# Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XXI. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895. NO. 33.


## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR STEWART has written a sharp and sarcastic letter to President Cleveland on the policy of his administration favoring the British so much.

AN order recently issued by the post office department at Washington instructs postmasters to examine closely all printed matter which looks like the work of a typewriter, and unless it is easy to determine whether it came from a printing press or a typewriter, to charge 2 cents postage on every piece. Typewritten matter goes at letter rates, while circulars printed on a press take the 1 cent rate.

RESOLUTIONS condemning the administration at Washington for its inaction in the British seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, were adopted by the New York assembly on the 1st, under suspension of the rules, the vote standing 91 yeas and 15 nays.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT has formally tendered his resignation to President Cleveland. He will accept the police commissionership of New York city, recently tendered him by Mayor Strong.

SOUTHERN politicians at Washington stated that Secretary Smith's bold stand for sound money which he made at Macon, Ga., recently has opened the ball in the south, and that with ex-Speaker Crisp and his backers on the one side and Secretary Smith and the administration supporters on the other the fight would now be prosecuted with relentless vigor for the control of the democracy of Georgia.

THE United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, has obtained from the Turkish government instructions for the governor of Erzeroum to facilitate the mission of William A. Sachtleben, of St. Louis, who has been sent by the American Bicycling association to search for the remains of Frank G. Lenz, the Pittsburgh wheelman, who has been missing for about a year, and who is reported to have been shot dead on the road between Kourtali and Zahar, Armenia, while making a tour of the world.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

NICARAGUA has authorized Senor Medina, acting Nicaraguan minister in London, to accept the modified ultimatum of Great Britain. He was authorized to pay the $75,000 in London, under protest, within fifteen days after the departure of the British from Corinto. The British ships left Corinto on the 5th.

A DISASTROUS cyclone passed over the vicinity of Denison, Tex., on the 4th, uprooting orchards, blowing down houses and killing stock.

GOV. STONE on the 3d gave to the Associated press a letter addressed to him by President Cleveland under date of April 26 in which the president commended the Mississippi governor's recent letter to the citizens of that state on the money question. Mr. Cleveland said democrats should look in the face the results of a defeat of their party should they follow the free silver coinage issue.

THE Bank of Commerce at Newkirk, Ok., has failed.

ARRANGEMENTS were nearly completed in the Indian office for the purchase of lands in Oklahoma for the 200 Wyandotte Indians and their descendants. Russell B. Armstrong will have charge of the negotiations and has $21,680 available for the purpose.

THE Ripple house, a hotel and saloon at Broad Ripple, Ind., a suburb of Indianapolis, was wrecked by a natural gas explosion on the 3d. Four men, John Reardon, Joseph Kauffman, J. O. Brenneman and William Morris were frightfully and perhaps fatally burned.

AT South Acton, Mass., one of the powder mills of the American Powder Co. blew up on the 3d. A few minutes later a second mill, situated 100 yards away, also exploded. Fire caused by the explosion spread to the third mill, known as the Corning mill, and in a few minutes it blew up and was also destroyed. Five persons were killed.

THE emperor of China ratified the treaty of peace with Japan on the 3d.

JAMES YOUNG, janitor at the Clay county, Ind., courthouse, shot and killed his wife at Hoosierville. He then drove to Brazil, went to the courthouse and shot himself dead.

THE residence of George Denniston, on Maple lake, near Crookston, Minn., was burned to the ground and his aged parents lost their lives. The old couple were sleeping up stairs. Mrs. Denniston, Sr., came down and woke the family, who escaped. She then went back to assist her husband, who was totally blind. The roof fell in, burying them both in the ruins.

ANOTHER wreck on the Interoceanic railroad was reported to have occurred at Temematla, Mex., the scene of the disaster by which nearly 100 passengers lost their lives. A freight train jumped the track and killed fourteen, with several more injured.

THREE earthquakes were felt recently at Chiotohos, near Constantinople.

THE first of the homeseekers' excursions on the 30th from Chicago to the west by the Western Passenger association was not a success.

THE 600 coal miners employed by the companies composing the Laurel Coal association, at London, Ky., went out on a strike on the 1st and will probably remain out all summer. They struck for the pay of last year—70 cents per ton. The operators offered only 55 cents.

ADVICES from southern Ohio, southeastern Indiana and northeastern Kentucky report phenomenal waterspouts there on the 5th. Portions of the country were completely inundated, causing great loss of property and damage to crops.

THE village of St. Charles, Ill., was visited by a cyclone recently and a building was blown down and five persons were killed. Fears were entertained that some more were in the ruins.

AT Durant, I. T., an officer tried to arrest James Taylor when a general fight ensued and pistols were freely used. Taylor, Dave Echols and Ed Bohannon were killed.

A PASSENGER train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern road collided with a wild engine recently near Clarksville, Ark., and was wrecked, thirteen passengers being injured, none fatally, however.

AT Chicago Receiver McNulta, of the whisky trust, announced that owing to the advance in the price of corn he has decided to increase the price of spirits 2 cents per proof gallon.

THE bank at Orion, Ill., was robbed early on the 5th. As nearly as can be ascertained three men were concerned in the affair. About $5,000 was secured.

THE corrected list of the killed in the cyclone around Sioux Center, Ia., on the 3d numbered ten and $10,000, it was stated, would cover the property damaged.

THE failures for the week ended May 3 (Dun's report) were 231 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 35 last year.

THE coroner's jury at Lowestoft, Eng., which has been investigating the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, after a collision which occurred early in the morning of January 30, returned a verdict on the 1st of gross negligence upon the part of the first mate and lookout man of the British steamer Crathie, which ran into and sank the Elbe.

THE Galveston, Tex., jetties were said to be a success the Spanish steamship Vivana, laden with cotton and drawing 17 feet 7 inches, passing safely over the bar. During the shipping season, from September 1 to April 30, 242 foreign vessels laden with cotton, cotton meal and oil cake had left the port, carrying tonnage nearly double that of last season.

THE movement in opposition to the sound money convention to be held in Memphis, Tenn., May 23, assumed definite shape in that city on the 2d. The Central Bimetallic league of Tennessee was organized. A silver convention, to be composed of delegates from the south and west was called to meet at Memphis June 11 and 12, and extensive plans were outlined for the propagation of the doctrine of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A MOVEMENT was on foot among the prohibitionists of the east to support Hon. John C. Woolley, of Minnesota, as the presidential candidate of the prohibition party in the campaign of 1896. It was announced that Mr. Woolley had the support of Miss Frances E. Willard and other leaders of the W. C. T. U., who would strongly support his nomination.

BRUCE MILLER, one of the best known ranchmen of the Creek nation, was killed at Ingalls, Ok., recently. He had been very prominent in trying to run down the Daltons and they had made many threats to kill him. Two men slipped to a window where he was drinking with some friends and shot him. The men mounted their horses, which were tied near by, and made their escape without their identity being found out.

Two Chicago policemen attempted to arrest three negroes, suspected of burglary, when they opened fire on the officers, who returned it. One negro was shot dead and an officer badly wounded.

MRS. ELLEN SULLIVAN, 61 years old, while in the Jefferson Market court at New York for the purpose of having her son sent to the island as an habitual drunkard, with his consent, looked toward him and cried: "I can't do it, Johnnie. I can't do it. It's breaking my heart to send you away." She stopped, fell and was carried out to a rear room, where she died immediately.

THE Autorite of Paris on the 1st said that seventeen soldiers had died in the military hospital at Vitre from eating American tinned meat. It was added that thirty-four others were ill, suffering from the effects of having partaken of the meat.

THE night express on the Chicago & Alton railroad, northbound, was attacked near Carlinville, Ill., by three masked men who climbed over the tender and ordered Engineer Frank Holmes to stop the train and immediately began firing. Holmes was killed at the first fire. The assailants, after shooting the engineer, jumped off the train and escaped. It was not known whether robbery was intended or not. Engineer Holmes in the morning, when going south at Carlinville, compelled some tramps to get off the train and it was thought some of these men were his murderers.

JACOB HAAS, of Hennipin, Ill., while returning to his home in an intoxicated condition, tumbled off the horse he was riding. This angered him so that he drew his knife and proceeded to hack the amimal to pieces. He cut strips from the sides and head of the horse and finally cut its throat. He has been placed under arrest.

AT Woodward, Ok., three prisoners confined in the jail secured a gun and forced the guard to open the cage. They then armed themselves with Winchesters in the cell house and started for the hills. Sheriff Oden and some deputies soon after started in pursuit, came up with the convicts and demanded their surrender. In the fight which followed two of the convicts were killed and one of the deputies seriously injured.

MISS BARBARA FISHER, of Petersburg, Ky., and her two sons were caught on the Lick run trestle and Mrs. Fisher fell 40 feet into the water and was killed. The boys, aged 10 and 12, crouched at the end of the ties as the train passed and were saved.

AT Atlanta, Tex., William H. Waddle gave some deadly poison to his three children, aged from 6 to 10 years, and then took a dose himself, evidently with suicidal intent. The children all died in a few minutes. Waddle was still alive, but unconscious. His wife died a few months ago and it is believed that her loss was the direct cause for his awful act.

AT Detroit, Mich., two boys went in the Rouge river to swim and one got the cramp in his legs and clutched the other and both were drowned. Another fatality happened on the Detroit river, a sailboat capsizing containing two men and a women. The woman and one man were drowned. The accident was caused by the men scuffling.

FOREST fires were raging around Bradford, Pa., on the 5th and millions of feet of lumber had been destroyed, besides many acres of timber land burned over. Near Glen Haze an engine house, sixteen cars of lumber and coal, eight dwellings and an oil well were destroyed. Fires were reported as raging along the Erie railroad between Kentner and Bradford and the loss in oil and lumber was likely to be immense.

A PARTY of five were fishing on the 5th on Lewis lake, about 6 miles from Fort Collins, Col. The boat capsized and the entire party were drowned. The parties who came to their death in the lake were Robert Craig, Gus Carsrude and three of the Carsrude children.

TURNER (dem.) was declared governor of Tennessee by 13 majority in the legislature on the 3d.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended May 3 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 15.2; in New York the increase was 23.7; outside New York, 5.4.

A DISPATCH from Huntington, W. Va., on the 2d said that all the miners on the Norfolk & Western railway were out, except 1,200, who were in the Northwestern company's mines. A desperate effort was being made to have them join the strike and it was thought if they did not come out there would be trouble. Strong guards were stationed at all the bridges, coal tipples, etc., and two companies of militia were held in readiness to go to the scene of the trouble.

#### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

AT Coney Island, N. Y., on the 6th Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Steve O'Donnell, of Australia, met in the ring to have a twenty-five round go, but in the twenty-first round O'Donnell knocked Kilrain down and although the Baltimorean staggered to his feet, the referee stopped the bout and awarded it to O'Donnell as a matter of mercy. Kilrain looked very beefy when he stripped and O'Donnell's blows lacked force.

A DISASTROUS cloudburst, hail and windstorm visited Dayton, Tenn., on the 6th. The streets were inundated and two of the bridges on the principal streets washed away. A number of small houses were blown over and there was great destruction of growing crops. Gardens and fruit trees were destroyed. No fatalities were reported.

AT the Tarryall district schoolhouse, 9 miles east of Como, Col., Benjamin Ratcliffe shot and killed Samuel F. Taylor, L. F. McCurdy and George D. Wyatt, constituting the school board. Ratcliffe accused the board of slandering him and his family. The murderer is 65 years old. He was arrested.

A DISPATCH from Nacogdoches, Tex., stated that miles of fencing was washed away by a waterspout. Every bridge on Bonita bayou was carried away and a mile of railroad track on the Kansas & West Texas railroad was washed out. Thirteen sections of a bridge on this road were carried off by the torrent. Enormous damage had been done.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Columbia college in New York, President Seth Low made a formal offer to assume personally the cost of erecting the new college library building as a memorial to his father. The new library, it was estimated, would cost $1,000,000.

ISAAC JONES, night clerk at the First Avenue hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., was found murdered in the basement of the hotel on the 6th. He had been beaten on the head with an iron bar. He carried the money of the hotel in his pockets, and this was no doubt the object of the crime, as he was robbed. Five arrests have been made.

FIRE early on the 6th, at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed M. Strauss & Son's tannery, postal station A, Groben's coal yard, barns, several freight cars, two dwellings, a number of horses and a large amount of stock in East Buffalo. The loss was estimated at $250,000, with $125,000 insurane

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Nickerson boasts that its population has increased 369 the past year.

Maj. N. A. Adams, a well known citizen and a member of the Eleventh Kansas regiment during the war, died at Manhattan on the 2d.

At the late meeting of the Social Science federation at Leavenworth it was decided to confine the membership of the organization to the state of Kansas. The name Kansas State Social Science federation was adopted.

Prof. Charles A. Swisher has been elected president of the Salina Normal university in the place of L. O. Thoroman, resigned. Prof. Swisher has been connected with the school as professor of mathematics since 1885.

Benjamin Coummett, a Leavenworth county boy, 17 years old, who had been posing as a boy preacher in his neighborhood, was arrested the other day upon the charge of assaulting a little girl, the daughter of a neighbor.

The executive council refused to approve the bond of T. H. Lesher, appointed by the board of public works as state architect, and the council appointed J. G. Holland, of Topeka, architect for the state house improvements.

Fire in the Bowersock opera house at Lawrence the other night damaged the building to the amount of about $6,000. The post office on the lower floor was flooded with water. A cigarette thrown down in the dressing room supposed to have caused the fire.

The clerk of the Rogers' investigating committee estimates that the total expense of the investigation will be about $3,000. The committee will not meet again until the stenographer shall have transcribed his notes and furnished a copy of the testimony to each side.

Notwithstanding frequent renewed apppeals to General Manager Frey, of the Santa Fe road, for the re-instatement of the American Union railway men who struck last year, he refuses to recede from his original determination to take none such men back into the employ of the company.

The Kansas woman's foreign missionary board of the Congregational church, recently in session at Topeka, elected Mrs. Flora B. Hogbin, of Sabetha, president; Mrs. R. M. Tunnell, of Manhattan, vice president; Mrs. D. C Haskell, of Lawrence, secretary, and Mrs. W. A. Cots, of Topeka, treasurer.

The Kansas homeopathic physicians, in session at Kansas City, Kan., elected officers as follows: C. F. Menninger, president; C. A. Bozarth, vice president; T. E. Raines, corresponding secretary; Dr. Boardman, recording secretary; Dr. P. Diedrich, treasurer; board of censors, Drs. Minnick, Billings and Roby.

Judge Sutton, of the state board of irrigation, expects that all the pumping stations located by the board will be in operation by June 10. Four will be flowing by June 1. It is the purpose of the board to have everything ready for a fair test of the so-called "underflow" during July and August, when the soil most needs water.

The state board of railroad commissioners has completed the work of distributing seed to settlers in western counties, as authorized by law passed last winter. In bushels the distribution was as follows: Oats, 36,866; barley, 18,676; potatoes, 17,439; sorghum, 9,614; kaffir, 2,030; corn, 45,512; millet, 4,207; broom corn, 175; wheat, 2,569; flax, 10.

The second annual meeting of the Social Science federation of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, commenced its session at Leavenworth on the 2d. The federation has twenty-four clubs with 728 members, and about 300 women were present when Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the federation, called the gathering to order.

The report of the state treasurer for the month of April showed that the receipts during the month were $65,240.81. The expenditures were $256,806.80. The balance on hand was $877,826.46. No bonds were purchased with the permanent school fund during the month. Bonds were paid off in the sum of $40,000. The bonds now owned by the permanent school fund aggregate $6,865,404.72.

Auditor Cole has refused to audit an expense account of $65 presented by Bank Commissioner Breidenthal and referred it to Attorney-General Dawes for an opinion concerning Mr. Breidenthal's tenure and his right to draw salary or expenses, pending the litigation over the office instituted by Mr. Jobes, Gov. Morrill's appointee. The attorney-general has also been requested to pass upon the questions of the salaries and expenses of Mr. Breidenthal's deputies and office clerks.

The Kansas commission has completed its examination of the battle fields and has selected the places for the monuments to be erected to Kansas troops at Chickamauga, in which the Eighth Kansas regiment took such a prominent part. The commission found three excellent sites for monuments. One of these is in the heart of the battlefield of Chickamouga, at the Viniard place. Another is at Orchard Knob, half way between Chattanooga and Missionary ridge. The third is a splendid location on the summit of the ridge, where the Kansas regiment went up in that wonderful charge against Bragg's army.

## KILRAIN KNOCKED OUT.

**The Fight at Coney Island Results in an Easy Victory for O'Donnell.**

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., May 7.—Since Goddard and Maher fought here in December, 1892, there has not been a heavyweight contest brought off in the vicinity of New York. The fact that Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Steve O'Donnell, of Australia, were to meet here last night at catchweights in a twenty-five round go, naturally attracted a large crowd of sports, as every person who had an opportunity was anxious to see these heavyweight pugilists prove which was the better man, after the very unsatisfactory ten round draw which they fought a short time ago in Boston.

O'Donnell climbed the ropes at 9:50 and Young Griffo was then amongst his seconds, who by this time numbered half a dozen. Kilrain arrived a minute later, and in comparison with his tall opponent he looked as an elephant. O'Donnell's weight was said to be 180 pounds and Kilrain's thirty pounds more.

The men shook hands at 10 o'clock, and Kilrain looked very beefy when he stripped.

O'Donnell had the best of it from the first, but did not succeed in finishing his opponent until the twenty-first round, when a heavy blow on the jaw knocked Kilrain down, and the referee declared O'Donnell the winner.

After the bout was finished Charlie Johnson said he would bet $10,000 that Sullivan would whip the winner in half the time.

## A CAR ACCIDENT.

**A Runaway Sprinkler Scares the Occupants of a Car and They Jump.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7.—A runaway trolley sprinkler car, of the Mount Troy branch of the Pleasant Valley electric system, is responsible for the death of one and probably two women. Car 60 left the top of the hill at 8:30 o'clock and was followed out by the sprinkler. When half down the steep hill one of the four passengers in the first car, Miss Delia Dooley, noticed the sprinkler flying toward them. She ran to the door and jumped, pulling the conductor with her. The back of her head struck the curbstone and her skull was crushed. She died in a few moments. The conductor, John McAllister, was badly hurt and bruised. Two of the other passengers were John Andrews and Mary Widner. They are engaged to be married, and were coming from the church of the late Father Mollinger, where their bans had just been published. The girl jumped from the car, and was followed by her lover. She alighted on her face and head, and is so badly injured she may die. Andrews was injured internally. One hundred yards from where the three passengers jumped, the sprinkler struck car 60, which was just turning a curve. Both cars jumped the track, and ran into the sidewalk, where they stopped. The motormen, who remained at their posts, and the one passenger, who was on car 60, and who seemed to be enjoying his exciting ride, were uninjured.

## LION PARNELL KILLED.

**His Career Ended by a Mexican Bull in a Ring.**

MONTEREY, Mex., May 7.—The lion Parnell, belonging to Col. E. Daniel Boone, met his death yesterday in the Monterey bull ring at the hands of a Mexican fighting bull. About 2,000 persons occupied seats in the amphitheater, and seemed to be highly gratified with the entertainment, though the lion, remembering the severe punishment which he received two weeks ago, refused to make any attack whatever. His behavior was a total surprise, for those who saw him in his fight with the bear Ramidan and witnessed the rushing tactics he showed in his first contest with a bull, were unable to account for his unwillingness to make the slightest attack in the fight yesterday.

Not more than three times did the lion return to any of the numerous attacks made by the bull, and then only as a last extreme, when he was being unmercifully gored. More than a dozen times in all the lion was tossed to the top of the cage, and the injuries that he received caused him to die within an hour from the time the fight commenced.

## BOGUS RELICS.

**A Thriving Industry Starting Up Around Chattanooga.**

WASHINGTON, May 7. — Beware of Chickamauga relics. As the interest in the great military park increases there has sprung up a war relic industry in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Much of the battlefield is heavily wooded and the industry takes the form of logs and branches of trees decorated with bullets and pieces of shell. Ever since the government commission came into control of the battlefield the greatest care has been taken to preserve intact the shot and shell torn trees. No relic hunting is allowed. Nevertheless, it is possible to purchase in the streets of Chattanooga, from farmers' wagons, these relics in almost any quantity. They are all bogus.

**Clerk Rau Dies from His Wounds.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7.—Richard Rau, clerk at the St. George, who was shot by Tom Farrell, the train robber, died yesterday evening. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Farrell had come to his death from wounds inflicted by officers while he was resisting arrest.

## THE REHEARING BEGUN.

**Income Tax Case Once More Before the United States Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The supreme court, with its full membership of nine justices on the bench for the first time in many months, began the hearing yesterday of the income tax suits. Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, who has been absent from Washington the greater part of the past year seeking restoration to health, took his seat. Extraordinary interest was attached to his presence, since he assumes practically the position of umpire upon the vital question of the principle upon which the law is based, which divides the other justices into equal factions. He did not appear to be feeble, but it was plainly evident that he was far from being a well man, and that only by a strong effort he sat throughout the hearing.

