Chase County Courant.

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

VOL. XIX. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893. NO. 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER claims that leading democrats are harmonious in regard to the changes which they desire made in the McKinley bill.

THE delegates to the international monetary conference at Brussels have been invited to call on President Cleveland for consultation before leaving for the next meeting.

THE treasury situation is still critical and well informed men believe that the issue of bonds is only a question of a short time.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided that he will not accept the resignation of the delegates to the international monetary conference.

THE Cherokee delegates who will make the final settlement in the strip transaction have arrived in Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been invited to stay at Sea Isle City for his summer vacation.

SECRETARY GRESHAM denies the cable report that Mr. Patrick Egan, minister to Chili, has been recalled.

PAYMENT of the Cherokee strip purchase money is likely to be delayed by a decision of the court of claims rendered recently declaring the Delaware tribe entitled to a pro rata of the money.

SOME little gold came into the treasury on the 26th and the situation was somewhat easier.

THE civil service reports show a marked increase in the number of women in the public service.

THE president has announced that he will call congress together in extra session early in September.

THE new comptroller of the currency, James S. Eckels, of Illinois, has qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His bond of $120,000 was approved.

THERE is some talk of the treasury refusing to pay any more sugar bounty warrants on the ground that it is unconstitutional to use money raised by taxation for the benefit of private interests.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK waiters have presented their demands to the big hotels and restaurants, and will strike unless they are acceded to.

AT Philadelphia on the 25th there was held a reunion of the famous "306" who stood firm for Grant in the republican national convention in 1880.

A WRECK occurred on the Bare Rocks coad in the mountains near Pittsburgh, Pa. The grade was very steep and the engine became unmanageable. Seven persons were killed.

THE test plate for the turrets of the New York and Monterey and the barbettes for the Olympia have been taken to the Indian Head proving grounds and placed in position for testing.

A MONUMENT to Ericsson was unveiled during the naval celebrations at New York.

THE monument which was built to perpetuate the memory of John James Audubon, the American naturalist, was unveiled in Trinity church yard, New York, in the presence of many members of scientific societies.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL WALKER, of Brooklyn, is making arrangements for the appointment of 200 detectives to arrest all Chinamen who persist in refusing to register on or before May 5.

DR. C. G. HUSSEY, possibly the wealthiest citizen of western Pennsylvania, died at Pittsburgh. He owned Lake Superior copper mines.

DR. ROBERT W. BUCHANAN, who has been on trial for poisoning of his wife, was found guilty at New York of murder in the first degree.

THE great international naval display was reviewed by President Cleveland at New York on the 27th. The enjoyment of the occasion was marred by bad weather.

OFFICIAL confirmation has been given of the rehabilitation of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. by the syndicate headed by Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co.

FOUR keepers who were on duty at the time of the escape of Pallister and Rohle from Sing Sing have been dismissed from the service. Nothing definite has been heard from the escaped murderers.

THERE was a panic in the Methodist church at Fairview, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Quite a number of persons were seriously injured.

THE parade of native and foreign seamen and marines in the streets of New York, the day after the review, was a notable event. It was suggested by President Cleveland and kindly agreed to by the foreign officers.

THE WEST.

THERE was a terrible cyclone in the vicinity of Moore, Ok., on the night of the 25th. Nine persons were known to be killed.

CHARGES of boodling in the Detroit council are flying thick and sensational developments are promised.

THE mayoralty of Maroa, Ill., was decided by flipping a coin. The vote had been a tie.

THE Illinois and Sangamon rivers near Virginia, Ill., have flooded thousands of acres.

SYLVESTER GORBY, state geologist of Indiana, has been afflicted with dementia.

REPRESENTATIVES BURKE and Carson, of the Illinois legislature, became involved in a quarrel and the former caused a sensation by pulling the latter's nose.

THE railway ticket brokers have won their habeas corpus case at Chicago, which means that the law against "scalping" is unconstitutional.

CLAUDE WILSON, a Methodist minister of Shawnee, O., took poison on the porch of the house of his betrothed, with whom he had quarreled.

AT the Transmississippi conference Gov. McConnell, of Idaho, was elected president after a spirited contest with A. C. Fisk.

GEN. ROBERT SMITH, aged 86, died recently at Hamilton, Ill.

WILLIAM C. GOUDY, a leading democrat and lawyer of Chicago, dropped dead at his desk.

THE Ingham County Savings bank at Lansing, Mich., has suspended.

THE financial embarrassments at Sioux City, Ia., extended until most of the business firms was affected.

THE International Y. W. C. A. is in session at Toledo, O.

AN expert, by order of the railroad board, is examining Ann Arbor engines which recently exploded.

THE Western Baseball league has been formed, to commence play May 20. There are six clubs, representing Denver, Pueblo, Wichita, Omaha, Topeka and Kansas City.

THE Transmississippi congress took a vote on the silver resolution, passing it by a vote of 230 for free coinage and 40 against, the opposition coming largely from California and Missouri.

THE 71st birthday anniversary of Gen. Grant (April 27) was celebrated at Galena, Ill., by a public demonstration and a speech by Gov. McKinley.

THERE is great excitement in southern Oregon over the discovery of rich gold fields in the Willow Springs district.

FROM latest reports from the terrible storm in Oklahoma it is believed that not less than seventy-five persons were killed.

NINE log rollers were killed by the breaking of a jam at Menominee, Mich.

A RECEIVER has been applied for at Toledo, O., for the Ann Arbor road.

THE Liberty bell arrived in Chicago all right and was received with a great demonstration.

THE Navajo Indians located in northern New Mexico, are on the warpath. Eight settlers have already been killed and more bloodshed is feared. Troops have been ordered to the scene.

THE chess tourney at Kokomo, Ind., ended in the victory of Lasker over Showalter. Ten games were played, Lasker winning 6 and Showalter 2; drawn, 2.

JAMES ROTHFORD, a fifteen-year-old boy, was killed at London mills, Canton, Ill., by falling on a circular saw.

THE bar at Bloomington, Ill., gave Minister James S. Ewing a farewell banquet.

WILLIAM COWAN, of Monmouth, Ill., a veteran of the Seminole war, has just been granted a pension.

CHARLOTTE L. TIMMERMAN, of Chicago, who was saved from drowning, stabbed herself and then jumped headlong from a window. Her neck was broken.

THE Transmississippi congress at Ogden, Utah, just before it adjourned passed resolutions in favor of the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah as states.

RED river has been out of its banks in Minnesota and thousands of acres have been covered. Many farmers lost everything and will not be able to put in crops.

THE SOUTH.

CARLISLE and Luttrell, condemned to death at Sherman, Tex., made sharp weapons out of spoon handles and defied the sheriff.

A COMMITTEE of prominent citizens has started a Sunday closing movement at San Antonio, Tex.

THE statement is made that in the shipment of cattle from Texas to Kansas the quarantine laws have been violated, and the matter will be looked into.

A PACKAGE containing $1,269 was neatly robbed in transit between Savannah, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., a wad of paper being substituted.

THE Transmississippi congress has selected San Francisco for the next meeting.

THE Texas crop report shows damage done by drought in many localities.

ROBERT MOORE, banker at New Orleans, is dead.

NEAR Gainesville, Tex., a cyclone destroyed villages and many houses. Several lives were lost.

BRIDGE LIGHT, by imp. Brigadier, got away from a stable boy at Cumberland park and during the attempt to catch him fell and broke his leg. The horse had to be killed. He was the property of A. T. Hayden, Union City, Tenn.

THE coroner's jury in the Denmark (S. C.) lynching concluded that the mob lynched the wrong man.

