

Chase County Herald.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

NUMBER 19.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate met at noon on the 26th in continuation of Thursday's session, the pending question being a resolution to amend the rules for closing debate. Mr. Morgan continued his address in opposition and at 1:20 yielded for a motion by Mr. Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill. A motion by Mr. Dolph to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 33 nays. The motion was then adopted by the same vote, Cameron, Jones (Nev.), Wolcott, Stewart, Teller and Washburn voting with the Democrats, thus laying aside the resolution to amend the rules and also the elections bill, and the appropriation bill was taken up and read. The Senate soon adjourned. When the House met the journal was approved, and pending a motion to consider the naval appropriation bill the news of the action of the Senate on the elections bill was received and the naval bill was quickly disposed of and the House adjourned.

AFTER approving the journal in the Senate on the 27th, the credentials of Messrs. Stanford (Cal.) and Irby (S. C.), Senators-elect, were presented and filed. The House bill to punish the counterfeiting of dies, tools, etc., was reported with an amendment and passed. At 2 o'clock the appropriation bill was taken up, the question being upon an amendment increasing the number of Congressmen from 336 to 360, giving an additional member to each of the States of New York, Arkansas, Minnesota and Missouri. Pending action the Senate adjourned. In the House a message was received from the President vetoing the bill authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds for certain purposes. The House then considered the military academy appropriation bill until adjournment.

When the Senate met on the 28th Mr. Stewart had a telegram read from Senator Stanford in which the latter Senator declared opposition to the cloture rule. The appropriation bill was then taken up, the question under consideration being that of increasing the number of members of the House from 336 to 360. No action was reached before adjournment. The most of the day in the House was taken up in considering the military academy bill in Committee of the Whole, and little progress had been made at adjournment.

The Senate on the 29th passed a bill creating the office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General and took up the appropriation bill, the amendment to increase the number of members of the House from 336 to 360 being under consideration, which was defeated and the bill finally passed as it came from the House. On Mr. Blair's motion the Senate took up the bill to adjust the accounts of laborers and others to the eight-hour law, but it was displaced by a motion prevailing to consider the army appropriation bill, which occupied the Senate until adjournment. The whole day in the House was devoted to considering the military academy bill in Committee of the Whole.

In respect to the memory of the late Secretary Windom both branches of Congress adjourned upon assembling on the 30th.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR FRYE has proposed an amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill raising the mission to Mexico to that of the first class, and making an appropriation of \$87,000 to meet the expenses of the legation. Secretary Blaine, in a letter to Senator Frye, recommends that the change be made.

A BILL to provide Oregon with the Australian system of ballot has passed the House.

SECRETARY BLAINE denies the reported scheme of reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

THE United States naval exhibit at the World's Fair will represent a full sized battleship, with guns, turrets, torpedoes and a full corps of officers.

SECRETARY NOBLE has issued an order which removes alleged Cherokee employees from a stone quarry in the Strip. He says, whether they are Cherokees or not, they have no right to quarry stone.

THE EAST.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT denies the report of the purchase of several Michigan iron mines by the Vanderbilts.

AN awful fire damp explosion occurred in the Erick Company's mine near Youngwood, Pa., on the 27th. With one exception all of the 110 miners were killed.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON denies the statement that he lost a large amount of money in the New York Star. He says his interest in the paper was always small and he could not have lost over \$40,000 altogether.

THE fatalities by the mine explosion at Mammoth, Pa., proved greater than expected on receipt of the first intelligence. At least 150 miners lost their lives.

Two more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Rock Falls paper mills near Sterling, Pa. This makes four killed, John H. Myers, William Bell, Samuel Schrader and Oliver Miller. The loss is estimated at over \$75,000.

MRS. KATE LOUISE TERRY, widow of the Cuban millionaire, has been sued in New York by a former servant girl for \$50,000 damages for false imprisonment.

THE governors of the New York Stock Exchange have forced Jay Gould to withdraw poorly printed Missouri Pacific bonds and issue new ones.

WILLIAM H. BUTNER and William D. Hughes, convicted of forging divorce papers at New York, have been sentenced by Recorder Smyth, Hughes to five years and Butner to seven years at hard labor.

THE WEST.

THE striking sheep butchers of Chicago have sent telegrams broadcast notifying the craft to keep away from that city as there is a strike on hand.

WILLIAM F. VILAS has been chosen by the Wisconsin Legislature to succeed United States Senator Spooner.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance evangelist, was reported suffering from nervous prostration from overwork. He was at the home of a friend at Morristown, Ind., and quite ill.

OLD James Robinson, arrested at Grand Rapids, Mich., for pension frauds, is the man who married six widows of war veterans.

THERE is a movement on foot in the Wisconsin Legislature to make Milwaukee the State capital.

SENATOR MOODY has released the Republican caucus of South Dakota from further allegiance to him in view of the utter hopelessness of his case. On the joint ballot Moody received only 30 votes, Harden getting 24, Tripp 24, Cross 17 and the remainder scattering among ten candidates.

THE Iowa Railroad Commissioners have sent all the railroads doing business in the State an order lowering the classification on nearly a hundred items of traffic. This order is effective February 7 and lowers the rate about 25 per cent. on all the articles mentioned.

THE Muskegon Car Company, of Michigan, has given chattel mortgages aggregating \$67,000.

F. E. HOLSTEIN was convicted at Portland, Ore., of forging pension papers.

THE Monitor Manufacturing Company, of Aurora, Ill., is in the hands of the sheriff.

HON. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, for years one of the most noted men in Kansas, died at Grand Junction, Col., on the 28th. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Kansas, but was prevented taking office, the election being declared illegal.

WILLIAM GAY BALLENTYNE, professor of Greek at Oberlin College, O., has been elected president of that institution.

THE Michigan home for aged and infirm Master Masons, their widows and orphans at Grand Rapids, has been dedicated. The home cost \$80,000.

AN Illinois legislator is preparing a bill to "do up" Schweinfurth's heaven at Rockford.

A FARMER near Fairfax, Ia., has found a vein of silver sixteen inches thick at a depth of 320 feet.

THE capsizing of an overloaded boat in the harbor of San Francisco three sailors were drowned.

IN the Nevada Legislature Senator John P. Jones was re-elected United States Senator for the fourth time, receiving fifty-four votes out of sixty.

C. B. BLAINE, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, died suddenly at his residence. The cause was rheumatism of the heart. He was 80 years old.

IT is reported that all but one of the fruit canners of California have formed a trust to last fifty years.

REPRESENTATIVE GEHR, a Democrat, created a sensation at Springfield, Ill., by breaking the party lines on a motion of adjournment. He said he was tired of the foolishness of balloting for United States Senator when it was known nothing would result.

GENERAL MILES says that the removal of thirty Indian outlaws to Fort Sheridan was merely a precautionary measure.

THE Montana legislative trouble has been adjusted by mutual concessions.

Two men were killed and six injured by a boiler explosion at Herbersson's saw mill at Meredith, Mich., recently.

Mrs. LONG, of Bellaire, O., resented the whipping of her daughter by a school master in such a forcible manner that the teacher is in a dangerous condition.

EIGHTEEN inches of snow have fallen about Mason City, Ia.

A SPECIAL from Detroit says that Senator Ingalls' refusal of the editorship of the Detroit Tribune at a salary of \$15,000 a year may not be final and that he may yet accept the position.

The safe in the office of ex-Mayor Roche at Chicago was blown open the other night and \$5,000 cash carried off by the robbers. The money was received by the ex-mayor after banking hours. How the thieves should be so lucky as to select the particular evening is a mystery.

JAMES R. BOYCE, JR., & Co., the largest dry goods firm in Butte, Mont., have assigned with \$125,000 assets and \$100,000 liabilities.

WALTER MURDOCK, of the Northern Indiana penitentiary, has completely cleared himself of the sensational charges made by Governor Hovey.

PENNINGTON got his air ship aloft in the Chicago Exposition building on the 30th, when it sailed about under the control of the inventor, who was considerably elated.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA fell over the stairway of the Park Hotel, Mason City, Ia., and was seriously if not fatally injured.

THREE lives were lost in a destructive fire at Cygnet, O., on the 30th. The loss was \$60,000, with little insurance.

The grand jury at St. Paul, Minn., has indicted Jay P. Davis and M. R. Marlane for peculations on the city treasury. Many thousands of dollars are unaccounted for.

CHICAGO was chosen for next place of meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance. John H. Powers, of Nebraska, was elected president. The National lecturer is George Lawrence, of Ohio.

THE SOUTH.

AN exodus of negroes from Alabama has set in to Oklahoma, the emigrants being induced to migrate on false representations.

BURGARS the other morning blew open the safe of Craver & Williamson, merchants of Safford, Tenn., with dynamite and secured several thousand dollars.

ANDREW STRICKLAND, colored, beat his wife to death with a brick in Jackson, Tenn.

W. L. C. DENMORE, a prominent citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn., blew his brains out. Cause, sickness.

GENERAL.

THE Czar has opened the session of the Finnish Landtag in person, making a speech on the occasion.

CAPTAIN CASATI's work on Africa is shortly to appear in an English edition. The Captain goes largely into the subject of American products and what soils are best suited for cotton, sugar, etc., and it is believed his book will create a boom in African commerce and colonization.

THE paupers of Limerick, Ireland, have refused to go to work in place of municipal laborers now on a strike.

DISPATCHES from Greece report that an avalanche rolled down from the mountains on the town of Athamania and killed twenty-five persons outright, while many were injured and eighty houses were destroyed.

THE German Government proposes to cut the tariff on telegrams down just one-half.

THE Roman Catholic Anti-Slavery Society of Europe will hold a general meeting in Brussels to consider the present condition of the African slave trade and particularly the Red sea traffic in children for harems.

THE Rappel, of Paris, announces that the committee on pardons has pronounced in favor of commuting the sentence of death passed upon Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffe, to one of imprisonment for life.

AT Hoihow, China, piracy has increased lately and December 20 nineteen pirates were decapitated and a few days later seven more. No trace has been found of the pirates who captured the steamer Namoa.

THE King of Sweden, it is said, has been running in debt considerably for personal expenses, and is under heavy obligations to certain rich merchants of Gothenburg.

THE famous bleeding nun of Padoline died at the convent of the Conception, Guadalajara. The Pope sent his blessing to her death bed.

THE death is announced of Prince Chun, the Chinese Minister of War. He was the father of the recent Emperor of China and was the first to introduce foreign military tactics in the native army.

THE missionary schooner, which left Honolulu a year ago in charge of Elder Cudeny, of Omaha, has been lost with all on board. He was sent out by the Omaha Seventh Day Adventists and was never heard of after leaving Tahiti nine months later.

DETAILS have been received of the loss of 300 Chinese lives by the burning of a steamer on the Yangtze.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 29 numbered 230, compared with 380 the previous week and 401 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Chilean revolution has assumed a sanguinary phase. Many lives have been lost on both sides.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the noted English freethinker and member of Parliament for Northampton, died on the 30th. He was born in London September 26, 1833.

THE LATEST.

THE Senate took up the fortifications bill on the 2d. Mr. Turpie introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution for the purpose of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The House met but did nothing of any consequence.

TAUBENACK, the Illinois legislator, accused of being an escaped convict, has been vindicated.

THE five-story brick building on Fifth street, occupied by William Wiley, William Schler, William D. Cohen and the Star nickel works, at Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. The loss was heavy. During the progress of the fire four firemen were injured.

INFORMATION has reached Buenos Ayres of another naval engagement off Anecd, Chili. The battle was fought between a Government war vessel and a revolutionary man-of-war, the latter being defeated.

KOSSUTH is about to issue the fourth volume of his memoirs, covering the period of the Polish rising in 1864.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCREARY, of Kentucky, has introduced a resolution setting aside February 13 for the consideration of the Senate silver bill, the bill to be considered from day to day until disposed of.

MIKE KELLY, the base-ball player, says that under no circumstances would he ever play in the same team with either Clarkson, Bennett or Pop Smith.

INDIANS from Lake Winnipeg report eighteen Indians, men, women and children, were eaten up by ravenous wolves, which gathered in a band numbering probably 200. Two men escaped.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the French actress, has arrived at New York.

THE employees of the Bethlehem (Pa.) iron works have had their wages reduced 10 per cent.

ONE of the women made widows by the disaster at the Mammoth (Pa.) mine, named Heinrich, attempted to take the life of Superintendent Keighley. She was assisted by a Hungarian woman and two Hungarian men. Keighley was seriously hurt.

FIVE members of one family in Adair, Ia., have died in ten days of diphtheria. There are many other severe cases.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided favorably to the Canadian Government in the preliminary steps of the Behring sea question.

ADDITIONAL advices from Chili state that after a battle lasting several hours the regular troops occupied Valparaiso. According to these advices the insurgents lost heavily, and it is believed the revolt will be speedily suppressed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Alliance Caucus.

The caucus of the Alliance members of the Legislature to select a candidate for United States Senator met at Topeka on the evening of the 26th and were in session the greater part of the night. Eighteen ballots were taken before a choice was reached. All candidates were excluded from the caucus and the first ballot resulted: Peffer 35, Elder 10, Willis 12, Davis 4, Bridenthal 8, Doster 5, Snyder 2, Vrooman 3, Rice 1, Cogswell 2, Overmeyer 1, Scott 3, Maxon 2, Olds 2, Hurt 2, Osborn 1, Harris 1. The balloting continued with Peffer in the lead. Willis and Elder ran up to 20 votes on several ballots and on the seventeenth ballot Peffer received 48, Willis 44 and Elder 1. The eighteenth and decisive ballot resulted Peffer 54, Willis 39, and Judge Peffer was declared the nominee of the Alliance.

Miscellaneous.

Eight kegs of beer in the National Hotel at Leavenworth were recently seized by the police.

Judge Peffer, recently elected United States Senator, will continue his editorial control of the Kansas Farmer.

Judge Houk, of Hutchinson, has ruled that original notes and mortgages, not copies, must be produced in court in all foreclosure cases.

The Savings Bank of Wichita has failed. There had been more or less of a run on the bank for a week, and \$40,000 had been withdrawn.

Bishop Fink's reported removal and the removal of the diocesan headquarters from Leavenworth to Kansas City, Kan., has been confirmed by Vicar-General J. C. Cunningham. The change will not be made immediately.

The State Central Committee of the People's party held a meeting at Topeka the other night and elected W. L. Brown, of Emporia, chairman. Mr. Chase, who was deposed, will pay no attention to the order. He holds that the meeting was irregular.

James O'Leary, foreman of Abernathy's furniture factory at Leavenworth, committed suicide the other day by shooting himself in the head. No cause known. He was about 22 years old, sober and industrious, and was apparently very prosperous.

A late fire at Osawkee destroyed five business houses and a residence. The hardware store and residence of Samuel Stephenson, grocery of D. D. Brammell, drug store of J. A. Stotler & Co., the office of Dr. Tucker and general store of R. E. Haberlein were burned.

The remains of a mastodon were found by O. S. Northrup, of Anthony, while on a recent hunting trip on the Canadian river, in the Indian Territory. The skeleton was complete and measured 21 feet in length and 18 feet in height. The horns measured 9 feet on the inside and 10 feet on the outside and the jawbone over 3 feet. Some of the teeth were 12 inches across on the surface.

The National conference of the representatives of the People's party, which was called to meet in Cincinnati February 23, has been changed to May 19. The day was agreed upon through a conference at Topeka of P. P. Elder, chairman of the Union Labor party; S. W. Chase, chairman of the People's party of Kansas; W. F. Rightmire, secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, and representative of the Indiana State Alliance.

The lifeless body of William Horne-man, a hermit and miser, was discovered the other afternoon in a miserable little hut, which he called his home, near Argentine. A hole in the top of his head and the disarranged condition of the bedding and furniture told the story of what is supposed to have been a murder. His body was in a state of advanced decomposition and the indication was that he had been dead at least ten days.

S. A. Hoy, night operator of the Santa Fe road at Holloway, a station about twenty-five miles west of Kansas City, and his young wife were struck by an engine the other morning and the young man was instantly killed and the young man supposed to be fatally injured. They were going to breakfast and stepped upon the track to avoid a mud hole when an engine that was backing struck them. Both were less than 20 years of age and had been married but a few weeks.

A stock train on the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road was wrecked the other afternoon at Calorific, a small station nine miles northeast of Kansas City, Kan. A stockman, whose name was not learned, was reported to have been so badly frightened by the accident that he dropped dead after walking about half a mile from the scene of the wreck to a farm house. This was the same train that went through a bridge some weeks ago by which the fireman and another man were killed.

Charles Goble, an iron worker, shot and mortally wounded Anna Louther, at Rosedale, the other night, and then blew his brains out. Goble was an old sweetheart of Miss Louther's. He offered himself in marriage two years ago and was rejected. Since that time he had not called upon her. On the night of the tragedy he entered the house by stealth and went to her room and told her he had come to kill her. He drew a revolver and fired two shots at the young woman. One hit her in the arm and the other in the breast, inflicting probably a mortal wound. He then placed the revolver to his head and killed himself. Miss Louther resided with her widowed mother and sister. They are highly respected people.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

SOME time was occupied by the Senate on the 26th on motions to recall several bills from the House and the policy of such a proceeding. Senator H. B. Kelley introduced a resolution requesting the Kansas delegation in Congress to urge the adoption of free coinage, which led to some debate. But little was accomplished when the Senate adjourned. In the House some time was occupied with the approval of the Journal Saturday, a motion being made to expunge that portion relating to Senator Ingalls and the petition of certain old soldiers against Mr. Ingalls. The motion to expunge did not prevail. The contested cases of Leedy vs. Boyer, of Woodson County, and Maxwell vs. Rood, of Marion County, came up and Messrs. Leedy and Maxwell, the contestants, were seated. Messrs. Coburn, Dunham and Harrison were appointed a committee to act with committees of other States with reference to interest rates. The House bill making a deficiency appropriation for the Kansas State soldiers' home at Dodge City was passed. Adjourned.

THE Senatorial contest overshadowed every other question in the Legislature on the 27th. The Senate at noon proceeded to vote for United States Senator. Senator Ingalls received 35 votes, Judge Peffer 2, General Blair 1, Major Morrill 1 and Senator Kelley, of McPherson, 1. Senator Carroll, of Leavenworth, voted for Blair; Senators King and Wheeler for Peffer; Senator Rush for Mr. Kelley, of McPherson, and Senator Elliott for Morrill. In the House some minor routine business was transacted and at noon the Speaker announced that the regular order was to take a vote for United States Senator. There were no nominating speeches and the roll call being ordered resulted in Judge Peffer (Alliance caucus nominee), receiving 55 votes, Senator Ingalls 3, General C. W. Blair 3, Mr. Willard (Ind. Rep.), of Leavenworth, did not vote. The House immediately adjourned.