But two arguments are to be made for each side—by Attorney-General Olney and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the government and by W. D. Guthrie and Joseph Choate for the appellants, Messrs. Hyde and Pollock. Yesterday Mr. Guthrie delivered his speech and and Mr. Whitney began his, which he will finish to-day. As the time assigned is five hours to each side, the arguments will be closed Wednesday afternoon.

## SCHOOL OFFICERS SHOT.

**Benjamin Ratcliffe Kills Three Men Who Were Acting as Judges at a Colorado School Election.**

COMO, Col., May 7.—At the Tarryall district schoolhouse, 9 miles east of Como, Benjamin Ratcliffe yesterday shot and killed Samuel F. Taylor, L. F. McCurdy and George D. Wyatt, constituting the school board, and who were acting as judges at the annual school election. Wyatt, who survived a few hours, said Ratcliffe opened a discussion over text books for the district and then he accused the board of slandering him and his family, and Ratcliffe accidentally fired his Winchester, the ball entering the floor at Taylor's foot, doing no damage. During the exciting discussion that followed Ratcliffe took aim at Taylor and fired, killing Taylor instantly. Ratcliffe then shot McCurdy, striking him in the back, causing instant death. He then shot Wyatt in the back. Ratcliffe surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Fink at Como. He says he did his best and what he thought justifiable homicide. The dead men are among the most highly respected citizens of Parke county, Ratcliffe is 65 years of age and an invalid.

## PROVIDING FOR MOTHERS.

**Dependent Clause of the Pension Laws Construed Humanely.**

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The action of the pension bureau in construing the legal meaning of dependence under the act of June 27, 1890, has been reversed by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds in a decision on a dependent mother's case. The ruling provides where the property possessed by a mother having no other means of support is so small that it will not yield an income sufficient to support her during her life, it should not deprive her of the right to a pension. By "adequate means of support" the law is interpreted to mean not merely enough to supply the necessaries of life for a limited period of years, but a comfortable maintenance of the pensioner during the remainder of her life.

## AGAINST GLOVE CONTESTS.

**Supreme Court of Louisiana Decides Against the New Orleans Olympic Club.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Yesterday Associate Judge McEnery, of the supreme court, handed down a decision in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Olympic club. There was a suit brought against the club to prevent prize fighting. The judgment of the lower court was given in favor of the club. This would have allowed prize fighting as recently conducted by the club to be continued, but to-day the supreme court reversed the decision and knocked out prize fighting in this city. Under this decision glove contests will not be allowed.

## JUSTICE PROVIDED FOR.

**United States Court of Appeals is Organized at McAlester, I. T.**

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., May 7.—The United States court of appeals was organized at this place yesterday morning, Judge C. B. Stuart, chief justice; William Springer and C. B. Kilgore, associate justices, presiding. J. J. McAlester is marshal and Fielding Lewis clerk. The court will hold two terms in June and January of each year. All attorneys enrolled in the district courts were enrolled as attorneys of the court of appeals. Court adjourned to meet at South McAlester, I. T., on the first Tuesday in June next.

**Durrant Given Time.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Theodore Durrant will spend several quiet weeks in the county jail before he is placed on trial for his life for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. The police will not hurry him to trial, desiring to give abundant time to prepare for his defense. The case, therefore, will not be called until July.

**Destructive Flames in Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed M. Strauss & Son's tannery, postal station A, Groben's coal yard, barns, several freight cars, two dwellings, a number of horses and a large amount of stock in East Buffalo. The loss is estimated at $250,000, with $125,000 insurance.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

## A POPULAR TAX.

"A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature taxing all able-bodied bachelors of thirty-two and over. Bachelors, however, who canprove that they have proposed marriage to a female of marriageable age at least three times, upon different occasions, and been refused each time, are exempt."—Daily Paper.

That's the way they treat 'em in the state of Illinois.
That's the way to make that state a state of very joy.
Take these giddy bachelors, and if they want to stay
In solitary selfishness, why, make 'em up and pay.

Massachusetts, Jersey, Tennessee, and Delaware,
Take this hint that's given, fight a battle for the fair.
Maine, New Hampshire, Arkansaw, Pennsy and New York,
Follow in the footsteps of the land of plains and pork.

Sixty thousand spinsters in the Bay state sit and mope.
Life is empty, life is vain, all is void of hope.
And the men who're sponsors for this fearful state of woe
Should no longer smiling on their selfish pathway go.

Tax 'em into marriage, let the tax be cumulate—
Two per cent. for two years, twenty-five per cent. for eight:
Sixty who for ten years dare to go without a wife;
Confiscation of their wares on bachelors for life—

'Less it can be proven that they've made an honest try.
Get an affidavit from the girls, lest they should lie.
Make it necessary for the men who'd be exempts
Every year to prove they've made at least three fair attempts.

—Harper's Bazar.




HATTIE FURMAN was a great favorite with the gentlemen, and her partiality for the sterner sex was as great as theirs for her. She was engaged to young Dr. Hartley, but he had one year more at the university before his studies were completed, and his fiancee seemed nowise inclined to mourn his absence. There were admirers in plenty ready to take his place, and she never lacked an escort to any of the neighborhood festivities, where she was always the life and mischief of the party.

Then she would write a full history of each affair to her absent lover, never forgetting to tell him how much she had enjoyed herself, how agreeable Mr. So-and-so had been, what pretty speeches Mr. Such-a-one had made when she accepted his escort for the next dance at the ball, "and he's such an elegant waltzer, you know," she added tantalizingly. The young doctor's blood fairly boiled when he read these missives and imagined some other man's arms where he considered none but his had any right to be. Yet he dared not protest. He ventured once to assert his rights, on his last vacation home, and his ring had been offered him with such promptness that it fairly took his breath away.

"I don't want it. I won't take it," he gasped.

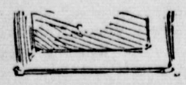
"Just as you like," replied Hattie, coldly. "I thought you were tired of me. If you are, just take back your old ring. Fred Fox offered me a nicer one last week."

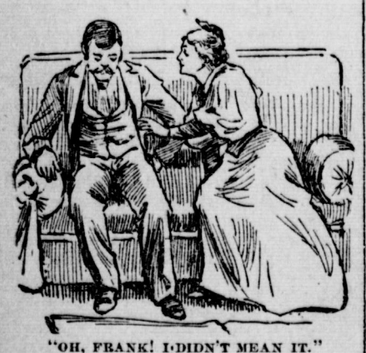
"Oh, Hattie!" was all the doctor could say.

His grieved tone and white face touched the girl's heart, and she burst out with: "Oh, Frank! I didn't mean it. I'd rather have your ugly old ring than all the other rings in the world, and I'd rather have you than all"—here she threw her arms around his neck impulsively, hid her face on his shoulder and burst into tears.

Then, of course, he begged her pardon and called himself a brute, and she forgave him, and when he went away flirted more than ever.

She was usually very prompt in fulfilling their compact of writing weekly





"OH, FRANK! I DIDN'T MEAN IT."

letters to each other, but on two occasions the weeks had made a month before the longed-for letter came to the absent lover, and then she made no excuse but that she had been having so much fun she had quite forgotten to write.

The young doctor really believed she only meant to tease him, yet he felt indignant and mentally vowed that if the reins were ever in his hands she should repent her seeming heartlessness. It is a wonder the poor fellow could study at all, but he did at last graduate with honor.

Hattie seemed as proud as he o' the hard-earned diploma, and the young couple spent a delightful fortnight making plans for the future, and trying to decide upon the most desirable location for a young physician to gain a lucrative practice and a home for his bonnie bride. He was far too manly to ask Hattie to link her fate with his until he could offer her a home that would in some degree approach the comfortable one she would leave, even if her parents had been willing for such a proceeding.

While still undecided, a position was offered him as physician and surgeon with an exploring and surveying party that were making a tour of the far northwest. There was money in it, and the needed practice, without fear of competition or failure. It seemed the chance of a lifetime, and had been tendered him through the influence of one of the university professors, yet it would involve a three years' separation from Hattie, and what assurance had he that some of those other fellows would not win her from him? Even if they did not he felt as if he never could endure three such years of torture as that last one at the university had been. Still he could not refuse, especially when her parents urged him so strongly to accept.

Hattie seemed very sorry to have him go and promised very faithfully to be true to her troth.

"But you can't expect me to be an old woman, Frank," she said. "Why, if I couldn't have any fun for three years I'd be wrinkled and gray-haired when you came back, and then you wouldn't want me at all."

Frank laughed and said he'd run the risk, and if she'd only wait for him 'twas all he'd ask; but it was with aching heart he kissed her a last farewell, and a torturing fear of what that long three years might bring forth.

It was twelve miles from the pretty little village, where their childhood days had been spent, to the nearest railway station, and he arrived there at eleven o'clock one beautiful June night. He found that schedules had been changed and that he could make better time in reaching his party to wait for the morning express. He felt aggravated to think of waiting six long hours that he might have been spending with Hattie, who he knew was almost crying her pretty eyes out over his departure. The more he thought of it the more torturing it became and with a sudden resolve he bought his ticket, checked his baggage, visited the nearest livery barn and in fifteen minutes a horse and buggy was making the best possible time over the home road.

He could hardly tell just when the momentous thought did occur to him, but as he rode along, dwelling upon Hattie's earnest assurance that she would marry him "this minute," if he could only take her along, a possibility flashed across his mind that made him urge the horse to still greater speed. He could not take her with him, but—

His heart seemed lighter already and the horse fairly flew along the smooth turnpike. Within a mile of Mr. Furman's there lived a justice of the peace. Dr. Hartley paused long enough to arouse this worthy functionary and hold a hurried consultation with him; then he drove on.

Hattie's parents were somewhat surprised at being disturbed in their slumber, but not so much surprised as when, after a short conference between the young doctor and his fiancee, who had needed no waking, they were summoned to give their consent to an immediate marriage. They could think of no valid objection if the young folks wished it, and an hour later Justice Evans pronounced the couple man and wife.

It was then three o'clock and the young husband had only time to leave his wife in her parents' care again, bid her another loving farewell and hasten to reach the train that was to bear him so far away from his native Pennsylvania village and her whom he had loved since his earliest recollection.

His three years' trip was one of mingled hardship, excitement and pleasure; in all a very enjoyable one to Dr. Hartley. A part of the Sabbath day was spent in writing long loving letters to Hattie. And although he often longed for a sight of the dear face he felt no anxiety on her account, knowing that when he did return she would be watching for him.

For the young wife the time did not pass so pleasantly. Poor girl! her "fun" was spoiled. She could not accept other escorts now, and as she had no brother to act as such she was forced to remain at home, and there she moped and pined for Frank until her parents bitterly repented the hasty step they had allowed her to take. And it is doubtful if in that first long, lonely year she did not herself regret it, but if so none were the wiser, least of all the absent husband.

She had never really meant to grieve her faithful lover as she had in that last year, and now that she realized what heartache meant she would not have him suffer as she did; and so she exerted herself to write cheerful, contented letters. Frank almost believed she did not miss him and wished that she might feel just a little of what he had once felt on account of her thoughtless flirting, yet he was too honorable to give her any reason for distrust and too true for deception of any kind.

Home did not seem home to Hattie any more. She herself was so changed that unconsciously her parents' demeanor changed toward her. Generous checks from Frank much more than supplied her wants, and what she did not positively need was carefully hoarded to furnish the lovely home that seemed yet so far away, and many hours were passed in making pretty trifles for the same purpose. Much of her time was spent at Frank's home. His mother was dead, but with his father, aunt and cousin she seemed best content.

One day a gossipy neighbor bantered her about her strange widowhood and remarked that likely Dr. Hartley was having a fine time playing agreeable to the ladies, for, of course, no one would suppose him to be a married man. The shot struck home, for only that very week he had mentioned in his letter a lady that reminded him of her. To be sure, how did she know in what manner he was spending his time? And how could she blame him if he did sometimes forget his loyalty to her? And then she thought with shame of her own promiscuous flirting of the past.

That night she hunted up the piece of paper that was legal evidence that the twain were one. In that last year that little paper was one of her greatest comforts, and thankful she was that she was bound to Dr. Hartley, for that same contract made him hers.

"He's mine. He will be true to me. He will come back," she often sobbed to herself in the wee small hours when haunting thoughts would not let her sleep. And thus that last summer approached its zenith. If Frank had dreamed of the torture she was undergoing he would never have planned the little revenge that was so foreign to his nature. He wrote that he hoped to be home to celebrate their anniversary, but the party was unavoidably detained, and he yielded to the impulse to repay her for her old tormenting tricks and "forgot to write." Her letters of late had been brief and unsatisfactory, but little he imagined that it was because the poor girl could not write cheerfully and would not write any other way. She seemed to care so little that he thought a little anxiety would make his welcome the warmer.

The wedding day was a fair counterpart of that other one, and Hattie was feverish with alternating hope and fear. She started with every sound and listened at every footfall, but the day and night came and went and no Frank came. Worse yet, the week went by and did not bring the missive that never before had failed her. Another week went by and still no tidings. Poor Hattie was almost wild with despair. She was fully convinced that some terrible accident had happened on the homeward journey, and she was indeed a widow.

"But he's mine—he's mine," she moaned, clasping that piece of precious paper to her heart. She was at Frank's father's. The other inmates of the house were sound asleep that lovely July night, but poor heart-broken Hattie sat by her bedside, with her face buried in the pretty covers—some of her own handiwork—brooding over her desolate life and wondering how many years she would have to live before death would reunite them. And, wondering, she fell asleep only to dream of an ominous yellow envelope being placed in her hand. It was a telegram, and her nervous fingers refused to open



HATTIE SAT BY HER BEDSIDE.

it, for she knew but too well what it contained.

A sharp rap at the door roused her from her half stupor, and instinctively she rose and started to open it, thinking of naught but the dreaded messenger boy with the yellow envelope.

"Who's there?" demanded the old gentleman, wakened from his slumber by a second rap.

Her hand was on the knob when an eager, living voice from the outside exclaimed: "Frank Hartley. Is Hattie here?"

The door opened, and after three long, weary years of waiting husband and wife were reunited.

It needed the clasp of loving arms to assure Hattie that she had not slept her last sleep and waked in Heaven.—Philadelphia Times.

## THE RULING PASSION.

**His Counter Manners Did Not Desert Him.**

The romantic young clerk in the dry goods emporium had fallen profoundly in love, and every day was a dream of delight to him and every night was an opalescent fantasy.

It is so often that way with the young before marriage.

He had wafted in the residue of his salary on such condiments for the sweet object of his hopes as the season afforded, and thought, after several weeks of this lavish liberality, that he had quite identified himself with all her future interests.

He wasn't sure, however, so on this evening he was to make a test of it. Everything, as far as he could see, being favorable when he arrived at her domicile, he at once threw himself forward by platoons, and in an impassioned onslaught told her what he thought of her, and oh, how fondly and truly he loved her, and how he could conceal nothing from her of all his great feeling for her.

"Oh, Mr. Gingham," she replied, "I am so sorry that I cannot reciprocate your feeling for me, but it is impossible, and I am sure if I had thought you were going to say these things to me, I should have insisted that you kept them concealed from this painful exposure."

The romantic young clerk gasped and gagged. It was so unexpected, but he recovered himself quickly.

"Oh, don't mention it," he responded, as he gathered himself together into his old-time self once more; "don't mention it, I pray. It's no trouble, I assure you, to show goods. Is there anything else to-day?"

And for a month after, he thought his Adam's apple was a watermelon such a lump there was in his throat.—Detroit Free Press.

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—At present the city of Washington and the congested streets of New York and Chicago are practically the only places in the country where the overhead trolley wire is excluded.

—An electric restaurant is to be one of the features in the great exposition to be held next year in Amsterdam. Visitors will be served automatically with a complete dinner, and all they will have to do will be to press an electric button, eat the food, and pay the bill.—Hardware.

—On the St. Dennis canal, France, some trials of towing by electricity on the Bovet system have been made with a barge, fitted at one end with an electric motor, communicating its rotary motion by gear, to the towing wheel, which give magnetic adhesion to the towing rope. The current was taken by a trolley from off an overhead line on the bank, a portion serving for magnetizing the clutch and towing chain. A distance of about 394 yards is said to have been accomplished in eight minutes, corresponding with a speed of 1.7 miles per hour, which is about double that obtained by ordinary towage. As to whether, on the whole, the system was regarded as a success is not stated.

—Electricity is evidently to be the hope and dependence of the coming housekeeper. Even the present one may look for a speedy amelioration of many domestic discomforts. Some sanguine electricians promise in five years small passenger elevators for private houses that will run by a button, and in the kitchen domain the magic electrical spark is to be a veritable fairy godmother. One service which it is already performing in a Calfornia restaurant is that of eliminating the pervasive odor of cooking food. The proprietor introduced an electric exhaust fan, with the happiest results. The fan, which is operated by a small motor, draws up the heated air and smells of the kitchen, and drives them up a shaft, whence they escape into the outer air.

—It seems that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has put in a bid to the receiver of the North American Phonograph Co. for his phonograph, on which he promises such improvements and novelties as will astonish the world. He says that when he obtains control of the machine he is going in for household, instead of nickel-in-the-slot machines, and in a short time expects to produce an entire opera or a complete novel on a cylinder. The change will cost a good deal, but he thinks it will pay him. He also says the combination of the Kinetoscope and phonograph can be made, and he is going to reproduce the motions and words of a life-size speaking figure, he having already got the speaking and moving figure up to half life size. He will manufacture the perfected phonograph individually.

## LONGFELLOW'S FIRST POETRY.

**He Was More Than Thirty When His First Volume Was Published.**

Toward the end of 1836 he took up his abode in Cambridge, where he was to reside for the rest of his life—for forty-five years. He was made to feel at home in the society of the scholars who clustered about Harvard, then almost the sole center of culture in the country. His work for the college was not so exacting that he had not time for literature. The impulse to write poetry returned; yet the next book he published was the prose "Hyperion," which appeared in 1839, and which, though it has little plot or action, may be called a romance. The youthful and poetic hero, a passionate pilgrim in Europe, was more or less a reflection of Longfellow himself.

A few months later, in the same year, he published his first volume of poems—"Voices of the Night"—in which he reprinted certain of his earlier verses, most of them written while he was at Bowdoin. Some of these boyish verses show the influence of Bryant, and others reveal to us that the young poet had not yet looked at life for himself, but still saw it through the stained glass windows of tradition. The same volume contained also some more recent poems: "The Beleaguered City," and the "Psalm of Life"—perhaps the first of his poems to win a swift and abiding popularity. These lyrics testified that Longfellow was beginning to have a style of his own. As Hawthorne wrote to him, "Nothing equal to them was ever written in this world—this western world, I mean."

Certainly no American author had yet written any poem of the kind so good as the best of those in Longfellow's volume of "Ballad's," printed two years later. Better than any other American poet Longfellow had mastered the difficulties of the story in song; and he knew how to combine the swiftness and the picturesqueness the ballad requires. His ballads have more of the old-time magic, more of the early simplicity than those of any other modern English author. Of its kind, there is nothing better in the language than "The Skeleton in Armor," with its splendid lyric swing; and "The Village Blacksmith" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus'" are almost as good in their humbler sphere. "Excelsior," in the same volume, voices the nobler aspirations of youth, and has been taken to heart by thousands of boys and girls.—Prof. Brander Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

**Pen and Ink Unfashionable.**

A new fashion that is just beginning to grow in vogue is that of writing letters in pencil rather than with pen and ink, and when once it is fairly established it is doubtful whether anything but legal documents and business papers that must be preserved will ever be prepared in the old style. Letters are generally shorter nowadays than they formerly were; are more hastily written, more frequent and seldom worth keeping for any length of time. They are not the elaborate efforts of bygone days, that were often cherished for their intrinsic worth. The pencil, which is far more convenient than the pen, is, therefore, taking the place in the great mass of casual correspondence.—Philadelphia Times.

Look Out for "No. 1"

Your First Duty is to Yourself. Your Bodily Condition Calls for the Help to be Found in a Good

Spring Medicine

The best Preparation for this Purpose is

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing the blood. During the winter it has crept sluggishly through the veins, gathering impurities from indoor air, from fatty substances in the food, and from many other sources.

The great blood purifying medicine especially prepared to do this work is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will give to the blood purity, richness and vitality and these will bring health and vigor, strong nerves, a good appetite, refreshing sleep, and powers of endurance.