THE Big Four is to build into Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS KOCH, of Velasco, Tex., killed and is having stuffed for exhibition an immense coal black eagle of unknown species. The wings are nearly 9 feet across and the claws are as large as a man's hand.

THE engineers of the Rock Island have run three surveys into Dallas, Tex. The Denver & Fort Worth have also determined to bring that road to Dallas.

H. A. WISE, of Kansas City, Mo., is suing Houston, Tex., for $35,250 for alleged violation of sewer contracts.

AT Pratt City, Ala., during a severe thunderstorm Mrs. M. A. Tate went to a window to close it, when lightning struck the house. Only two panes of glass were shattered, but the woman was killed.

GENERAL.

THE whisky trust has determined that in future it will control the distribution of its products, and has determined to buy out the distributors.

THE Grand Trunk has given notice that it will issue no passes whatever during the world's fair.

A SENSATIONAL report to kill Mr. Gladstone was published in London.

MUSSULMANS are reported to have attacked a Christian funeral at Kaisareeyeh, Armenia. Rioting is also reported at Seevas, Asiatic Turkey.

THE wives of the captain and chief officer of the missing Naronic, who live in London, have been driven insane by despair.

FOUR bank wreckers of Turin, Italy, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to ten years each.

IN a battle between bandits and Mexican soldiers at San Vicento, the entire gang of robbers was killed, but twenty-three officers and soldiers also fell.

FROM a letter written by the engineer of the steamer Naronic to his brother it is now thought probable that her boilers exploded.

THE Nickel Plate has broken the Central Traffic agreement on world's fair rates. The other day it announced a $13.50 round trip rate from Cleveland, the agreed rate being $15. The Baltimore & Ohio promptly met the reduction.

THE committee of the reichstag on the budget has approved the credit asked for by the government for the purpose of elevating the German legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy.

AN American named Charles W. Henderson is reported by his Mexican companion to have been killed by a mountain lion in the southwest part of Chihuahua, Mex. An investigation has been ordered.

THE Allan liner Prussian, bound for Halifax, N. S., with 500 immigrants, was reported overdue.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 27 showed an average decrease of 1.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 8.3.

THE province of Santiago de Cuba, has been declared in a state of siege. A telegram from Holguin, in that province, announces that five of the bandits concerned in the robberies in that district had surrendered.

MARY SINCLAIR, an aged and wealthy American woman, was found wandering about insane in the streets of London.

A PRIVATE dispatch from Belgrade, Servia, states that dissension prevails in the new cabinet of King Alexander, formed under his direction after the coup d'etat of two weeks ago.

THE bleach works at Epinal, France, have been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to 2,000,000 francs.

IT has transpired that William Townsend, the man under arrest for alleged attempted assassination of Mr. Gladstone, once went to the house of commons with the intention of killing him.

THE LATEST.

IN conjunction with the opening of the world's fair, the woman's building and the Missouri and Iowa state buildings were dedicated.

REVOLUTIONIST and government armies in Rio Grande do Sul have fought a bloody battle with great loss of life.

THE trial of the impeached state officers of Nebraska was begun on the 1st before the supreme court, sitting as a court of impeachment.

IN the presence of a multitude of people, estimated at 400,000, the great world's Columbian exposition was successfully opened on the 1st.

CUBA is again in the throes of a revolution, the uprising in the eastern portion of the island having become general.

THE May day celebration at Marseilles, culminated in serious conflict between the police and riotous workingmen.

SEVERAL rivers in Ohio were out of their banks and serious floods were threatened in portions of the state.

CHIEF HARRIS and other Cherokees have protested against the appointment of army officers as Indian agents.

A COMBINATION has been formed by Oklahoma office seekers against what is known as the "Sawbuck" faction of the democracy.

FARMERS in Arkansas are greatly discouraged by the damage done their crops by the cold and rainy weather.

MRS. ELIZABETH LIPP, a handsome young woman, took laughing gas and died in the dentist's chair at Buffalo, N. Y.

A CLOUDBURST in the Boston mountains washed out miles of the 'Frisco track.

REPORTS from all parts of Maryland indicate that the peach crop in that state will be unusually large this year.

A CURIOUS system of slavery, by which convicts are bound out on contract, is reported to be in operation in Georgia.

THE engagement of Miss Marian Phelps, daughter of the United States minister at Berlin, and Mr. Franz von Rottenburg, under secretary of the interior, is formally announced.

OCEAN steamers have been balked reaching Montreal by ice in the river above Quebec.

JEFF DAVIS' mansion at Richmond, Va., is not for sale.

UNITED STATES deputies have raided the "blind tigers" in Jones county, Miss.

PATRICK A. COLLINS, the newly appointed American consul-general at London, accompanied by his family, has arrived in that city.

CYCLONE HORRORS.

Awful Effects of the Late Tornado in Oklahoma.

At Least Forty Persons Killed and a Large Number Injured—Enormous Destruction of Property—The List of Fatalities.

NORMAN, Ok., April 27.—Further reports of the cyclone near here Tuesday multiply the horrors. The latest estimate is that thirty-seven people were killed and twenty-five injured. One hundred and twenty-five persons are left in destitute circumstances and thirty-eight homes were swept away. The dead are: Snyder, Love and an unknown employed by Ed Johnson; John O'Connor, Jr., wife and two children; five members Bryant family, John O'Connor, Sr., and wife; Agnes O'Connor and Nellie O'Connor, twins, aged 13; Charles O'Connor, James O'Connor, David Brooks and wife, Miss Ella Brooks, Owen Rooney, Mrs. Moroney and two children, Miss Annie Heddens, David Banks, wife and two children; Mrs. Hess Banks' married daughter; H. C. Plemens, child of Mr. Bateman, Mr. Peary and one child, Rev. J. M. Corle.

The seriously wounded are: Charles Harwell, Mrs. Kettridge and infant, Mrs. Snider, H. P. Holliday and child, Thomas Weaver, John Doyle, George O'Connor, Mr. Moroney and three children, Pat O'Maley, Albert Sinnox, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Four children of Mr. Banks, Mrs. Calbert, Mrs. S. H. Williinson, George Hughes and child, Mrs. Peary and two children.

It was the most serious cyclone in the history of Oklahoma territory. In this (Cleveland) county it made a clean sweep, destroying fields, demolishing houses, barns and agricultural implements and dealing death to everything in its path. At this writing thirty-seven persons are known to be killed and many others seriously injured and dying. The most damage done was in the vicinity of this town in the western and central portion of the county.

It was about 5:30 p. m. that the people of Purcell, a town of the Chickasaw nation, fifteen miles southwest of here, noticed a dark cloud overhanging the western sky, which soon began to send down shoots like carrot roots.

Your correspondent observed the formation of these cyclones through a field glass. Points projecting from the clouds slowly assumed a cylindric form, then conical, which very much resembled great funnels, out of the end of which destruction poured.

Their course was from southwest to northwest. At first they moved slowly, but seemed to gain force rapidly as the points touched the earth.

That portion of the Chickasaw nation where the cyclone formed and first struck is sparsely settled and little is as yet reported, but passing northward and slightly to the east it crossed the South Canadian river about midway between Purcell and Norman. Here it struck the thickly settled portion and only missed this town by about one mile.

By this cyclone four persons were killed and several injured. Seven dwelling houses and two school houses were destroyed, besides machinery and stock, numerous outbuildings, fences and barns. No sooner had this cyclone passed and spent its force by the time it reached Little river, about five miles northeast of town, than the people in town who had witnessed the destruction being wrought were hastening to the relief of their country friends. In about one hour afterward another funnel-shaped cloud was seen approaching from the west which passed on the other side of town, its course being about the same direction as the other, but it had formed several miles further off. This last and most destructive cyclone passed about five miles west and north of Norman, through what is known as ten-mile flat along the Canadian river, and the most prosperous agricultural vicinity of the county. Its force was spent a few miles further north when it reached the divide between this place and Moore station.