When the Senate met on the 28th, but little business was transacted and that being of a routine nature. Just before 12 o'clock a motion was received from the House that the body was ready to receive the Senate in joint convention for the election of United States Senator, and the Senate repaired to the hall of the House for that purpose and upon returning to the chamber soon adjourned. In the House all was life. The hall was filled with spectators and the morning proceedings were of little interest. A resolution was adopted that the Speaker offer to the Senate by a clerk attaching a circular to the resolution sent from the House for a joint session, and declaring it a mistake. Just after noon the Senate was recalled and the joint session proceeded to vote for United States Senator. Judge W. A. Peffer received 101 votes, Hon. John J. Ingalls 55, C. W. Blair 3, E. N. Morrill 1, Lucian Baker 1 and Senator Kelley 1. The Lieutenant Governor declared William A. Peffer elected United States Senator for six years from March 4 and the joint session dissolved. The afternoon proceedings were of no general interest.

In the Senate on the 29th Mr. Howard introduced a bill creating the county of "Alliance" by taking territory from the northern portion of Osage and southern part of Walnut Counties. The concurrent resolution asking Congress to donate the old Fort Dodge reservation (1,881 acres) to the State soldiers' home at Dodge City was agreed to. The afternoon session was devoted to considering the alien land bill. There was barely a quorum present in the House. A bill relating to railroads was introduced by Mr. Doolittle. It provides that railroads shall not charge more for a short haul than for a longer one, nor more pro rata for a longer haul than a shorter one, nor more in one direction than the other and shall be subject to the increase of freight rates. The penalty for violation is \$100, to be paid into the school fund. Mr. Coburn introduced a resolution in regard to the charge that the People's party is a party of Anarchists which went over. A select committee was appointed to investigate the State coal mines, and at the afternoon session business was transacted in Committee of the Whole.

AFTER presentation of petitions the Senate on the 30th was in Committee of the Whole until noon. In the afternoon Mr. Richter's alien land bill was further considered at length and finally reached a third reading and passed. Adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday. In the House a bill was introduced creating the county of Alliance out of portions of the counties of Lyon and Wabasha. The Elections Committee reported on the cases of Bennett vs. Heber, of Meade, and Lebr vs. Remington, of Miami in favor of retaining the sitting members Heber and Remington. The legislative appropriation bill passed. A resolution of respect to the late Secretary Windom was adopted. Adjourned until 3 p. m. Monday.

WARNING TO BOOMERS.

The Bill Opening the Outlet Will Shut Out Invaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Territories, which has had under consideration the bill to provide for the opening of the Cherokee Outlet to settlement, was not ready to report to the full committee at its meeting. The full committee, after some discussion on the bill, adjourned until Saturday without action.

Chairman Struble, at the request of the committee, sent the following telegram to the chairman of the convention that meets at Arkansas City, Kan., in the interest of opening the Outlet to settlement: "Urge the convention to strongly disapprove the purpose on the part of any to enter the Cherokee Outlet contrary to law or proclamation. The Committee on Territories will insist that no one entering illegally shall have the right of homestead."

GENEROUS GENTLEMAN.

An Employer Who Will Share Profits After Dividing the Sheep From the Goats.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 1.—At the eighth annual banquet of the employees of C. G. Comes last night, he appointed six employees as a managing board of his great horn factory and said he would divide the profits for next year's work with the men, he retaining 28 per cent. of the net profit, and January 29, 1892, he would give 72 per cent to the managing board to divide among the employees in the three classes—the first to consist of those who are moral, faithful and industrious and have been in continuous employment since January 29, 1887; the second class of employees who are moral, faithful and industrious and have been in continuous employment since January 29, 1891, and the third to consist of employees whose habits are not moral, but who are faithful and industrious in discharging their duty.

AT ROCK CREEK.

The Remains of Secretary Windom in Their Final Resting Place.

SERVICES AT HOUSE AND CHURCH.

Many Distinguished Persons Present—Tribute Paid to the Honorable Career of the Deceased—Old Veterans From the Soldiers' Home Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. William Windom, were held at the Church of the Covenant. The vast concourse comprised more officials of President Harrison's Administration than ever before gathered together in one edifice.

At 11 o'clock a private service for the family and intimate personal friends was conducted at the family residence. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant officiated. Among those present at the private services was Mr. William D. Windom, son of the Secretary; Mrs. Windom, the Misses Windom, the President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker, Secretary Tracy, Mr. Charles M. Hendley, Secretary Windom's private secretary and Mrs. Lucinda Garfield. At the conclusion of the private service the funeral cortege moved to the church.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock the remains of Secretary Windom arrived at the church and Dr. Hamlin recited at the beginning of the burial service, commencing with the words "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away."

The casket, borne on the shoulders of eight members of the United States Treasury guard, was preceded by the broad aisle by the members of the Cabinet, who constituted the honorary pall bearers, namely: Secretaries Blaine, Proctor, Tracy, Noble, Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Attorney-General Miller.

The honorary pall-bearers were followed by members of the family: Mr. William D. Windom and Mrs. Windom, his mother; the Misses Windom, Mr. and Mrs. Windom, brother and sister-in-law of the late Secretary; Mr. Charles M. Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown and Mrs. Garfield and the members of the Windom household, the President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Dimmick.

When all were seated the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," after which Rev. Dr. Hamlin read selections from the revised Testament. The hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," was then rendered by the choir with excellent effect.

Dr. Hamlin, without taking any text, epitomized his conception of the character of the deceased in the words: "Charming, affable, of unflinching courtesy, of quiet dignity, of beautiful refinement, a lawyer of wide reading and marked talent, a legislator of unswerving industry and undaunted courage, a prominent financier of broad views and sound policy, of abundant aggressiveness and of safe conservatism, a man unsullied, a citizen of unflinching patriotism, a model husband and author of the tenderest manly love, a Christian of sturdy faith and sincere humility—such was William Windom and such all men knew him in his long and varied public career."

The services at the church lasted one hour and at 1 o'clock the funeral cortege started for Rock Creek cemetery. The casket was covered with black cloth. Around it was placed a fringe of violets. A silver plate on the burial casket contained the simple inscription: "William Windom—May 10, 1827—January 29, 1891."

At a quarter after 2 o'clock the tolling of the bell at the entrance to the cemetery announced the arrival of the procession. A company of old soldiers from the National Soldiers' Home, the grounds of which adjoin Rock Creek cemetery on the east, had obtained permission to witness the closing ceremonies, and accompanied by General Wilcox, the governor of the home, Major Palmer and other officers, they were drawn up in double line at the entrance gate, and as the long cortege passed in the home band, which headed the column of veterans, played softly "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Following the casket which had been carried to the side of the open grave, came the members of the Cabinet two by two, and after them Mrs. Windom leaning heavily on the arm of her son. Then came the two daughters and following them the other relatives and friends. Mrs. McKee, on the arm of the President, Private Secretary Hallford and other members of the President's official household were among those who came after. When all had reached the side of the grave Dr. Hamlin read a short chapter from the Bible and then invoked the divine blessing upon the stricken family. He thanked God for the good example which the dead Secretary had set for all the world and prayed that the peace which passeth all understanding might sustain and comfort those who mourn his loss.

After the casket had been lowered the weeping mother and her children stepped to the side of the grave, took their last look at the violet laden coffin and turned away. The procession quickly reformed and returned to the city.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

A man of note was Alexander Brown, a social leader in his native town. Admired and followed—listened to with awe; At least of funeral his word was law; A village Jupiter, whom none might cross, Whose smile was honor, and whose frown meant loss.

But dire mischances overtake the great— 'Twas Alexander's melancholy fate To drive a four, and doctor, pallid too, When the brutes balked, then fairly ran away. Over a cliff plunged horses, coach and all— Each one was somewhat injured by the fall; But Alexander, bruised and battered sore, Beneath the debris seemed to breathe no more!

News of the accident had flown apace, And many doctors hastened to the place. One young M. D., renowned for nerve and skill, Had finger on his pulse: "He's living still! Haste friends to help, and willing hands, a score.

All tenderly their precious burden bore, Speechless and senseless Alexander lay. Thro' many a weary night and anxious day, His friends despaired, his wife in anguish wept—

But still the doctor tireless vigil kept Beside his patient—watched each slow-drawn breath, And seemed almost to hold him back from death.

Two broken arms, a shattered leg, he set; He mended half a dozen ribs, and yet The patient did not mend, "Tis as I thought," The doctor said, "Deep was the injury wrought, And difficult will be the remedy, A very miracle of surgery—

But this accomplished, in a day or two I promise he shall be as good as new." Next day the doctor came, but something more Than instruments and bandages he bore— A something warm—close wrapped from light and air, And needing, so it seemed, unusual care.

Omit that next hour with each grim detail, Suffice us that it passed—then still and pale The patient lay, the doctor, pallid too, But smiling, softly said: "He'll do, he'll do," Homeward he hastened then, and no one guessed

The wondrous secret hidden in his breast: Nor dreamed the sick man had a brand new liver, Nor that a fine fat sheep had been the giver!

Within three days, just as the doctor said, The sick man had been farewelled to nurse and bed, Received his friends, enjoyed a drive, a walk, But seemed most strangely disinclined to *talk!*

His wife's fond questionings seemed all unheard, Nor could the puzzled doctor gain a word: Sometimes he nodded, sometimes shook his head, Sometimes he even smiled—but nothing said.

But now his happy townsmen, one and all, Proposed a grand commemorative ball, A jubilee, their gratitude to show 'That Alexander still was left below.

The festive night had come. The rooms aglow With wealth and beauty made a goodly show, Triumphant music sounds—the doors swung wide—

Enter two ushers, beaming joy and pride, Then a committee, cream of that whole town, And in their midst, lo, Alexander Brown!

A storm of greeting drowns the brass band's notes, Cheers upon cheers arise from myriad throats— Committee vainly signals them to pause, Still swells the chorus of their fond applause.

Silence at last. Then every eye intent Upon the hero of the hour is bent; He bows—he smiles—and then he bows once more—

"A speech! a speech!" they cry. And with a flourish That's heard without, within, and near and far, He answers to their greeting: "Baa! Baa! BAA!"

E. L. CORBETT.

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

The Enchanting Song of a Household Siren.

It was a very pretty wedding, and the hundred or more guests seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. As both bride and groom were orphans, without homes, the ceremony and the reception were held in the stylish flat in which they had set up their own household gods. Therefore every guest had a chance to inspect and mentally price the new furniture, while the wedding presents, instead of being exhibited *à la* bazaar-like on a table, were disposed about the house in their future resting places. The bride was young and pretty, with brown hair and blue eyes, and she looked very charming in her white gown and veil. While I was admiring the young couple and their future home indiscriminately a voice whispered in my ear:

"Don't be envious; it isn't paid for!" Quite naturally this abrupt statement startled me, and I turned to see the bride's aunt, a dearly-loved woman, who had never committed matrimony.

"What isn't paid for?" I inquired. "Why, all this," she whispered, with a comprehensive but unnoticeable sweep of her thumb. "Jack and Nora are commencing their married life on the installment plan. As you know, Jack has been compelled to earn his own living ever since he was eighteen, and he has only about two hundred dollars saved up. Nora has been book-keeper at the mill since she left school but her earnings were small and she has very little saved. I advised them to hire a couple of rooms and begin life as they could afford to, but neither could bear to live in any poorer way than their acquaintances, though the acquaintances may have rich parents to give them a start. Nothing in this house except Nora's clothes and the presents is paid for. And Jack will have to use more than one week's salary every month in paying the rent of this flat. Oh! I don't think it is right—I don't."

I looked around. Every one was laughing and eating, the gas burning brightly, the gay little home was as charming to look at as before, but I groaned in my heart when I thought that before the honeymoon was over a horde of collectors would be on hand for the second installment of pay for all this gorgeous furniture, and I vowed that I would never be guilty of having a fine wedding when I married. Even when the happy couple drove away to the railroad station, followed by rice and old shoes, I could not help imagining that the demon of debt rode away with them on the trunk rack. They would find it impossible to escape him. The maiden aunt and I continued our discussion of Jack and Nora while we

were being driven to our boarding-house.

"All those foolish young people think of it to make a dash," she said, dolefully. "They must hire an expensive tennement because it wouldn't look well to live on an unfashionable street. Then they must buy fine furniture, to match the nice house. Of course Nora would not do her own work, so three dollars a week must be set apart for a servant girl. Nora is going to retain her position as book-keeper; she says she would rather work at the mill than do house work. Jack's salary won't more than pay for the table and the rent, so Nora's earnings will be necessary to buy the clothing and make up the installments on that furniture. This wedding has cost a pretty penny. For my part, I should have much preferred a quiet ceremony, in the presence of half a dozen intimate friends. But no, Nora wanted to see a column notice of her wedding in the newspapers; and then if she didn't invite people to her wedding, they wouldn't give her presents!"

"How long will they be in paying for the furniture?" I inquired.

"At least a year, if they don't miss a payment and lose some of it before then. By that time it will be getting warm. They will never have the satisfaction of seeing a brand-new article in their house that is wholly their own. Then again, Jack or Nora may be sick and unable to work. Their scheme of living can only be successful by both of them continuing to earn just as much as at present. They have left no margin; nothing is to be laid up for a rainy day. Then again, Nora's sister May is to board with them. Her board is what they look forward to paying their servant girl with. Now, I think the probabilities of Nora's getting along happily with Jack would be far greater if she would cease being a wage-earner herself, and if there was not going to be quite so large a family in their home. Until married people get used to their own peculiarities, they are better off alone, it seems to me. But then," she added, laughingly, "I'm only an 'old maid,' and of course my opinion doesn't count. I'm a croaker, I suppose; and I only hope I've done all my growling for nothing."

When I went to make the post-nuptial call on Jack and Nora, I found the whole family in the parlor, admiring a large crayon portrait of Nora.

"It's a terrible extravagance," said Nora, with a fond glance at Jack, "but this foolish fellow would insist upon having it. You see, before we were married he gave me his portrait—there it is, over there on the easel. He insisted that I should give him mine, and we really needed something to hang between the front windows. So I had it done. The artist was the same that did Jack's. He was very accommodating, and says I needn't pay until I get good and ready. I'm sure I shan't," she added, archly, "for housekeeping is much more expensive than I ever supposed. Do you know we have eaten nine loaves of bread the past week?"

"Nine loaves of bread! Have you had much company?" I asked.

"Nobody but Jack and May, Bridget and I," she replied.

"I suppose you have an honest girl?" "Honest!" exclaimed Jack; "she is more than honest; she can make the most delicious cabinet pudding I ever tasted."

"Yes," said Nora, laughing gleefully, "this so expensive we made up our minds to only have it on Sundays, but she makes it so nice that we order it every other day."

I went home, thinking that Nora seemed very happy, and that she and Jack seemed to be cut out on the pattern by which millionaires were made. They certainly didn't fit into their present circumstances.

As time went on, I heard occasionally from Jack and Nora. Their jewel of a girl was finally detected stealing sugar, and sent away minus a character. Being unable to suit themselves with another servant at once, their meals were taken, for a time, at a restaurant. Then came a month when Nora's aunt informed me, in tears, that Jack had been unable to meet the installment furniture bill until a week after it was due, and that only for the kindness of the merchant they would have lost some of their goods.

"If it should happen again, he says he would not wait," said the aunt, "and then they would lose all their things, as well as the money already paid for them."

However, the next payment was met promptly. Four months had elapsed since the marriage; it was now November, and the household expenses were increasing. How was an income that had barely covered the outgo in summer to be stretched to include coal and the extra gas bill? It was while trying to solve this problem, in her own mind, that Nora stepped on a bit of banana peel and sprained her ankle. It was not a bad sprain, and had she been in good health Nora would have been able to return to work in a week. But the truth was that the young wife had worn her nerves threadbare in attempting to be housekeeper and bread-winner at the same time. The ankle recovered strength, but in the meantime Nora seemed to lose all her briskness and good humor. She became nervous and irritable, her hand shook if she tried to write, her head ached, she was generally "blue." The pretty furniture was of no use now, for the parlor was kept closed. Nora lay on her bed—the bed that was not yet paid for and spent the remnants of her former activity in worrying. Her aunt said to me, after a visit to the dainty flat: "I do declare, it is really too bad to see those poor children—for they aren't much else. Nora lies in bed and frets because there's no money in the house to meet those awful installment bills. The coal isn't paid for, she says, and the ice man has been dunning them. She begged me to always go up the back stairs when I came to see her, because it makes her nervous to have the front door-bell ring, she's so afraid it's a bill. The girl doesn't know how to cook very well, and they have to hire the washing done out, because she's not strong

enough to do it. They want to get rid of her, but they must pay her a month's wages first. The wardrobe door was open while I was there, and I could see all Nora's wedding clothes. She had four silks, you know, besides her traveling dress, tea gown and the dress she was married in. I'd give something to have the money those cost," she said to me. She has lost her place at the mill; they agreed to keep it for her two weeks, but it is over three now, and they were obliged to notify Nora they could wait no longer. She says she doesn't blame them, but it makes her most wish she need never get well, because she has no idea where to look for another place. "If this furniture was only paid for," she said, "I should almost enjoy being sick, for I am getting really rested. It's hard work to stay in an office eight hours a day, and then come home to go out marketing, or down to an intelligence office looking for girls. I have hardly had a real restful evening since I began housekeeping. The doctor doesn't know when she'll be about again," continued the good aunt. "He talks about next spring, but Nora says they will starve if she isn't at work before then. Of course that is her exaggeration; but I guess it will be a hard pull for them anyway. I offered to lend her some money, if it would be of any use, though I can't spare it very well; but she only made a very face and said: 'Why, auntie, we owe *hundreds*. Don't bother about us; we cooked our own trouble, and now I suppose we must eat it. I most wish I could die, for sick wives are only burdens to men; but just think of what the funeral bills would be! Poor Jack!' She laughed when she said this, but it's a pretty forlorn way for a bride to talk."

What was the end? Well, it was just what might have been expected. Despairing of his pay, the merchant who sold the furniture claimed it; only as he was an unusually honest man he allowed them, as rebate for the money they had paid him, furniture enough to furnish three rooms. The flat was given up, and in a tiny tenement Jack and Nora began life once more. Of course they were unhappy; of course they quarreled; of course Nora scolded Jack; of course Jack got discouraged and blamed Nora's sister May (not without reason) for making trouble between them. Nora never recovered her health sufficiently to go to work. She lost her ambition, neglected to curl her hair or make herself pretty, and had the discomforting knowledge that their little world was laughing at her and Jack, as it always laughs at those whose pride has a fall.

"If I had begun with three rooms and ended with nine, people would have been congratulating me, but by beginning with nine and coming down to three I've just made myself ridiculous," sighed poor Nora.