Cleanse your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a renovating preparation especially prepared to make pure blood, then you may enjoy the season of flowers and birds and out door pleasures, for you will be healthy, strong and well. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

"I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I am 74 years of age and have been afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for a great many years. I tried many things to cure them but failed. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely, and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and the skin is as smooth as any farmer's. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a reliable medicine and always speak in its favor." LLOYD B. CHASE, Swansea, Mass. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

**A Riddle of the Cid.**

A mediæval condottier in the service of the Moslem, when he was fighting to fill his own coffers with perfect impartiality against Moor or Christian, banished as a traitor by his Castilian sovereign, and constantly leading the forces of the infidel against Aragon, against Catalonia, and even against Castile, he has become the national hero of Spain. Warring against the Moslem of Valencia, whom he pitilessly despoiled, with the aid of the Moslem of Saragossa, whose cause he cynically betrayed, while he yet owed a nominal allegiance to Alfonso of Castile, whose territories he was pitilessly ravaging; retaining conquered Valencia for his personal and private advantage, in despite of Moslem and Christian kings, he has become the type of Christian loyalty and Christian chivalry in Europe. Avaricious, faithless, cruel and bold, a true soldier of fortune, the Cid still maintains a reputation which is one of the enigmas of history.—History of Spain—U. R. Burke.

**When Traveling**

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A MAN may smile and smile, but if he doesn't quit he will see snakes.—Texas Siftings.

**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.

WE should quietly hear both sides.—Goethe.

HE who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything.—Arabian.

## THE GENERAL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KANSAS CITY, May 6. | | | |
| CATTLE—Best beeves | $ 3 50 | @ | 5 60 |
| Stockers | 2 35 | @ | 4 20 |
| Native cows | 2 15 | @ | 4 25 |
| HOGS—Good to choice heavy | 4 00 | @ | 4 72½ |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 65 | @ | 65½ |
| No. 2 hard | 64½ | @ | 64½ |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 44½ | @ | 45 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 27 | @ | 27¼ |
| RYE—No. 2 | 61½ | @ | 62 |
| FLOUR—Patent, per sack | 1 20 | @ | 1 35 |
| Fancy | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| HAY—Choice timothy | 8 50 | @ | 9 00 |
| Fancy prairie | 8 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| BRAN—(sacked) | 70 | @ | 71 |
| BUTTER—Choice creamery | 15 | @ | 18 |
| CHEESE—Full cream | 8 | @ | 11 |
| EGGS—Choice | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| POTATOES | 60 | @ | 70 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| CATTLE—Native and shipping | 3 50 | @ | 5 90 |
| Texans | 3 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| HOGS—Heavy | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 3 85 | @ | 4 10 |
| FLOUR—Choice | 2 00 | @ | 3 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 64½ | @ | 64¾ |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 47 | @ | 47⅛ |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 29½ | @ | 29¾ |
| RYE—No. 2 | 65 | @ | 65¼ |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 16 | @ | 20 |
| LARD—Western steam | 6 50 | @ | 6 60 |
| PORK | 12 25 | @ | 12 30 |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| CATTLE—Common to prime | 4 00 | @ | 5 95 |
| HOGS—Packing and shipping | 4 60 | @ | 4 90 |
| SHEEP—Fair to choice | 2 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| FLOUR—Winter wheat | 2 50 | @ | 2 80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 63¾ | @ | 64 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 48½ | @ | 49 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 28½ | @ | 28¾ |
| RYE | 63½ | @ | 64 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 12 | @ | 18 |
| LARD | 6 62½ | @ | 6 65 |
| PORK | 12 00 | @ | 12 10 |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| CATTLE—Native steers | 4 50 | @ | 5 90 |
| HOGS—Good to choice | 5 15 | @ | 5 35 |
| FLOUR—Good to choice | 3 00 | @ | 4 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 68½ | @ | 70 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 57½ | @ | 57¾ |
| OATS—No. 2 | 33 | @ | 33⅜ |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 13 | @ | 20 |
| PORK—Mess | 13 50 | @ | 14 50 |

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

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HAMILTON BROWN SHOE Co. SECURITY SCHOOL SHOE SEE THAT THE LOCK IS STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM OF EACH SHOE

PRICES FOR CASH.

5 to 7½—$1.00 11 to 13½—$1.50
8 to 10½— 1.25 1 to 3 — 1.75

IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE TO

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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 10c 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.

*Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DAVIS HAND OR POWER CREAM SEPARATOR

One-third more butter and of higher quality than by other known systems.

SAVES MONEY AND LABOR

Sizes from 1 to 1,000 Cows. Pamphlet Mailed Free. Agents Wanted

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

# TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

### An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communications 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.

## MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED.

**The Home Rule in Taxation Bill.**

The Ainsworth home rule in taxation bill, now before the legislature, is a measure of the greatest importance to the manufacturing interests of this city. The bill provides for changes in the tax laws of this state which gives each county the power to abolish taxation on such forms of property as it sees fit to exempt. If it becomes a law it is the intention of its advocates in this city to secure as soon as possible the abolition of all taxes on personal property and money invested in manufacturing or trade.

It is believed that such exemption would result in the attraction to Brooklyn of large amounts of capital for investment, and therefore in a great increase in our business prosperity. With a personal property tax law which, if strictly enforced, would take each year 56 per cent. of the income from such property, there is the constant menace to would-be investors of the practical confiscation of half their property. But with untaxed capital for present or new manufacturing enterprises Brooklyn would in ten years have at least twice the number of her present industries. — Manufacturers Record, Brooklyn.

**Lyon County Commissioners' Proceedings at Emporia, Kan.**

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Monday, March, 4, 1895.

The commissioners of Lyon county met with the assessors of the various townships at the county clerk's office as required by law, for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis of valuation for the year 1895. All the assessors were present.

ASSESSOR'S MEETING.

The following basis of valuation was agreek upon to-wit:

HORSES.

One year old, $3.
Two years old, $6.
Three years old, $10.
Work horses, $15.
Stallions and Jacks ten times standing price.
Driving horses, $40 to $200.

CATTLE.

One-year-old steers, $5.
One-year-old heifers, $4.
Two-year-old steers, $9.
Three-year-old rough fed steers, $12.
Four-year-old rough fed steers, $15.
Three-year-old half fed steers, $15.
Three-year-old half fed Colorado steers, $12.
Three-year-old full fed steers, $20.
Three-year-old full fed Colorado steers, $16.
Four-year-old half-fed steers, $19.
Four-year-old half-fed Colorado steers, $15.
Four-year-old full-fed steers, $22.
Four-year-old full-fed Colorado steers, $19.
Two-year-old heifers, $6.
Cows, $5 to $20.
Bulls, $10 to $40.
Three-year-old Colorado steers, rough-fed, $10.
Four-year-old Colorado steers, rough-fed, $13.

MULES AND ASSES.

One-year-old, $4.
Two-year-old, $8.
Three-year-old, $16.
Work mules, $20.

SHEEP.

Sheep, per head, 50c to $1.

HOGS.

Hogs, $1.50 per 100 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wagons, $5 to $25.
Carriages, $5 to $100.
Bicycles, $5 te $60.
Gold or gold filled watches, $5 to $50.
Silver watches, $2 to $7.
Pianos, $20 to $150.
Other musical instruments, $5 to $40.
Wheat, 15c to 20c per bu.
Oats, 15c per bu.
Corn, 15c per bu.
Hay (prairie) $1.50 per ton.
Ice, 75c. per ton.

All other items of property on the list required by law to be assessed 50 per cent of the supposed actual value.

DAN CAUGHAN, Chair'n.
Phillip Ernst, Sec'y.
Attest: C. W. Wilhite, county clerk.

**Taxation an Evil Fruit.**

Tax reform studies have always had a charm for me. When first I began to question political methods—and it was Mr. George's book perhaps, more than any other source that introduced to my mind the importance of that question—I gradually came to see that taxation, compulsory taxation, was the corner stone, in fact the whole foundation of government. It has been cunningly manipulated. As Turgot said, "It is the art of plucking the goose without making it cry." Rather, I should say, a system of robbery wherein the victims are led to believe that it is a self-imposed duty they owe to society to protect themselves, maintain order, and repel invasion. The amount of robbery is hidden by the indirect method of assessment and by making the consumer at the end of a shifting process foot the bills. In this way the goose is plucked and knows not its tormentor. I regard the "single tax" as a reform aimed at this abuse, an endeavor to so manipulate taxation as to reduce its injustice to the minimum, and, as a believer in the absolute necessity of government, I was greatly interested and strongly inclined in its favor. But in my study of the origin, history and evolution of government in the light of modern science I began to suspect that the evils of taxation were the methods of that fountainhead of all social evil, sovereign authority. It seems to me that civilization is a demonstration of the superiority of liberty as an economic principle that compulsory methods always tend to defeat the very object for which they are advanced, and I came to the belief that government political methods, and compulsary taxation being synonomous, and wholly evil should be abolished, not reformed. It being the result of a conspiracy on the part of wealth and power to perpetuate its dominion, establishing itself by the aid of ignorance and superstition, and I fail to discover any material change in the principle of government in its course of evolution from absolute monarchy to republican democracy. It is a demonstration of the corruption and intrigue always and forever accompanying the delegation or election of sovereign authority. My propoganda would boycott the politicians and politics, educate the people in self-reliance, voluntary co-operation and association, free trade, free money and free men. Respectfully,

A. L. BALLOU.
No. 60 Zittle street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**What Our Taxes Amounts To.**

Very few people have anything like a clear idea of what our government costs us, and whether we believe with the individualists that it is a necessary evil, or with the state socialists that it should be the source from which everything flows, it is still an interesting spectacle to watch its power of absorption.

We often laugh at the tithes paid in Bible times or by the mormons at the present day, and we perhaps wonder at the farmer who gives up one cow in ten, or the workman who yields thirty days of labor in every year.

But before we thank our lucky stars that we are not so benighted let us see how much our contribution is.

The sum total of moneys taken by national, state, county, and municipal governments in the United States in every manner is seventeen hundred millions a year. With a total wealth production of twelve billions it shows that we are giving up one-seventh or one-half more than the benighted Mormon.

If it is proposed to collect this by a direct tax instead of the roundabout and pernicious system of indirect taxation, the answer is no people would ever pay this sum if they once realized how much it was.

That a tax is a fine on industry is tacitly admitted even by people who have not studied economics. When a new community offers inducements to capitalists in the form of an immunity from taxation for a number of years. If a new community would thus encourage industry, could not all industries be similarly encouraged by non-taxing? And this is the question the best economists have asked, for they have reached the conclusion that every barrier and restriction that hinders the freest play in production and exchange must be swept away.

Government is the greatest restriction, since from it comes all the impediments that hamper trade, and the power is derived from the fact that it can take toll.

Shorn of that power its other powers would disappear, Shakespeare's words are as true here as when applied in the play, "You do take my life when you do take that whereby I live."

HENRY COHEN.

**Principles to Be Observed in Order to Find the Best Tax.**

1. That it fall as lightly as possible on industry and economy and yet raise enough to meet the necessary expenses of good government.

2. That it be direct, so as to give the real payers of taxes a personal interest in honest and economical government.

3. That it be easily and cheaply collected and take from the people as little as possible in addition to what it yields to the government.

4. That it be certain, so as to give the least opportunity for official tyranny or corruption, and the least temptation to law breaking or evasion.

5. That it bear equally, so as to give no citizen an advantage, and leave to each a share of the public burden proportionate to the service performed for him by government.

**Tax on Amusements.**

Russia has probably the most unique tax. It is called the "amusement tax," and was instituted about fifteen months ago to found an institution for the poor under the name of the "Empress Marie Foundation." The tax is laid upon every amusement ticket sold, and the managers raise the price accordingly. Already nearly 1,000,000 rubles have been raised in this way (a gold ruble is worth 77 cents and a silver ruble 60 cents), of which St. Petersburg contributed 200,000 rubles. Our government taxes whisky and tobacco because they are regarded as luxuries. Russia treats theater-going and club life as luxuries.—Philadelphia Record.

**Official Wisdom.**

The unemployed question has baffled the mind of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, and he has ventured the opinion that "he is afraid there is nothing for it but to let the unemployed go to the devil." Why not try the idle acres first?—Exchange.

We do these things so much better in the United States. In New York, for instance, we establish charity woodyards. Our consciences revolt against the suggestion of sending them *straight* to the devil.

IN the year 1892 the General Electric Co., by virtue of a special act of incorporation fixing its organization tax at one-twentieth of one per cent. of its capital, instead of one-eighth of one per cent., as other corporations are obliged to pay, gained the neat sum of $37,500, and the revenues of the state were decreased by the same amount. Query—Should not the legislature nullify such a charter?—Facts and Queries.

## "FREE TRADE."

**The Epithet Has Lost Its Sting, Says William Lloyd Garrison—He Says Protection Means Continued Corruption in Legislative Halls.**

The fight for freedom of trade, which concerns all, is certain to be a harder and longer, though less sensational fight than was that for the freedom of the slaves, which concerned but a small portion of our population. The same class of intelligent, honorable and public spirited men are now fighting for freedom of trade—the right of every man to sell the products of his labor in the highest market—as were fighting for the freedom of the blacks forty years ago. William Lloyd Garrison was foremost for the abolition of slavery; his son, of the same name, is foremost for the abolition of all barriers to trade. In a speech before the New England Free Trade league, on march 28, William Lloyd Garrison said in part as follows:

"Several months have now elapsed since our organization floated the free trade flag and put itself on record as desirous of extirpating rather than reforming the system of special privilege, known as protection. We have therefore some basis upon which to found a judgment of the step. Our friends who demurred put their objection sorely on the ground of expediency, no difference existing regarding the fundamental principle. What has resulted? We have lost a number of our members, some of whom we regret, and other who discovered that they believed in moderate injustice. Where one, however, has left us for our outspoken belief, two have joined us for that reason, bringing a spirit of earnestness in place of apathy.

"But more than local improvement is to be noted. Our example has been a stimulating one all over the country. Responses have come from the west reaching to the Pacific coast, and in states nearer at hand our lead is to be followed. Organizations that slumbered are awakening, and the Free Trade club, of New York city, now that the Beform club has betaken itself temporarily to the money question, is preparing to resume its suspended functions. More hopeful still, and an indication that in spite of our deprecated radicalism, we are very little in advance of practical politics; the democratic organizations of several states, notably that of Minnesota, are preparing to plant themselves upon an uncompromising free trade basis. All of which is cheering and auspicious.

"I wonder if our friends who fear haste in abolishing monopoly, who are so resigned to the further extension of the burdens which others bear, realize for a moment how many pressing reforms wait patiently for this one to get itself out of the way. Behind it is a vast blockade. Remember for how many years slavery kept back the consideration of the social problems now crowding for solution. No rectification of wrong ever came too quickly. Always the delay has added to the eventual retribution.

"One thing is marked since the league has flown its advance colors. No apologies have been exacted of us for insincerity. That weapon of the enemy, no longer capable of wounding, has been put away in the medieval armory and is only valuable as a curiosity. The epithet 'free trade' has no sting, and since it has become the badge of honor is useless to the opposition. There is at present a noticeable tendency to qualify our declaration of belief in the full principle of freedom by saying that we would not abolish the tariff at once. Such protest only weakens our attack and comforts the protectionist. Nobody is troubled by a reformer who puts the date of success at the year 2000.

"The shackling of trade is bad enough, the economic waste of protective tariffs is impoverishing, but worse yet is the enthronement of privilege in fundamental law. The proudest claim of our league is its aim, not only to unchain commerce, but to drive from legislative halls and executive chambers the spirit of spoilation which everywhere corrupts and taints our republican government. It is this, more than the self-interest of trade, that balks our movement. Dislodging the protective theory, the monstrous assumption that those who can obtain the legal power may plunder the weak and poor for personal ends, we dislodge also the trusts, monopolies and favoritisms that defy all civil service efforts. We may enact rigid rules for examination and curtail the power of "politicians for revenue only;" but leave the protective principle in force and spoilsmen will find means enough to perpetuate their power and practice. Reconstruct every office in the nation's gift, still allowing protective issues to shape the nation's policy, and government itself may lapse into the colossal trust which socialism paints in such alluring hues. The destruction of protective tariffs carries with it the paralysis of the trusts.

"The Free Trade league, therefore, appeals to the higher instincts that make for good government and pure laws. It urges upon the community a broader view of its true object, disentangled from schedule rates of the comparative abatement of duties. In the name of good citizenship it asks that its hands be upheld by the thoughtful and unselfish portion of the community. It needs funds to print and circulate literature and send out volunteer lecturers. It promises no personal returns, but believes that in a future regenerated and purified society there will be found an exceeding great reward."

**Free Wool—Higher Wages.**

With free wool the manufacturers of the United States have nothing to fear from foreign competition. The firm of Thomas, Dolan & Co., which has granted an increase of 15 per cent. in the wages of its weavers, leads the way in this city in putting aside politics for business considerations. No doubt other firms who are making worsteds will follow the example set them. Business is brisk in many of the woolen mills, and the employes should share in the prosperity of their employers.—Philadelphia Record.

## THINGS HAVE CHANGED.

**How American Goods Can Compete with Those of Foreign Manufacturers Under a Low Tariff.**

When tariff reformers suggested, years ago, that a reduction of duties was necessary to open markets abroad to us, they were met by the sneering inquiry: "What do we care for abroad?" The all-sufficiency of the home market was then the chief article of faith among republicans.

Things have changed. Since the passage of the new tariff law, there has been great tribulation among the faithful on account of the exclusion of our meat products from Germany and France, which is ascribed to the discriminating duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries. A bill was passed by the house to repeal the discriminating duty, but the republicans in the senate would not let it become a law. Their sincerity in pretending to desire to open foreign markets to our products failed of vindication when it came to the test.

Now the exclusion of our beef from Germany and France may have been due in some degree to the discriminating duty. The latter furnished an argument which could be used with some effect in bringing pressure to bear upon the German and French governments. But the real reason was that the protectionists of France and Germany were opposed to the admission of our beef because it came into competition with the domestic article. So far as France is concerned, our exports of beef to that country were increasing, and the home protectionists were raising a row about it. To please them the French government, which learned its protection lessons from McKinley, false pretenses and all, affected to believe that our beef is unwholesome and shut it out on that ground, which is wholly untenable in the forum of reason. Protectionists do not care much about reason so long as they can head off competition and make their products artificially high.

There are other facts, however, connected with our foreign trade to which the republicans do not wish to invite attention. The report from Consul Meeker that our manufacturers are selling their woolen stuffs in England at prices which British manufacturers do not care to meet is one case in point.

The sale of our carpets in England has been alluded to in these columns before. Recently the Textile Mercury, an English paper, had an article about the sale of moquettes in England by a firm at Yonkers, N. Y. The Mercury says the sales made by the American firm has "hit Kidderminster badly," has caused "an enormous reduction in Axminsters," and "caused the almost total failure of the Brussels industry." It adds that for the first time in the history of the country the United States shipped to Great Britain last year more carpets than they took from Great Britain. Yet the republicans say that the tariff bill was wholly in the interest of foreigners.—Exchange.

## UNSLAUGHTERED INNOCENTS.

**"Infant Industries" That Thrive Without a Protective Tariff.**

The republicans are certainly not hard to please. If an industry does not thrive under reduced duties they say: "We told you so. We knew you would ruin American industries." If an industry does succeed they rejoice that one infant has survived the slaughter and hope that other innocents have "escaped the hate of our late Herods," as the New York Press puts it in speaking of the survival of the tin plate industry.

Not only has this industry survived, but largely because free tin ore and of reduced duties on black plates, it is growing more rapidly than before, although its protection duty was cut in two by the Wilson bill. If the Press will examine a little it will find the woolen industry, which has been nearly strangled to death by "protection," is beginning to grow and prosper under free wool. Tens of thousands of woolen workers have had their wages advanced since wool became free. The great iron and steel industry is also prosperous. If the Press keeps its eyes peeled during the next two years, and admits the truth about all industries, it will find that all of the little innocents—and big ones, too—that never should have been born here, have not only survived the slaughter, but have become strong and healthy. We imagine the Press does not desire prosperity by wholesale and that it will be inclined to shut its eyes to prosperous big industries, and to spend its time searching out little insignificant industries that are dwindling because they are unacclimated and are not used to natural food.

**Alarming Increase of Trade.**

The New York Post says: "Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, continues to lift its Cassandra cry against the improvement of trade, pointing out particularly 'the flood of imports' that is rushing upon our shores. In order to give this flood its due effect on the imagination it takes up the several countries and articles seriatim. Thus we learn that during the quarter ended December 31, 1894, we imported from Canada $475,000 worth of fish, $92,000 of apples, $56,000 of flax and tow, $107,000 of hides and skins, and a total of forest and farm products of $3,608,000. If Canada belonged to us this condition of trade would be considered highly flourishing because her products would be paid for with our products, but since she is a foreign country we must pay for her products with gold, and this leads to our impoverishment. It relieves the situation somewhat to learn that we are selling pig-iron in Canada to such an extent that we have driven Scotch pig out of the Montreal market. This fact we learn from the columns of the American Manufacturer, of Pittsburgh. This paper says apologetically that the selling of so much American iron in Canada is due to the very low price at which it is offered, a fact that usually accounts for large sales both at home and abroad. Perhaps the sales of Canadian fish, apples, flax, tow, hides, etc., to us are accounted for in the same way."

## PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

**McKinley Leads Among Republicans, But Dodges the Main Issue.**

American history is fruitful in the record of the failures of men who have sought the presidency of the nation. Since the days of Andrew Jackson there has not been an instance of a man who has striven for the office actively for any considerable period in advance of nominations who has been successful in attaining it. The list of such seekers is a list of the most eminent men of their respective eras. Beginning with Clay, Webster and Calhoun, it includes further Cass, Douglas, Seward and Chase, and it ends with Blaine and Sherman. Considerations of expediency have ruled out some of these men; they defeated Clay and Seward. Personal rivalries operated to bring about the failure of others, like Cass and Blaine. There has been a fatality about electing candidates when a nomination was secured, as seen in the cases of Clay, Cass and Blaine. The position of an avowed candidate for the presidency is the most difficult one in which a politician can be placed. Unless he uses the utmost circumspection he will be in danger of making a fatal mistake with a view to the nomination. It requires remarkable wisdom and sagacity to sustain himself from blunders in tactics here, and when the prize of a nomination is gained after long effort, he he is at a disadvantage from his previous record in reaching an election. The defeat of Clay and Blaine, when their respective parties had sufficient strength to elect a different candidate in each instance, is proof of this.

There has been but one instance of a really spontaneous selection of a candidate for president with the full acquiescence of his party in fifty years. It was that of Gen. Grant in 1868. We mean by this a selection which had been indicated any length of time beforehand as one sure to be made, and of which there was no danger of its defeat by an alternative nominee. Gen. Taylor's in 1848 came nearest to it, but he was opposed by a large section of the whig party and made a division in its ranks. Both Tilden and Cleveland were taken more as a matter of policy than from their strict representative character. Neither came forward urging his claims or started a campaign for himself in advance. The two Harrisons, Lincoln and Hayes, were none of them recognized as seeking the presidency with the conspicuousness of their rivals, and Polk, Pierce and Garfield were not known to be seeking it at all.

Gov. McKinley has now the apparent lead among several rival candidates on the republican side occupying something the same position that Clay, Seward and Blaine occupied before him. He has not so strong a following as had those of his predecessors, but he has not so much to fear in an expediency candidate as had they. The republicans have better prospects of carrying the next presidential election than had their party at the time the other candidates were seeking it. They do not need to consult particularly the personal popularity of their candidate with the voters, because the party itself is almost sure to carry almost any candidate, provided he does not make a very serious mistake. Yet it is easily in the power of Gov. McKinley to make such a mistake, and present indications are to the effect that he is not free from the danger of doing so. We find this is his disposition to avoid meeting squarely the live issue of the coming campaign. This will not be the tariff; the tariff is much more in the nature of a dead issue; certainly it is such in comparison with another—the currency. It is idle to undertake to shirk or shift the issue of the currency. It is something to be settled. The business of the country demands its settlement, and the people engaged in that business will not allow that the currency of the country shall be ignored in order that a political triumph may be won in the interest of a party, much less of an individual politician.

If, while Gov. McKinley is attempting to divert attention from the currency to the tariff, Mr. Thomas B. Reed shall come out as boldly in taking a stand for sound currency as has President Cleveland, he will score a distinct point against his rival. In that event Gov. McKinley will be in great danger of adding another to the list of men who have trained themselves too much, if we may adopt this figure, in the race for the presidency. His only remedy for this mistake will be in following suit to Mr. Reed, and Mr. Reed will still have the advantage of precedence in this important point. Generalities will hardly do here. "One dollar to be as good as another," means not enough in such a connection. The men who are to nominate the next republican candidate for the presidency will make the inquiry as to whether the present state of affairs in this respect is to be continued, and more of the depreciated metal is to be put upon the country. Gov. McKinley turns the conversation to the tariff when this question is put to him. His disposition to dodge has afforded a fine opportunity for a bolder man to gain upon him, and puts him in danger of adding another to the list of candidates who have made fatal mistakes in seeking the presidency.—Boston Herald.

——The Boston Herald says "the present advance in wages in the manufacturing establishments of the country is general." That is happily true, and it is equally certain that the cause of the advance is the repeal of the odious McKinley law and the substitution of a tariff system that to an extent at least releases the industries of the country from slavery to the trusts and monopolies.—Kansas City Times.

——The tariff question is settled for two years at least. Why not let it alone? Surely with an average duty of 50.06 per cent., the highest in the history of this or any other country, there is no call for again revising the tariff upward. And with trade increasing, industry reviving and wages advancing there is no sense in tariff tinkering.—N. Y. World.

## THE COMING ISSUE.

**Republicans Will Put Forward the Tariff Question.**

The republican party will make the tariff a campaign issue next year. That is shown by the attacks now being made on the present tariff. In printing the reports of our exports last month, republican papers invariably point to the decrease as compared with our exports in March, 1894. And not only do they try to frighten the timid in this way but they endeavor to show that there will be no restoration of business until a new tariff law is enacted. They attribute the decrease in March and every monthly decrease since August to the Wilson bill. Even Bradstreet's has assisted in circulating this report. Its issue of last week contains an article on the country's foreign trade in March, taken from the Philadelphia Press. The statement is here made that the report for the fiscal year to April 1 is "very unfavorable" and that the nine months cover only a "little more than the period of the new tariff."

Every person as well informed on these matters as the managers of Bradstreet's knows that its reported decrease in exports after the new tariff law took effect was no more caused by that tariff than the previous decrease during the summer was. Every such person knows that the monthly decrease since September—some of the provisions of the new tariff law did not take effect until the beginning of the present year—has been much smaller than that of the summer months, when the McKinley bill was in force. Our exports were $55,000,000 lighter between May 1 and October 1 last year than during the corresponding period of 1893. From October 1 to March 1 the loss was only $30,000,000.

We find, therefore, from the government reports that while the monthly decrease averaged $11,000,000 for the five months ending with September, the average for the next five was only $6,000,000. This is certainly a favorable showing. It indicates a notable improvement in our foreign trade since the new tariff went into effect. As already stated, some of the provisions of the McKinley bill were still in force in December. Now, if we begin our comparisons with the opening of the calendar year, the result will be still more favorable. Our exports of domestic merchandise—coin and foreign merchandise alone excluded—amounted in the first quarter to $199,086,089, as compared with $211,990,144 in the first three months of 1894. The loss was less than $13,000,000 under the new tariff, while in three months under the McKinley law last summer it was $39,000,000.

Another fact should be remembered. Exports were heavier in the early part of last year than in the corresponding period of any preceding year, with but a single exception. While our exports this year have not quite come up to last year's figures, they are $8,000,000 ahead of the record we made in the first quarter of 1893—preceding the panic and under the McKinley law.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the government report on our foreign trade since the Wilson law took effect. Instead of being unfavorable, it is a very favorable report. The new tariff law is working all right. It is increasing the revenue and giving us a market every month for more of our surplus products than we sold abroad, on an average, during the life of the McKinley law.—St. Louis Republic.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

——Bob Ingersoll predicts a republican return to national power. Bob evidently believes there is to be one after all.—Albany Argus.

——The raising of wages in the textile industries reads more rhythmical than the pre-election wailings of the McKinleyistic monopolists.—Washington News.

——Wages are increasing as well as the prices of grain, cotton and other farm products. A score of factories in the east raised the wages of their men during the last week.—Detroit Free Press.

——Republicans are welcome to all the fun they can get out of the democratic shindy over silver. There's a pot boiling for them and it will be bubbling long after our little affair has been amicably arranged.—St. Louis Republic.

——Had the McKinley law never been enacted, but the tariff of 1883 allowed to remain in force, the treasury would never have been compelled, under either Foster or Carlisle, to suspend payments on account of the public debt.—Pittsburgh Post.

——In critically reviewing the work of the last session of congress it is notable that ex-Czar Reed makes no reference to the silver speech he indulged in. This is, of course, attributable to the excessive modesty of the gentleman who is in active training for the presidency.—Detroit Free Press.

——Mr. McKinley says nothing about the steady outflow of gold from 1889 to 1893 and the bankrupt treasury bequeathed to the present administration by its republican predecessor. Mr. McKinley has a very accommodating memory—it never annoys him with things he wants to forget.—Albany Argus.

——There is something the matter evidently with the g. o. p. organs. From the moment the McKinley tariff was repealed they began to bewail the prospective lowering of wages. They ought, therefore, be very glad to know that wages are being increased, but if they are they carefully conceal their feelings. One scans their columns in vain for any cheering reference to facts like these: The Globe iron works at Cleveland have increased the wages of their men fifteen per cent.; H. C. Frick & Co., the coke producers of western Pennsylvania, have increased wages fifteen per cent., and their principal competitor sixteen per cent.; Stevens & Sons, woolens, New Hampshire, have raised wages 15 per cent.; Thomas Dolan & Co., woolens, Philadelphia, fifteen per cent.; the Cardington mills, Chester, Pa., five per cent. These are only starters.—Detroit Free Press.

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

### SANS RIME ET SANS RAISON.

There seems to have been ever since the creation of man something to perplex his brain, and had it not been for this perplexity, this spirit of unrest, this seeking of ways and means to make some people happy and the rest miserable, this trying to reach the top round of the ladder of fame or fortune even if the ladder had to be placed on human energies against a wall of human sacrifices and held firm by oppressed humanity, this ever trying to extract something from nothing or nothing from something, this eating of the forbidden fruit of discontent, this trying to circumvent our neighbors in the affairs of life, man might, to-day, be as happy and contented as are the beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fishes of the mighty deep; and, just now, our mind is vexed to know what some people mean by the "free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1." If it is free coinage, that must mean that any and everybody who takes silver, be it spoons, brick or tooth picks, to the mints of the United States, can have that silver made into money; if it be unlimited, no matter what amount is presented at the mints, it must be coined; but then, this 16 to 1, which, according to our understanding, means a coinage of sixteen dollars of silver to one of gold, seems to us to put a limit to the coinage of silver, and perhaps might also bar its free coinage; for instance, if there were but $1,000,000 worth of gold on the market, that is, enough gold to coin that much money, and the government bought and coined it, that would allow a coinage of $16,000,000 silver, and would not that be a limited coinage of that metal? and then, supposing the mine owners of the country should happen to be the parties from whom the government received this $16,000,000, could the party who took his silver tooth picks or spoons to the mint, for coinage, be accommodated? If not, would we have a free coinage of silver? We pause for information.

We notice that most of the papers as well as men of sense agree with the COURANT on not only the money question, but all others. Here is what the Atchison *Globe*, an independent paper, says: "The silver question is becoming a greater nuisance than 'Trilby.' Wherever you go you hear men quarrelling about it. One silver man who was talking on the streets, Monday, said that all the debts must be repudiated before the country could be prosperous again.' Francis Bacon is regarded as one of the wisest men that ever lived. He had something to say about the folly of men wasting their time in foolish argument that should be devoted to work. There will be no repudiation of debts, and the country will be prosperous again. One of the greatest troubles is that men talk theory instead of giving facts industrious attention. All the time spent in reading 'Coin's Financial School,' and the series of books following it, is time wasted. Suppose a book should be written giving plain, common sense, simple facts? Would it sell as 'Coin's Financial School' has sold? Not much; people want to be advised to do easy things. Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward' had an enormous sale. It was a colossal piece of nonsense. It lacked the entertaining features of a fairy tale, and utterly lacked practical sense. People have tried its theories; they have all failed. Life is a burden; you can't make it anything else. Our so-called civilization is not as powerful as nature. You cannot get around the simple facts of life; you can't make a living discussing the silver question. You must work out your own salvation; parties can not do it for you There is plenty in the world to eat and wear; it is your business to get it."

### DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

The next annual session of the Democratic Editorial Fratornity 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.

### 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.

The Kindergarten Department at Ottawa Assembly will be under controll of Miss Eva B. Whitman, of Chicago. The classes will be enlarged this year. Write to Secretary for places in these classes. See May Herald.

Cottonwood Falls business men should get up a big Fourth of July celebration for the people. Get it up with the understanding that all moneys collected from subscription or rent of stands is to be spent in making the affair a grand success. Engage good speakers in time to give them an opportunity to get something fine for the occasion. Let us get a move on and celebrate in old-fashioned-style once more. Invite all the people of Chase county, and put in a day having a good time. We have as fine a place as there is in the state to hold such a gathering, and from now on let us all work together to get up something fine.

What will be called for a little while "the Louisville tragedy"—the killing by Fulton Gorden of his wife and of Arch Dixon Brown—is one of a long line of such, reaching as far back as recorded time and destined to stretch forward till time shall be no more. Similar tragedies happen among the "first families" of all countries, and every day among the "best families." All the parties might have known beforehand that something like a public sentiment called on the betrayed and abandoned husband to kill; the invader of another man's house should know what to expect; the woman died between the two men. The laws men make in cold blood seem to be suspended in the presence of laws which appear to have made themselves. So the man, who in the face of things seems a murderer, will not be treated as a murderer; the dead will be buried out of sight, and there will be other tragedies.—*Kansas City Star.*

At a wedding in St. Mark's Church, in London, on Sunday last when the clergyman came to that part of the service reading, "If any man can show just cause," etc., the Rev. Father Black, who was in the gallery, arose and amid great excitement began reading an objection to the marriage. The officiating clergyman went on with the ceremony and Father Black continued to read his protest in a loud voice, which was based on the fact that the bridegroom was a devorced man. It seems the protest was greeted with sneers and hisses and great disorder prevailed in the church. Although Father Black did not succeed in preventing the consummation of the ceremony he did succeed in putting himself on record as being opposed to the marrying of divorced persons, which is doing more than any other one thing to undermine the marriage relation. Thanks to Rev. Father Black for his manly protest. It is an example that other ministers may emulate with beneficial results.—*Wyandotte Herald.*

In an exchange we notice an advertisement of a gentleman who has a faith in his works that inspires him to declare that he is "a good all round newspaper man," and says that he is out of a job. If what he says is true, society should hang its head; here is a man who can, if he lives up to his requirement, write a poem, weigh corn, discuss the tariff, umpire a ball game, report a wedding, saw wood, beat a lawyer, describe a fire so that his readers will shed their wraps, make a dollar do the work of ten, measure calico, abuse the liquor habit, test whiskey, subscribe to charity, go without meals, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, overlook scandal, fight to a finish, set type, mould opinion, sweep the office, scorn the flesh or the devil, be everything, feel everything, see everything, know everything and do everything on this whirling footstool at a modest salary and support a family. When a real "all around newspaper man" is out of a job the blush of shame should ring for the elevator and mount the cheek of ungrateful civilization at once.—*Wyandotte Herald.*

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, says there is not a single German newspaper in the entire state of Illinois that is not opposed to the free coinage of silver by this country alone, and he says there are 150,000 German voters in the state and not five per cent. of them will favor free coinage. He is at the head of the greatest German paper in the west and is in a position to know the temperament of the German voters better than any man in the state. If his opinion is correct the chances for the Democrats to gain anything by adopting a single silver platform are not brilliant. They probably expect to gain largely by drawing from the Populist vote, but former experiences ought to have taught them the fallacy of gaining anything by such work. They are far more likely to drive three German and honest money Democrats from them for every fiatist they gain. This, it should be remembered, was the case in the attempt to catch the Greenbackers twenty years ago, and when analyzed fully the present controversy involves similar elements and the same principles. Free silver means a single silver standard for this country and the banishment of gold from circulation. It is not bimetallism at all, but silver monometallism. To secure true bimetallism it will be necessary to bring about international agreement, and that everybody should favor. The chances for it now seem very hopeful and President Cleveland's plan of operation is rapidly advancing the cause in all European countries. —*Burlington Independent.*

**WANTED.**— A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public
Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases.
For his first week's work one agent's profit is $168. Another $136.00. A lady has just cleared $120.00 for her first week's work.
We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
**RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,**
CHICAGO.

### JUVENILE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Following we give samples of contributions from our young readers:

MA IS REAL MAD.

MR. EDITOR: My pa takes the COURANT, and last week my ma read that piece of poetry about St. Peter standing guard "At the Gate." Now that made my ma awful mad, and she told me to tell you so, too. Now, my ma says you printed it for a slam at her on purpose. My ma goes to church two times on Sunday, goes to prayer meeting just as regular as can be every Thursday night and prays awful hard for my pa; then she goes to the sewing societies and the Christian Endeavors and such. And my pa he chews tobacco and he has a pipe in his mouth nearly all day, too. Then my pa says naughty cuss words because my ma don't have supper for him when he comes home from his work. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think my pa is awful wicked to swear and eat tobacco when my ma is so good to pray for him and all the time be giving him good advice? Now, Mr. Editor, please don't print anything more like that, because my ma scolded my pa all one night, accusing him of writing that poetry. Good bye.

FROM A LITTLE GIRL.
Strong City, May 6, 1895.

ANTICIPATED PLEASURE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Papa got home today on No. 4 from Thatcher, Colo., where he is putting in a dam across Tinpas canon. He has forty men working there. Papa is going back, Tuesday, to the "sandy country," and is going to take fifteen more men. Papa has the contract for putting a bridge across Fountain river, at Pueblo. Mr. Jones is now at the quarry working with twenty men, getting the stone ready for this work. Mama, Frankie and I are going out to see papa, and will visit the Hot Springs and the Gulf before returning home. Frankie and I will have lots of fun watching the prairie dogs while we go scooting along. Will tell you lots when I get back home.

KITTIE DUCHANOIS.
Cottonwood Falls, May 5, 1895.

### WOMAN'S TRUE SPHERE.

Mrs. Louise W. Stone, one of Missouri's most talented daughters and wife of the present govenor of the state, says this of woman's sphere: "Woman's true sphere is at home. Her ambition should be to make home as attractive as possible. She should strive to be practical without being stupid, methodical without being monotonous. She should be familiar with all kinds of housework, and not ashamed to do it, but she should take some time from the busy hours to improve her mind with books and music, and to lighten her cares with social pleasures. She should not be a drone, a pack-horse or a slave. She should be a mistress, the light and hope of her home. To me the sweetest of all women is the model housewife, patient, gentle, brave and true; to her husband a sweetheart, to her children an angle. Of this type are the women who weild the greatest influence for good in this world."

### THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER'S AUTHOR.

Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key—the author of the Star Spangled Banner—are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument Association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one 2-cent stamp for postage. This Association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest, that in the schools and every where, upon or before Flag Day (June 14th), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the Flag, ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

### EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Salina, Kansas, May 7 to 9th, State S. 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. 1⅓ fare, certificate plan.
Leavenworth, May 21 to 23, Pharmaceutical Association. 1⅓ 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 Medico Psychological Association. 1⅓ fare, certificate plan.
Ottawa, June 17 to 28, Chautauqua 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:

Lafe Hacker,
Mrs. Mollie Carswell Kelley,
Miss Augusta 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, consistiug of father, mother, little baby and little girl, that were taken at the railroad photograph car, and have not been claimed by any one.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

**TRY A TEXAS TRIP**

To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

**IF IT GROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.**

The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1893 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly $6,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

**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, at 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.**

"Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy." Origional illustrations by H. P. Barnes.

**A SERIAL STORY.**

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

**NATURAL ISTORY.**

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 SERIES**

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.
A study from some standard poet each month. Selections carefully chosen, illustrating the style of the writer and poems suitable for recitation or study.

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**

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

**DAILY THOUGHTS.**

An entire chapter or Psalm will be taken up, and a verse chosen for each day, and brief comment given.

**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, 80 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 ARNOLD, Warden.
may 2 6mos Strong City, Kansas.

### Notice to Taxpayers.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
County of Chase. }

Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1st, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in compliance with section 74, 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.

M. K. HARMAN,
[seal] County Clerk.

### Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at what is known as the Foreman 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 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock m, each proposal to be accompanird by a forfeit of $50 deposit.

Specifications on file with the county clerk.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL] M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

### 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 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock m, Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of $50 deposit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

First published in the Courant, April 18, 1895
Number 1969.

### Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

D. C. Brenneman, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lydia P. Brenneman, Defendant,

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brenneman, 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. Brenneman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 3d day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D. C. Brenneman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brenneman.

BRANINE & BRANINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attest: J. E. PERRY,
Clerk Dist. Cour Chase Co., Kan.