DEATH ROLL INCREASED.

PURCELL, I. T., April 27.—A terrible tornado passed through this county Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. It started five miles southwest of Alex, Chickasaw nation, traveling northeast, gathering fury as it went, passing from this to Oklahoma territory, razing everything in its wake. The destruction of life and property is enormous. Forty-two deaths are reported up to date. Eighty-five are known to be seriously wounded. The family of John O'Connor, seven miles northwest of Norman, consisting of twelve, were killed except one. John Moroney's house was wrecked and his wife and three children killed, he receiving fatal injuries.

In the Bryant family five were killed. Searching parties are not all in but each party to arrive swells the list in fatalities. Nine bodies will be interred in the cemetery here under Catholic rites.

More Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president has announced the following appointments: To be government directors of the Union Pacific railway: Henry F. Dimer, of New York; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. W. Doane, of Illinois; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and James W. Hurdock, of Nebraska. Otto Doderlin, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Leipsic. David G. Brown to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho.

INDIAN SCARE.

A Band of Navajo Indians Reported to Be on the Warpath—Eight Settlers Killed.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—The long threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers of the country in the vicinity of their lands has come at last, and with it the death of eight settlers.

Such was the startling news received this morning by Adjt.-Gen. Kennedy. At 9:45 o'clock the adjutant-general received a telegram from Lieut. Plummer, Indian agent of the Navajos, in which he stated that eight white men had been murdered by the Indians, who are now on the warpath with the settlers. He declared that the situation was a very critical one and asked that the troops be called out to prevent further bloodshed. The telegram was addressed to Gov. Waite, but he is out of the city and the matter was referred by Secretary Lorents to the adjutant-general. Lieut. Plummer stated that the people below Durango were in a wild state of excitement and grave fears are entertained lest the Indians continue their warfare along up the valley.

In his message the lieutenant states that two battles have been fought already. The first was early yesterday, when five men were killed, all settlers, while at another three more whites lost their lives and further bloodshed is anticipated. The adjutant-general forwarded the information to the war department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that orders will be issued from that source for the removal of the troops now quartered at Fort Logan. They can act outside the state and would be of more avail in a conflict with the Indians than state troops.

The present conflict was precipitated by the resistance of the whites to the depredations of a band of warriors, who raided the stock of the cattlemen.

The Navajos occupy a reservation in the northern part of New Mexico and Arizona, embracing a territory of 120 square miles. They number fully 15,000 and are the most formidable of their race. Probably no tribe has so signally redressed its wrongs or inspired scattered settlers with so great a degree of terror as the Navajos. They are among the rudest and least intelligent of all the tribes. A large extent of country directly west from Santa Fe, extending from near the Rio Grande river on the east to the Colorado on the west, as far as the territory of the Apaches on the south is occupied by them.

SORROW FOR SUGAR.

Possible Refusal to Honor Any More Sugar Bounty Warrants.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A plan for suspending the sugar bounty without waiting for the slow action of congress has been suggested to President Cleveland, and may be adopted. The plan consists in a simple order from the secretary of the treasury to his subordinates to draw no more warrants and make no payments on account of sugar bounties. Such action in a single test case would be sufficient to carry the matter to the courts and secure a decision from the supreme court of the United States upon the question whether the payment of gratuities to private individuals out of the money received by taxation upon the people was within the power of congress under the constitution. President Cleveland has not yet considered the subject carefully, but he will probably call upon the attorney-general for an opinion as to whether the bounties are constitutional and whether it is within the power of the executive to test the question by refusing payment.

NORMAN REQUESTS HELP.

Something Necessary to Relieve the Distress Caused by the Tornadoes.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 29.—The following was received from Norman with request that it be given publication:

Two terrible cyclones visited this locality Tuesday evening, April 25. No one can describe the awful scenes that have been witnessed to-day by hundreds of our citizens. Whole families were killed outright. Twenty-five or thirty are known to be dead and over 100 wounded within a few miles along its pathway. Reports are still coming in from points farther away, telling of the number of dead and wounded. No account is taken of loss of live stock and other property destroyed. Dead animals are lying everywhere. Help is needed and needed now. Our people are doing all they can to relieve suffering, but can do but little compared with actual wants. Anything in the way of donations will be thankfully received and will be judiciously distributed to the needy ones. Send money, clothing or food to D. W. Marquart, postmaster; J. Ellard, mayor; George Smith, sheriff; W. H. Belamy, recorder; L. B. Durkee, county treasurer. Committee as follows: D. A. Marquart, F. L. Mackey, L. J. Edwards, J. Wilkins, S. A. Waits, J. McCarty and T. J. Wiggins.

Exciting Time in Hudson River.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Fred Vaupel, 17 years old, was watching the parade from a barge moored at the foot of West Nineteenth street. When the Dolphin drew up abreast of the Blake and the Philadelphia the crowd on the barge pushed forward to get a better view and young Vaupel was forced overboard. Roundsman McGinley jumped in after him, as the boy could not swim. The sides of the barge were so high and smooth that McGinley could not even get out of the water himself. The policeman was almost exhausted when Policeman Farrell jumped in to aid him. The two policemen struggled with the tide, keeping the boy up between them, until Policemen Wittbeck and Mead got a rope and threw it to them. The policemen tied it around the boy's head and hauled him ashore first, then six other policemen hauled the rescuing officers out.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A robber broke into the store of D. Cohen at Topeka the other morning and stole a coin collection valued at $1,000.

Leavenworth Odd Fellows had a big celebration April 26 in honor of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the order.

Ludwig Berg, a farmer, and his hired man were recently killed by the cars near Mankato while attempting to drive across the Rock Island tracks. Both horses were also killed.

The other morning Mrs. Ellen Baggs, wife of a section foreman, was found dead on the floor of her home in North Leavenworth. The coroner's jury found that she was hurt by falling down stairs while intoxicated.

A Maple Leaf passenger train ran over and killed Jack Pocke, an aged inmate of the Wyandotte county poor farm, near the grounds of that institution the other day. He was 75 years old, a Hollander by birth and very deaf.

An unknown man was found dead by the railroad track two miles south of Atchison the other morning. There was a wound on the top of his head, but it was not known whether he was killed by the cars or murdered. The man was about 35 years old and fairly well dressed.

IT is stated that the case against Dr. J. L. Wever, surgeon of the soldiers' home, now pending before the board of managers, has been adjourned to Leavenworth. Charges were preferred against Gov Smith by Dr. Wever, and the hearing of these has also been adjourned to Leavenworth.

The State Dental association lately in session at Topeka elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. C. Esterly, of Lawrence; first vice president, Dr. C. B. Reed, of Topeka; second vice president, Dr. W. A. Costin, of Fort Scott; secretary, Dr. J. P. Root, of Kansas City, Kan.; treasurer, Dr. R. A. Wasson, of Ottawa.

The Santa Fe system is to have two general superintendents instead of one. All the lines west of Dodge City will be under General Superintendent F. E. Nelson, whose headquarters will be at Denver, and all east of Dodge City will be in charge of General Superintendent H. R. Nickerson, of Topeka, who has heretofore been over the entire system.

Gov. Lewelling recently announced the appointment of five new members of the state board of health as follows: J. D. Van Nuys, of Wichita, allopathic; Dr. J. P. Stewart, of Clay Center, allopathic; Dr. P. D. Dougherty, of Junction City, allopathic; Dr. E. M. Hoover, of Halstead, eclectic, and Dr. E. Stewart, of Kansas City, Kan., eclectic.

