander; H. W. Stubblefield, of Chandler, junior vice commander; G. G. Munger, of Oklahoma City, medical director; F. A. Henning, of Columbia, chaplain; H. H. Black, of Oklahoma City, assistant adjutant-general; C. M. Barnes, of Guthrie, assistant quartermaster-general; R. W. Hall, of Perry, inspector; J. E. Barnes, of Kingfisher, judge advocate; C. W. Olmstead, of Perry, chief marshalling officer. It is estimated that 10,000 people were in the parade Saturday. The ex-confederate soldiers present took an active part in the exercises.

OSAR FEARS EDUCATION.

Growth of Revolutionary Ideas Attributed to the Spread of Knowledge.

LONDON, April 29.—The Chronicle prints the text of a long letter sent secretly by the Russian minister of the interior to the minister of education in which the former attributes the growth of revolutionary ideas among the people to the adoption a year ago of schemes for popular education, which have been taken advantage of to distribute broadcast gratis, books incalculating ideas that are subversive of government. As a result of the letter, measures have already been taken for a more strict control of the Russian educational institutions.

Schweinfurth Indicted.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 29.—The grand jury, after an investigation of a week, returned three indictments against George Jacob Schweinfurth, the pretended "Messiah," who lives near this city, charging him with living in defiance of all law with Mary Weldon, Isabelle Tuttle and Marguerite Teft Weldon, all "angels." The three women were also indicted in the same charge. A capias was issued for Schweinfurth and he will probably be in jail before night. The indictment causes general rejoicing among the people, who hope to break up the place. The trial will take place at once.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, \$5,500,700; loans, decrease, \$216,800; specie, increase, \$1,600,500; legal tenders, increase, \$36,343,400; deposits, increase, \$8,415,200; circulation, decrease, \$17,200. The banks now hold \$25,230,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Natural Gas Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29.—At Edgewood, a suburb, the residence of A. L. Spindler was blown apart by an explosion of natural gas, which leaked into the cellar through a drain. Rebecca Spindler was probably fatally injured by falling from the second floor to the cellar. Her sister, Mary, and Officer Selheimer were seriously, but not fatally burned. The explosion was followed in quick succession by two others, which wrecked the adjoining dwelling houses of A. L. Swift, Prof. D. W. Downing and A. J. Johnson. Total loss, \$30,000; insurance, unknown.