## 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, dizziness, 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 CHCMICAL 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 AND 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.**

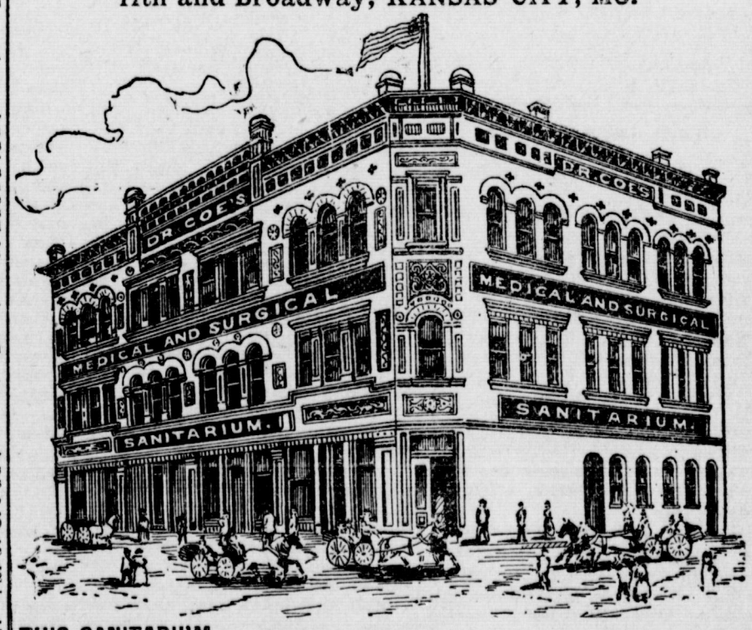
IN ONE HOUR YOU CAN LEARN TO PLAY AND ACCOMPANY on the Piano or Organ by using our lightning Chord Method. This method is wonderfully simple. It is a delight to all beginnere and a ready-reference to advanced players. A limited number will be given away to introduce it. The price of this book is One Dollar, but if you will take it up and show it to your neighbbors 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 medica. 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, Scalp, 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 Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, 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 any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to

**DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.**

# The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year, $1.50 cash in advance; after three months, $1.75; after six months, $2.00, for six months, $1.00 cash in advance.




TIME TABLE.

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

| EAST. | At.x. | Col.L. | Chi.L. | Chi.x | Kc.x. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | am | pm | pm | am | am |
| Cedar Grove. | 12 55 | 10 56 | 2 45 | 11 18 | 10 13 |
| Clements.... | 1 03 | 11 05 | 2 53 | 11 30 | 10 23 |
| Elmdale..... | 1 14 | 11 19 | 3 05 | 11 48 | 10 36 |
| Evans ..... | 1 17 | 11 23 | 3 08 | 11 55 | 10 40 |
| Strong..... | 1 25 | 11 31 | 3 15 | 12 15 | 10 48 |
| Ellinor..... | 1 32 | 11 40 | 3 22 | 12 27 | 10 57 |
| Saffordville.. | 1 37 | 11 46 | 3 28 | 12 36 | 11 03 |

| WEST. | Mex.x. | Cal.L. | Col.L | Okl.x. | Tex.x. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | pm | pm | pm | am | pm |
| Saffordville.. | 6 23 | 6 12 | 1 36 | 2 32 | 1 17 |
| Ellinor..... | 6 31 | 6 17 | 1 42 | 2 40 | 1 25 |
| Strong..... | 6 42 | 6 24 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 1 34 |
| Evans..... | 6 52 | 6 30 | 1 57 | 3 12 | 1 43 |
| Elmdale .... | 6 56 | 6 34 | 2 00 | 3 18 | 1 47 |
| Clements.... | 7 12 | 6 44 | 2 12 | 3 38 | 2 03 |
| Cedar Grove | 7 22 | 6 52 | 2 20 | 3 55 | 2 13 |

C. K. & W. R. R.

| EAST. | Pass. | Frt. | Mixed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hymer..... | 2 20am | 7 45pm | |
| Evans..... | 2 07 | 7 30 | |
| Strong City..... | 1 45 | 6 57 | 3 00pm |
| Cottonwood Falls. | | | 3 10 |
| Gladstone..... | | | 3 25 |
| Bazaar..... | | | 4 10 |
| WEST. | Pass. | Frt. | Mixed |
| Bazaar..... | | | 4 20pm |
| Gladstone..... | | | 4 50 |
| Cottonwood Falls. | | | 5 15 |
| Strong City..... | 3 10am | 8 30am | 5 20 |
| Evans ..... | 3 20 | 8 45 | |
| Hymer,..... | 3 40 | 9 15 | |

## Memorial Exercises at Cottonwood Falls.

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Every ex-soldier and sailor is cordially invited to meet at G. A. R. hall, this city, at 10 a. m., Sunday, May 26, for the purpose of attending union memorial service at the M. E. church.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

All ex-soldiers and sailors and sons of veterans are requested to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. and march to the court house, where the usual exercises will be held:

After the exercises at the court house the procession will be formed and march to the cemetery, where the graves of the deceased soldiers will be decorated by a committee appointed for that purpose by and under the direction of the following ladies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Joe Gray | Mrs. E. A. Kinne |
| Mrs. J. W. McWilliams | Mrs. J. M. Tuttle |
| Mrs. W. H. Holsinger | Mrs. F. P. Cochran |
| Mrs. Martin Bookstore | Mrs. H. C. Stewart |
| Mrs. Julia Reeve | Mrs. S. A. Breese |
| Mrs. W. A. Morgan | Mrs. H. P. Coe |
| Mrs. B. F. Whittam | Miss Emma Jones |
| Mrs. Ed. Williams | Miss Louie Patten |

The above committee, whose duty it will be to procure flowers and prepare the floral decorations will meet at G A R. hall on Thursday morning at 9:30. Every woman and girl who feel an interest in the memorial custom is invited to assist the committee in procuring flowers and preparing decorations at the above time and place.

AT NIGHT.

Hon. Charles Curtis will deliver the annual memorial day oration in the court house at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Dr. Ralph Denn was at Emporia, last week.

J. H. S. Barker, of Bazaar, is very ill, from over work.

Jas. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday.

Alex McKenzie and wife were visitors in Emporia, on Monday.

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at $3.50 per week.

District court is in session this week, Judge Lucien Earle presiding.

Lee Cochran and Elwood Eyler, of Strong City, visited Emporia, Sunday.

Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. ap18

Hon. John Madden, of Emporia, was in attendance at the District court this week.

W. F. Rightmire of Topeka, was here, the latter part of last week, on a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Williams, who have been very ill during the past few weeks, were in town, Monday.

Dr. J. M. Hamme, Will G. Heintz, Will Romigh and Colonel Howard were down to Emporia, Sunday.

J. R. Kalfus and family have taken up their residence in the Wm. Blosser house, in the south part of town.

If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. ap18

Dr. John McCaskill, who went to Illinois, two weeks ago, to see a sick brother, returned home, last Sunday.

The Maroon base ball team, of this city, will play the Clement's boys, next Saturday, on the latter's grounds.

Born, Friday evening, May 3, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. John Crouch, of Saffordville, twin girls; weight, 7½ pounds each.

Miss Corinne Johnson, a member of the COURANT force, paid Emporia a visit from Friday till Monday afternoon.

Attend the Band boys' dance at Strong City, this (Thursday) evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenzie were down to Emporia, Monday and Tuesday, on a visit.

For lack of space and time, a communication from Bazaar is laid over until next week.

The Emporia and Strong City base ball clubs will cross bats at Strong City, to-day, at 2:30 p.m.

J. N. Wiggins left, Saturday morning, for Bath, Indiana, in answer to word received that his sister was sick.

Ice cream furnished for Sunday dinners and suppers, by Mrs. Ida E. Watson, on orders handed in on Saturday.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. jy20tf

E W. Ellis, now a member of the Topeka Capital staff, paid his old home a visit, from Friday till Monday morning.

Bloody creek was blessed with a splendid rain, Monday night. Other sections of the county haye also been likewise benefitted.

The Strong City Band will give a grand ball in O'Byrne's hall to-night. McDonald's orchestra will furnish the music. Admission, 50 cents.

The County Commissioners meet, June 3d, as a Board of Equalization, and if you think your assessment was wrong, get it rightted at that time.

E. L. Robinson, ex-County Attorney, is suffering from one of Job's comforters, and this week was unable for a few days to appear on the streets.

Mrs. L. A. Hemphill, having purchased the L. T. Simmons residence and half of the block on which it stands, moved into the same, Monday.

Capt. H. Brandley left, on Monday night, for the Kansas City market with two car loads of fine hogs, one for himself and the other for B. S. Arnold.

Quite a heavy rain storm visited Bazaar and vicinity, Tuesday evening, and South Fork rose six feet in a very short time and fell again almost as rapidly.

The Catholic young people of Strong City are making preparations for an interesting entertainment, to be given about June 1. Further notice will be given next week.

Dr. Erie Watkins, Dentist, of Council Grove, will be in this city, at Madden's office, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

Mrs. Jesse L. Kellogg, who had been visiting her old home, at Council Grove, returned home, Monday, accompanied by her brother, George Hadley, and niece, Lulu Fisher.

I have refitted the photograph gallery—new backgrounds and accessories. Give me a call when you want first-class photographs.

E. F. INGRAM, Successor to G. W. Harlan.

A prominent stock man of this county informed us, the other day, that at least thirty thousand head of cattle would be pastured in this county this year, a larger number than ever before.

At a regular meeting of the city council, on Monday evening last, it was decided by a unanimous vote of the body that the COURANT be made the official paper of the city of Cottonwood Falls.

In looking over the farms in this vicinity we notice that some of the rye and oats fields have been plowed up and replanted in corn, dry weather having retarded the growth of the small grain.

Arwed Holmberg, foreman of the COURANT, left this morning to take in the State Musical Jubilee, at Hutchinson. A most interesting and entertaining programme has been arranged for this meeting.

The Symphony Club, of Emporia, gave a very pleasing and creditable entertainment at Music hall, Monday night. Little Miss Gretchen Mohler the wonderfull child pianist, rendered some rare selections.

Court adjourned, yesterday, until Monday, when the trial of the "white cap" cases will begin, each one to be tried separately, and to begin with Wm. Judd. A special venire of 24 jurors has been ordered.

J. B. Capwell has the thanks of the COURANT force for one of the best treats of the season, a mess of fresh onions, radishes and lettuce. They were indeed the finest we have seen and partaken of this season.

Persons wishing to make night trains will be called for at their residences, by leaving orders on the slate, at Union hotel, before 10, p. m.

JAMES DUNLAP,
may 2 tf Mail Carrier.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of *Kate Field's Washington*, containing matter of special interest. Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.

Matt Dumont, a prominent stone contractor of Ottawa, was in Strong City on Tuesday and Wednesday, the guest of Wm. Rettiger. Mr. Dumont visited the extensive quarries of Rettiger Bros. and ordered three car loads of their fine sawed stone.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for $850; $450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

Ralph Denn, M. D., will soon return to Chase county and establish an office at one of the principal towns for the practice of his profession. The doctor has many friends in Chase county who will be pleased to learn of his intentions to make this his future home.

Miss Alice A. Howard, of West Hartford, Connecticut, who had been here for some time past on a visit to her brother, A. S. Howard, President of the Chase County National Bank, started back home, yesterday, accompanied by her niece, Miss Nellie Howard.

Mrs. Mollie Mounce left, Friday morning, for Missouri, in answer to a telegram announcing the death of her father.

Come to think, it was just ten years ago, May 30, 1885, that the old soldiers gave a "pork and bean" dinner, at Pat Hubbard's, restaurant, in this city.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kansas.

Missing copies of the COURANT.—From some cause the copies of the COURANT, during the months of July, August and September, 189?, are not now on file in our office, and if any one will furnish us with any or all of the missing copies, we will pay them ten cents each for the same.

Cottonwood Falls' popular restaurauteur, A. J. Robertson, has been making handsome improvements about his place of business this week. The place has always presented a neat appearance, but now since he has newly repainted and repapered the rooms, they look more comfortable and home like. Other improvements are also being made.

Frank Daubs, known far and wide as the first class and most practical tonsorial artist ever locating in Strong City, has recently made some very handsome improvements in his tonsorial parlors. Mr. Doubs gets the *creme de la creme* of the trade of the town, hence his increasing trade and prosperity.

The Board of County Commissioners met, last Saturday, for the purpose of approving the bonds of recently appointed officers and for the transaction of other business that might come before that honorable body. Present, C. I. Maule and N. E. Sidener, chairmen and County Clerk. The bonds of D. Madden, as county attorney; G. W. Crum, justice of the peace, of Falls township; T. C. Harrison, justice of the peace, Cottonwood twp.; and Albert Lewis, constable of Falls township, were approved.

Those are daisy cigars that J. D. Minnick smokes in little glass tubes; no, those cigars in little glass tubes that J. D. Minnick smokes are daisies; no, those cigars out of little glass tubes that J. D. Minnick smokes are daisies; no, those cigars that were in little glass tubes that J. D. Minnick smokes are daisies; no, those cigars that are in little glass tubes that J. D. Minnick gives to his friends to smoke are daisies. No! no!! no!!! the tubes are daisies, the cigars are daisies, and—and—John tops the bouquet off to perfection.

In answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. John O. Silverwood, at Mulvane Sumner county, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran left for that place, on the 6:40 train last Thursday; and, on Friday, Dr. C. L. Conaway went to the same place, in answer to a telegram from Mr. Cochran; but, on Saturday, Mrs. Silverwood had so far recovered that Dr. Conaway and Mr. Cochran returned home; and at last report, she was much better. Mr. Cochran and son Sidney, were there, Monday, going down on one train and coming back on the next,

## CITY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Cottonwood Falls, Kan., May 5, 1895.

City council met in regular session with Mayor T. M Gruwell presiding, and all the councilmen present, as follows: Councilmen George George (President), J. L. Kellogg, H. S. Fritz, Robert Cuthbert, H. A. McDaniels, and City Clerk W. W. Sanders.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

City clerk ordered to advertise for bids for putting down stone walks on the west side of Broadway

Street and alley committee reported that street commissioner had raised one crossing and fixed one culvert.

License committe reported that the owners of Music hall will pay in accordance with ordinance for same.

The bids of the Reveille and the Chase County COURANT were opened, and, on motion, the city printing was given to the latter.

Adjourned to May 20, 1895.

W. W. SANDERS, Clerk.

## BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

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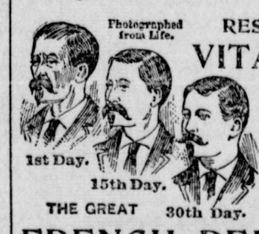
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Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

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"Takes too long to walk downstairs,"
All the youngsters say.
You have to go so awful slow,
And you must feel your way.
And you may trip or you may slip
And tumble down below.
Sliding down the banisters,
The only way to go.

Sliding down the banisters,
Swifter than a flash,
Whizzing through the atmosphere,
Cutting quite a dash.
Makes the blood rush to your brain,
Rocking like a railway train,
Mind the curves with might and main
As you sway and clash.

Elevators seldom rise,
They get out of gear,
And the railway to the skies
Tied up as you hear.
But the boys are bound to slide,
Through the arid air to glide,
And they swoop with boyish pride,
And you hear them cheer.

Sliding down the banisters
Takes your breath away,
And, oh! the noise of girls and boys
Flushed with frantic play.
Laughter pealing thro' the air
Drives away your grim despair,
Lulls the fevered brow of care,
'Neath the children's sway.
—James E. Kinsella, in N. Y. Mercury.




CHAPTER I—CONTINUED

"It is very customary for pawnbrokers in England, when they take a watch, to scratch the number of the ticket with a pin point upon the inside of the case. It is more handy than the label, as there is no risk of the number being lost or transposed. There are no less than four such numbers visible to my lens on the inside of this case. Inference—that your brother was often at low water. Secondary inference—that he had occasional bursts of prosperity, or he could not have redeemed the pledge. Finally, I ask you to look at the inner plate, which contains the key-hole. Look at the thousands of scratches all round the hole—marks where the key has slipped. What sober man's key could have scored those grooves? But you will never see a drunkard's watch without them. He winds it at night, and he leaves these traces of his unsteady hand. Where is the mystery in all this?"

"It is clear as daylight," I answered. "I regret the injustice which I did you. I should have had more faith in your marvelous faculty. May I ask whether you have any professional inquiry on foot at present?"

"None. Hence the cocaine. I cannot live without brain work. What else is there to live for? Stand at the window here. Was there ever such a dreary, dismal, unprofitable world? See how the yellow fog swirls down the street and drifts across dun-colored houses. What could be more hopelessly prosaic and material? What is the use of having powers, doctor, when one has no field upon which to exert them? Crime is commonplace and existence is commonplace and no qualities save those which are commonplace have any function upon earth."

I had opened my mouth to reply to this tirade, when, with a crisp knock, our landlady entered, bearing a card upon the brass salver.

"A young lady for you, sir," she said, addressing my companion.

"Miss Mary Morstan," he read. "Hum! I have no recollection of the name. Ask the young lady to step up, Mrs. Hudson. Don't go, doctor. I shall prefer that you remain."

CHAPTER II.

THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Miss Morstan entered the room with a firm step and an outward composure of manner. She was a blonde young lady, small, dainty, well gloved, and dressed in the most perfect taste. There was, however, a plainess and simplicity about her costume which bore with it a suggestion of limited means. The dress was a somber grayish beige, untrimmed and unbraided, and she wore a small turban of the same dull hue, relieved only by a suspicion of white feather in the side. Her face had neither regularity of feature nor beauty of complexion, but her expression was sweet and amiable, and



"YOU WILL, I AM SURE, EXCUSE ME."

her large blue eyes were singularly spiritual and sympathetic. In an experience of women which extends over many nations and three separate continents, I have never looked upon a face which gave a clearer promise of a refined and sensitive nature. I could not but observe that as she took the seat which Sherlock Holmes placed for her, her lip trembled, her hand quivered, and she showed every sign of intense inward agitation.

"I have come to you, Mr. Holmes," she said, "because you once enabled my employer, Mrs. Cecil Forrester, to unravel a little domestic complication. She was much impressed by your kindness and skill."

"Mrs. Cecil Forrester," he repeated, thoughtfully. "I believe that I was of some slight service to her. The case, however, as I remember it, was a very simple one."

"She did not think so. But at least you cannot say the same of mine. I can hardly imagine anything more strange, more utterly inexplicable, than the situation in which I find myself."

Holmes rubbed his hands, and his eyes glistened. He leaned forward in his chair with an expression of extraordinary concentration upon his clear-cut, hawk-like features. "State your case," said he, in brisk, business tones.

I felt that my position was an embarrassing one. "You will, I am sure, excuse me," I said, rising from my chair.

To my surprise the young lady held up her gloved hand to detain me. "If your friend," she said, "would be good enough to stop, he might be of inestimable service to me."

I relapsed into my chair.

"Briefly," she continued, "the facts are these: My father was an officer in an Indian regiment who sent me home when I was quite a child. My mother was dead, and I had no relative in England. I was placed, however, in a comfortable boarding establishment at Edinburgh, and there I remained until I was seventeen years of age. In the year 1878 my father, who was senior captain of his regiment, obtained twelve months' leave and came home. He telegraphed to me from London that he had arrived all safe, and directed me to come down at once, giving the Langham hotel as his address. His message, as I remember, was full of kindness and love. On reaching London I drove to the Langham, and was informed that Capt. Morstan was staying there, but that he had gone out the night before and had not returned. I waited all day without news of him. That night, on the advice of the manager of the hotel, I communicated with the police, and next morning we advertised in all the papers. Our inquiries led to no result; and from that day to this no word has ever been heard of my unfortunate father. He came home with his heart full of hope, to find some peace, some comfort, and instead——" She put her hand to her throat, and a choking sob cut short the sentence.

"The date?" asked Holmes, opening his notebook.

"He disappeared upon the 3d of December, 1878—nearly ten years ago."

"His luggage?"

"Remained at the hotel. There was nothing in it to suggest a clew—some books, and a considerable number of curiosities from the Andaman islands. He had been one of the officers in charge of the convict guard there."

"Had he any friends in town?"

"Only one that we know of—Maj. Sholto, of his own regiment, the Thirty-fourth Bombay infantry. The major had retired some little time before, and lived at Upper Norwood. We communicated with him, of course, but he did not even know that his brother officer was in England."

'A singular case," remarked Holmes.

"I have not yet described to you the most singular part. About six years ago—to be exact, upon the 4th of May, 1882—an advertisement appeared in the Times asking for the address of Miss Mary Morstan, and stating that it would be to her advantage to come forward. There was no name or address appended. I had at that time just entered the family of Mrs. Cecil Forrester in the capacity of governess. By her advice I published my address in the advertisement column. The same day there arrived through the post a small cardboard box addressed to me, which I found to contain a very large and lustrous pearl. No word of writing was inclosed. Since then, every year, upon the same date, there has always appeared a similar box, containing a similar pearl, without any clew as to the sender. They have been pronounced by an expert to be of a rare variety and of considerable value. You can see for yourselves that they are very handsome." She opened a flat box as she spoke, and showed me six of the finest pearls that I had ever seen.

"Your statement is most interesting," said Sherlock Holmes. "Has anything else occurred to you?"

"Yes, and no later than to-day. That is why I have come to you. This morning I received this letter, which you will perhaps read for yourself."

"Thank you," said Holmes. "The envelope, too, please. Postmark, London, S. W.; date, July 7. Hum! Man's thumbmark on corner—probably postman. Best quality paper. Envelopes at sixpence a packet. Particular man in his stationery. No address. 'Be at the third pillar from the left outside the Lyceum theater to-night at seven o'clock. If you are distrustful, bring two friends. You are a wronged woman, and shall have justice. Do not bring police. If you do, all will be in vain. Your unknown friend.' Well, really, this is a very pretty little mystery. What do you intend to do, Miss Morstan?"

"That is exactly what I want to ask you."