The hide establishment of Benjamin McLean & Co., in Armourdale, was lately taken possession of by the sheriff of Wyandotte county, under attachments aggregating $67,100. The firm is one of the oldest institutions in Kansas City, having been established in 1866 by the late Benjamin McLean. It has branches in New York, Chicago, Pueblo, Col., and Santa Fe, N. M.

The United States senatorial investigating committee, which is investigating J. W. Ady's contest for Senator John Martin's seat, will hold a meeting in Topeka in the near future. The exact date has not yet been fixed, but the interested parties have been notified of the intention of the committee. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is chairman, which is a sub-committee of the senatorial elections committee.

Nineteen men brought on from Philadelphia to take the places of strikers at Topeka, decided that they had been deceived and asked General Manager Frey to furnish them return transportation. The governor and other state officers joined them in making the request, which was refused by the general manager. The latter in a letter to the governor said that these men "are all able bodied, strong and healthy and can have work at good wages and that he does not consider them proper subjects for charity."

Gov. Lewelling has appointed the following delegates to attend the railroad congress called by Gov. Crounse, of Nebraska, to meet at Lincoln, Neb., June 1: Judge Frank Doster, Marion; Fred J. Close, Troy; Walter N. Allen, Meriden; Ben S. Henderson, Winfield; ex-Congressman John G. Otis, Topeka; A. A. Stewart, Manhattan; Dr. H. D. Patee, Topeka; J. W. Higgins, Beloit; F. S. Johnson, Phillipsburg; L. F. Dick, Parsons; C. E. Foote, Marion; D. H. Hefflebower, Bucyrus; J. N. Limbacker, Manhattan; W. E. Hutchinson, Wichita; Robert Patterson, Osage City.

In reply to an inquiry from the superintendent of insurance Assistant Attorney-General Allen has written an opinion in which he holds that, as the superintendent of insurance is charged with the execution of all laws bearing upon insurance business, it is his duty to ascertain if a combine has been effected and if one exists the licenses of such companies as are parties to the combines should be revoked. The attorney-general says that agents of foreign insurance companies are under instruction of the principals, and have but little to do with controlling rates and the principals should be dealt with, and he declares it as much the duty of the superintendent of insurance to enforce this law against foreign or non-resident insurance companies as it is to enforce any other law upon the statute books relating to insurance or insurance companies.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

Significance of Its Color in Relation to the Pursuits of the Man.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travelers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be considerably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of red pepper, and though this may fail for humankind in general, something might be done toward increasing the pigment in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owner of gray locks.

Suppose, for a moment, that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled in the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs. If a rogue could at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees, or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmiserable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion l change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle. Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guineas. Mr. Carcass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock coat, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possible. We have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, thoug "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age," says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinions." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many a wise man will it never be said

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well demands high wit:

while the foolish one, in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor.—Nineteenth Century.

A SHARP WOMAN.

How a Widow Made Use of What She Heard Railroad Men Say.

A few years ago a widow and her daughter were occupying a section in a Pullman sleeper on the Missouri Pacific railroad. The section next to this lady happened to be occupied by a couple of the directors of that railroad. The partition between the two sections was so thin that it was not difficult for a conversation carried on in one section to be heard in the other. The lady traveler heard the two directors discussing a plan of consolidation whereby the stock of the Missouri Pacific was bound to be greatly enhanced in value.

It was then worth but two or three cents on the dollar. She was on her return trip to her home in Hartford, Ct. The conversation of the two directors preyed on her mind. She revolved it over and over again until her home was reached, about which time a five thousand dollar note due her was redeemed. She sent for her attorney, detailed to him the conversation she had heard, and said she was almost resolved to invest the five thousand dollars in Missouri Pacific. The attorney, mistaking her announced resolution for irony, laughed, but the woman of wealth persisted.

"It is but five thousand dollars," she said, "and if I lose I shall have just as much to eat as I have always had and just as much to wear. If the plans betrayed by these two directors work out I shall make a good deal of money by buying Missouri Pacific."

The attorney obeyed the instructions of his client, invested the five thousand dollars, and in less than a month the proposed consolidation was consummated and the Hartford widow realized for her five thousand dollar investment two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At the first blush this incident is set down as a proof of luck, but there was no luck about it. It was simply an unexpected exhibition of what in Wall street vernacular is termed "nerve" on the part of a quick-eared and a quicker-witted woman. Not one person in ten thousand would have given any heed to the conversation referred to, and not one of a thousand who might have heard and heeded and who happened to have the money, as the widow had it, would have dared invest it. These incidents and illustrations might be expanded until volumes were filled. The evidence would be cumulative that eyes and ears and brain make what the thoughtless term luck.

Refreshing His Memory.

Chicago bridegroom—Were you ever married before, love?

Chicago bride—Why, yes; I was married to you in the fall of 1888.

Chicago bridegroom—I thought there was something familiar about you.—Judge.

—Higher by far than the power of accumulating is the power of distributing. Hoarding is a capability which man holds in common with the bee, the ant and the squirrel; but distributing to the wants of others is a power which man is gradually acquiring, and which makes him akin to the angels.—Unity.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

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

To American Farmers.

The old proverb runs, "Experience is a dear teacher, but fools will learn of no other." Few farmers are fools. Most of them have wisdom sufficient to profit by the experience of others, and to know that there is not an active working farmer in all this broad land of ours who has not cause to lament the hardness of the times. When farms will scarcely bring the cost of their improvements, and lands on which nature's choicest gifts have been lavished leave but a bare living after paying taxes, when farmers in Kansas burn corn for lack of coal, and coal miners in Pennsylvania are half starved for lack of opportunity to work and buy this very surplus of corn, it is evident that the cause and the cure must speedily be found and applied if we would avert the consequences that in all ages have followed such conditions. What, then, can history tell us of the causes that produced like conditions in the past?

Injudicious and excessive taxation has made paupers of the Turks, once so vigorous that Europe's combined strength scarcely sufficed to turn back the tide of their invasion. It has pauperized Spain, once the wealthiest and most powerful nation of Europe. It has impoverished Italy, whose sons once ruled the world. It has driven the canny Scot and the thrifty German by thousands from their homes, and made Irishmen, in spite of their love for old Erin, aliens and wanderers over the whole earth. It breeds pauperism in every civilized community on the globe. It is to-day in spite of our national resources and our limitless domain, exhibiting the same tendencies here that it has produced at all times and in all places under the sun since civilization began.

There are other wrongs to be righted, other grievances to be redressed, but, as compared to our barbarous, unequal, injudicious and injurious modes of taxation all other burdens are but a feather's weight. Under our endeavor to tax everything, the working farmer is the greatest sufferer, for what little he has is in forms that can not escape the eye of the tax gatherer. Hence abandoned farms and the steady flow of the bone and sinew of our country homes to cities, where to a great extent it is possible for industrious men to escape taxes on industry, for thrifty men to accumulate without disgorging the greater part of their savings.—Tax Reform.

Fool Taxation in Switzerland.

During a recent discussion of the graduated tax extortion, a contemporary reminded us that the plan had been tried in Switzeland and worked admirably, giving general satisfaction. This we did not believe, as human nature is much the same all over the world, and thrifty citizens do not like to submit to confiscation through governmental tyranny, whether they live in Kentucky or Kamschatka. But not having reveled of late in the attractions of Alpine altitudes or the seductive study of Swiss statesmanship, we could not for the moment authoritatively deny that bold extortion was popular among the rich men of that republic. The Boston Weekly Review, however, has important information on the operation of graduated taxation in Switzerland. The facts are gathered from an official report from the British legation in Berne. By the way, it is only in certain cantons that this system of progressive taxation exists, and it is the most thoroughly developed in Vaud.