Nora died the next summer, when her baby was born. Poor Jack is now that most forlorn of beings, a young widower, with no money except what he earns from day to day, and a small child to bring up. This is a true story, but I have small hope that it will do away with beginning housekeeping "on the installment plan." The song of the siren merchant is always an enchanting one, for he knows that it is in human nature to be heedless of the price when the payment is left for the future. How seductive is the sound of "One dollar down and a dollar a month until paid!" What a small sum it looks to be! But just wait till pay-day comes, and perhaps on a large number of articles. Beware of beginning married life in debt. A pretty bride once remarked: "There's plenty of anxiety in getting married without having debt added." A charming lady who gives large dinner parties, and has a mahogany table in her dining-room, often relates that the first meal she ate with her husband was taken from the top of a dry-goods box, which, covered with a neat cloth, was all the table she had for several weeks. She can laugh, as it is, but if she had started with mahogany and come down to a box, what a sad tale that would have been.

I never go to a wedding now without wondering: "Is it paid for?" Yes, marriage will be a failure if the furnishing is done "on the installment plan."—Edith Miniter, in Good Housekeeping.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS.

Some Specimens from Old English Church Windows.

Most of the fragments of ancient stained glass handed down to us have inscriptions and dates introduced either on scrolls in the hands of the personages depicted or in some other manner. In the east window of the chapel in Had-don Hall, Derbyshire, for instance, we may read: "Orate pro a'abus Ricardi Vernon et Jehette uxoris ejus qui fecerunt anno dñi millesimo CCCXXVII." In the north aisle of Morley Church, in the same neighborhood, is some painted glass, in which is set out an old tradition that the King once gave the Canons of Dale Abbey as much land as could be encircled by a plow drawn by stags in a day, or "betwixt two suns," which stags were to be caught in the forest. One legend says: "Go whom and yowke them and take ye ground t'ye plow;" and another: "Here saynt Robert plooyth with the * * *"

In the chancel is a figure of St. Ursula, with this legend on a ginnum, ascendens in celum." In Hillesden Church, Buckinghamshire, the east window of the north aisle is filled with stained glass depicting the legend of St. Nicholas, to whom the edifice is dedicated, and the different scenes are described as "Mortuus ad vitam redit precipibus Nicholai," etc.

The south window of the chancel of Leverington Church, Cambridgeshire, shows a knight and his lady on either side of the Virgin, with this inscription: "Ju firo sine make us fre, for John's love yat baptised ye; and, 'Lady lede us all fro harm to him yat lay dñi in yf barm.'"

On one of the windows of St. Neot's Church, Cornwall, the medieval glass painter has placed: "Ex dono et sumptibus Radulphi Harrys et ejus labore ista fenestra facta fuit."—Gentleman's Magazine.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

What Are the Chances There for Men of Small Capital?

Capital is necessary for successful agriculture or horticulture in Southern California. But where is it not needed? In New England? In Kansas, where land which was given to actual settlers is covered with mortgages for money absolutely necessary to develop it? But passing this by, what is the chance in Southern California for laborers and for mechanics? Let us understand the situation. In California there is no exception to the rule that continual labor, thrift and foresight are essential to the getting of a good living or the gaining of a competence. No doubt speculation will spring up again. It is inevitable with the present enormous and yearly increasing yield of fruits, the better intelligence in vine culture, wine-making and raisin-curing, the growth of marketable oranges, lemons, etc., and the consequent rise in the value of land. Doubtless fortunes will be made by enterprising companies who secure large areas of unimproved land at low prices, bring water on them, and then sell in small lots. But this will come to an end. The tendency is to subdivide the land into small holdings—into farms and gardens of ten and twenty acres. The great ranches are sure to be broken up.

With the resulting settlement by industrious people, the cities will again experience "booms," but these are not peculiar to California. In my mind I see the time when this region (because it will pay better proportionately to cultivate a small area) will be one of small farms, of neat cottages, of industrious homes. The owner is pretty certain to prosper—that is, to get a good living (which is independence) and lay aside a little yearly—if the work is done by himself and his family. And the peculiarity of the situation is that the farm or garden, whichever it is called, will give agreeable and most healthful occupation to all the boys and girls in the family all the days in the year that can be spared from the school. Aside from the plowing, the labor is light. Pruning, grafting, budding, the picking of the grapes, the gathering of the fruit from trees, the sorting, packing and canning, are labor for light and deft hands, and labor distributed through the year. The harvest, of one sort and another, is almost continuous, so that young girls and boys can have, in well settled districts, pretty steady employment—a long season in establishments packing oranges; at another, in packing raisins.

It goes without saying that in the industries now developed, and in others as important which are in their infancy (for instance, the culture of the olive for oil and as an article of food, the growth and curing of figs, the gathering of almonds, English walnuts, etc.), the labor of the owners of the land and their families will not suffice. There must be as large a proportion of day-laborers as there is in other regions where such products are grown. Chinese labor at certain seasons has been a necessity. Under the present policy of California this must diminish, and its place be taken by some other. The pay for this labor has always been good. It is certain to be more and more in demand. Whether the pay will ever approach near to the European standard is a question, but it is a fair presumption that the exceptional profit of the land, owing to its productivity, will for a long time keep wages up.

During the "boom" period all wages were high, those of skilled mechanics especially, owing to the great amount of building on speculation. The ordinary laborer on a ranch had \$80 a month and board and lodging; laborers of a higher grade, \$2 to \$2.50 a day; skilled masons, \$6; carpenters, from \$3.50 to \$5; plasterers, \$4 to \$5; house-servants, from \$25 to \$35 a month. Since the "boom" wages of skilled mechanics have declined at least 25 per cent., and there has been less demand for labor generally, except in connection with fruit-raising and harvesting. It would be unwise for laborers to go to California on an uncertainty, but it can be said of that country with more confidence than of any other section that its peculiar industries, now daily increasing, will absorb an increasing amount of day-labor, and later on will remunerate skilled artisan labor.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

A RELIC OF DUELING DAYS.

How the Two Buttons Came to Be on the Back of the Frock Coat.

For many years the two buttons have figured at the waist line of the back of the man's skirt or frock coat. Now, why are they there? For ornament and effect? Not so originally, for these two buttons were at their beginning for service and not for decoration. If you put their inception back into the time when the big square art embroidered and gorgeously-lined overcoats were worn, two centuries ago, and when the gallants of the time were wont to go forth on dress-parade with the sword at the side and ready to resent any informal-ity of etiquette, you will find that in order to reach the side-arm more readily the skirts of the coat were turned back in a reverse-shaped way and buttoned or looped upon two buttons at the back placed as these are at the present day. In this way they secured an immunity from drapery when the command came, "Draw and defend yourself," and the same time exploited a segment of the rich inside of the skirt of the coat in a very effective way. The tinsel, the side-arm, the court etiquette, the duello and the gorgeous flowered texture of the coat have gone before, but those two buttons remain on the tail-coats of to-day, a suggestion of that period of lace, brocades and romance.—Chicago Evening Journal.

A Kansas man asks for a divorce from his wife on the grounds that when he married her she maliciously concealed from him the fact that she was insane. It is a peculiar plea. Perhaps he will go further and adduce the fact that she married him as proof of her insanity.—Arlington Enterprise.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A pleasant household deodorizer is made by pouring spirits of lavender over lumps of bicarbonate of ammonia.

To Stew Mushrooms.—Cut off part of the stem that grows under ground, wash with great care, and remove the skin from the top; put them into a stew pan, with salt, but no water; stew slowly until tender, then add a little lemon juice, pepper and cream; thicken with a little browned flour, and serve with spicets.—Boston Herald.

There is no more wholesome vegetable than onions, but many fastidious persons are deterred from eating them on account of the taint they give to the breath. It is said that this disagreeable odor may be removed by drinking sweet milk after eating the onions. A cupful of strong coffee is also recommended.

The simplest way to make icing is to take a small quantity of finely-sifted sugar—say half a pound—and add to it just enough cold water to wet it. When your cakes are quite cold pour on some of this icing, and set them in a cold place where there is sufficient current of air to dry the icing. It ought to be quite white and firm when set.

The troublesome red spider, according to a correspondent of Vick's Magazine, may be effectually destroyed by showering the plant infested by it with dry insect powder, which should be left on about twenty-four hours; or by plunging the plant, pot and all, into a tub of tepid water and letting it remain all night. In the morning gently wash the plant by running the leaves through the fingers while they are under water.

Eel Soup.—Take three pounds of eels; cut them into slices and stew them ten minutes over the fire in three table-spoonfuls of butter; then pour on to them two quarts of water; add a large crust of bread, one onion cut in slices, a little mace, a very little cayenne, one carrot sliced, and salt to suit taste; cover the stevpan closely and simmer until the eels are tender, but not broken; mix three dessert-spoonfuls of flour with a quarter of a pint of cream; remove the slices of eels from the soup and place them in the tureen; strain the soup and add the thickening, and then pour carefully over the eels; serve with toast cut in dice-like pieces. This soup will cook in one hour.—Boston Herald.

A small and almost imperceptible hang-nail often involves the owner of the hand which bears it in an endless amount of annoyance and vexation. It is the general rule, manures to the contrary notwithstanding, that the nails that are the least attended are better than those that are continually doctored. The man who cuts a hang-nail in nine cases out of ten lays the way for a much more vigorous successor. Satisfactory results are almost always obtained by adopting the habit of pushing the skin back from the nail after washing the hands. The dry end of the towel should be taken, and the skin pressed back wherever it overruns the nail. This breaks its adhesiveness to the nail and makes hang-nails impossible.

PROGRESSIVE DRUNKENNESS.

Illustrated by the Works of Two Painters on the Front of a Brick Building.

There was quite an odd spectacle the other day in front of a large business block in brick of repair. The front wall was of course, and had been freshly painted, but the "tuck pointing" or outlining of the bricks with white paint still remained to be done. On the day in question the two men hired to do the painting appeared at the building somewhat the worse for having been on a mild spree the night before. However, the contractor not being on hand, the men decided to go right to work. Ascending to the top of the building, where the scaffold was already hanging, they carefully climbed out and began work.

All went well for a time, and the outlines of the bricks were true, and as the men lowered the scaffold to reach the fourth story one of them proposed having a little refreshment. Of course no objections were raised by his companion, and he shortly returned with a large pile of beer, which was soon emptied, and work was resumed, this time a little more joyously than before.

"What's the matter with making these bricks so small? I say, let's make 'em bigger," one fellow remarked to the other, and, suiting the action to the words, he lined out a number of bricks the size of paving blocks. This excited the rivalry of his companion, and in a short time the facade at the fourth story began to look as if it had been rented by a dry goods merchant to advertise plaid dress goods, large, small and broken. At the third floor more beer was consumed by the pair, and the bricks began to assume fantastic shapes. With one graceful sweep of the brush they would make a round, triangular, or octagonal brick, as the fancy struck them.

It was about ten o'clock that the people in the street began to notice that something was wrong. The small boys gathered below, and the remarks they made at the expense of the two jolly fellows on the scaffold would fill a column.

"Come, put in a star," cried one. "That's it, make an eagle."

"Now paint a flag," said another. "Why don't you draw the President's picture?" yelled a third.

The men, however, went on undaunted, making lines and curves as if their lives depended on it, crawling along the scaffold, which was suspended at a dangerous angle. At eleven o'clock the contractor appeared and ordered the men to stop that crazy work and come in, or he would have them arrested. It was none too soon, either, for with the disappearance of the fifth pile of beer the outlines on the wall had assumed very grotesque shapes, and there were no two bricks on the whole facade, below the top floor, of uniform size. The effect was ridiculous, and the bricks looked as much intoxicated as the men who had executed them.

As the two painters were taken in hand by the contractor one of the spectators was heard to say: "By Jove! I'd rather have lost \$100 than to have missed that."—Washington Post.

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RHEUMATISM

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THE OLD VILLAGE-STORE.

Some nights when I draw up the old arm-chair
And sit and smoke and watch the embers
Glow,
I get to thinking of those by-gone days
And people that I knew long years ago.
I see again the grassy village street,
The tavern with its ever open door,
And forms and faces, long since passed away,
That used to gather at the village-store.
The old brick store! Its walls were green with
mold,
The letters on the sign were dim and faint,
The castings of the window and the door
Scarce showed the color of the time-worn
paint.
The "keeper of the store," old "Uncle John,"
Was quite in keeping with the things around;
His pleasant face was furrowed deep with age,
And iron-bowed "species" his wrinkled forehead
crowned.
How plain I see him standing in the door,
Watching his urchins busy at our play;
His jolly laugh still echoes in my ears.
As if I heard it sound but yesterday.
I feel his gentle pat upon my head
As, with copper spatula in my hand,
To purchase candy-sticks I ventured in,
To what appeared to me a fairy land.
Close by the door the letter-box stood,
Where from the outer world we got our news,
And next, the shelves, with tempting groceries
filled;
Then hats of straw and cowhide boots and
shoes;
A rack of farming tools stood handy by;
One corner held the cures for all our ills—
I taste again the dreaded castor oil
And shudder at the thought of salts or pills.
On winter evenings gathered old and young
Around the stove whose sides were red with
heat,
And with our mouths agape we youngsters sat
And heard the older ones their tales repeat
Of wondrous things their fathers used to do;
Of failures of the crops, of husking-bees,
Of springtime floods, the depth of winter
snows,
And wild adventures on the land and seas.
An object of our envy was the clerk,
With smoothly-tailored hair and gorgeous
tie,
With head erect, a quill behind his ear,
He hardly saw us as he passed us by.
But at the entrance of some village maid,
With jaunty air and fascinating smile,
Exchanged his goods for butter or for eggs
And wisely talked about the city style.
The years have fled, the walls have fallen
down,
Old "Uncle John" long since has passed
away,
And we, the happy boys of those old days,
Have wrinkled faces and our hairs are gray.
As from my pipe the curling smoke goes up,
Grows thin and fades away till seen no more,
So vanished are the scenes of other days,
And but a memory is the village-store.
—Henry Walbridge Stocker, in Boston Globe.

AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
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CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

She went back to the store and worked with renewed vigor that afternoon, and on the second day appeared punctually at the hospital. She met her son in the reception-room talking with the most beautiful young lady she had ever seen in her life. She stood for a moment and gazed at her in silent admiration and might have stood longer had not Eugene broken the spell by saying: "Mother, this is Miss Delaro, the lady who had such a fortunate escape on the day when I was hurt."
"Good afternoon, Miss Delaro," said the French woman, in her politest tones.
Armida—for it was none other—responded with equal civility, and then said:
"Mrs. Bregy, I am sorry indeed that your son should have met with this accident in consequence of our coachman's inability to retain control of the horses. But he was unaccustomed to them, and as a result this worthy son of yours is forced into weeks of uselessness which, besides preventing him from following his ordinary vocation, must occasion him great loss of money, besides having caused him a great amount of pain. You really must allow us to recompense you for the loss you have sustained."
"Not at all, miss. It was a misfortune for which you are not to blame and we must suffer it. My boy has lots of pluck and he will soon make good his loss," said Mrs. Bregy.
"That will not do at all," said Armida: "I must at least share part of the damage, and insist on being allowed to do something for you either now or at some future time."
"Please understand, Miss Delaro, that neither of us wish it," was the quiet but firm answer.
"Then you will at least grant me one privilege," said Armida, pleasantly. "I



"YOU REALLY MUST ALLOW US TO RECOMPENSE YOU."

am told that your son will leave the hospital in a few days. Then permit me to call at the store and see how you are getting along, for I am thoroughly interested in the account of your history which your boy has given me and would like to hear more."
"We shall always be pleased to see you, I am sure," said Mrs. Bregy.
Armida then rose to go, saying: "Next time I hope to see you in your own home, and I sincerely hope that your son's business may not suffer very much in consequence of the accident."
Soon after Armida had gone Eugene remarked to his mother:

"I have something to tell you, mother."
"What is it, Eugene, something important?"
"Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps not. When Miss Delaro called last week I asked her if she knew Mr. Emerick, the South American merchant, and she stared at me as though a thunderbolt had struck her, and answered: 'How strange. Yes, I have met him; do you know him?' I did not tell the circumstances of your meeting him, but I said that you had seen him once and he so resembled an old friend of yours that you always had him in your mind, but I shall never forget her puzzled look."
"This life is made up of mysteries," said his mother, who was much impressed by what Eugene had related.

CHAPTER X.

"Non est veri, Non est veri," sang Percy Lovel, in a rich voice, full of pathos. Certainly he seemed to feel what he sang, and accompanied himself on the piano in a perfect manner. As the last notes died away he turned round on the stool and noticed that he was not alone.

"How long since you returned, Armida? I did not hear you enter the room."
"No, you were too much engrossed in your song to notice anything else. But how is it, Percy, that you always sing such sad songs? One would imagine that there was some terrible grief gnawing at your heart, when you sing those songs—you do it with what seems to be so much real feeling."



"THEN IT CAN NOT BE DONE TOO SOON," URGED PERCY.

ing at your heart, when you sing those songs—you do it with what seems to be so much real feeling."

"If I do I can not give a more than ordinary reason for it. I passionately love music, and my whole soul responds when I commence to sing," replied Percy. Continuing, he asked:

"Have you been to the hospital again to-day?"

"Yes, I was there for over an hour. I saw that unfortunate young man's mother, a French lady, whom I should imagine was at one time in circumstances far superior to her present condition. Even her son seems to possess a bearing which is hardly compatible with their surroundings."

"Did you learn any more of her history?" asked Percy.

"Nothing; but I promised to call some time at the store and have a long talk with Mrs. Bregy."

Percy was silent a few moments; but he resumed:

"Armida, I have been thinking that I would like to have a talk to that lady and her son some time. In fact, I have made up my mind to do it. Their strange connection with Mr. Emerick puzzles me and my curiosity impels me to learn more."

"What is your motive, Percy?"

"You will pardon my abruptness, Armida, but for the present it must remain a secret; in due time you shall know all."

"No doubt you have excellent reasons," answered the unsophisticated girl.

Changing the subject, Percy asked if she could tell whether Mr. Wilcox was in the house or not. Armida replied:

"I saw him a moment ago in the library."

"Then if you will please excuse me, I will go to him, as I wish to speak with him on his business." With these words Percy left the room.

He had not gone more than a moment when Mrs. Delaro entered the room where Armida sat alone.

"Well, my dear, and how did you find the patient to-day?"

"He was very much improved, mamma, and will leave the hospital in a few days."

"Armida, we must try to do something for that young man; it is not right that he should suffer so much and not be recompensed."

"But they will not take money; what then can we do?" said the girl.

"We must put our heads together and devise some means. By the way, my dear, was that Percy who went across to the library a moment ago?"

"Yes, he has gone to talk business with Mr. Wilcox."

"Then I must go too, for I also have some business matters to attend to this morning, and I need Percy's assistance." With these words the widow rose to go.