"Then we shall most certainly go. You and I and—yes, why, Dr. Watson is the very man. Your correspondent says two friends. He and I have worked together before."

"But would he come?" she asked, with something appealing in her voice and expression.

"I should be proud and happy," said I, fervently, "if I can be of any service."

"You are both very kind," she answered. "I have led a retired life, and have no friends whom I could appeal to. If I am here at six it will do, I suppose?"

"You must not be later," said Holmes. "There is one other point. Is this handwriting the same as that upon the pearl-box addresses?"

"I have them here," she answered, producing half a dozen pieces of paper.

"You are certainly a model client. You have the correct intuition. Let us see, now." He spread out the paper upon the table, and gave little darting glances from one to the other. "They are disguised hands, except the letter," he said, presently, "but there can be no question as to the authorship. See how the irrepressible Greek *e* will break out, and see the twirl on the final *s*. They are undoubtedly by the same person. I should not like to suggest false hopes, Miss Morstan, but is there any resemblance between this hand and that of your father?"

"Nothing could be more unlike."

"I expected to hear you say so. We shall look out for you, then, at six. Pray allow me to keep the papers. I may look into the matter before then. It is only half-past three. Au revoir, then."

"Au revoir," said our visitor, and, with a bright, kindly glance from one to the other of us, she replaced her pearl box in her bosom and hurried away. Standing at the window, I watched her walking briskly down the street, until the gray turban and white feather were but a speck in the somber crowd.

"What a very attractive woman!" I exclaimed, turning to my companion.

He had lit his pipe again, and was leaning back with drooping eyelids. "Is she?" he said, languidly. "I did not observe."

"You really are an automaton—a calculating machine!" I cried. "There is something positively inhuman in you at times."

He smiled gently. "It is of the first importance," he said, "not to allow your judgment to be biased by personal qualities. A client is to me a mere unit—a factor in a problem. The emotional qualities are antagonistic to clear reasoning. I assure you that the most winning woman I ever knew was hanged for poisoning three little children for their insurance money, and the most repellent man of my acquaintance is a philanthropist who has spent nearly a quarter of a million upon the London poor."

"In this case, however—"

"I never make exceptions. An exception disproves the rule. Have you ever had occasion to study character in handwriting? What do you make of this fellow's scribble?"

"It is legible and regular," I answered. "A man of business habits and some force of character."

Holmes shook his head. "Look at his long letters," he said. "They hardly rise above the common herd. That d might be an a, and that l an e. Men of character always differentiate their long letters, however illegibly they may write. There is vacillation in his k's and self-esteem in his capitals. I am going out now. I have some few references to make. Let me recommend this book—one of the most remarkable



I SAT IN THE WINDOW, VOLUME IN HAND.

ever penned. It is Winwood Reade's 'Martyrdom of Man.' I shall be back in an hour."

I sat in the window with the volume in my hand, but my thoughts were far from the daring speculations of the writer. My mind ran upon our late visitor—her smiles, the deep rich tones of her voice, the strange mystery which overhung her life. If she were seventeen at the time of her father's disappearance she must be seven-and-twenty now—a sweet age, when youth has lost its self-consciousness and become a little sobered by experience. So I sat and mused, until such dangerous thoughts came into my head that I hurried away to my desk and plunged furiously into the latest treatise upon pathology. What was I, an army surgeon with a weak leg and a weaker banking account, that I should dare to think of such things? She was a unit, a factor, nothing more. If my future were black, it was better surely to face it like a man than to attempt to brighten it by mere will-o'-the-wisps of the imagination.

CHAPTER III.

IN QUEST OF A SOLUTION.

It was half-past five before Holmes returned. He was bright, eager and in excellent spirits—a mood which in his case alternated with fits of the blackest depression.

"There is no great mystery in this matter," he said, taking the cup of tea which I had poured out for him. "The facts appear to admit of only one explanation."

"What! you have solved it already?"

"Well, that will be too much to say. I have discovered a suggestive fact, that is all. It is, however, very suggestive. The details are still to be added. I have just found, on consulting the back files of the Times, that Maj. Sholto, of Upper Norwood, late of the Thirty-fourth Bombay infantry, died upon the 28th of April, 1882."

"I may be very obtuse, Holmes, but I fail to see what this suggests."

"No? You surprise me. Look at it in this way, then. Capt. Morstan disappears. The only person in London whom he could have visited is Maj. Sholto. Maj. Sholto denies having heard that he was in London. Four years later Sholto dies. Within a week of his death Capt. Morstan's daughter receives a valuable present, which is repeated from year to year, and now culminates in a letter which describes her as a wronged woman. What wrong can it refer to except this deprivation of her father? And why should the presents begin immediately after Sholto's death, unless it is that Sholto's heir knows something of the mystery, and desires to make compensation? Have you any alternative theory which will meet the facts?"

"But what a strange compensation! And how strangely made! Why, too, should he write a letter now, rather than six years ago? Again, the letter speaks of giving her justice. What justice can she have? It is too much to suppose that her father is still alive. There is no other injustice in her case that you know of."

"There are difficulties; there are certainly difficulties," said Sherlock Holmes, pensively. "But our expedition of to-night will solve them all. Ah, here is a four-wheeler, and Miss Morstan is inside. Are you all ready? Then we had better go down, for it is a little past the hour."

I picked up my hat and my heaviest stick, but I observed that Holmes took his revolver from his drawer and slipped it into his pocket. It was clear that he thought that our night's work might be a serious one.

Miss Morstan was muffled in a dark cloak, and her sensitive face was composed, but pale. She must have been more than woman if she did not feel some uneasiness at the strange enterprise upon which we were embarking, yet her self-control was perfect, and she readily answered the few additional questions which Sherlock Holmes put to her.

"Maj. Sholto was a very particular friend of papa's," she said. "His letters were full of allusions to the major. He and papa were in command of the troops at the Andaman islands, so they were thrown a great deal together. By the way, a curious paper was found in papa's desk which no one could understand. I don't suppose that it is of the slightest importance, but I thought you might care to see it, so I brought it with me. It is here."

Holmes unfolded the paper carefully and smoothed it out upon his knee. He then very methodically examined it all over with his double lens.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Haunted by Chickens.

"Imagine being haunted your whole life through by chickens," said the traveling man, setting down his glass, "and by chicken pie, at that. Of having it thrust before you by an unalterable decree, day in and day out, year after year, until mournful troops of murdered feathered birds pass in ghostly review before your eyes in sleep and hobgoblin chicken pies perform weird nocturnal dances on your abdomen. Talk about eating a quail every day for a steady diet. I tell you these are gastronomic luxuries compared to chicken pie every day. Yet there was a man down at Smithville, Ga., who was mean enough to take this diabolical revenge on his widow. He kept the railroad eating-house there, and when he died he left it to his widow, with the condition in his will of—chicken pie! She was to have a chicken pie at least once a day, or not to have the hotel. And she, poor woman, having no other means of livelihood, still struggles along, conscientiously confronting chicken pie every day. Her only consolation is that the guests of the house also have to stand chicken pie. No one knows what actuated the man to put chicken pie into his will—but how he must have hated that woman!"—N. Y Times.

### Are They Curious?

"I'm so anxious to see if that woman will get a winter wrap to-day. You see, I don't know her name, but she evidently lives around here somewhere. She used to pass so often after they were first married last summer. She had elegant clothes then. I can't begin to tell you all the different kinds of silk waists that woman had. But since cold weather set in I've noticed that the poor thing hasn't a heavy wrap of any kind, only a light cape with some fur sewed on to lengthen it out and make it look heavier. I guess her folks bought the clothes she had last summer, for her husband has gone by alone all winter. He had a nice heavy ulster and a square-topped hat and everything, but his poor wife can't come out because he got his winter's clothes first. He's an awfully good-looking man, but I guess he's awfully selfish, too. They went past the house together this morning, though. To-day is bargain day, and I'll bet a cookie they've gone uptown to get her a winter coat. I'm going to sit right here until they come back." And the faithful soul resumed her lonely vigil.—Buffalo Express.

### Descendants of Molly Stark.

Molly Stark not only did not die a widow because of the valorous battle of Bennington, but she lived to become a noble mother of Israel. At one time thirty out of forty of the children attending the district school in what is called the "Stark district" of New Hampshire were named Stark. They were all descendants of the four children Molly bore to the hero of Bennington. Now, however, the name is almost extinct in New Hampshire, and in Manchester, the center of the Stark district, only two or three persons are left who bear that name. Molly Stark has a namesake now living in Alameda, Cal., a little girl of thirteen years, who is the sixth generation in lineal descent from the heroine of Bennington.

### A Mean Trick.

Patrick was one of those witty sons of the Celtic isle whose amusing sayings had entertained many transatlantic travelers. One day, when the steamer was about leaving port, Patrick received the order to haul in a long cable that dragged astern. Patrick jumped to the task cheerfully enough, and hauled away contentedly. But the excessive length of the cable taxed his patience. "I wonder what's become of the end of this ould cable, anyhow?" And finally, growing more impatient, he growled out: "Faith, it's no use hauling away at the baste uv a cable. Some divil's cut the end off uv it."—Harper's Magazine.

### A Slight Mistake.

Gent—How came you to put your hand in my pocket?

Pickpocket—Beg your pardon. I am so absent-minded. I had once a pair of pants just like those you are wearing.—Beilage.

It is much safer to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him; victory may deprive him of his poison, but reconciliation of his will.—Feltham.

## WASHINGTON IN DANGER.

### Reminiscences of the Early Days of the Civil War.

**When the National Capital Was at the Mercy of the South—The Strain Relieved by the Advent of New York's Crack Regiment.**

[Special Washington Letter.]

At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, the capitol building was not more than half completed. The readers who were born since 1860 know no more of that great struggle for the life of the nation than they know of the war with Mexico or the war of the revolution. It is all history to them save that it has been a home story about the firesides of the men of the north and of the south who participated in the grapple and carnage of battle. It was a wonderful spectacle, even as a reminiscence, to see two sections of a great nation engaged in such deadly combat extending over a period of years.

The capital city of the republic was so located that it was on the borderland of the seceding section, and south of the center of the loyal north. The public buildings, the official records



THE CAPITOL IN 1861.

and the national treasury were also almost wholly unprotected. The people of the south were in earnest about secession, and hoped for some sort of a peaceful compromise. They did not want to fire on the old flag, or they could have taken Washington city before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. They were prepared for war, and the north was not. I have always given them credit for conservatism at the outset, in keeping hands off of the capital, which was at their mercy. There was not a fort manned, nor a sentinel standing here for defense, until after Lincoln's inauguration.

The capitol building was a mass of tall derricks surrounded by piles of marble blocks. The central portion of the building was complete and occupied by congress. But the dome looked like an unfinished parachute. Its iron arms extended half way to their keystone, without covering, and the workmen, away up in the air, looked like dwarfs at play on the limbs of a leafless banyan tree with ruined trunk. There were many men in those days who believed that it would never be finished. One of them was Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, who said: "The building is on Maryland soil, and Maryland will secede with the other southern states. In the division of the country by compromise, it will belong to the south. We will take it down and remove it to Montgomery, Ala., or Richmond, Va. Of course we will not have our capitol so near to Yankee soil, for it would be exposed if there should ever be a war. Besides we will want it located nearer the center of the confederacy."

Many leading southern gentlemen had no clear idea that war was imminent. They were thoroughly imbued with the belief that the men of the north would not fight against secession. They sincerely regarded their right to withdraw from the union as a constitutional privilege. They possessed all of the Atlantic and gulf ports, with their fortifications and equipments, and the bulk of the army. Moreover, there were many people in the northern states who were like-minded, and who deprecated war. Hence there was a prevailing sentiment that the capitol would never be completed. The whole scene changed in the twinkling of an eye. The steamer "Star of the West," flying the stars and stripes, carrying supplies and reinforcements to Fort Sumter, was fired upon, and immediately thereafter Fort Sumter was bombarded and captured. That settled the whole matter, and we were in the presence of a crisis—an epoch of history.

The war began, the national capital was defended, the president and cabinet remained here, troops were called for, the congress assembled, and the work of completing the capitol building went on as though profound peace prevailed. The dome was completed, the senate and house wings were added, and, in 1864, while hundreds of thousands of our people were battling for supremacy of the principles they espoused, the marble building on the summit of the commanding eminence grew into what it now is, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

But there was great excitement here when Virginia's legislature passed an ordinance of secession on April 17, 1861. This was followed by news to the effect that the young men all over the south were meeting together in every village and hamlet and cross-roads, and forming companies and drilling with muskets; and where muskets were not to be had they used pitchforks or other implements that first came to hand, and they declared that in less than a fortnight the southern flag should float over the national capitol. This fact alarmed everybody in Washington, for the capital was absolutely defenseless. The local papers called for meetings of loyal men to form companies and defend the city. It was fully realized that the troops called for in the proclamation of President Lincoln could not reach Washington in time to prevent its capture. President Lincoln keenly realized the situation, and all available troops of the small regular army were ordered here; but transportation was not so ready nor so speedy as it became with the exigencies of the times. This city was largely in sympathy with secession. But two companies were speedily formed, composed almost wholly of men of the north and west who were temporarily in the city. Many of them were prominent in political and official life. The company called the Frontier Guards was commanded by Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, of "border-ruffian" fame. This company guarded the white house. The other company was called the Clay battalion, and was commanded by Hon. Cassius M. Clay. The Clay battalion was quartered in Grace church, adjoining Willard's hotel, near the treasury.

For two days and nights these little bands of inexperienced men were the only guardians of the national capital. The Clay battalion marched to the navy yard and guarded the property there, as it was rumored that it would all be burned after midnight. A member of that organization, speaking of his first experience as a soldier, said:

"On arriving at the navy yard a guard was placed around the grounds, and the rest of the men, some forty or fifty, found quarters as best they might in a large ship building. I took lodgings in the fold of a large sail that was suspended hammock-like over a beam. At twelve o'clock a relief guard was called for, and being uncomfortably bent up and chilly in the sail, I jumped out and was the first to respond to the corporal's call; and for my promptness I was assigned the post of honor (as he told me, although I didn't know what it meant). My beat was next the river, and it was much more comfortable marching back and forth four rods under the starlight and with good musket than it was in the sail. We expected the attack would come, if at all, from Alexandria and by way of the river. We peered out into the darkness which hung over the broad waters of the Potomac, trying to get sight of an enemy that we hoped would not come. About sixty yards off lay a long, low, black steamer that had been captured, and which, about three o'clock a. m., showed signs of getting up steam. After holding a short council with the sentry next to me we concluded to report the fact that the vessel was making steam to the commandant of the yard, which we did through the corporal of the guard, and word was returned that it was all right 'and according to orders.' About an hour later Commander Dahlgren came out of his residence in full dress uniform, and being challenged gave the password, 'Massachusetts,' and then descended the steps to the water's edge, got into his gig, went on board the suspicious vessel and it moved slowly and silently



FORT SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

away. I now understood what the corporal meant by the 'post of honor.'"

The arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts infantry, on April 19, did not relieve the apprehensions of the president and other officials. Rioters in Baltimore had killed four and wounded thirty-six members of that regiment, and the authorities of Baltimore declared that no more troops should pass through the city. President Lincoln declared that they should. During that night the secession leaders of the Baltimore mobs were busy burning bridges and tearing up the railroad track, thus cutting off all connection with the north. Without mail facilities, or other means of communication with the outside world, the gloom thickened. Men now had a great desire to leave Washington and some paid extravagant and almost fabulous sums to be carried north by livery teams. Others, of southern birth, were equally anxious to get south, and in a few days Washington was considerably thinned out of its transient population. This was believed, however, to be a time of real danger—when the days were filled with apprehension and the nights with dread.

This sense of danger, with its strain and tension of sleepless anxiety, was not relieved until the afternoon of April 25, 1861, when the famous Seventh New York regiment reached the city, and, as they marched up Pennsylvania avenue to the inspiring music of their fine regimental band, bearing at their head the stars and stripes, their well-filled columns, their regular step and soldierly bearing, won the admiration of all, and each one felt that the crisis was past and the capital saved.

At any moment, at any hour of the day or night, the Virginia boys could have taken Washington and won great prestige to the confederacy. After that date the troopers of the northland came pouring into the city on every train. But the war was not over in thirty days nor in ninety days. For four long years the national capital was the rendezvous, the bivouac and camping ground of hundreds of thousands of men, and tens of thousands of them spent weeks and months in hospitals here, sick, wounded and dying.

SMITH D. FRY.

### New Use for Electricity.

A new method of determining the presence of metallic poisons in the body after death is to pass a current of electricity through it, discomposing the torsion and depositing the metal on one of the electrodes. It is said that in the cases of antimony, lead, copper, mercury, etc., this method will detect the presence of as small a quantity of the metal as one-thousandth of a grain.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

## THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

**Economical Phases Involved in the Subject of Good Roads.**

This subject of good roads involves several questions. The principal ones are these: How much is the benefit derived from good roads? Who gets the benefit? How much does it cost? Who pays for it? Who ought to pay for it?

Gen. Stone, of the federal department of agriculture, has found three independent estimates which place the yearly loss to farmers in the United States from bad roads at about $600,000,000, equivalent to $1 an acre annually. Capitalized at five per cent., this amount, if saved, would increase the value of farm land $20 an acre, or a total increase of $12,000,000,000. As the total value of all farms is about $26,000,000,000 this would be an increase of fifty per cent. in their value. As the total annual value of farm products is only $2,600,000,000, one-fourth of its value is lost through bad roads.

Comparisons have also been made with foreign countries. The English horse does twice the work of the American horse, the French horse three times the work; not because they are better horses, but because they travel better roads. Mr. Wollen estimates the annual cost of maintaining a horse at $100. If only one-fourth of the horses in Indiana could be spared, instead of one-half or two-thirds as in England or France, the annual saving in horse maintenance for this state alone would be $30,000,000. Prof. Ely holds that poor roads cost the farmer $15 per horse.

These estimates are none too high. The gain from good roads when once they are completed will make the most cautious statistics seem fabulous. But there are two or three special points to be considered. The tremendous fall in prices of farm products in recent years is a heavy drawback to road improvement. Farm products have fallen in prices even more than the roads have benefited the farmer. In 1882, according to the reports of the secretary of agriculture, the average value of the corn product in the United States was $11.94 per acre; in 1893 it was $8.21 per acre, a fall of 31 per cent. Oats fell from $11.48 per acre in 1882, to $6.88 per acre in 1893, 40 per cent.; wheat yielded $12 per acre in 1882, only $6.16 in 1893, a fall of nearly 50 per cent. But the cost of production, according to the estimates of 25,000 farmers' is $11.69 per acre—$12.39 in Indiana—nearly double the price received for the product. Horses, which in 1882 averaged $61 a head, are only $48 in 1894, a fall of 21 per cent. in 31 years. With horses so cheap and grain still cheaper to feed them, it is not likely that farmers can spend much money in building roads to economize horse flesh.

As a result of this universal fall in products, the values of farm lands have fallen correspondingly. Consequently a large part of the stone and gravel roads which have been built during the last fifteen years have not served to raise the value of abutting farm property, as should be expected from the estimates I have quoted, but have merely protected it from the universal fall of all such property. In many cases even the benefited farm lands have actually fallen in value, notwithstanding the advent of the hard road.

Closely connected with this is another point to be noted, namely, that it takes several years for farmers to realize the increased value which good roads bring. In order to take advantage of good roads the farmer must adopt a more intensive method of cultivation. Must introduce crops for which there is a market demand, must invest in more machinery and implements. All of this requires time, and meanwhile the farmer is compelled to pay his assessments in cash derived from the sales of depreciated products.

I do not intend, however, to hold that farmers are not benefited by good roads. Indeed, they are highly benefited relatively if their farm values remain even stationary and do not decline, since *there is almost no market at all nowadays for farms without such roads.* What I maintain is this, that farmers under the present fall in prices of farm products and farm lands cannot afford to bear *all* the expense of building the county roads, as they have done in the past. If we are to have good roads the cities must help the farmers.

The objection is made that cities have their own heavy expenses for building and maintaining their streets, to which the farmers do not contribute, and, therefore, the farmers should not ask them for help in constructing their country roads. The answer is that only the main gravel and macadam roads are contemplated under the New Jersey and similar laws, which might properly be called county or state roads, and that if cities have streets to maintain, farmers have township and cross roads to maintain, to make connections with the pikes. The townships of Indiana tax their property owners 10 to 15 cents on the $100 for maintaining their own dirt roads, and an additional special tax for new roads, while the city of Indianapolis has a tax for the care of its streets and special assessments for new streets. Boston spends 16 cents on the $100 valuation for care of streets. The one offsets the other, leaving the great thoroughfares connecting the cities and villages as a proper charge for all in common.

Again, the federal government has protected manufactures and fostered those industries which concentrate in cities. The farmer has paid the bills. Now agriculture is in a position to need protection. The best possible protection is good roads. If we wait for the farmer to build the roads we assign him a burden he cannot bear in the present condition of his industry. Good roads must precede agriculture, just as protection preceded manufactures—then we shall develop our greatest industry so that in course of time it will be able, like manufactuers, to bear increased taxes and thus recompense the state for the outlay in its behalf.