In this canton, then, we must look for great and general prosperity if the graduated tax theorists are correct. But what do we find? We quote from the Review:

"The fiscal gain is more than counterbalanced by depreciation in land values and injury to local trade. Wealthy families have left the canton, while many regularly close their houses for nine months in the year in order to evade the law. Foreigners too, are less and less anxious to reside in the canton. The consequence of all this is that many properties have depreciated fifty per cent. and that trade suffers greatly. It is significant that the proposals of the radicals to introduce the Vaud system into Berne was rejected by the people on a referendum by an overwhelming majority." A fine object lesson for the pseudo-tax reformers to master.

The effect of the fool tax laws, such as Vaud enacted, would be substantially the same elsewhere. Taxing thrift in behalf of thriftlessness is as preposterous as it is dishonest. No community can afford to discourage enterprise—the pursuit of gain in the varied avenues of human activity. By doing this it simply invites the dry rot.

Let New York make no such blunder as has been committed by this unfortunate Swiss canton.

Tammany's Opinion.

SECRETARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION—Dear Sir:—I am directed by Mayor Gilroy to acknowledge the receipt of your favor with an inquiry concerning your book, "Who Pays Your Taxes." He wishes me to say that he has read it carefully, finding some things in it that he fully endorses and others with which he can not agree. He regards it, nevertheless, as calculated to stimulate thought on the important subject of tax reform, and, therefore, of educational value.

Respectfully,
WILLIS HOLLY, Sec'y.

Making Them Pay for Privileges.

The Connecticut Puritans used to tax every church member and devote the proceeds to supporting the minister. This did not unduly encourage devotion.

NEW JERSEY.

Annual Report State Board of Taxation.

"In theory this system (the present) seems just, simple and easy of application, but the fact is it has entirely broken down as useless, because, by the universal testimony of every state in the union, it is an absolute impossibility to apply it to the complex social organization of the present time, with its many kinds and classes of property and almost endless variety of circumstances, enhancing or diminishing the values of property, with the opportunities our social system offers and presents of hiding from the assessors much valuable property, which escapes taxation wholly or in part.

The state board of taxation has given the system of taxation in use in the various states of the American union much careful study and research, together with the official reports and current literature on this subject of taxation."

Laws Should Not Keep Land Vacant.

A measure enabling owners of land, situated within the limits of any borough of this commonwealth and used exclusively for farming purposes, to have such land detached from said boroughs, is pending in the legislature at Harrisburg. Its enactment into law would check the growth and improvement of scores of towns in the state and establish a precedent for similar legislation affecting cities.

The bill ought to be killed at once. It has no merit and if passed would involve a flagrant injustice to every borough in which "lands used exclusively for farming purposes" may be held. For the object of the proposed act is obviously to permit the owners of such lands to escape taxation for borough purposes. They now pay their share into the borough treasury, but under this measure they would rid themselves of that burden while retaining all the advantages which public improvements and the growth of population contribute to the ownership of land.

It will not be pretended by the advocates of the bill that the lands which it is designed to affect will not share equally with all other lands in the benefit of public improvements and the advance of population. Then why should they not contribute equally to the public revenue?

The measure ought to be entitled "An act for the purpose of enabling certain land owners to escape their fair share of taxation and to retard the growth of certain boroughs by enabling certain landlords to withhold their lands from their best use pending a rise in value." For that is exactly its purpose and no other effect could be expected.—Johnstown Democrat.

Illinois Urged to Adopt Single Tax.

About a year ago a majority of the citizens of Hyattsville, Md., voted to remove all taxes from buildings and personal property and to raise the necessary municipal revenue from ground rent alone. A few of the large land owners immediately carried the affair into court, and upon suffering an adverse decision appealed to the supreme court of the state, which has just declared the new law unconstitutional. Single taxers and others bent upon tax reform may learn from this experience that the shortest road to a fair trial of new tax systems is the one leading to a revision of state constitutions. The people have long since outgrown these ancient documents, and to continue in their observance is simply to say that Americans are incapable of self-government. There is pending in the New York legislature a bill which would grant to each township and municipality the right to choose and apply its own system of taxation. This measure of local option, which should have the general support of farmers and other special victims of the present plundering scheme, will undoubtedly prove the first step toward more equitable assessments. No community could possibly select a more unjust system than the one now in vogue, and there is reasonable certainty that a vast improvement upon it will result from giving the people a chance to manage their local affairs. Illinois lawmakers should take note of New York's proposed home rule bill and so amend the constitution that local option in taxation may be given to the people of the state.—Chicago Herald.

The Moral Issue in Taxation.

The Georgia tax return, after asking fifty-one questions, winds up by inquiring "the value of all other property not herein mentioned?" Each man answers in a more or less Pickwickian sense. He doesn't aim to be honest but only as near so as his neighbors will average. The tax list is a court of moral bankruptcy in which the debtor pays from forty to seventy cents on the dollar, or is expected to. Confiding natures try to believe that nobody defaults worse than this or that few do. The whole subject is managed in a gingerly manner, you see, and the average man, when pressed, will admit that a paper institution is necessarily a farce. "But it hadn't ought to be," he will add, "men ought to give honest and impartial returns of all their property." This is very well as a theory, but in practice should our laws be adapted to the men we now have or to the men we ought to have?—The Courier, St. Louis.

"Economy is Wealth."

Dimon Banks (to profligate son)—Your extravagance is unpardonable.

Center Banks—Well, sir, I have thought up a scheme by which I can save $1,000.

Dimon—Really! What is it?

Center—You give me a hundred thousand now and I'll save the inheritance tax.

IT is absolutely certain also, that the burden of local taxation all over the land has grown for years past enormously heavier, and that beneficial results are ridiculously out of proportion. There's a warm time preparing for somebody.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

REFORM CLUB TARIFF BILL.

It Stands By the Chicago Platform and Promises Relief to the People—Advalorem Duties, Free Raw Materials and Mostly 25 Per Cent. Rates.

The special committee of the Reform club, appointed immediately after the election of Cleveland to prepare a draft for a tariff bill, which the club will urge as a substitute for the McKinley bill, has made public its proposed measure. It is drawn in strict accordance with the democratic platform and in the interests of the people. It contains only ad valorem duties; levies no duties on articles now free; increases no duties; makes raw materials free; places them lower or no duties upon the necessaries of life than upon luxuries, and lays revenue duties upon the bulk of manufactured goods—iron, steel, woolens, cottons, silks, linens, gloves, etc.

The following abstracts from the memorandum accompanying the tables and schedules of rates, explain some of the principal features of the bill:

1. Crude materials, to be used in the process of manufacture, are in general made free of duty.

2. In taxing other articles, the general object has been to fix such rates as would produce the largest amount of revenue, in a series of years, consistent with large importations.

3. The purpose of obtaining the largest revenue has, however, been limited by consideration of the welfare and necessities of the people at large, and especially the poorer classes. Taxes upon necessaries of life have been kept down to the lowest point which the needs of revenue permit.

4 It has not been thought necessary, and hardly proper, to reduce rates merely for the purpose of avoiding some incidental protection to domestic producers.

5. All duties have been made strictly ad valorem, except some of those which are levied as compensatory for internal revenue taxes upon similar articles produced at home.