"As usual," said Armida, with a pretty pout, "I am always left out in the cold. Why can not I know something of what transpires in these conclaves you are always having?"

"It is hardly necessary that you should be troubled with any business matters," said Mrs. Delaro as she left the room.

Shortly afterward Armida ordered the carriage and went down-town to do some shopping. For the past few months they had been living in a handsomely furnished house near Gramercy Park.

Armida and her mother passed their time very much in each other's company, and the days went by pleasantly enough, except for the fact that thoughts of great and lasting trouble continually recurred to Mrs. Delaro's mind, often making her sad even in her daughter's company.

Mr. Wilcox and Percy found plenty to occupy their time attending to various business matters when they were not busy trying to get a fresh clew to Mario Delaro's murderer.

This morning there was to be a consultation of the three interested persons regarding the recent developments in connection with the Bregy's.

"If Mr. Emerick is Alphonse Bregy and this woman's husband, then he certainly can not be Velasquez," argued Mr. Wilcox.

"Yet," said Percy, "there may be other information to come which will support your opinion. For my part I am now too thoroughly interested in knowing who this Mr. Emerick really is to let the matter drop. His actions from first to last during the brief time that we saw him were of a character which gave me dark suspicions, and if there is a way to find out who he really is I am going to do it. I am afraid I do not dare to even hope he is the man we want, but I have become so imbued with the detective spirit that I am anxious to satisfy my own curiosity."

"I would suggest," said Mrs. Delaro, wisely, "that we send for Eugene Bregy and his mother and ask them to tell us all they know. Mrs. Bregy will doubtless give us their history and Eugene may have found out something, the knowledge of which will be worth possessing."

"That is undoubtedly the proper course to pursue," remarked Mr. Wilcox.

"Then it can not be done too soon," urged Percy. "I can not even go to sleep at night without that man Emerick's image before me, and something tells me he is hiding from us or from some one."

It was several days before Eugene was able to come up to the Delaros' house. The neighbors stared hard enough when they saw him and his mother seat themselves in the stylish victoria which was drawn up in front of the store door to convey them to the temporary home of our California friends, and some queer remarks were passed about the airs which the French woman gave herself.

Upon reaching the house they were at once ushered into the library and the consultation immediately commenced.

Mrs. Bregy had very little to tell concerning her history prior to the time her husband deserted her. She related the incident of meeting him at a ball to which she had been invited by some friends from her own country, and told the story of their brief courtship and finally of her marriage to Alphonse Bregy. But she either could not or would not tell what her husband's business was. She said that for the first six months of their married life he was a loving husband and treated her kindly, but afterwards he began to go away for a week or two at a time and grew cold towards her. Finally, about a month after Eugene was born, he went away and never again returned. After that time she never heard of her husband but once and that was from a French plasterer, who had been out to Denver. This man asserted positively that he saw Alphonse Bregy in that city, but that he could not get to speak to him. "That," concluded Mrs. Bregy, "was all I ever heard of him, and I had given up all hope of ever seeing him again until I met him a few months ago at the dock in Brooklyn."

"Was there anything peculiar in his general bearing?" asked Percy.

"Yes, he stooped a little, but showed it more especially when he grew tired of wearing his shoulder-braces and would discard them for a day or two," answered Mrs. Bregy.

Then Mr. Wilcox asked what steps they had taken to discover who Mr. Emerick really was since he went away on the "Trinidad."

"All that has been done I did myself," said Eugene. "I went down to the office of Emerick & Co. on Pearl street and the clerk told me that Mr. Emerick was in Buenos Ayres. Eugene then recounted what he had heard while the door was closing.

After this very little information of importance was gained from the mother and son, but before they left, after being entertained during the evening by Mrs. Delaro and Armida, Mr. Wilcox said to Mrs. Bregy: "Inasmuch as the carelessness of our coachman was the cause of your son's accident, and as you persistently refuse any recompense, you must allow me to do one thing."

"What is that, Mr. Wilcox?" said Mrs. Bregy in a pleasant manner.

"You must permit us to make some inquiries regarding this Mr. Emerick and give us permission to find out all we can about him," he replied.

In a grateful tone the woman replied: "Any information you may be able to give to me, no matter how scanty in detail, will be gladly received and acknowledged."

As the mother and son were being driven home, Mr. Wilcox and Percy sat in the library still talking about Emerick.

"There is a mystery attached to all of it," said Percy to Mr. Wilcox. "If you could have only seen the fellow Emerick, it might have cleared up doubts, but as the matter now stands we can do nothing but speculate."

"Very true, but if for no other reason than to oblige this poor woman we must now follow him up. Do you suppose there is any possibility of Emerick returning to New York in the near future?"

"That is something that mystifies me," said Percy. "Why should a presumably reputable merchant have reason for keeping his whereabouts a secret? Eugene Bregy called at the office and was told that Mr. Emerick was in South America. I called to make the same inquiry and was told he was in Europe. Probably neither of their replies was the truth."

"Still it will not be hard to determine on the most favorable chances," said Mr. Wilcox. "The man has no business in Europe, and as we know, he has an office in Buenos Ayres. The latter would undoubtedly be the most likely place to find him."

"Then what do you propose to do?" said Percy.

"That is for us now to decide," replied the old man.

"I will make a proposition," said Percy, "that I go alone to Buenos Ayres and find out just where this man is, who he is and what he is doing. My further action must depend to a large extent on what I discover."

"Good," said Mr. Wilcox, "and in the meantime, I will keep a sharp lookout to see if he returns to New York."

"But what excuse shall I have for going?" asked Percy. "It will not do to let too many into the secret."

"You can soon frame an excuse. I have, as you know, a large interest in a beef extract company down there and that will furnish a plausible reason for your going."

"Then it is agreed upon?" queried Percy.

"Yes, and you can go just as soon as you please."

"As a first step, I will go down-town in the morning and find out the best and quickest means of reaching Buenos Ayres. Steamers sail so seldom for these South American ports that it may be some weeks before I can start."

By noon the next day Percy had made arrangements to sail on the Amazon leaving in four days time for Rio de Janeiro, whence he would have to re-embark for the River Plata. That same night Percy and Armida were engaged to go to a ball at the Metropolitan Opera-house.

They had not been drawn far into the maelstrom of New York society but their life was not without some little pleasures of the kind and this was one of the exceptional occasions. This would probably be Percy's last opportunity of escorting Armida anywhere during that season. The ball passed off pleasantly, but several times during the evening Percy felt that the attentions which Armida was receiving from a crowd of admirers worried him considerably and he began to wonder whether it would be safe to leave her among such a crowd of eligible men. During his absence she might possibly meet one who would capture her free heart. In that case she would never know that he had loved her unless he told her now.

Many times during the evening Armida found him sitting in a quiet place apparently lost in thought and once she accused him of being exceedingly dull. But Percy had made up his mind what he would do, and on the way home from the ball he began to put test questions to Armida. The result of her replies was that as they each sat in the parlor warming their toes over a register previous to retiring, Percy declared his passion. It was only the old story told perhaps with slight variation, but before he had finished Mr. Wilcox, who had heard their voices, came down to have a parting word. It was past his

usual time for retiring, but he had waited to see the pleasure-seekers return as he knew they would not remain very late and even now it was only a little after one o'clock. He came downstairs almost noiselessly and as he reached the door of the parlor he noticed Percy bending very closely over Armida engaged in earnest conversation. The old fellow was angry with himself for interrupting so interesting a scene, but having entered he could not at once withdraw. "Ah," he thought, "this is encouraging."

Armida soon retired and left Mr. Wilcox and Percy to have a talk before going to bed. Percy did not tell Mr. Wilcox what happened and a desultory conversation relative to Percy's departure was indulged in and they separated for the night.

"Alas, how easily things go wrong—A word here or a look too long—The bright sun chased away by the rain—And life is never the same again."

How near, that night, Percy was to winning Armida for his wife will never be known. That was his last chance to be alone with her for many a long day—a chance spoiled quite inadvertently, by the last man who would have wished to do such a thing.

Two days later he was on his way to South America.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FIGHTING DERVISHES.

They Never Asked for Mercy Nor Did They Spare an Enemy.

The Dervishes themselves were fearless to a fault, but could do nothing against riflemen. Again and again they rushed on certain death with a kind of fascination. In one instance, while a company of infantry were advancing, an Arab horseman rode out from behind a wall and charged straight into the men. Horse and rider fell dead on the bayonets of the front rank, pierced by a score of bullets. His saddle, which was preserved at Halfa, was pierced by seven bullets. On witnessing scenes like these, one understands how formidable must have been the Arab invaders of Southern Europe and Northern Africa during the early days of Mohammedanism, when firearms were unknown.

The fearlessness of the Dervishes was equalled only by their fanaticism. Toward the end of the day at Argin, when a number of Arabs had taken refuge in a house and could not be turned out, the roof was set on fire; after a short interval an old man, reading out of an open Koran, walked quietly out of the door, followed by a dozen sparrows.

Very little mercy was shown to any of the fighting men of the enemy, for reasons easy to understand. In the first place, they never asked for nor wanted to be treated with mercy; neither could their word be trusted for an instant; again and again officers, more humane than their fellows, were put in considerable danger while trying to save the life of an enemy, who did not wish to live provided he could send an infidel into the next world immediately before he went there himself.—Blackwood's Magazine.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE STORY OF A CORNER.

At various times between 1807 and 1814 Jean Baptiste Charles Lucas acquired the property which is now embraced between the following streets, in the city of St. Louis: Fourth street, Jefferson avenue (which is now Twenty-fourth street), Market street and St. Charles. This bit of ground is twenty blocks long and five wide. It is the heart of St. Louis. Mr. Lucas paid for it \$1,364 in "hard money of the United States." Up to the time of his purchases, shaved deerskins at two and one-half pounds to the dollar had been the medium of exchange. "Hard money" was preferred and was not plentiful. The purchasing power of a "hard dollar" is difficult of comparison with the money of to-day; but it was probably worth in St. Louis from forty to fifty per cent. more than the dollar of 1890. Accepting the latter, Mr. Lucas's land cost \$2,046.

In 1816 Mr. Lucas added by deed a strip of ground, five by five blocks, to the town, but it was some years before the limits of the town extended to include this addition. I think it was about 1838 when the western limit was moved from Fourth street to Seventh street, and about 1843 when it went west to Twelfth street. If I am right about the last date, and I think I am, the southeast corner of block 183, which is bounded on one side by Chestnut street and on another by Seventh street, was not within the city limits when, in 1835, James Brotherton bought it from J. B. C. Lucas for \$1,596 hard money of the United States.

This little bit of ground was just 1-400 of the ground Mr. Lucas had bought between nineteen and twenty-eight years before for \$1,364.

Mr. Brotherton conveyed this quarter block to his sister, Mrs. Matilda Settle, for \$5, in 1844, and her husband several years later built upon it a row of five brick houses fronting on Chestnut street and two frame houses fronting on Seventh street. In 1874 the two frames were rented for \$600 per year. The corner brick house (used as a saloon) returned \$1,000 per year, and the other four houses in the row returned \$600 per year each. That was not less than twenty-five years after the houses had been built. They had deteriorated through age and use, but the loss in these directions had been made up by the growth of the city about them. How many years they had been earning \$4,400 I do not know, but it is reasonable to suppose they never earned much less.

In 1860 the quarter block, with all of its improvements, was assessed for taxation at \$26,330, and paid State, county, school and military tax amounting to \$419.68.

George T. Settle inherited this property from his parents, and in 1870, when a commission was looking for a site for a custom house in St. Louis, he offered this for \$50,000. The commission agreed to buy, but charged its decision and bought a block two blocks away. In 1874 Mr. Settle sold the property to Henry Corwith of Chicago for \$60,000. It was assessed that year at \$50,550, the taxes amount to \$700.11, and the income was, as I have said, \$4,400 per year.

Mr. Corwith spent little for repairs, but the city required \$102.33 in special taxes for the improvement of the two adjoining alleys, and \$2,344.14 for the paving of the streets on two sides of the property with granite blocks. The assessment fell off to \$38,050 in 1881 from \$50,550 in 1874; but the tax rate had been increased, and while in the earlier year the amount was \$700, it was now nearly \$1,000. In 1884 the assessment had advanced to \$50,400, and the taxes to \$1,285.20. In 1886 the assessment fell \$400 and the taxes \$55.20.

Jay Gould bought the property in 1887 for \$83,000. The buildings on it were very poor, but were still renting for between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Mr. Gould was then asking favors of the municipal assembly for his railroads, and to conciliate St. Louisans he caused an announcement to be made that he intended to build a ten-story structure on this ground. To give color to this he caused the old, unsightly buildings to be removed.

In 1888, when the assessment was made, the quarter block was bare, save for some worthless foundation stone, and had no more value, apart from its nearness to large numbers of men and to centers of trade, than it had when Pierre and Joseph Bequette, Louis Rite, Rene Kierceran, Louis Bissonet and Joseph Gamache cultivated that and adjacent land in the fear of Indians and sight of the fort. However, the assessors, probably taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Gould had paid \$83,000 for the property, assessed it at \$60,030, and the tax bill that year was \$1,280.69. The land yielded Mr. Gould nothing. He would have paid the same amount of tax in 1889, but before the taxes for that year became due he sold the property to Daniel Catlin for \$90,000. He had held the property seventeen months and had a gross profit of \$7,000 out of it. If you charge against that the \$1,280.69 taxes you leave \$5,719.31, which is equal to seven per cent. on Mr. Gould's investment.

Mr. Catlin did even better. He paid the tax bills of 1885 and 1890—the latter amounting to \$1,535.10 on an assessment of \$69,780—though on May 30, 1890, he had sold the property to Mrs. Catherine D. Wainwright for \$127,400. He had a gross profit of \$37,400, and a next profit—leaving out of the calculation agent's commissions—of \$34,484.15, in eight months, on an investment of \$90,000. In the eight months of his ownership he had done nothing to the property. Gould had cleared it. Catlin left it cleared. From the fall of 1887 to October, 1890, three full years, this property was bare and unproductive. Yet its value increased more than fifty per cent. The community (that is, the city and State) took of this, in taxes, \$4,296.54; Gould and Catlin took \$40,168.46.

Mrs. Wainwright, having paid the penalty, has broken ground for a big building, and out of her tenants must come interest on the sum of her investment.

JON E. GORSE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

[From the Standard.]

The Indianapolis Sentinel would be better called the American Sentinel. From our first knowledge of it, it has been vigilant in correcting and courageous in proclaiming the dangers that threaten the liberties of the people of this country. It was an unwavering champion of the Australian ballot, to secure secrecy and independence from spoils brokerage associations in voting; and now it makes a declaration about the single tax, which falls but little, if any, short of a declaration of principles.

On the 14th of September last the Sentinel declared that "the tax on personal property ought to be wholly repealed," and went on to say:

"The prospect is that the system of private property in land will remain as it is, for some generations at least, but that all taxes, at least for State and local purposes (except such as may be derived from the sale of franchises), will in the future be laid upon land."

This has been taken up by the Republican papers of Indiana, and the Sentinel and the Democratic party, to which it is attached, are assailed for having come out for "the theories of Henry George."

The Indianapolis Journal, a Republican paper, placed the quotation from the Sentinel at the head of its editorial columns, and suggested that the Democratic party "managers should invite Henry George to take a hand in their campaign;" and all over the State the Republican press bristles with indignation at the predicted coming of the single tax.

Some of the quotations are at least amusing. The Evansville Journal discovered that "the single tax erases all Democrats and free traders in disguise;" while the Lafayette Courier advised "farmers who are favorable to the theory that land should be exclusively taxed for means to provide for public expenses," to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Kokomo Gazette-Tribune wanted rather to extend the taxable things and so "reduce to a minimum the taxes that must be paid by farm owners and home owners." The Tipton Advocate, mere just if not so shrewd as its rivals, declared that its readers before voting the Democratic ticket to be sure they understood "the single tax theory."

The Middleton News thought "the single tax theory advocated by Henry George and endorsed by the Indianapolis Sentinel was 'very pretty in outline but wholly impracticable,' as it sagely observed that 'it would be heavily indeed upon land owners' taxes for all public expenses were levied only upon land."

The Newport Hoosier State, with a new idea as to the destructibility of matter, was in great alarm lest under the single tax land should be "taxed out of existence," and proposed that men who favor a policy so destructive of the very ground upon which we stand, and the air we breathe "be sent to the insane asylum for treatment." And so on, through columns after columns of paragraphs, culled and reprinted by the Indianapolis Journal, the rural press of Indiana displayed itself for the benefit of the dear farmer, who is supposed to be an object of bitter hatred to single tax men.

The burden of these songs of the Indiana country papers is that the single tax would fall upon the farmer, because he is a land owner, and that the rich who do not own land would be untaxed. For a little while the farmer may be deceived by this kind of trickery. For a little while the farmer may suppose that a tax on land values would be a tax upon him. For a little while he may think that laws for the taxing of personal property are enacted in his interest and operate so as to fall upon the wealth of the rich. But he can not be long deceived. As Mr. Lincoln said, "You may fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time." This is as true of farmers as of other people.

They will soon understand that taxes upon personal property are shifted or evaded by the rich, while farmers are forced to pay them, and that a tax upon the value of land can not be burdensome to a class like farmers, who, when they own land at all own land of very low value. The Indianapolis Sentinel is first in the field among all the established papers of Indiana, to call the truths of the single tax to the attention of farmers. The near future will prove its wisdom and bring it its reward.

What is necessary for the use of land is not its private ownership, but the security of improvements. It is not necessary to say to a man, "this land is yours," in order to induce him to cultivate or improve it. It is only necessary to say to him, "whatever your labor or capital produces on this land shall be yours." Give a man security that he may reap, and he will sow; assure him of the possession of the house he wants to build, and he will build it. These are the natural rewards of labor. It is for the sake of the reaping that men sow; it is for the sake of possessing houses that men build. The ownership of land has nothing to do with it.—Progress and Poverty.

The monopoly of the land zone, there need be no fear of large fortunes. For then the riches of any individual must consist of wealth, properly so-called—of wealth, which is the product of labor, and which constantly tends to dissipation, for national debts, I imagine, would not long survive the abolition of the system from which they spring. All fear of great fortunes might be dismissed, for when every one gets what he fairly earns, no one can get more than he fairly earns. How many men are there who fairly earn a million dollars?—Progress and Poverty.

The masses of men, who in the midst of abundance suffer want; who, clothed with political freedom, are condemned to the wages of slavery; to whose toil labor-saving inventions bring no relief, but rather seem to rob them of a privilege, instinctively feel that "there is something wrong." And they are right.—Progress and Poverty.

IRRIGATION.

How Western Kansas is to Be Made Productive.