But the federal government cannot undertake this expense. It remains for state governments to do so. How can it be done? The most economical and efficient aid is found, perhaps, in the creation of a state highway commission. Massachusetts established such a commission in 1892, composed of three members, receiving each $2,000 salary. Their first report, issued in 1893, is a practical and valuable document for road builders and students of the road question, and especially is it useful for local supervisors of Massachusetts. Ohio and Pennsylvania have also successful commissions. Indiana has already discovered the great value of permanent state commissions in other fields. Our state board of charities and corrections has done more than any other agency in improving the administration of poor relief in the township, of jails, penitentiaries and asylums, and in supervising the construction of jails and poorhouses. The state board of tax commissioners is the first successful agency for reaching the property of wealthy corporations. A state highway commission, composed of experts, giving their entire time to their work, assisting county and township supervisors, would do more for road improvement in Indiana than any other legal arrangement.

Next the state should make appropriations in aid of county gravel and mecadam roads, like the state aid in New Jersey. It might not go so far as to contribute one-third, but it should assist liberally. It has been estimated that Indiana spends $2,680,000 yearly for roads. One-fourth or one-third of this could bring better results if expended by the state instead of counties and townships, under the supervision of the state highway commission.

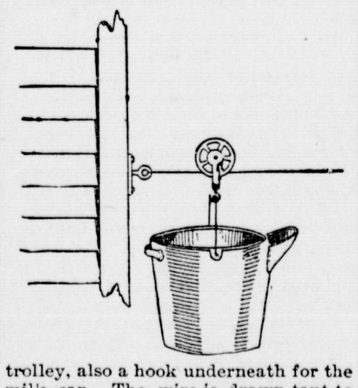
But how is the state to get the money? Taxes are already so high that no political party can safely afford to increase them. Yet there is one prolific and painless source of state revenue as yet overlooked by our lawmakers. I mean the inheritance tax. Neighboring states have such a tax. Ohio taxes estates on a progressive scale of 1 per cent. on a surplus above $5,000, and raising to 5 per cent. on estates of $1,000,000 and over. New York gets $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year from this tax. If Indiana had a tax like the one in Geneva, Switzerland, it would yield probably $4,000,000 a year, and a tax like the one in Ohio would yield fully $1,000,000. The inheritance tax is not a tax in the ordinary sense. It does not press upon industry. It does not take from a man what he has earned Only a few pay the tax. It comes mainly from the cities, and from great estates which could not have been accumulated and devised without the fostering care of the state government. Such a tax should be devoted to the two great purposes of free schools and free roads. These are the two ways in which the state can best build up its citizens, especially those in the poorer sections. Both expenditures return to the state compound interest. They make better citizens and better taxpayers.

And so, in conclusion, it seems to me from a comparison with what other states are doing that the lines of sharpest attack for the advocates of road improvement in Indiana are an inheritance tax for state aid to county roads, and a highway commissioner to administer it. In this way could the entire state, without adding to its present burdens, promote the building of the best roads where they are most needed, and thereby relieve the farmer in his depressed condition, stimulate agriculture and create a market for its manufacturers, merchants and laborers.—J. R. Commons, of Indiana university, in Good Roads.

## MILK PAIL TROLLEY.

**How One Dairyman Saves Considerable Work and Annoyance.**

I have a wire stretched from my stable to the dairy house for carrying milk. The wire is 75 yards long and of ¼-inch steel. A trolley wheel was made from an old sewing machine. A pair of small blocks hook on to the



trolley, also a hook underneath for the milk can. The wire is drawn taut to clear the ground in the center where a wire naturally sags. A boy 10 years old can thus care for 15 or 20 gallons of milk with ease. My wire has been in use 4 years and has been worn more by the children riding it than dispatching milk.—T. Parks, in Farm and Home.

**How to Treat Nervous Horses.**

Finely-bred, intelligent horses are often very nervous. They are quick to take notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm from something they do not understand. This is why they shy, bolt and run away. A sheet of white paper in the road may seem a yawning chasm; the open front of a baby carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him, and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying devil without wings. But we find that the moment he becomes familiar with those things, or any that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them. Therefore, when your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it; let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip and look closely at it.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—It may be news to some young housewife that boiling fruit may be poured into a jar without the slightest danger to the glass if it only be set on a folded cloth which has been wet with cold water.

—Gold and Silver Cake.—The white of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth, two cups of white sugar, one-half cup of butter, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Tapioca Jelly.—Soak one cupful of tapioca in three cupfuls of water four hours. Then set in a pan of boiling water and heat, stirring frequently. If too thick after it begins to clear, add a very little boiling water. When quite clear put in sugar to taste and the juice of one lemon, pour into molds. Eat when cold with a little sweetened cream flavored with vanilla. —Farm and Home.

—The best and easiest way to cover jellies is to place a piece of letter paper, of the exact size of the mouth of the jar, on the fruit, and then pour melted paraffine over them when they are quite cold. This hardens at once. The cake of paraffine may be easily lifted off when the jelly is to be used, and if washed and put away it can be melted over again to serve the same purpose another year.

—Date pudding is as delicious as it is easily made, and, although quite simple, will be generally pronounced "very rich." Take two cupfuls of graham flour, one cupful of milk, one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Mix, and add last of all one large cupful of dates, stoned and cut in pieces. Boil three hours and finish off with fifteen minutes in a hot oven.—Good Housekeeping.

—Mustard Pickles.—Prepare one gallon of mixed pickles, as cauliflower, small cucumbers, beans (which must be boiled until tender first) and small onions, and let stand over night in salt water. Drain, cover with vinegar and boil until tender. Then stir in a thickening made of one-half box of prepared mustard, four tablespoonfuls of flour, one teacupful of brown sugar and two teaspoonfuls of tumeric powder; wet with cold vinegar and beat smooth, then let it boil up till thickened like gravy.

—Orange Pie.—Four eggs, one cupful of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, the juice of one and a half oranges and the grated rind of one, juice of one lemon and a little nutmeg. Cream the butter and sugar, beating in the orange and lemon juice until very light; add the beaten yolks and nutmeg. Roll out thin a rich paste, line a pie plate with it, pour in the orange mixture and bake. Beat the whites stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of orange juice. Spread over the pies when baked and return to the oven to brown.—Boston Budget.

—Stuffed Eggs.—Remove the shells from hard boiled eggs. Cut the eggs in half and remove the yolk. Rub the yolks smooth with a seasoning of butter, pepper, salt and mustard. Fill the eggs with the mixture. Brush the halves with raw white of egg and place them together again and heat well in a moderately hot oven. Serve either hot or cold. An equal quantity of finely minced ham may be added to the yolks if desired. The remainder of the mixture, after the eggs are filled, may be used for sandwiches.—Housekeeper.

**Eton Jackets Again.**

Eton jackets for house wear have taken a new lease of life. They are exceedingly popular, and many of the very smartest gowns are supplied with them. A most elegant costume of black Lyons satin has the bodice made with the inevitable box pleat down the center. This pleat is graduated; at the throat it is barely an inch across; at the waist it measures four times that width. The pleat is richly embroidered with jet and the rather wide girdle is similarly decorated. An Eton jacket of black velvet is turned back with shapely pointed revers, extremely wide at the top, but graduated to nothing at the edge of the jacket. These revers join a deep sailor collar on the shoulders, and both revers and collar are a mass of scintillating jet. The satin skirt is shaped with five gores, and in the back are two graduated box pleats. A delicate tracing of jet edges the skirt as a narrow bordering from these pleats around to the pleats on the opposite side in the back. The skirt is not stiffened its entire length, but merely silk-lined, with a facing of haircloth about eight inches deep.—N. Y. Post.

**Women as Readers.**

The new woman reads a different class of books from her predecessor, thoughtful librarians tell us. Librarians and their assistants were at first amused when asked by a tiny blonde with big sleeves for a book upon some weighty subject and winked at each other while they dusted off the book. But after two or three years passed and the demand remained, they ceased to wink at "the fad" and the books on sociology and political science were moved from the top shelves of the "men's side" down to the low shelves of the "women's." The American woman, by her reading, is developing marvelously in a political way and attaining such knowledge as will make her a power in influencing the home circle even if it has no effect in helping her to obtain suffrage.—Queen of Fashion.

**Applying His Instruction.**

"I notice that the insurgentlemen, of Cuba, have——"

"The what, Johnny?"

"The insurgentlemen."

"You mean the insurgents, don't you?"

"Yes; but you have often told me not to say gents."—Judge.

**Only a Few of Them Left.**

Mrs.—The dentist says I must have a tooth out.

Mr.—Never mind, dear. It can't happen many more times.—Life.

**Peripatetic Knife Grinders.**

Knife grinders in this town retain the wandering instinct that has belonged to their craft from time immemorial. Being peripatetic, it is a simple and easy thing to prolong a day's walk to the next city, and so by degrees all over the union. They are seldom native Americans, never negroes, and as often as not Germans. They are found in large numbers on the east side and on the west, but are seldom seen in the main business thoroughfares. Their best customers used to be the butchers, but the traveling tool shop, with all the appliances for sharpening edged tools, setting saws, and repairing cutlery has somewhat cut into the trade of the wandering knife grinder. Scissors grinding for non-professional women is now an important part of their trade, and in many country districts they are called scissors grinders.—N. Y. Sun.

## A WAR ECHO.

### Every Honorable Veteran Deserves His Pension.

**And the Lone Limb Is Not the Only Reason for a Government Reward Either.**

[From Journal, Lewiston, Me.]

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the *Journal* an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 28th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicines would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. All. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and had been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old-timed vigor. I can walk about and enjoy life once more, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

SHE did not like her bonnet,
For, as she gayly sped,
She noted that it did not turn
A single person's head.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TAGLEIGH—"I wonder why lightning never strikes twice in the same place!" Wagleigh—"Well, you can't generally find the place."—Puck.

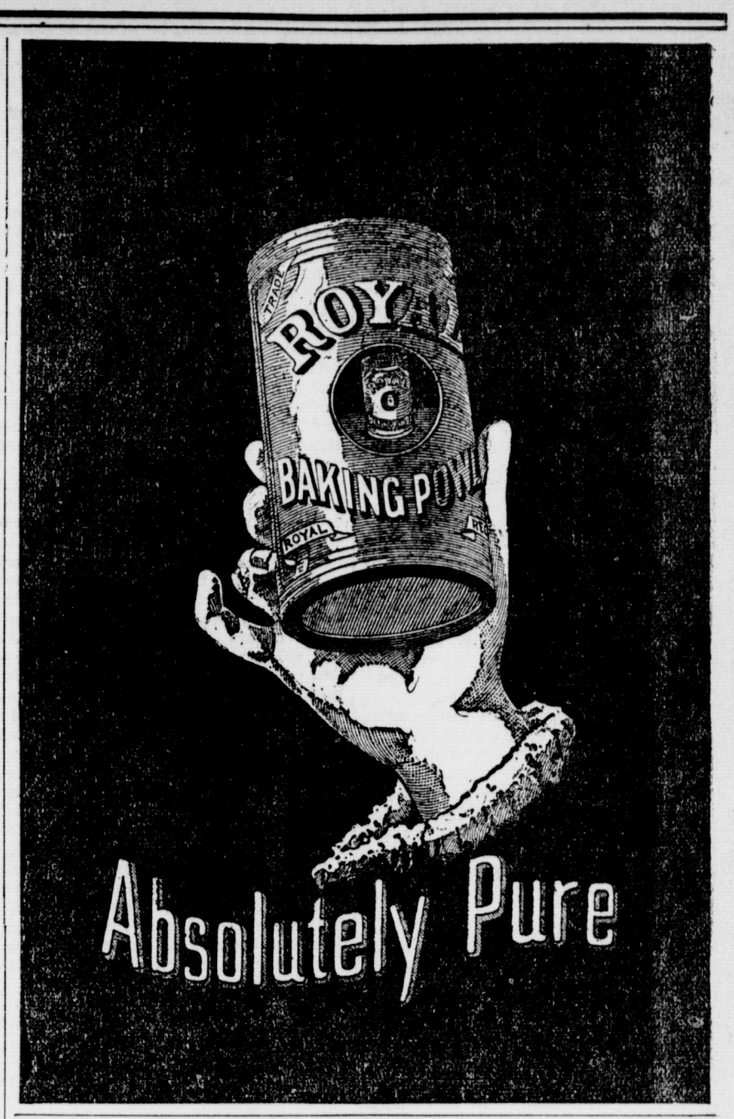
**Hold the Fort**

Against a bilious attack by calling to your aid that puissant ally, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The foe will then be driven back utterly defeated. Dyspepsia, sick headache, malarial, kidney, nervous and rheumatic trouble and constipation yield to the action of this most beneficent of remedies. Take it regularly and you will soon experience its good effects.

THE surest way to be happy is to manufacture your own sunshine. — Milwaukee Journal.

MAN becomes the "shadow of his former self" when he is the detective of his own past faults.—Puck.

THE future is coming our way, but we have no string on it.—Galveston News.



TOMMY'S MOTHER—"Did you hear about Mrs. Jones? She ran a needle into her hand. The doctors had to open every finger trying to find it." Tommy—"What made 'em do that, mamma? Why didn't they get the lady another needle?"—Life's Calendar.

"PAPA, what's twins?" "Two children of the same age of the same parents." "Why, I thought they was a philopena."—Harper's Young People.


**How's This!**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.


"GWANDMA," said Mollie, looking at the wrinkled face of the dear old lady, "I finks you ought to go to the laundwy and det your head ironed."—Harper's Bazar.


I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.


IT is when the snow lies deepest that the oldest inhabitant follows its example.—Rockland Tribune.


Dr. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
FOR
WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medicine to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, it was sold under a **Positive Guarantee** of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which it is recommended. So uniformly successful did it prove in curing the diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were exceedingly rare. Since its manufacturers can now point to thousands of noted cures effected by it in every part of the land, they believe its past record a sufficient guarantee of its great value as a curative agent, therefore, they *now* rest its claims to the confidence of the afflicted *solely* upon that record. By all medicine dealers.


"JENNIE has married a man who plays poker. Isn't it dreadful?" said a Harlem woman to her husband. "It isn't half as bad as marrying a man who thinks he can play poker but can't," was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

AN EXPLANATION.—Proud Father—"That is a sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know." Friend—"Ah! that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country."—Tit-Bits.

RAZZLE—"Old Soak, despite his habits, appears to be a well-preserved man." Dazzle—"Yes, you know since he lost his money he has been kept in brandy by his friends." —Life.

HE scatters enjoyment who enjoys much. —Lavater.


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FIT FOR A KING.



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LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
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HIGHEST AWARDS
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In Europe and America.



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For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.
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BEST IN THE WORLD
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH in cakes for general blacking of a stove.
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A. N. K.—D 1551

If you have
Rheumatism
Or any other pain, you don't take chances with St. Jacobs Oil, for twenty years ago it began to kill pain, and it's been pain-killing ever since.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Scott's Emulsion
is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success. It is a most happy combination of flesh-giving, strengthening and healing agents, their perfect union giving them remarkable value in all
WASTING DISEASES.
Hence its great value in Consumption, wherein it arrests the wasting by supplying the most concentrated nourishment, and in Anæmia and Scrofula it enriches and vitalizes the blood. In fact, in every phase of wasting it is most effective. Your doctor will confirm all we say about it. *Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!*
Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

# TORNADO'S WILD FURY.

## It Wreaks Terrible Disaster in the Neighborhood of Halstead.

**Six People Instantly Killed and Many Others Seriously Injured—Twenty Homes Destroyed and a Strip of Country Devastated.**

HALSTEAD, Kan., May 2.—About 4:30 yesterday afternoon a fearful tornado devastated a strip of country several hundred yards wide and at least 16 miles in length, killing six persons outright and seriously injuring several others, while many others have received slight injuries. The cyclone struck the house of Mrs. Fry, a widow, who lived about 9 miles southwest of Halstead, completely destroying it and slightly injuring Mrs. Fry. It picked up the house of John Schultz and scattered it in every direction. The fine two-story house of John Weir, which had but recently been built at a cost of over $2,000, was entirely swept away, killing Mrs. Joseph Weir, Grace Weir, aged 11, Herman Weir, aged 5, and a 5-weeks'-old baby. Mr. Weir left the house and when the cyclone struck was about 50 yards away and clung to a tree. He was injured and the physicians say he will die. Joseph Weir, Jr., and sister, Maud Weir, the only ones in the family who took to the cellar, escaped with only slight bruises. The home of E. C. Caldwell, which was 100 yards to the west of the Weir home, was unroofed and the south side torn away. The family escaped by taking to the cellar.

The next house in the path of the storm was William Armstrong's, which was completely wiped from the face of the earth and Mr. Armstrong was killed, Mrs. Armstrong seriously and perhaps fatally injured; Grandma Chapin, who was there sick in bed, was killed. About 100 yards east of the Armstrong house the large two story residence of B. E. Frizzell was picked up, as was also a large two story house of J. F. Frizzell across the road, and both together with all the out-buildings were completely swept away, leaving enough debris to show that a house had stood there. The families of both the Frizzells escaped injury with the exception of Mrs. J. R. Frizzell, who was considerably bruised about the head.

The next place visited was the home of Capt. William White, which was only partly destroyed, one wing of the house being torn away. Across the road from White's the home of Cyrus Hinkston was entirely carried away and Mr. Hinkston received injuries, but not considered serious. Spencer Ross' house was in the line of the tornado and was carried away, as were the homes of A. S. Powell, J. A. Comas, Andrew Thompson and Menno Hege. Miss Daisy Neff, at Powell's house, was injured, as was Mrs. J. A. Comas.

In the Hege district school, school had just been dismissed, and through Mr. Hege's foresight the children were hurried out of the path of the storm along with his family. Had they not been so taken care of there would have been great loss of life. The fury of the storm seems to have been worst about 5 miles west of Halstead, where all six of the persons were killed near the Frizzell home. Dead horses, cattle, hogs and chickens are scattered all over the wheat field.

As far as heard from the storm covered a distance of 18 miles across the country from southwest to northeast, twenty residences, nearly all of them large ones were completely destroyed. The loss will fall not less than $200,000. Besides the six deaths two or three of the injured will probably die. Physicians from Halstead went to the relief of the injured and local assistance was given to the suffering families. Everybody in the track of the storm lost everything and relief will probably have to be called for although only as a last resort.

## A HUNG JURY FOR WILDE.

**Unable to Agree Upon a Verdict—A Second Trial at the Next Term.**

LONDON, May 2.—In the Old Bailey court to-day Justice Charles summed up the case against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. The jury retired at 1:30 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock requested that lunch be sent to them, reporting that there was then no sign of an agreement. After lunch the jury resumed their deliberations and afterwards returned and announced that there was no possibility of coming to an agreement. They were discharged. Counsel for the prisoners then made application for bail, but it was refused.

Wilde will be tried again at the next session of the central criminal court.

## ON A STRIKE.

**Rhode Island Mill Hands Quit Work Because Wages Are Not Advanced.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2.—Additions to the ranks of the strikers at Olneyville yesterday brings the number now out up to over 4,000, the operatives of the Taft & Weeden mill and 250 operatives from the Riverside mill having struck yesterday morning. The primary cause of the general strike is given out as the failure of the manufacturers to restore the reduction in wages made over a year ago. The strikers claim that they are prepared to stay out as long as the manufacturers hold together. It is expected that the operatives in the Saxon and Sarnia and the remaining employes in the Riverside will come out to-day.

**Inquest on Blanche Lamont.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The inquest on the body of Blanche Lamont occupied less than three hours yesterday, but the evidence developed was considered convincing and the jury returned a verdict charging Theodore Durrant with the murder. Until yesterday no one has been produced who saw Durrant in the vicinity of Emanuel Baptist church with the murdered girl on the afternoon of April 3. Martin Quinlan, an attorney, gave positive testimony that he saw Durrant and a girl tallying exactly with the description of Blanche Lamont walking toward the church.

## IOWA CYCLONE.

**The Vicinity of Sioux Center Devastated by a Tornado—Ten Persons Killed.**

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 4.—A tornado swept through a thickly settled district near Sioux Center yesterday afternoon doing great damage to property and killing many persons.

The tornado formed about 3 miles northeast of Ireton and swept northeast over a district about 14 miles long. It first struck the ground southwest of Sioux Center and from there to Perkins not a building in its path was left standing. The latter part of its course took the form of an elongated letter "S," crossing the railroad track twice and for 2 miles it seems to have gone straight up the track of the railway. Those who saw it at Perkins believed it rose or was dissipated at that point.

The four schoolhouses where school was in session were entirely wiped from the face of the earth, not a vestige being left except a few rocks to mark where they stood. The school children and teachers were carried from a quarter to a half mile, where they were found, some dead and others badly mangled. At the schoolhouse where George Marsden was teaching not a vestige of the building remains, and Marsden was found some distance away in a field dead, together with two scholars. Two little girls of John Koster, belonging to the same school, were found clinging together where they had been driven into a wire fence, covered with mud, and are expected to die. Both legs of two sons of C. H. Haggie.