I. It is the only system which is not oppressive to the poor, or which does not require continual revision in order to prevent the tariff from becoming an instrumental of private gain more and more every year. A complete system of specified duties, to be at all just, would require the enumeration of fully 10,000 different articles. Under the present law, articles worth from ten cents to $200 per pound are included under a common duty of 50 cents per pound. This is absurd and iniquitous.

II. All foreign articles which, if made here, would be subject to internal revenue taxes, must, of course, be subjected to at least an equal tax. Whatever ad valorem duty, therefore, is imposed upon spirits, ale and beer, must be in addition to a tax equivalent to a tax levied upon the domestic article.

III. Luxuries.—The theory of imposing a heavy tax upon luxuries is plausible, but needs to be applied with great caution. The theory itself is often incorrectly stated. The object which should be aimed at is the collection of the largest possible amount of revenue from luxuries; not the mere imposition of the highest possible rate of taxes. The present duty of 45 per cent. upon manufactures of gold and silver is almost prohibitory; and a duty of only 10 per cent. on precious stones, cut but not set, produces twelve times as much revenue as a duty of 50 per cent. on the same things in the form of jewelry. Even a duty of 10 per cent. upon precious stones is so high as to lead to much smuggling; and any increase in this rate would ultimately lead to a reduction of revenue. Yielding in part to the popular opinion that silk is a luxury, we have placed silk manufactures generally in Schedule C, at 30 per cent., instead of with cottons and woolens. Silk yarns, silk thread, sewing silk and spun and thrown silk are placed in Schedule F, at 15 per cent., leaving raw silk, of course, free.

IV. The 25 per cent. schedule is the most important of any, and is purposely made the most sweeping. Long experience has shown that this rate of duty is, upon the whole, the most productive of revenue. It has been assumed that the presumption was in favor of this rate upon almost everything; and, wherever these schedules impose a higher or lower rate there is a special reason for so doing.

V. In placing a large list of articles in the 25 per cent. schedule, it is not forgotten that many of these articles are really materials for further manufacture. One beauty of a strictly ad valorem system is that one uniform rate of duty can be imposed upon such manufactures without doing serious injustice. Manufactures of earthenware, glass and fur have been left subject to the uniform rate of 25 per cent.

VI. Metals.—All forms of crude metal, not merely in pigs, ingots and bars, with the exception of iron and steel, have been made free of duty. Iron and steel, in the form of pigs and ingots, have been left at a duty of 20 per cent., while in bars, rods, etc., they are left subject to the general duty of 25 per cent.

VII. Cotton.—All manufactured cotton is put in the 25 per cent. schedule, except yarns and thread, which are put at 15 per cent. The reason for making a lower rate upon yarns is obvious enough. Yarns are clearly material used exclusively for purposes of manufacture. Thread is used for manufacturing purposes only, and is in no proper sense a finished product.

VIII. Flax, hemp and jute manufacturers are divided into three classes, for special reasons. It being settled that all the crude materials are to be free, it is obvious that finished manufactures of this kind, literally "ready for consumption," should not be taxed more than 25 per cent. The house of representatives has voted, with substantial unanimity among the democratic members, to repeal all duties upon binding twine and cotton bagging; the first in the interest of northern farmers, and the second in the interest of southern planters. Burlaps and bagging are articles, the cost of which is largely a tax upon farmers, and upon these the duties should be made very light. A tax upon cables and cordage is a tax upon American shipping, and in view of the contemplated changes in the navigation laws the duties upon these articles should certainly be light. Linen should be subjected to the lowest duty consistent with revenue requirements. It is here placed in the 20 per cent. schedule.

IX. Woolens.—The duty upon woolen and worsted manufactures, of every description, except yarns, is placed at 25 per cent. This is certainly large enough; because this was all which was asked by the woolen manufacturers in 1867, when the supposed ideal woolen tariff was adopted. The manufacturers then stated that 25 per cent. net protection was all which they asked. After the internal revenue tax was abolished, the woolen manufacturers retained and even increased the amount of the protection which had been granted as compensation for that tax. It is believed that yarns should be admitted at a lower ad valorem rate than the other manufactures of wool and they are put in the 15 per cent. schedule.

X. Gloves.—Leather gloves and all other gloves, except of silk, are placed in the 25 per cent. schedule. Gloves are not a luxury; they are a necessity.

XI. The 20 per cent. schedule includes, in addition to the articles already mentioned, several others which should be briefly commented upon. Manufactures of wood, in the most finished forms are placed here, because the present tax on them is 35 per cent., and this seems a reduction proportionate to other reductions. Such provisions as are taxed at all are also placed in this schedule. Buttons, except of metal or glass, are placed here, because all other button materials, including silk, have long been admitted under 10 per cent. duty; and 25 per cent. for the manufactured article has been found highly protective, proving that a duty of 20 per cent. would produce most revenue. Glass and metal buttons are left practically in the 25 per cent. schedule as branches of those manufactures.

XII. Provisions.—Most provisions are made free of duty; but some, which partake in a mild degree of the nature of luxuries, are put in the 20 per cent. schedule, while breadstuffs are mostly made free. Barley is made an exception, because it is used but little for bread, and is mostly purchased for the purpose of manufacturing beer. A tax of 10 per cent. upon this is only a beer tax in another form. Potatoes are also left subject to a duty of 10 per cent., because those which are imported are, in four years out of five, chiefly of a superior kind, used as a comparative luxury.

XIV. Free List.—All articles upon which the revenue collected is too small to pay for collection, and upon which it is not probable that any mere reduction of rates would produce substantial revenue, have been placed upon the free list.

Annexed to the proposed bill are tables containing the actual imports and rates for 1892, the proposed new rates, the receipts on the basis of the importations of 1892, estimated imports for 1894 and estimated receipts for 1894, computed on the proposed new rates. We are satisfied that the proposed tariff would produce an immediate revenue of $120,000,000, if not more.

The ordinary expenditures of the government, excluding postal expenses and sinking fund requirements, for the fiscal year are estimated at	$370,000,000
Receipts from internal revenue and other sources except the tariff	192,000,000
Balance required	$178,000,000
Estimated arrears of pensions payable within the year	45,000,000
Balance required for permanent current expenses	$133,000,000

To meet this demand, the tariff here proposed will provide an income of $120,000,000 for the first year, which will steadily increase, and in our opinion, will produce an average annual income of $165,000,000 during the first five years of its existence.

The tariff here proposed would leave a deficiency of revenue for the first year of $58,000,000, or, excluding arrears of pensions, $13,000,000. The question arises, how this deficiency is to be met. It may be done in any of three ways.

1. By short-date government bills, to be paid out of the revenue of the next five years, which will certainly be sufficient for that purpose, because three-fourths of the deficiency will cease within two years.

2. By a duty on sugar, and perhaps on tea and coffee.

3. By an income tax upon natural and artificial monopolies, such as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gasworks and rents.

It is suggested by two of our number that a moderate duty should be placed upon raw sugar, they being of opinion that this would not increase the retail price of refined sugar. This might be done by retaining the present duty of half a cent per pound on refined sugar and levying 7-16 cent on raw sugar, or by laying a duty of 15 per cent. upon all sugar alike. Under either plan, a revenue of about $15,000,000 would be collected, while the domestic bounty could be reduced by $2,000,000 without opposition. This would insure a total revenue equivalent to $137,000,000; or, if the bounty were entirely abolished, $147,000,000. The amount of revenue which would be produced by this duty is so large as to make a full discussion of the propriety of the tax necessary.

A Big Boycott.

"Even if Judge Lawrence is upheld by the supreme court of the United States, his decision can't be enforced. No power on earth can prevent the boycott. Boycott is simply a new term for an old fact. What is the great protective tariff but a boycott on European manufacturers? You can't stop people from boycotting till a law is made to force men to buy just such goods."—Samuel Gompers.