Interesting Paper Prepared By Judge Gregory For the Late Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture-Irrigation vs. Hot Winds.

Judge J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, prepared a paper upon the subject of irrigation, which he was to have read at the late meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, but he was prevented from being present, and the paper has been given to the public. Its main features are as follows:

I would say of artesian wells, that, in my opinion, they promise to be one of the smallest factors in the irrigation problem in Kansas. The history of artesian wells shows that, as a rule, the cost of obtaining water for irrigation is greater than the value of all the land it will irrigate. The reason for this is threefold. In the first place, the average cost of such wells is large, even when only the successful measure is considered.

Secondly, counting the cost of "dry holes," which it would be necessary to do in arriving at an average cost—for the risk of obtaining only a dry hole must always be taken by any one who sinks such a well—the average cost of obtaining artesian water is probably at least double that of the wells which flow, with greater or less pressure, a considerable percentage produce water so strongly impregnated with deleterious mineral matter as to be unfit for use in irrigation.

Thirdly, when a successful and paying well has been obtained in any locality, it is often the signal for its own redemption in the immediate vicinity until the source of supply is sapped and all such wells in the locality become merely pumping wells or leave but a feeble flow. Among the places where this has been strikingly illustrated may be mentioned Denver, Col., and Fort Worth, Tex.

There is an occasional district which proves an exception to the rule, and the Meade County district in this State is a case in point. It is a small area, owing to its limited area, the slight pressure of the flow and the probable relatively extensive source of supply in the surrounding country. In a similar set of conditions seems to exist in the San Luis valley in Colorado, but is not likely to be duplicated in Kansas.

The underflow, or sub-water of the plains, is a factor of which, as yet, comparatively little can be authoritatively said, as a whole.

On the last day of the month of January, in 1889, the first published exposition of this source of water for irrigation was given. Since then it has received constantly widening attention and grows in interest and importance as knowledge of it increases. In this latter part of the summer of 1889, the first fountain was begun near Dodge City. Its success was not fully assured before others were under way, and still others are projected, some of which will be opened the coming season.

The details of the "fountain method" of obtaining water have been so often published that I presume it is hardly necessary to repeat them here; yet, lest it should still be new to some, it may be well to state that it depends upon three conditions: (1) There must be an abundant subterranean water supply. (2) The water must lie near the surface. (3) There must be a sufficient dip of the surface of the ground and the underlying water-bearing stratum to admit of reaching the water economically. These conditions are found in most favorable combination in the valleys of the Arkansas and Platte rivers, where may be found a wide and deep underflow, coming very near to the surface which has a declivity exceeding seven feet per mile.

Suppose that, in such a valley, where the water is but three feet below the surface of the ground, a trench is dug a mile long and seven feet deep. As the surface falls at the rate of seven feet per mile, the bottom of the trench at the one end will be on a level with the top of the ground at the other end, consequently its four feet depth of water must flow down to, and pour out at, that end.

Such a trench by such means will be very profitable; but future experiments will lessen this relative cost, where conditions are favorable, and such fountains will irrigate vast areas of most productive country which must otherwise remain arid. Like all other features of irrigation, it is a matter which can only develop by degrees. There are many other large areas where this method can not be immediately employed, because the sub-water lies too deep below the surface of the ground; but there will eventually be many a fountain flowing broad, deep, perennial streams of water where the farmer has yet dreamed of by the people they will enrich.

Where the underflow is too deep to be reached by the fountain plan, pumps, driven by steam and wind power (eventually supplemented by water power and electricity), will play an important part, along with systems of catchment and storage basins and reservoirs for the conservation of surplus storm and stream waters.

In many parts of Western Kansas the settlers' windmills and ordinary pumps now in use, supplemented by inexpensive small reservoirs and dams across narrow draws and valleys, might begin the great work of reclamation most promptly and thoroughly. It is the utilization of such small means, right at hand which is among the things to do first.

But, going back now to the real beginning place, I would say that the very first thing necessary to be done for the good of Western Kansas is for the people to learn to know themselves to the country—to know and realize the facts, confess the facts and learn to make the best of the facts.

Despite all that may be said to the contrary, what may be called natural conditions do change in a region which passes from a wild, unsettled state to one of improvement and human occupancy. But such changes come slowly, as a rule, requiring time, and being with them advancing not only half way, but all the way, to meet them, and gradually lead them forward. But the human animal, with all his boasts of wisdom and adaptability to circumstances, shows precious little more judgment when thrown suddenly in the midst of unaccustomed surroundings than might be expected of the sheep or the goose. It is related that in the great Irish famine of 1845-46, hundreds of starving people continued famishing with hunger with ship loads of good, wholesome cornmeal within reach. They knew by experience and education how to use potatoes for food, but not knowing how to prepare cornmeal for eating, it was of no more use to them than would be an exclusive diet of bananas to an Eskimo or the latter's ration of white blubber to a Yankee. It was but an instance of the conservatism of human nature. So it is that when people come West from Illinois, Tennessee, New York or elsewhere, they set to work to farm just as they did in the region from which they came. They attempt to raise the same crops and the same stock and in the same way as they did "back East." Well, it may as well be understood, first of all, that no man can change his location a thousand miles in any direction without finding it necessary to change his methods also, to some extent, at least. This fact, however, is so pounded into most men by "hard knocks," and of all "set" creatures, the man who has been brought up to raising corn and hogs seems to be the slowest to learn that there is any other way to do it than the one to which he has been accustomed, namely, via the corn crib and hog pen. Nothing but the hardships of repeated failures could ever teach the majority of us to re-

form our plans, and five out of ten never do learn to do better, swear the country "to good" and—move. The sixth man, however, and conquers the new country by, in fact, conquering first himself and adapting himself to the country. He plants only such crops as experience has shown can be both grown and in some way utilized in his locality. If he can not grow corn, he will grow wheat, sorghum or millet. He gets rid of his prejudice against irrigation and of his fear that talking of it will "hurt the country," and learns to plainly announce the fact that something of that kind is needed, that it must be had and that it shall be.

The past five years have been years of hard work, with great luck of success, in Western Kansas. Many who settled there have given up the struggling effort at home-building as a hopeless one and have gone to seek other locations. A few have hung on by sheer tenacity of purpose and intent to stick until actually prior losses. It is important that such people as these be given a chance to remain in the country. They have learned the lessons which experience alone can teach, and they can teach others who may come after them. They are seasoned timber, ready for use in building up the "west wing." Each of them is worth to the country his complete outfit of a half dozen newcomers. They ought to stay. Only show them how to get a little water and they will stay and draw to themselves from abroad, and will develop within, on the former arid wastes such riches to add to the treasures and resources of our State as it has not yet entered into the imagination of the most sanguine and copious boomer to conceive.

Let the State, then, give us as few carefully prepared and conservative irrigation laws and encourage and aid by all reasonable means the people of Western Kansas in the great work upon which they are entering. These are among the first things that we must receive, honor or later, we must receive, and let all join in insisting upon our receiving that just and prompt attention from the National Government which they simply must receive, sooner or later, if ever long the duty may be shirked. National legislation to provide for settling interstate irrigation questions is an urgent primal necessity.

In conclusion, I only wish to add that if it has occurred to you that there are herein enumerated a great many "first" things to do, I can but insist that the term is used advisedly. The irrigation interest of the United States is immensity. Circumstances have made it, though an infant in age, a giant in proportions, and there are indeed many things, co-ordinate in importance, which need doing at once.

Hot Winds vs. Irrigation.

Mr. W. H. Pagan, a prominent citizen who has been a close observer of the climatic features of the State, in a recent interview published in the *Attica Advocate*, gave it as his opinion that our destructive hot winds (in Western Kansas) are caused directly from the buffalo grass which, growing so thickly on the hard unbroken prairies, forms a mat which will admit no water penetrating the soil to any extent and, as the grass begins to cure and brown, it absorbs the sun's rays, which it again reflects as from a hot stove; this heat is carried on by the gentle winds, and on passing through any green field will virtually destroy it in a few days. He is positive that the hot winds do not come from Texas, as generally supposed, but are caused right at home, and in support of this theory says that in the past eleven years he has noticed the hot winds blowing from the north about as often as from the south; another reason he gives is that this hot wind blew in on us from Texas the air would be heated to a considerable height from the ground, while he has practically demonstrated time and again that the heat does not arise to a greater height than twelve to fifteen feet, and any one standing on the roof of a cottage during these blows will ascertain for himself that the air is so much cooler and pleasanter that he can not but be convinced. The only remedy we have to rid ourselves of our worst enemy is to plow under every acre of buffalo grass and keep it in subjection.

In the meantime he advises farmers who plant large fields of corn to try the plan of the successful farmers in Ford and other western counties, who plow deep, and in planting, begin with several rows of cane, then several rows of corn, alternating this way throughout the entire field; cane generally retains its strength and moisture sufficient to make a sure crop and by its aid in keeping the hot wind from the corn the farmer will be more than satisfied with his yield, while his neighbor may possibly lose his entire crop.

Mr. Pagan is an enthusiast on the subject of irrigation, and has personally examined the ditches in Western Kansas and Colorado, and owns considerable land under these ditches, which he says will soon make the country blossom as a rose; heretofore the trouble has been that when Kansas was dry and needed water on her fields the ditches tapping the rivers in Colorado drained the streams dry and, consequently, late maturing crops suffered for water, but the new year will witness a change in that particular. Every one who has had a well dug in Western Kansas will admit that on reaching a certain strata extending on a line with the bottom of the nearest river he finds an immense body of what is called sheet-water, which he has never been able to pump dry. This supposed sheet-water is simply the underflow, which is much talked of at present and which is inexhaustible. The Gilbert Bros., of Dodge City, have associated with them a party of English capitalists who have demonstrated the underflow of ditches to be a success, as evidenced by their south side canal at that point. These gentlemen have spent large sums of money on the Eureka canal, which enters the Arkansas river at Ingalls, and have furnished the farmers along its route with plenty of water to raise grain and small crops, but the river would generally fall when corn needed water the worst. They are now engaged in changing the dam and entrance to the Eureka canal and make it head into the underflow, which will give them all the water needed at all seasons. The irrigating question is being discussed more and more as light is being thrown on its immense capabilities and, as the Government has received \$1.25 and, in many cases, \$3.50 per acre, for nearly all the land lying west of Wichita and Salina, it is only reasonable to suppose that Congress will make a liberal appropriation to carry on what has been so ably proven at Dodge City.

—From Poetry to Prose.—Poetical Nephew: "Oh, the glad, glad sun!" Practical Uncle: "Say, Tom, was ya ever sunstruck?"—Yankee Blade.

THE HOLD-OVER HOUSE.

Desperate Efforts of the Republicans in Congress to Rush Matters.

The question that is now agitating Congress is one that is apt to arise, and that generally does arise, whenever a House "holding over" is to be succeeded by one of a different political complexion. When the Senate and the President are of the same politics as the outgoing House, there will be an effort to crowd into the session between the Congressional election and the next 4th of March legislation favorable to their party, and correspondingly offensive to the minority about to become a majority. This latter party will of course resist such legislation by using all the expedients for delay with which parliamentary law furnishes them. That is to say, the last session of a Congress under the condemnation of the people will necessarily be a filibustering session. It is perfectly idle for the members of the transient and precarious majority to complain of this, as they are rather foolishly doing at present. Every man of them knows perfectly well that he would be doing the same thing if his party were in opposition, and an appeal to the people is futile when the question at issue has just been submitted to the people and decided against the majority in the existing Congress. Yet this is what the Republicans have been doing in both houses. Senator Aldrich read the Democrats a solemn lecture upon their criminal conduct in "filibustering" to prevent the passage of a bill intended to put the control of elections to Congress in the hands of agents of the Republican party, and in the House Mr. McKinley has been doing the same thing, and has further been guilty of the absurdity of calling himself and his fellow-Republicans "agents of the popular will."

Of course, this is nonsense. The Republicans are the agents of the popular will of November, 1888, when the people did not know what use they were going to make of their agency. Since the people found out, the Republicans in Congress are the discredited agents of the popular will, and they would be the discharged agents but for the hold-over money in our system by which a discredited Legislature is allowed to go on for four months exercising functions of which the people have shown their will that it should be deprived.

Of course, such a condition gives rise to filibustering. But the anomaly and the injury of it do not lie in the danger of filibustering. They lie in the danger that a discredited and desperate party may be able to foist upon the country legislation that the country has rejected, in spite of all that filibustering can do to prevent it. That is the real offense against the principles of representative government, and it is that offense that the Republicans in Congress are trying to commit. It is as idle to complain of this as to complain of filibustering. If the Republicans were in the minority they would filibuster to prevent the passage of bills hostile to their party. If the Democrats were in the majority we have no reason for supposing that they would not use their power as the Republicans are using theirs. It is only fair, however, to say that the Democrats have not shown in National politics that belief in a divine right of their party to govern the country, without regard to what the country may think about it, which the Republicans have so often exhibited and acted upon. In a general way, however, either party will do in its own behalf whatever it is permitted to do, unrestrained by any thing short of positive law.

The real grievance is the anomaly that makes it possible for a defeated party to go on acting as if it were the victorious party. Complaint of this is not idle, and ought not to be futile. It is not altogether clear just how this anomaly came about. It is not embodied in the constitution, and the casual circumstance that the early inaugurations of the Presidents happened to be fixed for the 4th of March is probably responsible for it. A hundred years ago a journey from the most remote part of the country to the capital was a long and tedious business, and before beginning his service a Congressman-elect needed time to put his private affairs in order. Perhaps four months was not too long a time for all this, but it is an absurdly long time now. Inauguration day can not easily be changed, since the constitution secures a term of four years to the President. But there is nothing to prevent an amendment of the statute by which the Representatives shall take office, as all other office-holders do, on the first of January succeeding their election. The constitutional provision that Representatives shall be chosen every second year is not a guarantee of a term of two full years. It would be easy to provide that members of the House legislated out of office by the reform should be paid in full. The present House would be cheaply gotten rid of at that rate. Such an amendment would not only do away with the most serious filibustering by taking away its motive; it would do away with the much more dangerous and disgraceful spectacle presented by a Legislature voted out of office continuing to exercise its functions in defiance of the popular will.—N. Y. Times.

ANARCHY DEFEATED.

Frustration of a Fool Plot to Overthrow Popular Government.

By a vote of 35 yeas to 34 nays the force bill has been put aside. The measure which was fitly denounced as worse than secession will be heard of no more, save as it is recalled to signalize the popular contempt for those demagogues who would de throne the people for the benefit of conspirators against American institutions. In this event the people will find cause for rejoicing as they have reason for careful examination of the conditions which made the attempt of Lodge and Hoar possible. While the occasion is still fresh in the public mind let the circumstances be well considered. Of prime importance is the fact that the impudence of Senator Sanders has found prompt rebuke. When it was announced that the press of the country had voiced the popular wish, this accidental statesman from a rotten borough of monopoly exposed his own ignorance by the assertion that the press never reflected the sentiments of the people. The pigny from Montana had taken the success of the conspiracy in his State as an indication that latter-day Republicanism was something besides a machine oiled with the contributions levied upon the people by manipulators of blocks of five and contributors to funds raised for debauching the ballot. The event will not disturb the equanimity of the little individual rattling in a place designed for a statesman. He will continue to force his insignificance upon the people until opportunity be offered to relegate him to private life. But sensible legislators will understand that the press of the country may be relied upon to reflect with unerring certainty the trend of public opinion. In observance of this public servants will secure a guide which may be their salvation from the pitfalls dug for them by men who interest themselves in politics only for revenue purposes.

In this event also may be found justification of that faith in their institutions which has made Americans optimists as to the future, however pessimistic they may have been as to existing conditions. It was a foul plot which had been hatched for their enslavement. A party without scruples, controlled by a cabal of traitors, possessed the power to enact laws by which the people should be left apparently helpless. The ballot was to be left only as a means for recording the edicts of corporate monopoly. Paid agents were to do their voting and counting in accordance with the commands of men fattened at the people's expense. Coeffers already swelled with levies diverted from the common fund by hands of thugs and hired assassins. But, great as was the danger, it has been averted because the people were stronger than their betrayers. Not even party discipline was sufficient to control the action of men who saw what was proposed.

Democrats in every State may regard this outcome as an incentive for persistent opposition to all attempts at the establishment of monarchical systems in this country. Wherever legislators are to be found fighting the battle of free government against the influences potent in the present administration of National affairs they will see in the downfall of the force bill an example of what may be accomplished by an honest minority to whom has been entrusted the duty of defeating pernicious legislation attempted by a repudiated majority. The faithful one hundred and one at Springfield will see in the victory of their brethren at Washington promise of what will surely come to them as the reward of their fidelity. Let the lines be held firm. The people are mighty and will prevail. The knell of Republican anarchy has sounded. Popular government has withstood another attack.—Chicago Times.

A DESPERATE GAME.

The Fate of the Force Bill Decided by the November Election.

The madness of the Republicans in trying to force through Congress this measure which the people have rejected becomes more plain when one recalls the fact that everywhere during the campaign of last fall the Republicans confessed that the fate of the force bill depended upon the result of the election, and asked support of Republican candidates for Congress on the ground that the election of a Democratic House would be interpreted by the Republicans in the Senate as meaning that the country did not wish them to concur with the action of the House. Thus the address sent out by the Republican State Committee of New York on the 20th of October said among other things: "The House of Representatives also sent over to the Senate a bill for securing a fair and free election for Representatives in Congress throughout the Union." Only one step more is required to set on firm ground the fair choice of Representatives in Congress in every district in every State. It is possible by the loss of the next House of Representatives to endanger the election bill now pending in the Senate.

In other words, before election the Republicans said to the people: "Elect a Republican House and the Senate will accept the verdict as an instruction to pass the Lodge bill, while a Democratic victory will be interpreted by that body as a vote of want of confidence in the policy." This was according to the theory of popular government, while the present attempt to pass this rejected bill by brute force is nothing less than an assault upon the system of representative institutions.—N. Y. Post.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—The passing of the force bill, if it becomes a law, will hurt the country none the less because it does not help the party responsible for it.—Detroit Free Press.

—Perhaps the next Republican National ticket will be Harrison and Thayer. Ben's statesmanship consists in distributing offices, and Thayer's in hanging on to them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—"I wish I could have a second term," said the President. "I think I would disappoint few friends." "Very likely," returned Lige. "In fact, it's certain. You have fewer to disappoint."—Puck.

—The attempt to compel the passage of the force bill by a continuous session has failed for the time. It is for the Democrats in the Senate to see to it that every such attempt shall fail in the same way. It is a time for unflinching courage and unflinching endurance and for every man to do his duty.—N. Y. World.

—Of course there never was any ground for hoping that Vice-President Morton would prove himself a patriot instead of a partisan, but his rulings have settled the question. If any one entertained such a doubt, it is now certain that the Hoars, Chandlers and Aldriches have found in him a pliant and obsequious tool.—St. Louis Republic.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE DUTIES.