Those known to be dead or missing are: Mrs. John Kerster and child, near Sioux Center; Anna Marsden, teacher in Coombs school, near Ireton; George Marsden, brother of Anna, teacher in another school near Ireton; Mrs. Post, Rudolph Schwrenefeger, aged 21, killed by lightning; Peter Stimmer, killed in his house by lightning; two children of T. B. Coombs, Mrs. John Waterman, a child of A. Verhoff, John Patterson, William Ludrichs, Mrs. W. R. Smith, G. F. Balling, Mrs. Herman Bellkemps and two children, Anna Hoisington, Bertha Doonberg, H. G. Neiderfratk, M. F. Hoyt, J. Jamieson.

**A Later Report—Ten Killed.**

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 6.—Order is coming out of chaos in the narrow district of Sioux county, which was swept by the tornado on Friday afternoon. Prompt aid has made the survivors of the devastated country as comfortable as possible; nearly all the dead are now buried and none of the injured now living are thought to be fatally hurt. A press representative, who went all over the ground swept by the storm, says $10,000 will cover the property damage, including houses, barns, outbuildings and fences. In few places are the crops seriously damaged, for grain was not up far enough to be killed or lodged by the wind, and the principal injury in the fields was by the plastering of mud they received.

This "mud shower" was a prominent part of the phenomenal storm, but it seems that the power of the wind simply scooped up the black, wet earth from the surface in several places and distributed it over other fields. The correct list of dead numbers ten, as has already been stated. None have died since Saturday. About twenty persons were injured in Sioux county.

## DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

**Immense Amount of Lumber Lost—Dwellings and Other Property Swept Away.**

BRADFORD, Pa., May 6.—The most destructive forest fires known in this section for years have raged for the past week. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire started between Glen Haze and Kentner's. Dolliver's saw mill, located between these points, was soon destroyed, together with 10,000,000 feet of lumber, an engine house, railroad switches, sixteen cars of lumber and coal, eight dwellings, an oil well and several thousand acres of timber land. A special train consisting of a steamer and a large force of firemen was sent from here to the scene of the conflagration. The firemen were unable to do anything, but they diverted the course of the flames. Everything in the woods is very dry and the leaves and underbrush furnish abundant fuel for the blaze.

The woods along the Erie railroad between Kentner and Bradford are on fire and it is feared the loss to oil and lumber property will be great. Following are the losses: Elias Deemer, of Williamsport, 10,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber valued at $85,000, partially insured; Delos' saw mill, $20,000, no insurance; Kentner & Shawmut railroad, $25,000, insured.

## ACCEPTED BY NICARAGUA.

**The Salvadorean Minister Authorized to Pay the Indemnity to England.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 6.—Nicaragua has just authorized Senor Medina, Salvadorean minister to London and Paris, and acting Nicaraguan minister to London, to accept the modified ultimatum of Great Britain. He is authorized to pay the $75,000 in London, under protest, within fifteen days after the departure of the British from Corinto. The British ships left Corinto Sunday morning.

**Hundreds Drowned.**

SHANGHAI, May 6.—In accordance with a special imperial edict, issued in order to prevent the possibility of the Japanese entering Pekin, the Chinese have cut the river embankments near Pekin. Miles of territory have been flooded and hundreds of Chinese have been drowned.

**Threw Himself on the Court's Mercy.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 6.—Claus A. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, resolved not to stand trial, but to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court and end his suspense. The judge sentenced him to imprisonment for life in the Stillwater penitentiary.

**A Nebraska Editor in a Box.**

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—Editor Reese, of the Kearney Journal, arrested on a charge of stealing unclaimed county warrants, has been surrendered by his bondsmen and lies in jail. Investigation develops that he had access to the warrants to get a list to publish.

## THE KICKAPOO OPENING.

**The Proclamation May Be Issued Within Thirty Days.**

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Within thirty days President Cleveland will issue his proclamation opening the Kickapoo reservation to settlement, and the thousands of settlers who have patiently withstood privations to retain place upon the border of that richest section of all Oklahoma may make their preparations for a race which congress delivers over to the swift and the strong.

It is entirely probable, although the probability yet lacks the sanction of official action, that Oklahoma will in advance be permitted to make its school indemnity selections of 50,000 acres within the limit of the reservation. It is believed, however, by those most conversant that a fortnight should be sufficient for that purpose, and in that event the president's proclamation will be issued within three weeks and 320 square miles of the most fertile land in the southwest will then be opened to settlement.

## WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

**A Unique Demonstration Will Take Place in London June 16.**

LONDON, May 6.—The third biennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance union will open in this city June 16 next. Arrangements have been made for 250 women preachers and speakers to address the same number of audiences in London on the date. A unique demonstration will take place in Albert hall on Tuesday, June 18, when the great polyglot petition, which will be here from New York, will be festooned around the great hall. This petition, which is 1,928 yards long, bears over 2,000,000 signatures, asks for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol, and will be presented to the representatives of the British government. As each national contingent enters the hall it will be preceded by a large flag of its own nation, each woman carrying a national flag. At the same time the national anthem of the nation in question will be played.

## SEVENTEEN DROWNED.

**Advices Received of the Wreck of the Sealing Schooner George R. White.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 6.—Advices from Kodiack island, Alaska, yesterday, say that a terrible northeast gale swept over that section of country on April 14, wrecking the sealing schooner George R. White, of Seattle, and seventeen of the crew were drowned and frozen to death on the barren shore. The eleven survivors left relate the story. The vessel struck a reef at midnight, 2 miles from shore. A gale blowing and mingled with a blinding snowstorm, with the mercury 3 degrees below zero, made the situation extremely desperate. Several of the crew were drowned in the surf and others froze to death on the beach. Four days after the disaster a party of native hunters passed by and rescued the survivors. The schooner Kodiack was wrecked in the same storm, 20 miles distant, and was a total loss, but no lives were lost.

## CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

**Construed as a Warning to Officeholders to Criticise Temperately.**

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Cleveland's letter to Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, is construed here to mean that officeholders who differ in opinion from the administration must be temperate in their criticism. From time to time complaints are made by administration democrats throughout the states that United States marshals, attorneys, postmasters and other officials habitually denounce Mr. Cleveland as an agent of Wall street, and his cabinet officers as mere tools of eastern cormorants. It is understood that the president has no fault to find with officeholders who differ in opinion from him. But Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet officers do not believe that it is proper for men holding office under the administration to habitually denounce the president and members of the cabinet.

## UNDER FALLING WALLS.

**A Destructive Windstorm at St. Charles, Ill., Results in Several Deaths.**

ST. CHARLES, Ill., May 6.—During a heavy windstorm Saturday afternoon one of the walls of the Lungreen & Wilson building was blown down on an adjoining building, causing the death of at least five persons and it is feared others may be found in the ruins. Three persons were also badly injured, one of whom may die. Two of the dead are women. The wall of the building which fell had been weakened by a fire a month ago. It had been considered dangerous, but had not been torn down for the reason that the owners intended to rebuild and strengthen the walls with anchors.

## RUIN FROM A VOLCANO.

**Many Buildings, Crops and Forests Destroyed by Colima's Eruption.**

GUADALAJARA, Mex., May 6.—Direct advices received here from Colima show that the molten lava, which has been pouring down the sides of the volcano of Colima, has completely destroyed the crops of the valley and the forests of fine woods are burning. The country surrounding the volcano, for a distance of 50 miles, is covered with ashes to a depth of several inches. All the inhabitants of that territory have fled. Many of the homes have been destroyed.

**American Meats Not to Blame.**

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch from Paris says that the alarming epidemic among the Vitre garrison, which was thought to be ascribed to American canned meats, proves to be spinocerebral fever from blood poisoning, caused by bad drainage.

**An Unfortunate Girl's Suicide.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—Kitty Keating, an inmate of a disreputable resort on West Fourth street, committed suicide yesterday evening by jumping into the Missouri river from a pier on the west side of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad bridge.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

**President Cleveland Addresses a Letter to Mississippi's Governor on the Silver Issue.**

JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—Gov. Stone last evening gave to the Associated press a letter addressed to him by President Cleveland under date of April 26. The following is the full text of the letter:

Hon. J. M. Stone, Governor, etc.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 26.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st instant is at hand. I do not feel inclined to find fault with your criticism, but I think the matters referred to should be judged in the light of the circumstances existing at the time the things were done. I never had an idea of building up or fostering a personal following, but so far as politics should properly influence me in making appointments, I have tried to be democratic and not proscriptive. I am glad you are frank enough to admit your participation in bringing about a condition in office holding which may not be all that could now be desired. Whether those appointments to place shall in speech and action behave decently toward the administration under which they hold office must remain, to a large extent, a matter of taste and good breeding.

There are, however, some officials who devote themselves so industriously to villification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the administration and who apparently assume they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government such office-holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with.

When I received your letter, I had just finished reading a letter of yours, in which you explain to the citizens of Mississippi your views on the currency question. It seems to me you have in that letter contributed in the best possible style and in a most valuable way to the fund of argument in favor of sound money.

I have never ceased to wonder why the people of the south, furnishing so largely as they do, products which are exported for gold, should be willing to submit to the disadvantage and loss of silver monometallism and to content themselves with a depreciated and fluctuating currency while permitting others to reap a profit from the transmutation of the prices of their productions from silver to gold. I hope this letter of yours will be given the widest possible circulation, especially among our southern fellow-citizens, and that they will be permitted to see the pitfall which is directly before them who madly rush toward the phantom light of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

If we who profess fealty to the democratic party are sincere in our devotion to its principles, and if we are right in believing that the ascendency of those principles is a guarantee of present liberty, universal care for the rights of all, non-sectional American brotherhood and manly trust in American citizenship in any part of our land, we should study the effects upon our party, and consequently upon our country, of a committal of the national democracy to this silver arbitration.

If there are democrats who suppose that our party can stand on a platform embodying such a doctrine, either through its affirmative strength or through the perplexity of our opponents on the same proposition, or if there are democrats who are willing to turn their backs upon their party associations in the hope that free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver can win a victory without the aid of either party organization, they should deceive themselves no longer, nor longer refuse to look in the face of the results that will follow the defeat, if not the disintegration, of the democratic party upon the issue which tempts them from their allegiance.

If we should be forced away from our traditional doctrine of sound and safe money, our old antagonist will take the field on the platform which we abandon, and neither the votes of reckless democrats nor reckless republicans will avail to stay their easy march to power. This is as plain as anything can possibly be.

It therefore becomes the duty of every democrat, wherever he may be, to consider what such a victory would mean, and in the light of a proper conception of its results he should deliberately shape his course. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

**May Trade Begins in Better Condition Than for Two Years Past.**

NEW YORK, May 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says: Business begins May in better condition than at any other time since the break-down in May, 1893. Smaller in volume than then, it is not shrinking, but enlarging. The chief obstacle to a complete recovery is the anxiety of many to pluck fruit before it is ripe. Holders of some staples have lifted them so far as to prevent their marketing; consumption of materials in some branches is checked by advances which cannot be realized for finished products; workers in some industries are demanding wages that cannot be paid out of any business in sight. In spite of labor troubles the outlook brightens; money markets continue healthy and with heavy sales of railway bonds abroad the deficiency in public revenue, $8,742,840 in April, causes no apprehension.

Demands for full restoration of wages to the level of 1892 have closed many woolen mills and threaten to close others.

Enormous transactions in cotton have been followed by a decline from 7 to 6.81 cents, though peace in China was represented as insuring a great increased demand.

The week's failure are 231 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 35 last year.

## NICARAGUA'S TURN.

**When She Says the Word British Ships Will Evacuate Corinto.**

WASHINGTON, May 4. — Dispatches from London say that it is officially announced that as a result of the communications which have been exchanged between the earl of Kimberly, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Senor Chrisanto Medina, the Salvadorian minister here, acting for Nicaragua, the British government has agreed if the Nicaraguan government addresses a note to Rear Adm. Stephenson, accepting the terms of British ultimatum and undertaking under the guarantee of the republic of Salvador that the indemnity be paid in London within a fortnight, that the British squadron will be withdrawn from Nicaraguan waters.

**Last Year's Small-Pox Fatalities.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A tabulated statement just published by the marine hospital bureau gives the number of deaths from small-pox which occurred in each state and territory in the union during the year 1894, as well as the number of cases: Deaths were: Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 27; California, 2; Connecticut, 17; District of Columbia, 6; Illinois, 877; Indiana, 10; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 23; Michigan, 84; Minnesota, 4; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 12; New York, 337; Ohio, 37; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 3; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 253.

## KANSAS SUPREME COURT.

**Two Important Decisions Handed Down by the State's Highest Tribunal.**

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—The supreme court yesterday handed down decisions in a number of important cases, among them the case of J. B. Watkins against M. H. Glenn, involving the constitutionality of the mortgage redemption law. The decision of the district court of Harper county, from which an appeal was taken, was reversed. The court holds that the law concerning the sale and redemption of real estate passed by the legislature of 1893 does not apply to mortgage contracts existing at or before its passage, and if the legislature intended the act to apply to such contracts, it violated an important provision of the constitution of the United States.

Another case decided is of interest to old soldiers. It is to the effect that when a veteran, who is very poor, dies, his family may bury him and the county shall stand the expense up to $50. The custom is for the county to bury such unfortunates by contract let to the lowest bidder, the same as in cases of ordinary paupers. The supreme court says that the law intends that old soldiers shall have a decent burial, and that the county shall pay a moderate expense.

## WHOLESALE POISONING.

**A Woman Dentist Alleged to Have Poisoned a Number of People.**

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 2.—Much excitement and indignation prevails in the town of Hiattville, near this city, over the poisoning of the Methodist minister and a number of women and young girls of the town by a female transient doctor, who advertised herself as a painless tooth extractor of St. Louis. She went to the town a few days ago, took rooms at a hotel and many patients were allured to her office by advertisement. Before pulling a tooth she applied to the gums of a number of her patients a liquid which has resulted seriously and probably fatally. Soon after the operation some of the patients were taken ill. Their faces and hands became discolored, their tongues swollen and their stomachs affected. The village doctors have been kept busy from the time her medicine took effect and yesterday they sent to the prosecuting attorney of the city affidavits averring that the patients had been poisoned by a dangerous person. A warrant was sworn out for the woman's arrest, but she had left the country.

## THE KEELEY CURE.

**An Order Made on the Doctor to Tell All About Its Ingredients.**

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 2.—A very important order was made yesterday by Judge Myers, of the district court, affecting the suit of W. F. Johnson, of Topeka, against Dr. Leslie Keeley, to the effect that the latter will have to appear before a duly authorized person in Illinois to take depositions and tell the world all about the ingredients of his bichloride of gold compound. The decision of the court here is to the effect that in this case it is competent testimony for the plaintiff to prove the composition of the cure, and that Dr. Keeley is the only one who knows of what it is composed. The court holds, in substance, it is no property right nor trade secret; that it is unprotected by a patent, has been in use more than two years and there is nothing to prevent him testifying, and that he must tell what it is.

## A DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

**Two Small Children Burned to a Crisp While Left Alone in a House.**

ATCHISON, Kan., May 1.—The home of Stanford Kimley, in the country near here, caught fire during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Kimley, while their two children, aged 3 years and 15 months respectively, were alone. Kimley saw the smoke and ran to the burning building. He heard the cries of his children inside and tried to rescue them, but it was impossible to get to them. He was badly burned. The bodies of the children were afterward found in the ruins, burned to a crisp. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## CHIEF JUSTICE MARTIN.

**Judge Horton's Successor on the Kansas Supreme Bench in Office.**

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the new chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, David Martin, of Atchison, who was appointed to succeed Justice Albert H. Horton, was duly installed in his position, the oath of office being administered by Associate Justice W. A. Johnston in the presence of Judges Horton and S. H. Allen, and leading attorneys and employes of the court.

By this change Judge W. A. Johnston becomes the senior member of the court in point of service, although the youngest in age.

## DYCHE SAILS NORTH.

**The Kansas Naturalist En Route Towards the Pole on a Collecting Expedition.**

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 2.—Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas university, left yesterday afternoon for Massachusetts, where he will sail for the Arctic regions on a fishing schooner, to collect specimens in that country. Prof. Dyche was on the Cook vessel, the Miranda, that was wrecked last year, when he lost all of his collection. He expects to join the Peary expedition after he reaches the north, and will not return until October.

## KANSAS DOCTORS MEET.

**The State Homeopathic Society Holding Its Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting.**

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 2.—Forty Kansas doctors were in the La Salle club rooms at 10 o'clock this morning when the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas was convened. The sessions will last three days. Mayor Twiss gave the doctors a cordial welcome and Dr. G. H. Anderson, of Seneca, president of the society, responded. After the reports of the officers had been heard the president delivered his annual address.

## AGAINST SILVER.

**Comptroller Eckels Addresses the Business Men of Detroit.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Upward of 250 leading business men of Detroit with their guests of the evening enjoyed the banquet given at the Hotel Cadillac last night in celebration of the completion and dedication of the new Detroit chamber of commerce. The principal address of the evening was made by Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, in response to the toast "Currency." Mr. Eckels considered the currency question the most important now before the people. The comptroller took strong ground against the silver movement now agitating the people and said:

"I believe we have come to a point in this discussion of our monetary system and agitation for a complete change in our standard of value when this mass of opinion should not only be aroused, but should make itself an active force in putting an end to the currency vagaries of which the free silver movement as to-day presented is the culmination. If commercial and industrial revival is to continue; recurring loss to every citizen to be prevented; national and individual financial credit and integrity maintained and ultimate disaster averted, there must be no longer a spirit of hesitation in those who know the baneful effects of the thing proposed. There can be no political ends to be served, no party considerations to be advanced, of sufficient import to warrant any man in long debating as to the position he should take when the financial honor of our country is at stake and the prosperity of a great people threatened."

The comptroller, continuing his remarks further, said:

"The contention which is now made by the single silver standard adherents reduced to its last analysis is silver fiatism pure and simple. It differs in degree only and not in principle from the contention of twenty years ago of the advocate of the unlimited issue of irredeemable greenbacks, and from that of the issuer of the fiat currency of the period of the continental congress and the era of colonialism. It is the theory of the socialist and populist applied to monetary science. It is based upon the belief in what has been aptly termed 'the all powerfulness' of the state and is in utter disregard of that great fact in financial history that mediums of exchange and standards of value did not find their origin in law, but were born of the needs of trade and commerce. The end always sought by commerce, the great arbiter of every monetary system since the dawn of civilization, has been to have in every metallic money such intrinsic value as makes the unstamped coin of the same value as a commodity of merchandise as the stamped. It has with equal rigor insisted that in bank currency there shall be immediate redemption upon presentation in sound metallic currency."

## SILVER MEN ACTIVE.

**The Bimetallic League of Tennessee Will Organize to Oppose the Sound Money Convention.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3.—The movement in opposition to the sound money convention to be held in this city May 23 assumed definite shape yesterday. The Central Bimetallic league of Tennessee was organized. A silver convention, to be composed of delegates from the south and west was called to meet at Memphis June 11 and 12, and extensive plans were outlined for the propagation of the doctrine of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A manifesto, which is to be widely circulated, was issued. Congressman Bryan, of Omaha, has accepted an invitation to address a mass meeting in this city on the evening of May 24, immediately following the assemblage of the sound money convention, the feature of which will be an expression by Secretary Carlisle of his views upon the financial question. The leading advocates of free silver from both houses of congress from the states that are expected to send delegates to the June convention will be invited to be present and address the gathering.

## AFTER MR. SCHWEINFURTH.

**A Bill of Sweeping Character Introduced in the Illinois House.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day which is aimed at Schweinfurth, the Rockford "Christ." It provides that whoever assumes or pretends to be the Deity, or assumes to possess the attributes of the Deity, or whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be the son of God, or Jesus Christ, and holds himself out to the world as possessing either or any of the attributes generally attributed to the Deity, or whoever claims to be the incarnation of what is commonly known and called the saving graces of the Holy Ghost or Jesus Christ, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary from one to two years.

## CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

**Missouri's Shafts Will Be in Position for the Grand Dedication in September.**

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The first confederate monuments erected on the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga will be put there by Missouri. This is something of a distinction for the state, in view of the elaborate work of commemoration which other states have engaged in. Owing to Capt. Newman's energy, the Missouri monuments will be in position for the grand dedication in September and will undoubtedly come in for a great deal of attention.

**Otoe and Missouri Indians.**

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Otoe and Missouri Indians, who have been besieging the interior department for several weeks in an attempt to secure in cash money appropriated for them by the last congress, have finally come to an agreement with Assistant Secretary Sims. The $30,000 appropriated was to have been drawn from their own funds in the treasury and used to supply them with seeds, farming implements and the like, if they so desired. They have decided that unless they can have it in cash they had rather it remain the treasury, drawing interest, and this will be done.