An Independent View.

The report of the Reform club's committee is much the kind of tariff which the democratic platform promised. If the democratic party purposes living up to its platform, this bill, or something very like it, may be expected to take the place of the McKinley law. The gentlemen who composed the committee are the same kind of democrats as Grover Cleveland.—Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.).

Hood's Cures

After the Grip It Restores Health and Strength.

Mr. Dexter Curtis

Is well-known in Wisconsin as a manufacturer of collar pads and boots for horses, and is a reliable business man:

"Madison, Wis., Jan. 20, 1893.

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I cannot speak in too favorable terms of the good qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have had a bad cough for nearly two years, coming on after the grip. I tried physicians, went twice to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but all did no good. I got a bottle of **Hood's Sarsaparilla** and it gave me relief at once. The second dose seemed to go to the **right spot.** I afterwards got six bottles, and have taken nearly all of it, and know I am much better every way.

"So many medicines are advertised that do no good, I would not say anything in favor of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

any unless I was fully satisfied it was good and worth trying. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is good." DEXTER CURTIS.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion — Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion

will check Consumption and is indispensable in *all* wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)

The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling.* **It is the best** for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENN. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Free Trip to Chicago

Separate **W-O-R-L-D-S F-A-I-R** and use the letters to spell as many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more times than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said **seventy-five** small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, waif, soar, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a **FREE** trip to the World's Fair and return, as The Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including R. R. fare, hotel bills, admissions to the Columbian Exposition, and $50.00 in cash for incidental expenses, to the first person able to make **seventy** words from the letters contained in "World's Fair," as above. They will also give a **FREE TRIP** to the World's Fair and return with $25.00 for incidental expenses, to the first person sending **sixty** words as above. They will also give a **FREE TRIP** to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending **fifty-five** words.

To the first person sending **fifty** words will be given $50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first sending **forty** words will be given $25.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to *each* of the first **five** persons sending **thirty-five** words will be given $10.00 in cash, and to *each* of the first ten sending **thirty** words will be given $5.00 in cash.

Only one prize will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same postpaid with fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for a large package of our Choice English Cottage Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of endless varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair.)

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S. You will receive the **BIGGEST** value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip **from your home to Chicago and return.**

We are spending a large amount of money to **start** our trade in the U. S. and want your **trial** order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send to-day and address **THE SCOTT SEED COMPANY, Toronto, Canada.**

THE LITTLE OLD STORE.

Oh, the little old store with the bell on the door,
That rang, as you went out or in,
With a ting-a-ling-ling, as it swung on the spring
And deafened your ears with its din!
Oh, the little old store gave measure and more,
And everything smelled sweet of spice;
Though 't was dark, to say true, and nothing was new,
Yet everything sold there was nice.

For a quaint little maid, in muslin arrayed,
Would answer each ring from the door,
And smiles sweet and simple played tag with the dimple
In the cheeks of the maid of the store.
I used often to stop in the little old shop,
And sometimes for nothing at all
But to just shake the spring and to hear the bell ring
For Nelly to answer its call.

Ah! those times are all o'er, the little old store
Has vanished with old-fashioned ways;
Till sometimes it seems as but one of the dreams
That we have of our boyhood days.
Though a faint vague regret comes over me yet
As I think of those days now no more,
In my heart I would fain be a glad lad again
And with Nell in the little old store.

—Roy L. McCardell, in Puck.

BY WILLIAM WESTALL.

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CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

"If I would like! Ah, Antoinette, to be so tenderly loved it was well worth while to be so nearly killed."

"As if I did not love you before you were so nearly killed! Only I did not know how much. How good of you to try to save the lives of those poor French soldiers! Dear Mark, I will never, never let you leave me to go to the wars again."

And so we went on talking, I dare say a great deal of nonsense, yet very happy withal, until a knock at the door interrupted our tete-a-tete and Mme. de Gex came in to condole and congratulate and invite us to join our elders in the drawing-room.

As I crossed the hall I bade Jenkins in a whisper go to my sea chest and fetch the pasha's casket.

"Mme. de Gex has been lamenting that Antoinette has no portion," said my mother. "I told her it did not matter in the least, and that a good wife and a happy home are far above riches."

"C'est vrai, my dear Mrs. Roy. All the same it is not comme il faut for a young girl to go to her husband without a dot, and the house of de Gex has always dowered its daughters handsomely."

"Antoinette will not be without a dot, my dear madame," I said.

"But how? You cannot recover the treasure; it is impossible."

"What treasure?" asked my father, with a puzzled look.

"I will tell you presently. See, Antoinette," I said, taking the casket from Jenkins, "here is something for you. It is a gift from the pasha of Syria to my future wife. You are my future

IT OPENS WITH A SPRING.

wife. The gift is therefore for you. I know not what the casket contains, though I have a shrewd idea. Open it."

Antoinette took the casket.

"Ah! I see!" she said. "It opens with a spring. But—these must surely be—Oh, look here, mother! Look, Mrs. Roy! Diamonds—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven! Seven superb diamonds!"

"Superb, indeed!" said my father. "I am a bit of a connoisseur in precious stones. These are brilliants of the first water, worth at least a thousand pounds apiece."

"Seven thousand pounds!" exclaimed Mme. de Gex. "But it is impossible; they cannot be all for Antoinette. There is some mistake."

"They are for nobody else," said I; "the gift of an old man, as Djezzar described himself, who loved me as his own son, for my future wife. There is no mistake whatever. All the same, I frankly admit that I did not expect anything so magnificent as this. But he is not the sort of man who does things by halves."

"But Antoinette could not possibly wear diamonds of that value—now. I should not dare to keep them in the house. Would it not be better to turn them into money? Seven thousand pounds would make the child a fine dowry."

"I see no objection, madame. I rather think that was what the pasha intended. And one of them at least we must turn into money; I shall want five or six hundred pounds for a very important enterprise which I have in view, and I know no other way of getting it. What say you, father, to going back to Virginia, rebuilding Roy Court, and living as you and my grandfather lived before the revolution?"

"There is nothing I should like so well—if it were possible and my political principles did not forbid."

"I don't see what political principles have to do with it. I am just as much a royalist as you are; but we need not be more royalist than the king, and, as his majesty has recognized the republic, it seems rather absurd for you and me to stand out. And from all accounts the revolution has made very little difference in Virginia. Things go on pretty much as they did before."

"That is true; and—yes, I should dearly like, if it were possible, to end my days in the old home and among my own people. One's country is one's country, after all. But it would take a good deal more money than the value represented by those diamonds and my small capital."

"I know; and the object of the enterprise I mentioned is to get the money."

As yet my father and mother knew nothing of the treasure; and when, with Mme. de Gex's permission, I had enlightened them, I unfolded my plan for its recovery.

"In three months," I said, "or as soon as I can use my eyes, I intend to go to New York, taking with me Jenkins, who is a handy fellow and trustworthy. At New York I shall no doubt be able to find some obliging citizen of the United States who, for a consideration, will obtain a passport for a trip to the continent and lend it to me, together with his name. Then I shall find a ship sailing under a neutral flag and take passage in her to some neutral port, whence I shall travel to Gex, and by hook or crook unearth the chevalier's hoard and bring it to England."

"Oh, Mark, I cannot let you run into fresh dangers! you have risked your life too often already," interposed Antoinette. "Never mind the treasure. We can do without it. With these diamonds and your half-pay we shall have enough."