Taxes and Extra Taxes on Glass—Protection For the Manufacturer and Burden For the Consumer.

The new duties in the glass and glassware schedule of the McKinley law show some large advances upon the rate in the old law. All kinds of glassware are advanced considerably, and the same is true of the smallest size plate-glass, polished cylinder and crown glass, and the largest sizes of common window glass. The following table gives some of the advances:

Glassware.	Old Rate.	McKinley Rate.
Flat, 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.
Cut, decorated, etc., 40 do	40 do	60 do
Lamp chimneys, 40 do	40 do	60 do
Polished cylinder and crown, 25c. per sq. ft.	25c. per sq. ft.	40c. per sq. ft.
Polished plate, not over 10x15 in.	do do	5c. do
Silvered, 10c. do	do do	6c. do
Over 10x15 in.	4c. do	10 per cent. additional.
Decorated, 40c. do	40c. do	60 per cent.
Bohemian, 45 per cent.	45 per cent.	60 per cent.
Disks for optical instruments, 45 do	45 do	60 do
Shades, 45 do	45 do	60 do
Tubes, 45 do	45 do	60 do
Eye-glasses, 45 do	45 do	60 do
Pebbles, 45 do	45 do	60 do
Toys, china, 45 do	45 do	60 do

On common window glass, larger than 24 by 36 inches, the old duty was 2½ cents per pound; the McKinley duty is 3½ cents. The protection in the window glass duties is further reinforced by the requirement that all imported glass of this kind must be packed in boxes containing only 50 square feet.

While the duties here quoted are high they do not tell the whole story of the protection given the glass men. The customs-administrative law, which went into effect on the 1st of last August, assesses the same duty on the boxes or crates containing goods as on the goods themselves. The packing makes a considerable item of expense in handling glassware. Furthermore, the same law requires that no allowance be made for articles broken in transit, unless the broken articles amount to ten per cent. of the shipment, in which case the Government takes the broken or damaged articles, sells them at auction, and pockets the proceeds. In the shipment of glass and glassware a considerable portion is always broken; and the losses thus entailed form an additional protection to the domestic manufacturer over and above the high rate of duty in the McKinley law.

And all duties and all this extra expense mean just so much additional burden to the consumer. How these burdens accumulate under the McKinley law may be seen from an actual importation as recently reported by a Boston broker. A merchant not long ago imported from Antwerp an invoice of medium table glassware, paying for it \$1,775. On landing it at the custom house the McKinley duty was found to be \$1,065, thus making the entire cost \$2,840. The duty under the old law would have been \$742.30, or \$222.70 less than the McKinley duty.

The old rate on table glassware was 40 per cent.; the McKinley rate is 60 per cent., or an increase of 50 per cent. upon the old rate. This increase is said to have been put on by McKinley for the benefit of the glass manufacturers in his district. One of the Philadelphia manufacturers, who went before McKinley to ask for a higher duty, had much to say about the pauper laborers of Germany, who "eat meat only once a week," and yet confessed that workers in our American glass factories have work only about nine months in the year.

A SHODDY MILL FAILS.

Great Growth of the Shoddy Business While Woollen Manufacturing Languages—Why the Shoddy Men Wanted the McKinley Law.

A shoddy mill in Massachusetts has just closed its doors as the result of the McKinley law. It ran in a kind of shoddy which is imported, entirely; and as the McKinley duty on this particular kind is 30 cents a pound—or equal to 300 per cent.—the manufacturer found it impossible to pay this enormous duty. The owner of this particular mill was evidently not one of the shoddy men who, as was reported in the trade journals last summer, were clamoring for the passage of the McKinley bill. These were the manufacturers who use American-made shoddy; and their anxiety for the passage of the McKinley bill was caused by their knowledge that under it the cost of woollen clothing would be increased and the use of shoddy clothing would be promoted.

The use of shoddy has extended enormously during recent years. According to the statistics of the tenth census, 1880, the total amount of raw material consumed in the manufacture of woollen goods was as follows:

	Pounds.
Domestic wool.....	22,941,534
Foreign wool.....	75,206,028
Camel's hair.....	1,382,119
Mohair.....	1,195,129
Buffalo hair.....	571,177
Hair of other animals.....	5,694,412
Cotton.....	13,075,975
Shoddy.....	52,165,926
Total raw material.....	404,434,371

The wool used is reported as wool in the grease, and should be reduced at least 60 per cent. to obtain the amount of pure wool consumed. The legal ratio of loss is 66.66 per cent. Thus only 118,476,801 pounds of pure wool were consumed. This shows that the composition of woollen goods made in 1880 was 108 parts of adulterants to 118 parts of pure wool. In 1870 the shoddy mills alone used 19,372,092 pounds of raw shoddy, and in 1880 they used 52,136,926 pounds of raw shoddy on a scored basis.

The making of shoddy was a comparatively unimportant business only a few years ago. Already it is a prosperous and growing industry and regards itself as an entirely respectable member of our families of National industries. A recent number of the *American Wool Reporter* contains the advertisement of twenty-eight shoddy dealers.

Early last year the same journal gave a description of the Muhlenhauser Shoddy Mills, of Cleveland, O., "the most extensive shoddy mills in this country, and probably the largest in the world." The correspondent of the *Reporter* said: "The production of these mills is very large, and since the new addition has been in operation, 20,000 pounds per day has been turned out, yielding an annual product of about 5,000 tons. Their last pay roll shows over 400 hands employed; their help are

mostly Bohemians. They have 300 sorters to keep the material ready for the machinery. The plant was first published in 1871.

It is interesting to note the success which has attended the firm in its business and the steady manner in which it is increasing the demand for their shoddy growing larger and larger every year.

But as the use of shoddy increases the use of wool decreases; and this is why the shoddy men were so well pleased with the McKinley bill and its high wool duties. The legitimate woollen industry languishes, while the shoddy industry prospers. The issue of the *Wool Reporter*, already quoted, contained an editorial on the woollen industry, in which these words were used:

Careful estimates place a number of idle woollen looms as high as 40 per cent. of the whole number. These figures seem excessive at first glance, but careful consideration of the woollen situation will remove all doubt as to their correctness. The present heavy weight season has been heavier in results, and some weeks since in the *Wool Reporter's* Review of the New York goods market, it was stated that the business for the present season would be on one-third to one-half of that accomplished in an average season. It is a dreary subject to contemplate.

In 1888 there were fifty-six failures in the woollen business with liabilities amounting to \$3,600,000. In 1889 the failures were seventy-two, and the liabilities \$10,400,000. The figures for 1890 are not yet published; but it is certain that they will show an increase, as there have been many failures since the McKinley law went into operation.

"THE DISCOUNT" CHARGE.

Republican Organs Admit That Our Manufacturers Sell Machinery Cheaper to Foreigners Than at Home.

When the campaign was at its height the *Cleveland Leader*, one of the leading protection organs of Ohio, denied vehemently that our protected manufacturers sell their wares cheaper to foreigners than in the home market. Since the election, however, this organ has felt the pressure removed, and in discussing the new mow and reaper trusts it admits that "the retail price of American-made farm machinery and sewing machines is often lower abroad than here."

Even so long ago as the first of last September the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, the organ of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Club, admitted that our manufacturers make special discounts to foreigners and even defended them for doing so. It said:

If an American is to sell abroad an article which costs more to produce here than it costs in other countries he must meet the lower foreign price. The fact that he makes a fair profit upon his ordinary trade enables him to bid low for an extension of his trade. A factory making a hundred mowing machines a month for the home market can make five more a month at much less cost than if it had only five to make.

But the American consumer will consider it pretty hard on him to pay for protection which protects principally the foreigner.

The facts about "export discounts" were first brought out at length in a pamphlet brought out by the New York Reform Club, and this pamphlet has been the cause of the heated discussion of the subject during the past six or eight months. The farmer will get an idea of what these discounts to foreigners mean in articles which he uses from the following figures taken from the Reform Club's pamphlet:

	In "Home Market."	To Foreigners.
Loose Lever Hay Rakes.....	\$13.00	\$14.21
Self-dumping Hay Rakes.....	18.00	17.12
Hay Tedders.....	26.00	25.25
Potato Diggers.....	8.00	6.75
Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	11.00	8.49
All steel horse and cultivator, with wheel.....	8.00	6.75
All steel, plain cultivator, with wheel.....	7.50	4.50
Plows, 2 horse, chilled, 9 ft. cut.....	5.00	5.04
Same all steel.....	8.00	7.55
2 horse, chilled, 10 in. same all steel.....	6.70	6.67
2 or 3 horse, chilled, 8 ft. same, all steel.....	14.00	12.00
Same, all steel.....	14.00	12.00
2 or 3 horse, chilled, Jr. same, all steel.....	14.00	12.00
2 gang plow, 4 horses, all steel.....	18.50	12.92

Tariff Reform in New York.

The Reform Club, of New York City, has organized for a series of tariff debates at the Agricultural fair held throughout the State. The first discussion was at Hudson, between Congressman Springer, of Illinois, who talked tariff reform, and Congressman Horner, of Michigan, who talked protection. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The next day the gentlemen met at Margaretville. Here there was a crowd of 3,500 people, and listened with the greatest interest and the keenest appreciation. It was so evident to the managers of the fair that this debate was the great drawing card, that they dispensed with the racing. When the ordinary, unregenerate American citizen would rather hear a man talk tariff than see a horse run, is it not reasonable to consider that the tariff is a subject that has a very lively interest for him? These meetings, which are to be continued all through the campaign, are sure to result in much good. The work is an educational one, and it has been going on in New York pretty steadily for two years.

The French Duty on Dried Apples. France is, with the exception of Germany, the largest buyer of American dried apples. During the fiscal year 1889 our exports of dried apples to France reached 2,322,000 pounds. The present duty on this fruit is 6 francs per kilo (53 cents per 100 pounds); but the new duty, as proposed by the commission now at work on the French tariff, will be 6 francs as the minimum and 9 francs as the maximum duty.

The higher duty which is equal to about 80 cents per 100 pounds, will almost certainly be collected on our dried apples, as the higher duties in the French tariff are aimed at the products of those countries which levy duties injurious to French industries. The great irritation in France over the McKinley law makes it practically certain that our products will be taxed by France at the highest legal rate. In that case our farmers will not sell 3,522,000 pounds of dried apples to that country. This is of itself but a small matter; but it is only an example of the spirit that the McKinley law is stirring up in foreign countries against us in the direction of driving our products out of their markets.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Of 363 colleges in this country 272 are supported by religious denominations.

—Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say, Rejoice. The Lord is at hand.—Philippians.

—The membership of the Canadian Methodist Church is now 232,808, an increase of 38,399 in four years.

—There are now women students at the university of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Charkow and Odessa.

—Christ knows our hearts better than we do, and often reads our wishes more truly than we put them into utterance.—McLaran.

—Tongue can not describe the love of Christ; finite minds can not conceive of it; and those who know most of it can only say with inspiration that it "passeth knowledge."—Payson.

—The married women in the Cincinnati public schools have won a great victory. The board of education has reinstated as teachers the married women recently dropped from the rolls.

—Happiness is cumulative, as misery is. Happiness has no limits, as Heaven has no bottom nor bounds—and because happiness is nothing but the conquest of God through love.—Amiel's Journal Intime.

—The present wealth of the religious orders of France is computed at \$200,000,000. Ten years ago it was \$150,000,000 and at the close of Louis Philippe's reign it was \$15,000,000. The French chamber has decided to tax them more heavily.

—So the spiritual world becomes slowly natural; and what is about equal moment, the natural world becomes slowly spiritual. Nature is not a mere image or emblem of the spiritual. It is a working model of the spiritual.—Henry Drummond.

—Princeton College stands third in the list of colleges having large freshmen classes. Yale stands first, with 410; then follow Harvard, 400; Princeton, 160; Lafayette, 123; Dartmouth, 120; Brown, 120; University of Pennsylvania, 100; Amherst and Williams, 75.

—"Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein," but to become as little children involves not only the docility and obedience which characterize unperverted childhood, but also its loving and confiding disposition. We must empty ourselves of a chronic accumulation of capricious dislikes, prejudices, and revenges.—Christian Standard.

—The committee of the American Board has made appropriations for 1891 on the basis of an anticipated advance, on an average, over the whole home field, of 36 per cent. from the regular contributions from churches and individuals. The committee has taken the risk of this extra \$50,000 or more needed for the regular work on its present basis, which, if their expectations are not realized, will probably be a debt at the end of the year. In addition to this \$50,000 is needed for new missionaries not yet provided for, and \$50,000 for special calls from urgent calls amounting to \$100,000 now in hand from the missions.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Employment is nature's physician and is essential to human happiness.

—Circumstances are beyond the control of man; but his conduct is in his own power.—Disraeli.

—The man who can tell a lie ten times without changing it is the sort of a man the world needs to tell the truth.—Acheson Globe.

—Practice saying the right thing at the right time. Say the wrong thing whenever you will, only try and say it to yourself.—Saratogan.

—Stranger—What deserted building is this? Resident—It used to be a cannery establishment. "Queer-looking old place." "Yes. It looks sort of uncanny."—Chicago Tribune.

—Some men who lie awake all night determining to do good work on the morrow are so sleepy in consequence next day that they are not good for anything at all.—Somerville Journal.

—Starting Out Well.—The Visitor (viewing the new baby)—"Do you think he is going to resemble his father?" The Mother—"I shouldn't be surprised. He keeps me up every night."—N. Y. Sun.

—The heroic soul does not seek its justice and its nobleness. It does not ask to dine nicely and to sleep warm. The essence is the perception that virtue is enough. Poverty is its ornament. It does not need plenty, and can very well abide its loss.

—Out of thirty-five recent novels of a sensational character, in only one the hero failed to "throw himself at the lovely maiden's feet." The omission was not discovered until the entire edition was run off, and it is not likely to occur again.—Norristown Herald.

—No amount of error, no bitterness of prejudice, no vested interest in falsehood, can resist the determined conviction of a single soul. Only believe a truth strongly enough to hold it through good report and ill report, and at last the great world of half-believers comes around to you.—James Freeman Clarke.

—Some women are like diamonds; they flash brilliantly with wit and beauty; they dazzle with their radiance, but they are cold—cold and hard as steel. Give me the opal; it flashes more softly, it is true, but it has life and a heart and glow, and its violet eyes are pure as the eyes of a little child.—West Shore.

—The matter of friendship is often regarded slightly as a mere accessory of life, a happy chance if one falls into it, but not as entering into the substance of life. No mistake can be greater. It is not as Emerson says a thing of "glass threads or frost work, but the solidest thing we know."—Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger.

—Young Noodle—"Didn't you say, professor, that physiology was the science that treats of the functions of the body?" Professor—"Yes, sir, Y. N.—Then under the head of whatology would a study of the mind come?" "I'm afraid, Noodle, that in your case it would come under the head of mythology."—Boston Courier.

ROMANCE OF AN ALPHABET.

The Development of the Ideograms of the Chinese.

Naturally the objects of nature first exercised the ingenuity of the Chinese depictees of ideas. The heavenly bodies were always before them, and the hieroglyphics representing them were among their first efforts. But time came when they were called upon to express on paper, by means of compound characters, the various phases of the sun and moon for example. The drawing of "the sun above a straight line" was sufficient to indicate the early dawn, and as it rose higher above the horizon and shone through the trees, it suggested an ideogram reproducing the scene (the sun shining through a tree) to represent the East. The "sun" and "to reign" compounded together was considered sufficiently descriptive of "the sun brightening into full day." The darkness before dawn was "the sun" not yet. As it sank toward the West it was a "shielded sun," and evening was an "escaped sun." For a description of "brightness" in the abstract the services of the moon were called into play, and the two luminaries placed side by side, represented very offensively the idea.

But what about the stars? Their relative size supported the notion of their being the offspring of the sun, and so they were named "Born of the Sun." Descending to earth, we find that man and his concerns largely exercised the inventive powers of the elaborators of ideograms. "A man" and "two" stood for humanity and regard for one another. "A man's words" were truthful, sincere, and "half a man" was a companion, an idea of fellowship which seems to indicate that, according to Chinese ideas, a perfect man, like happiness, was born a twin. Etiquette or decorum was "the righteousness of man. A "white man" was a nobleman or chief, probably referring to a time when the Chinese were brought into contact with the darker-skinned aboriginal tribes of China, and a "valley man" was one of the common herd.

"A man's fault" was dissipation, as it often is here as well as in China, and a woman's hesitation and uncertainty, while extravagance was represented by a "yarn" signifying "a man's excess," and wantonness a "woman's." It has to be admitted that the characters drawn of women in the ideograms are by no means always complimentary, which, of course must be attributed to a complete ignorance of the sex on the part of inventors of writing. How else can we explain the facts that a compound of "two women" represents strife, and of "three" intrigues? Or again, that to suspect, to dislike, should find expression in a character composed of "a woman," plus "together with;" or that saucy, pert, should be represented by a "moreover woman." It is curious to note that an ideogram formed of "a wave" and "a woman" stands for a virago, just as a wave-man, Ronin, in Japanese means a lawless adventurer.

The ideal of beauty among the Chinese differs as widely from ours as do their written characters from our A. B. C. Not long since a member of the Chinese Legation was looking at a photographic group of decidedly pretty young English ladies, and being asked whether he admired them, replied: "No, they are difficult to look at. difficult to look at." As to figure, a willow-like waist, and a bending, yielding form are the objects of highest admiration in China, and so a character formed of parts signifying "a woman" and "curved" is used to denote beautiful, lovely, comely. Many meanings connected with women are associated with characters which prima facie bear no relation to them whatever.—London Saturday Review.

Imitation Inlaid Work.

One of the prettiest and easiest ways of decorating work-boxes, panels or any woodwork where inlaid work would be suitable, is by imitating as closely as possible Japanese inlaid work. Have the article to be decorated perfectly smooth, and paint it jet black. If not good black, the work is spoiled in the beginning. When the paint is thoroughly dry, see that there are no rough or uneven places; if there are, they must be very carefully smoothed away. Give the part to be decorated a light coating of thin glue, just enough to hold the leaves in place. Into this glue press dried ferns and other leaves of similar texture in any pretty forms which fancy may suggest. Give the whole surface a number of coats of white varnish, until no unevenness remains. If nicely done, this work is handsome and lasting, and well adapted for presents.—The Housekeeper.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3.85 @ 4.50
Butchers' steers... 2.50 @ 3.50
Native cows... 2.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 91 @ 95
No. 2 hard... 81 @ 85
CORN—No. 2... 47 1/2 @ 48
OATS—No. 2... 44 1/2 @ 45
RYE—No. 2... 64 @ 64 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 2.30 @ 2.45
HAY—Baled... 2.10 @ 2.15
Fancy... 7.50 @ 7.50
BUTTER—Creamery... 19 1/2 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream... 19 1/2 @ 20
EGGS—Choice... 17 1/2 @ 18
BACON—Hams... 10 @ 11
Shoulders... 5 @ 6 1/2
Sides... 7 @ 8
LARD... 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
POTATOES... 75 @ 1.00

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 4.55
Butchers' steers... 3.00 @ 3.60
HOGS—Packing... 8.25 @ 8.60
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4.00 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Choice... 4.50 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 88 @ 90
No. 2... 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 45 @ 45 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 74 @ 75
BUTTER—Creamery... 24 @ 27
PORK... 9 5/8 @ 10.00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 4.70
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 8.00 @ 8.60
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4.00 @ 4.40
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 4.40 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 85 @ 86
No. 2... 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2... 45 @ 45 1/2
RYE—No. 2... 74 @ 75
BUTTER—Creamery... 22 @ 22 1/2
PORK... 9 7/8 @ 9 7/8

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 8.50 @ 9.20
HOGS—Good to choice... 8.55 @ 9.00
SHEEP—Good to choice... 4.00 @ 4.10
FLOUR—Good to choice... 1.00 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 62 1/2 @ 63
No. 2... 50 @ 51
OATS—Western mixed... 36 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery... 16 @ 24 1/2
PORK... 9 7/8 @ 11 1/2

THE FEBRUARY WIDE AWAKE

Is both timely and seasonable, in Lieut. Fremont's account of "Life at Frontiers," with illustrations from photographs, and in William Zachary Gladwin's opening "Valentine."

"Was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth in the old-time Scripture day."

But I tell my love that a heart for a heart is by far the better way!

A curious little article about "A Fish Army" is a sort of military pendant to Lieut. Fremont's article. "Sir Grimball's Ransom" is a ballad, by Mary Bradley, of the brave Crusader ancestor of the present British Minister of Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, whose brave lady gave her right hand to ransom her lord from the Saracens. The unusually clever short stories of the number include the strange true account of "Aunt Dolly's Two Robbers," by Sydney Quarles, "Diamonds and Toots," by Mrs. Burton Harrison (author of "The Anglomaniacs," and others), "A Little Nobody Who Became a Great Somebody" is Mary Wagner-Fisher's account of a poor French boy, who established cotton weaving in France and thereby became the friend of Napoleon. Miss Rimmer's drawing lessons are developing most ingeniously. Dorothy Holcomb tells of "Home-Made Games." There are poems by Mrs. Whitton-Stone, Elizabeth W. Bellamy, Mary E. Wilkins, and others. Kirk Munroe's railroad serial, "Cab and Caboose," becomes exciting, Margaret Sidney's "Peppers" is full of delightful doings, and "Marietta's Good Times" is unique as the naive autobiography of a little Italian girl. Men and Things sparkles with wit and anecdote. Bridgman's amusing pictorial skit, "Through the Dark Continent," drops the curtain to the laughter of the audience.

WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year; 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

Too Effective.

Bride—I'm so afraid people will find out that we're just married that I've made Will promise to treat me in public just as if he had no thought for any one but himself.

Matron—I adopted that plan when I was married, and my husband never got over it.—N. Y. Weekly.

SARSAPARILLA.

Isn't one Sarsaparilla as good as another?

Don't think it. Don't for a moment think it. If you want Bull's Sarsaparilla, demand it and take no other. It contains ingredients that are not found in any other sarsaparilla. These very ingredients make it different from other sarsaparillas are the most important. In fact, essential to its curative virtue. Omit them and Bull's Sarsaparilla would be as inert as the many inferior preparations of sarsaparilla found in many drug stores. Bull's Sarsaparilla contains no unimportant ingredients. Each ingredient used is chosen for its beneficial effect upon the human system. Combined, they exert a harmonious influence upon every function of the body, purifying the blood, strengthening the liver and kidneys, cleansing the blood of poisonous matter, soothing the nervous system, enlivening the mental faculties, and inducing healthy sleep. By infusing new strength and life, completely rejuvenates every part and makes one feel altogether like a new person.

"My strength and health had been failing for several years. My blood was in a very impoverished condition and very impure. My limbs felt lame, rheumatic and I could not walk without tottering. I felt myself growing prematurely old, and my face began to look pinched and aged. I suffered considerably, was restless at night, very nervous, and growing very melancholy. My eyes were sore and I had catarrh. I tried many tonics, and bitters and blood purifiers, but failed to get better. Finally bought six bottles of Bull's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used it all I felt like another man. My strength and health improved, pimples and sores disappeared from my person, aches and stiff joints left me, and I consider myself a well person."

A CLOTHING merchant advertised a tennor suit for five dollars. It isn't a lawsuit. A tennor lawsuit costs twenty dollars.—Buffalo Times.

MANY people think that the word "Bitters" can be used only in connection with an intoxicating beverage. This is a mistake, as the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, etc., is Prickly Ash Bitters. It is purely a medicine and every article used in its manufacture is of vegetable origin of known curative qualities.

PARLIAMENTARY.—I rise for information, said the freshman at the debating club. "Glad you did," replied the president; "you need it."—Yale Record.

Sudden Changes of Weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

A MAN deserted by his friends, is apt to have an all-gone feeling come over him at times.—Drake's Magazine.

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: "I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best."

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: "I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles."

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: "After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

GOLDEN MEMORIES OF THE BOOK where, send for terms—don't delay. Address: HUNT & CO., 160 2d Ave., N. Y. City.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The wife of a man who spent all his time and money in following the National game, got advice on base ball grounds.—Texas Siftings.

The world is full of shoddy and shams, but real merit is always recognized. Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger discovered an Antidote to the poison of Malaria, which has had an immense sale, although until recently it has not been advertised in a single newspaper. Merit alone has sold it all these years, because it cures when all else fails, and is just what is claimed for it. It infallibly destroys Malaria and could not harm an infant. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for one dollar. Address, Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.

When a man is injured in a railroad wreck the managers of the road know that if he fails to recover his relatives will try to.—Acheson Globe.

If Remote from Medical Help.

Doubly essential is it that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys.

It seems to be an undisputed fact that a married woman is a better shot with a rolling pin than she is with a stone.—Yonkers Statesman.

There is nothing (unless it be the sewing machine) that has lightened woman's labor as much as Dobbin's Electric Soap, constantly sold since 1864. All grocers have it. Have you made its acquaintance? Try it.

MISFORTUNE we have always with us. In the summer it's the lawn-mower's exasperating click, and in the winter it's the snow-shovel's dismal scrape.—Somerville Journal.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is seen in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

"Did the doctor give your husband solid advice?" "No; liquid. He advised him to stop drinking."—Detroit Free Press.

"There is no other remedy so pleasant to take and so sure in its effect as Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Price 25 cents."

PLAYS second fiddle—the man in the orchestra.—Mail and Express.

No one doubts that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy really cures Catarrh, whether the disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a \$500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guarantee, but "on call" in a moment.

That moment is when you prove that its makers can't cure you.

The reason for their faith is this:

Dr. Sage's remedy has proved itself the right cure for ninety-nine out of one hundred cases of Catarrh in the Head, and the World's Dispensary Medical Association can afford to take the risk of your being the one hundredth.

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk?

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist 50 cents and the trial begins.

If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get something better—a cure!

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

5.00 Good Hand-sewed, elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.

4.00 Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf shoe unequalled for style and durability.

3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress shoe at a popular price.

3.00 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for Tailors, Team, Farmers, etc.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

For Ladies, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.

2.50 Bangonia Shoe for Ladies, is a new departure and promises to become very popular.

2.00 Shoe for Ladies, and 1.75 for Misses still retain the old standard.

All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom.

If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory enclosing advertised price or postal for order blanks.

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COMBINATION BEAM (U. S. STANDARD)

No weights to be LOST or STOLEN.

5-TON \$60.00.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, address: WEEKS' SCALE WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Its Excellent Qualities

Command to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

"What a frightfully decolate animal!" exclaimed Miss Buddington, as she looked at the giraffe.—Washington Post.

There is one chill remedy whose effect is a certainty. It has been tested in many thousands severe cases and never known to fail. It is called Smith's Tonic Syrup. Take no other.

Every father thinks there's no baby like his baby, and all the other fathers are glad of it.—Binghamton Leader.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

"Do you know who built this bridge?" said a person to Hook. "No," replied Hook; "but if you go over you'll be told."

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is easier to trace figures that lie in ledgers than trace lies that figure in society.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 25c.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES SURELY.

SPRAINS. BRUISES.

Ohio & Miss. Railway, General Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan'y 15, 1890.

"My foot suddenly turned and gave me a very severely sprained ankle. The application of St. Jacobs Oil resulted at once in relief from pain." W. W. PEARBY, Post & Gen'l Mgr.

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is the most popular remedy for boils, pimples, blotches, etc. Because, while it never fails to cure, It acts gently, builds up the system, increases the appetite, and improves the general health, instead of substituting one disease for another, as is the case with potash, and mercury mixtures. Books on Blood and Skin diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria, BILE BEANS.

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THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE MARK.

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NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

VASELINE For One Dollar

Sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:—

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts.
One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented, 25 "
One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "

Or for stamps one single article at the price. —\$1.10

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in the original package. Great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of VASELINE is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

CHESEBROUGH M'FG CO., 14 State Street, New York.

PICO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTON, Warren, Pa.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA

LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

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Criticism on two recent Memory Systems. Ready about April 1st. Full Tables of Contents forwarded only to those who send stamped addressed envelope. Also Prospectus POST FREE of the Loisetian Art of Never Forgetting. Address: Prof. LOISETTE, 227 Fifth Ave., New York.

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AND ALL OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM CURED BY
DRS. THORNTONS & MINOR,
of Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics. NO MONEY to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of diseases of women and diseases of the skin. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us. Office, No. 109 Ninth Street. Rooms 30, 31 and 32 Banker Building.

100 LESSONS \$1.00
AN BUSINESS FOR ONE.

Over 45,000 Sold in Eighteen Months. THE BUREAUS BROS. CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO. SEND FOR ONE.

A ROBBER OR THIEF
Is better than the lying scale agent who tells you as gospel truth that the
Jones' \$60. 5 Ton Wagon Scale is not a standard scale, and equal to any made. For free book and price list, address
Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y.

HAVE YOU BLUES
Use Peruvian Strengthening Chloroform.
The best TONIC in EXTENSIVE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, etc. Manufactured by McPHERSON & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ACENTS INDIAN HORRORS.
WANTED. C. NATIONAL PUB. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A. N. K.—D. 1329.
When writing to advertisers, please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

SUDDENLY CALLED.

Secretary Windom Dies Suddenly at a Banquet in New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes a Speech in Response to a Sentiment and Sinks Into Death—Futile Efforts at Resuscitation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died at 10:05 o'clock last night in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, where he was a guest of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He had been the first toast of the evening and had finished his response and resumed his seat, when he suddenly swooned and died almost immediately. Every effort to restore him was made, but in vain. He died of heart disease.

The great assemblage at once dissolved. Mr. Windom had been the only speaker and the sentiment to which he responded was "Our Country's Prosperity—Dependent upon its Instruments of Commerce."

When death made its appearance the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was enjoying its nineteenth annual dinner and the great hall was bright with light and color. In the early evening the banqueters gathered in the reception parlor of Delmonico's and there welcomed their guests and friends. Perhaps most prominent were Secretaries Windom and Tracy, of the Treasury and Navy respectively.

Mr. Windom, dignified of mien as usual, was not the less genial. His face was bright, his smile quick and his remark and repartee were apt and keen. His meeting with ex-Secretary of State Bayard was pleasing and the informal gathering of guests and their semi-formal reception were pleasantly preparatory to the banquet. Then all formed a procession to the banquet hall where members and guests became seated, the members at tables upon the floor and the guests at a long table upon a raised platform.

The dinner, which began at 6 o'clock, was completed shortly after 9 o'clock and Mr. Windom was introduced by Judge Amoux, who acted as toastmaster, and arose to speak, being the first orator of the evening. He responded to the toast: "Our Country's Prosperity—Dependent upon its Instruments of Commerce."

Mr. Windom finished his speech at 9:55 o'clock. It was remarked that he was reading it off hurriedly from the printed copy, going faster and faster as he neared the end, and at the last he requested the audience not to applaud. Then as the speaker finished and was standing erect something was seen to be the matter. For a moment he stood silent, while the banqueters, equally silent, watched him. It was a moment that no one who was present will ever forget. Then he sat down quietly, too quietly, many thought, in his seat.

Toastmaster Judge Amoux arose to introduce ex-Secretary of State Bayard as the next speaker. He began a short speech but had not proceeded far when Mr. Windom gave a short, sharp moan of anguish and fell back in his chair. His face grew purple. His lower limbs stiffened and stretched out of their own accord apparently under the table.

A cry went up from those sitting near the guest's table. "Look, look at Mr. Windom!" Every eye was turned toward the man whose voice had just ceased, and at the rear of the hall many stood up and many echoed the cry.

Mr. Windom was falling to the floor. His face was ghastly, and a cry of horror arose from the late festive banqueters. There was an immediate rush on the part of all toward Mr. Windom's chair, but several doctors who were present drove the others back.

Dr. S. A. Robinson bent down and making a close examination of the prostrate form discovered that the heart was yet beating, and with the assistance of Judge Trux, Captain Snow and one or two others lifted Mr. Windom to his feet.

For six minutes the electric shocks were applied incessantly, but without success. Then the Secretary was pronounced dead by Drs. Robinson and Durant.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Windom, late Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Belmont County, O., May 10, 1824. His parents had migrated to that region from Virginia. He was brought up on a farm, was educated in the academy at Mount Vernon, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1850. He became prosecuting attorney for Knox County in 1852. In 1857 he settled in Winona, Minn. Joining the Republican party he gained a reputation as a political orator and in 1858 went to Congress. He was a member of the House of Representatives for ten years, serving on the Committees on Public Lands and Expenditures and on the Special Committee on the Rebellion. He was for three years chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Windom was appointed United States Senator in 1870 to fill an unexpired term and was afterward elected for a new term. In 1881 he resigned on being selected by President Garfield for the post of Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned when Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the Presidency and engaged in railroad and financial enterprises, making his home principally in New York until he was recalled by President Harrison to this former post.

Since his resumption of the duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Windom had been constantly before the public because of the late unsettled financial affairs of the country. He had shown himself equal to all emergencies, and was found never to be wanting on occasions that demanded prompt and decisive action. In the time of Wall Street's latest trouble he acted with such judgment that the "street" was saved from a panic and many firms from ruin.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

MERIDITH, Mich., Jan. 30.—The boiler in Herberson's saw and shingle mill exploded yesterday morning, killing two men and injuring six others. The building was completely torn to pieces and fragments of iron were bent and twisted into every shape and strewn about the premises.

Albert Finch, fireman, was thrown about forty feet and mangled beyond recognition. George Bodder, shingle sawyer, was hurled about 100 feet away, being instantly killed. The cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

The Speech Delivered by Secretary Windom at the New York Banquet Just Before He Died.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Responding to the toast, "Our Country's Prosperity—Dependent Upon Its Instruments of Commerce," Mr. Windom said, just prior to his sudden death at the Delmonico banquet:

I am to speak briefly of the instruments of commerce in their relation to the wealth and prosperity of the country. The subject is very broad and my time very limited. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the two chief instrumentalities of commerce—transportation and money.

A nation's wealth and prosperity are usually in proportion to the extent and success of commerce and commerce itself is dependent upon the adequacy and adaptation of these two essential instrumentalities. The history of all civilized countries attests the fact that the nation best equipped in these respects rapidly becomes the most powerful and richest and the most prosperous. Our own country is no exception to the rule. No nation has ever fostered more liberally or protected more carefully its internal and coastwise trade than we have done, and the resultant magnitude and prosperity of our domestic commerce is, I believe, without a parallel in the history of the world. We have more miles of railroad than all Europe, Asia and Africa combined. The floating tonnage of the United States engaged in coastwise commerce and on our lakes and rivers is very far in excess of that of any other nation. Our increase in wealth from 1870 to 1890, as compared with that of other nations, was: United States, \$13,573,481,493; Great Britain, \$3,250,000,000; France, \$1,475,000,000; Germany, \$3,525,000,000. Our home markets in 1890 absorbed five times as much of our manufactured products as Great Britain exported of hers to all the markets of the world.

Contrast these grand results of our liberally developed domestic commerce, operating upon our protected industries, with the present shameful condition of our foreign carrying trade. There was a time when we stood first among the nations in ship building, and Great Britain alone excelled us in ocean tonnage. Once 90 per cent. of our imports and 80 per cent. of our exports were carried in American boats, and our merchant marine became the object of every citizen and the envy of the world. Now, as far as foreign trade is concerned, our ship yards are comparatively silent and our flag almost disappeared from the high seas. So strong had our position become under the protective policy of the first twenty-five years of national life, that our merchant marine continued to be prosperous so long as wooden vessels were the only vessels of ocean commerce and other nations refrained from heavy subsidies to their ships. But when wooden vessels built by our countrymen were displaced by iron and European Governments poured their contributions into the treasuries of their steam ship companies, the decadence of American shipping began and has continued ever since. In my judgment the remedy is plain and easily applied. If we would regain our lost prestige, reinstate our flag upon the ocean and upon the markets of the world to American producers, we must make the contest with the wine weapons which have proved so successful in the hands of our rivals.

The folly and danger of depending upon our competitors for the means of our competitive markets can not be estimated. Suppose that for twenty-five years we had given 15,000,000 a year in all of our foreign shippings, and reduced by that amount the amount of our bonded debt, should we have been far better off than we are now? I regret to say that the uniform record of indifference, if not actual hostility, during the past fifty years affords little room for encouragement. In fact, the tendency of late has been to surrender to foreigners even our domestic commerce, rather than to assert ourselves upon the ocean. Discriminations against our shipping have been made both by Congress and the Treasury regulations in favor of Canadian railroad lines and steamships against our own.

The great financial system of the world has been repeatedly expressed the national humiliation and appealed to Congress for action in behalf of our rapidly vanishing merchant marine, but thus far their words have fallen upon deaf ears. Let us hope that the urgent appeals of President Harrison on this subject may bear fruit in some well devised measure of protection and encouragement. It is essential to commerce that currency with which it is conducted be adopted both in quantity and quality, to the wants of trade as that the vehicles of transportation should be adapted to their purposes. The ideal financial system would be one that should furnish just enough of absolutely sound currency to meet the legitimate wants of trade, and no more; and that should have enough elasticity of volume to adjust itself to the varying necessities of these people. Could such a circulating medium be secured the gravest commercial disasters which threaten our future might be avoided. These disasters have always come when unusual activity in business has caused an abnormal demand for money, as in the autumn, for the movement of our immense crops. There will always be danger at those times under any cast iron system of currency, such as we now have. Had it not been for the peculiar condition which enabled the United States to disburse over \$75,000,000 in about two and half months last autumn, I am firmly convinced that the stringency in August and September would have resulted in widespread financial ruin.

I am thoroughly convinced that a better method can be devised which will, in a large degree, place the power of expansion and contraction in the hands of the people themselves. The opportunity for securing such a currency may be found in our bonded debt, which should in my judgment be in part exchanged for interconvertible bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, and always interchangeable for money at the will of the holder.

Believing that there is not enough of silver gold or silver in the world to meet the necessities of business, I am an earnest bimetallicist. I am not, however, a hard money man. I feel for free and unlimited coinage of silver as soon as conditions can be reached through international agreement, or otherwise, by which such coinage shall be safe. But it is my firm conviction that for this country the best expedient is to have a currency which would be extremely disastrous, and that it would result not in bimetallicism, but in silver monometallicism.

How, then, will unlimited coinage either expand the circulation or enhance the value of silver? The advocates of present coinage insist that it shall not wait the slow process of mint operations, but that the printing press shall be set to work providing certificates to be issued for silver bullion at \$1 for 374 grains. When this combination shall be reached, it is surely with unlimited coinage be adopted under existing conditions, the too ardent and impetuous lovers of silver will sadly realize the truth uttered by the wise King of Israel: "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver."

Give us direct and ample transportation facilities under the American flag, and controlled by American citizens.

Sound in quality and adequate in quantity and an international bank to facilitate exchange, and a system of reciprocity carefully adjusted within the lines of protection, and not only will our foreign commerce again include every American, every American industry will be quickened and our whole people feel the impulse of a new and enduring prosperity.

Four Horse Thieves Shot While Resisting Arrest.

GRAND FORKS, Md., Jan. 31.—Word has just been received here that John Niles, a horse thief, has been shot in Montana along with three others while resisting arrest. The balance of the gang were arrested, among them George Niles, brother of John. John was formerly in the livery business in this city and left under a cloud. George was a farmer near Merrifield and had the reputation of being an exceptionally pious man until about a year ago when he was arrested and convicted of wheat stealing. He was admitted to bail and skipped to Montana.

FEARFUL DISASTER.

Awful Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

One Hundred and Ten Men Instantly Killed or Suffocated—Only One Escaped From the Deadly Pit—Harrowing Scenes.

YOUNGWOOD, Pa., Jan. 28.—The darkest page in the history of the coke regions was written yesterday, 110 names of dead miners being enrolled on it. The mine is on fire and fifty bodies will never be recovered.

Early in the morning a merry shift of miners at Mammoth mine No. 1, of the Frick Coke Company, went down into the shaft, glad to be on the roll for another day's wages, as they were becoming far too few during the late depression in the coke trade.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock a faint puff of dust rolled from the mine, but it carried with it over 100 souls into eternity. There was no sound, no shock and nothing to show that any thing was wrong but the faint cloud of dust.

Soon the worst began to be feared and a hasty investigation showed that the puff of dust meant a fearful disaster, even the Dunbar explosion being nothing as compared to the disaster at the Mammoth mines.

At the hour named the cottages of the miners, scattered over the hills, presented the usual scenes incident to the busy housewives' duties about the place. Many of the cottages faced the entrance to the mine, and when the unusual stir about the mouth of the pit was noticed women and girls flew to the place with shawls hastily thrown over their heads, and with white faces, which grew whiter when it was seen that many willing men started down the pit but that none came up.

The story of the disaster is easily told. An unexpected flow of gas was struck and the miners working in the headings connected with floats Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were all killed.

Superintendent Keighly, who was mine inspector in the Dunbar district when the horror occurred, was at the mine when the explosion took place. He immediately called for volunteers, and gathering a few about him descended the shaft.

When the volunteers entered the mines a sight impossible to picture met them. Bank cars, mules and men were piled in a compact mass against the ribs or walls of coal, and not a living thing was in the wreckage. The mass was almost as solid as the coal itself so terrific was the force of the explosion. This obstruction was removed with difficulty.

Then the rescuers entered a chamber of horrors. The first object they discovered after leaving the main entry was a gum boot. In it was the lamp of a miner. Next they found a human head, but nowhere in sight was the trunk which had borne it. After a walk of some distance they found the trunk, the ragged neck with the oozing blood from it telling the story of the appalling explosion.

Working their way on, the band found the bodies strewn along the gangway. One unfortunate met death while on his knees in prayer, with his hands clasped and his eyes uplifted. The headless trunk did not move the rescuers, nor were their emotions betrayed by the shapeless head itself, but the sight of the corpse in the attitude of prayer brought tears to every eye. It was a pathetic picture.

Dead bodies were brought up every few minutes and the crowd at the shaft mouth simply fell back to allow the men carrying the stretchers room to pass. Every corpse was covered and no one even ventured to inquire whose body it was, for they knew every one in that part of the mine at the time of the explosion was dead.

One hundred and ten men were employed in that part of the mine in which the explosion occurred. Not more than fifty men were killed by the explosion. The others were overcome by the fire and while some of the bodies are horribly torn, burned and mutilated, others were found with their teeth clenched on the iron rail of the pit road, others with faces plunged into the water and not a few upon their knees as if engaged in prayer.

Up to midnight sixty bodies had been recovered. Every five minutes a corpse would be brought to the surface and it would pass through the line of watchers without comment, save the expression, "Another one." A notable feature of the crowd at the shaft was the absence of women. They had returned to their little whitewashed homes, for they knew all hope was gone.

The only man who escaped from the fatal mine was Mine Boss Eaton. Exc-Mine Inspector Keighly, the superintendent of the fatal shaft, is severely distracted. It is a singular fact that misfortune seems to have followed him. His experience in the Hill Farm disaster resulted in his tendering his resignation as mine inspector.

World's Fair Earth Turned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The first stake was driven and the first spadeful of earth turned on the lake front opposite Harrison street in connection with the World's Fair yesterday morning. The digging was begun for the laying of the foundation of a temporary building to be used by the chief of construction and his assistants during the erection of the Fair buildings proper. Some of the property owners whose residences front on Lake Front park threaten to bring injunction proceedings to stop the work.

Paper Mill Explosion.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Rock Falls paper mills was blown up by an explosion of "bleach" at 6:30 last evening. The mills were demolished.

Two men, John Meyers and Alonzo Bell, have been taken from the ruins dead and three or four other workmen are missing and are supposed to be in the ruins.

The accident happened just at the hour the day and night forces were changing places, and as many were coming and going, it will be impossible to know who is missing until daylight.

SENATOR PEPPER.

The Kansas Legislature Elects Judge Pepper to Succeed Senator Ingalls.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—At noon today the Senate and House met in joint convention to complete the election of United States Senator. In joint session William A. Pepper received 101 votes, John J. Ingalls 58, C. W. Blair 3, Lucien Baker 1, E. N. Morrill 1 and Senator Kelly 1. Senator Ellison voted for Morrill, Senator Rush for Kelly, Senator Carroll, of Leavenworth, for Blair, Senators King and Wheeler for Pepper and the other 35 Senators for Ingalls. The House gave Pepper 99 votes, Ingalls 23, Blair 4 and Baker 1. Several Demo-



crats voted for Pepper. Lieutenant-Governor Felt declared Judge Pepper elected United States Senator for six years. The joint session then dissolved.

The Senators had no sooner departed than Pepper was called for. He came to the Speaker's rostrum amid cheers and said: "It would hardly be proper to address this body as the joint convention of the Legislature. I see before me representatives of all the people. We, the people, have commenced the building of a distinct and separate political organization. Land is the common property of men, and labor is the common lot of men. Transportation is a medium of their communication and money is the lubricating oil. On these principles we will erect a grand party. We are opposed to a National banking system. We believe in the Government, which is simply the agent of the people, issuing money direct to them. We oppose taxing one industry to support another. We believe that free trade, absolute, is often the best form of protection. We believe in distributing the burdens of taxation equally among the people so far as we are able to do so.

"In short, we believe in the people ruling."

Continuing his speech, Mr. Pepper said that he read in the Topeka Capital a statement to the effect that the Democrats will take no credit to themselves for Pepper's election. That was the truth, he said, but he wanted to say that when he left the Republican party he left it for good.

The Republican party, he said, had lost its power for good. A new party was needed. The people asked for the unlimited coinage of silver and the Republican party told them that they did not know what they wanted. They asked for tariff reduction and the McKinley bill was given them.

"I joined in the rebellion," he said, "and my election to-day is the result of it."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

William Alfred Pepper was born on a farm in Cumberland County, Pa., on September 16, 1831. His grandfather, William Pepper, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His boyhood was spent there until he was nineteen years of age. He applied all his savings to acquiring books and an education at private school. From the age of 15 to 19 he taught school a portion of each year, principally in the winter months. At 19 he was attracted to California, where he spent nearly two years as a farmer. In 1850 he removed to Morgan County, Mo., where he remained teaching and farming—until the breaking out of the war, when he removed to Warren County, Ill., and entered as a private in company F, Eighty-third regiment Illinois volunteer infantry. He was soon promoted to a Lieutenant. He participated in the second battle at Fort Donelson, the battle of Nashville and other engagements and was mustered out at the close of the war. On account of his peculiar business qualifications he was selected as Judge advocate for the trial of the Confederate law from 1865 to 1870. He was originally a Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party became a Republican. Some time ago Judge Pepper joined the Farmers' Alliance and became devoted to the principles of the new party which has come to power in Kansas. For ten years he has edited the Kansas Farmer.

Judge Pepper is a tall, slender, thin-faced man with a long, dark beard. He has the step but not the erect form of a soldier. A frequent cough betokens a delicacy of health. He is the author of a book entitled "The Way Out," advocating the lending of money by the Government to the people.

Campbell's Body Found.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—About two months ago Hon. B. H. Campbell, ex-United Marshal for this district, while suffering from an attack of pneumonia, left his house in the night and mysteriously disappeared. This morning his body was discovered in the river near Rush street.

Captain Casati's work on Africa is shortly to appear in an English edition. The captain goes largely into the subject of American products and what soils are best suited for cotton, sugar, etc., and it is believed his book will create a boom in African commerce.

THE DEAD SECRETARY.

The Remains of the Late Secretary of the Treasury Received With Honors at Washington—Executive Order Issued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President and the members of his Cabinet gathered at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the remains of Secretary Windom, which were brought here in a special car attached to the regular train from Jersey City. The assemblage also included nearly all the leading public officials in Washington. All the bureaus, divisions and branches of the Treasury Department were represented by their principal officials and many of the clerks and subordinate employees. These all assembled at the Treasury Department at 4 o'clock and proceeded to the railroad station in a body. The Presidential party consisted of the President, Vice-President Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Proctor, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, General Rusk, General Schofield and Solicitor-General Taft.

When all was in readiness a procession was formed and moved out of the station in the following order: The body bearers with the casket on their shoulders, the President and Mrs. Blaine, the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and Secretary Rusk, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior and other distinguished persons.

Carriages were provided for all and the cortege, headed by mounted policemen, moved slowly by way of Pennsylvania avenue, Vermont avenue and Massachusetts to the Secretary's late residence, where the family were awaiting its arrival.

The transfer of the remains from the station to the house was made quietly and with as little effort at display as possible. The great esteem felt for the deceased, however, was shown by the number and character of the assemblage that gathered to honor his memory.

The following executive order was issued yesterday evening through the Secretary of State and sent to all the other heads of departments:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Sir: Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died suddenly last night in the city of New York at the hour of eleven minutes past 10 o'clock in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Thus has passed away a man of pure life, an official of stainless integrity, distinguished by long and eminent service in both branches of Congress and by being twice called to administer the National finances. His death has caused deep regret throughout the country, while to the President and those associated with him in the administration of the Government it comes as a personal sorrow.

The President directs that all departments of the executive branch of the Government and the officers subordinate thereto shall observe close respect to the memory of this eminent citizen in a manner consonant with the dignity of the office which he has honored by his devotion to public duty.

The President further directs that the Treasury Department in all its branches in this capital be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, that on the day of the funeral the several executive departments shall be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the National flag shall be displayed at half mast. Very respectfully, JAMES G. BEAINE.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH DEAD.

The Noted English Freethinker and Member of Parliament Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Charles Bradlaugh, member of Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Bradlaugh was born in Hoxton, London, September 26, 1833. Owing to the extreme poverty of his parents, he ceased attending school before he was 11 years old. He developed an early taste for politics, for at the age of 13 he appeared as an orator before street audiences during the political troubles of 1847. The origin of his atheistical opinions date from the same period. Studying to fit himself for a Sunday school exhibition before the Bishop of London, he became skeptical, and declared his inability to reconcile the Thirty-nine Articles with the Four Gospels. His father, influenced by the clergy, gave him three days in which to alter his opinions, on penalty of losing his situation. He accepted the penalty, and quitted the situation and his home forever. For a year he earned an inadequate support by selling coals on commission, and then, becoming slightly involved in debt, he enlisted in the service of the East India Company where he remained until a small legacy enabled him to purchase his discharge. He now secured a clerkship in a solicitor's office in London, and entered at once upon his life career of a political and atheistical writer and speaker. In 1858-60 he gained considerable notoriety by editing a journal called the Investigator, which was soon suspended for want of capital. When Italy was fighting for freedom he raised by his own exertions 100 guineas and sent them to Garibaldi. He visited Ireland, conferred with the advocates of home rule and raised his voice in their justification. Elected to Parliament in 1880, he was refused admittance because as an atheist he could not take the oath. After much haggling, he finally obtained the right by applying for the "stewardship of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds," the common means by which an English citizen rid himself of representing an electoral district.

Evidently a Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A quantity of letters, all of which had been opened, were found yesterday morning in a lumber yard. The postmarks were Brazil, Ind., Martinsville, Ill., and other points near the boundary line between Illinois and Missouri. Nearly all were directed to Chicago or some point near there, but the regular route for matter is by way of St. Louis and it is thought the robbery was committed here. As none of the mail was registered it is not known how much money was secured, but checks aggregating \$1,600 were found near the rest of the mail matter.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Mass Convention at Arkansas City in Favor of Opening the Outlet—Resolutions Adopted.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Cherokee Strip mass convention held here yesterday was the largest assembly of the kind ever seen on the border. It was not in any sense a boom convention, for it was almost entirely composed of earnest, practical business men and farmers.

Among the distinguished people present were Governor George W. Steele of Oklahoma, Hon. J. S. Emery of Lawrence, Congressmen-elect Simpson and Glover of this State, Hon. W. H. Clements of Wichita and Hon. Oscar Johnson of McPherson, who was representing a colony of Swedes numbering several hundred. Delegations were present from Wichita, Newton, Lawrence, Anthony, Copeland, Caldwell, Medicine Lodge, Winfield, Kingfisher, Purcell, Oklahoma City, Guthrie and many other places.

Mayor Clements, of Wichita, was chosen chairman and Prof. D. R. Boyd Secretary.

Judge Emery, of Lawrence, made the opening address and spoke at some length on the Indian and land questions.

Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, followed with a short address, telling of the progress of Oklahoma and of the need of more lands for settlers.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, was next introduced and made the most eloquent speech of the day. He handled the question of Indian lands without socks, and assured all that when in Congress he would always be found working for the homesteaders and settlers.

Hon. B. H. Glover, of Cambridge, made a short address.

A strong memorial to Congress, a part of which is as follows, was presented to the committee and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The lands commonly known as the Cherokee Outlet, lying immediately south of the State of Kansas, comprising over 6,000,000 acres of unimproved land, have been abandoned and by treaty stipulation have reverted to the use of the United States for homes; and

Whereas, Said lands are no longer used by the Cherokee Nation as an outlet, but have been abandoned and by treaty stipulation have reverted to the use of the United States; and

Whereas, These lands have been illegally leased and never officially approved for several years to gigantic non-taxpaying syndicates of cattle kings by the Cherokee Nation, thus destroying the home industry of cattle raising by the taxpaying farmers of the Western States; and

Whereas, The United States Government has appropriated many millions of acres of public land to railroads and other corporations, justice demands that this giant of land should be given to actual settlers whereon to build American homes; and

Whereas, The American Congress has appropriated millions of dollars to improve the deep harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, it is deemed legal to do so to proclaim the outlet open to settlement and thus relieve the distress of thousands of homesteaders who are cramped upon the borders and if permitted to enter now would be able to make a crop this year.

Fourth—That we protest against an organized raid upon said lands and call upon all law-abiding people now waiting upon the borders to not forfeit their homestead rights by joining an unlawful organization to take possession of these lands.

Fifth—That we earnestly urge Congress to verify and confirm the agreement of March 2, 1890, or if Congress fails to pass the Mansur Bill or a similar one, then we call upon the President of the United States, if it be found legal to do so, to proclaim the outlet open to settlement and thus relieve the distress of thousands of homesteaders who are cramped upon the borders and if permitted to enter now would be able to make a crop this year.

Sixth—That it is the sense of this mass meeting that the immediate passage of the Mansur or Perkins bill, will, by connecting us with civilization in the Territory, cement the bond of friendship between the Southern and Western States and turn commerce to its proper channel upon the Southern seacoast.

Seventh—That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of this meeting to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. C. H. Mansur and the Kansas and Oklahoma delegations to Congress.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

Ammonia Used in Artificial Ice Explodes at Chicago—Damage Very Heavy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—An explosion of anhydrous ammonia or ammonia gas used in the ice machines of the Western Refrigerating Company, at 227 to 231 Michigan street, at 12:35 o'clock this morning caused great loss of property and came near resulting in the death of three men. The occupants of the building at the time were Robert Hawley, the fireman; Joseph Breault, engineer, and George Hendricks. All three were in the engine room.

Fireman Tom Casey, of truck No. 6, fell through a hatchway from the second story to the floor below and was seriously if not fatally injured. He was taken out unconscious and conveyed to Alexis Brothers' Hospital. He received an ugly rash in his right side and was internally hurt.

The loss on the building and contents is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000, partially insured. Neither E. P. Baker nor H. W. Griswold, the secretary and president, could be seen. The estimated loss is as follows: Machinery, \$100,000; goods in store, \$60,000; building, \$40,000. It is safe to say that this is a conservative estimate, and that the loss will run over \$200,000.

MINERS IN PERIL.

Steps Taken to Smother a Raging Fire in a Mine With Eight Men Below.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Jan. 29.—At about 6 o'clock last evening a part of the Chapin mine, the largest and most extensive mine in Michigan, caught fire at the sixth level and soon the fire had spread to an alarming extent. The smoke was soon pouring from four of the shafts and the tops of them were covered to prevent air from entering the mine and it is hoped by this means to smother the blaze.

Eight men are under ground, without any possibility of escape.