"The risk will be inappreciable. I shall not go within two or three hundred miles of Paris, and with my smoked glasses, my altered appearance, my borrowed name, and my American papers, I cannot be recognized even in the improbable event of my meeting anybody I have met before. While as for money, it is not merely a question of having the wherewithal to keep us, but of providing handsomely for your mother, making my father happy, and finding me something to do; for I do not think I shall ever see well enough to commission a ship. And you must acknowledge, Antoinette, that raising corn and tobacco in Virginia and playing the part of a country gentleman will be a good deal less risky than commanding a man-of-war and fighting the French."

My scheme met with the warm approval of our elders, especially of my father; and Antoinette was constrained to withdraw her opposition, making it, however, a condition sine qua non that I should not start on my journey until I could see without difficulty and my health was fully restored.

For the next three months I had a very good time. My father and mother made much of me. I received flattering letters from several distinguished people, also many invitations which I was forced to decline, and, better still, Antoinette came to see me nearly every day, read to me and led me about, and when I was promoted to smoked spectacles I led her about.

In the meantime we sold two of the brilliants. They produced upwards of two thousand pounds, five hundred of which I laid aside for the expenses of my journey, and invested the balance in government stock in the names of Mme. de Gex and her daughter.

When I was pronounced and felt "fit," I took passage for myself and Jenkins in a Liverpool packet bound for New York, where we arrived after an uneventful voyage. I stayed there only long enough to obtain the papers of which I had come in quest. A citizen of Scottish origin, whose general appearance bore a superficial resemblance to my own (in those days passports contained a description of their owners), was good enough, in return for a fifty-dollar bill, to lend me his name, procure me a passport, and obtain me the vises of the consuls of the countries which I proposed to visit. Meanwhile, I had engaged berths for myself (Archibald McNab) and servant in the clipper Saucy Sal, bound for Bremen, where we landed precisely eighty days after leaving Liverpool.

From Bremen we traveled by way of Hanover, Frankfort, Stutgart and Zurich to Berne, thence to Gex, which lies in a romantic valley of the Jura mountains, not far from the Swiss border.

After taking up my quarters at the village inn and exhibiting my papers at the local police office, I made a visit to the chateau (which was fast falling into ruins) and its new owner, of whom I asked such questions as would naturally occur to a curious traveler. From his answers I felt sure that he had neither found the hoard nor suspected its existence. After explaining that I intended to remain in the neighborhood for a few months, for the benefit of my health, I inquired on what terms he would allow me to turn a corner of it into a temporary dwelling. A typical French peasant of the period, he was too stolid to show surprise; but he knew how to open his mouth.

"Give me five hundred francs," he said, "and you may do what you like with the old barrack."

As it would have been impolitic to accede too readily to his demand, I bargained him down to four hundred, which was probably four times as much as he expected.

The next day I engaged a carpenter, a mason and several laborers to clean, repair, and render as habitable as might be two of the least delapidated rooms. When the work was done I bought some cheap furniture and flitted thither with Jenkins and my goods and chattels.

Jacques Bonhomme, the peasant proprietor, supplied us with eggs, milk, butter and poultry; his wife did our chores; and while we made as if we had nothing to do but hunt, fish, stroll about and amuse ourselves, we were attending strictly to our business.

The hoard was hidden in a vault under the old chapel, where in former times defunct De Gexes were wont to be buried. The sole entrance to it was covered by a large slab, the position of which was shown on the plan given to me by the chevalier.

Choosing a night when we were least likely to be disturbed, we lifted the flag and descended into the vault. It was a hideous place, full of coffins and bones, and we stayed no longer than was necessary to satisfy ourselves that the treasure was there and intact.

There was much more of it in bulk (whatever there might be in value) than I expected, and it became a question how to get it safely away. We had arrived with two trunks, and, if we departed with six, suspicions might be raised that would be fatal to our enterprise.

After some thought I hit upon a device which met the difficulty. We went into the vault a second time, brought up part of the hoard, and packed it into one of my trunks, together with a few clothes. On the following day I announced my intention of taking a trip to Berne, to consult an oculist about my eyes, and went, taking the trunk. At Berne I bought a box, into which I removed all the valuables and consigned it, through an agent, to my father in London. Then I returned to Gex with my old trunk. The week after I went again, ostensibly for the same purpose, and made in all four journeys and sent to England the bulk of the collection, including the pictures, which had been cut out of their frames. The antique gems, medals and coins we could pack easily in our own trunks.

By this time winter was coming on, and, as our work was done, I told Jacques Bonhomme that the chateau

"THE MAD AMERICANS! AH! AH!"

was getting so cold that I could stay in it no longer, and must betake myself to a warmer climate.

"I am surprised you have stayed so long," he said, with a grin. "Do you know what they call you?"

"No. What do they call us?"

"'The mad Americans.' Ah! ah! 'The mad Americans!' They say none but madmen would live in that draughty old barrack when they could live in a comfortable auberge."

On the following day the madmen left Gex with a good deal more than they had taken thither, and, returning by the way they had come, as far as Bremen, sailed thence for London, and reached the Thames in due course.

With this episode closed the more eventful part of my life; for, though my eyes became good enough for all ordinary purposes, they never became good enough to enable me to take charge of a ship.

The boxes which I had consigned to my father were received in good order. The collection was valuable and unique, and we had no difficulty in disposing of it. A part was bought by the British museum, the remainder we sold by auction. The proceeds amounted to forty-eight thousand pounds. Half of this was settled on Antoinette and her mother, the other being reserved fo the rebuilding of Roy court, the reclamation of the estate, and the acquisition of additional land.

Antoinette and I were married before we left England (not to revisit it for a quarter of a century). My wedding present to my bride was a pair of crescent-shaped gold bracelets, in each of which were set two of Djezzar's brilliants. These bracelets, as also the scimitar given to me by the pasha, will, I trust, be kept as heirlooms by the family of Roy court.

EPILOGUE.

The foregoing narrative of my grandfather's early life was written long before my entrance into the world, probably for the entertainment of his friends and neighbors, possibly with a view of its publication. If it were so, the intention was never carried into effect. Only a few months ago I accidentally found the manuscript in the drawer of an old desk which had not been opened for half a century.

After reading the manuscript I submitted it to an able editor, who, being favorably impressed by it, offered to publish the story in a popular magazine, an offer which I gratefully accepted.

It may interest those who read the narrative to know that my grandfather lived to a great age, made a large fortune, and dispensed a noble hospitality. Though a loyal citizen of the United States, he took little part in politics, always kept the king's birthday, and invariably called himself a Virginian, never an American. He held that the founders of the commonwealth made a great mistake in not giving the country at large the name of the oldest of the thirteen original states, in imitation of the Swiss, who named their confederation after the most ancient and illustrious of the primitive cantons. In his opinion, Virginia ought to have been the Schwyz of the United States.

My dear father died at Gettysburg, fighting, like the Virginia gentleman he was, for the lost cause.

The scimitar given by Djezzar Pasha to my grandfather, and the bracelets which my grandfather gave to his bride, have been kept (according to his wish expressed in his will) as heirlooms in the family.

MARK ROY.

THE END.

The Soft Answer.

Ethelinda (who has been singing her new songs without a sign of approval from Felix)—You are tiresome, Felix; you have no ear for music.

Felix (artfully)—Never mind, darling, I have an eye for beauty.

And Ethelinda was soothed.—Boston Globe.

But Not Thin Air.

Mrs. Figg—Where is the custard I put away this morning?

Tommy—I guess it vanished into the empty air.—Boston Globe.

A WORKINGMAN'S CONGRESS.

Would It Be a Move in the Right Direction?—If Not, Why Not?

The Magazine propounds this question: Would a workingman's congress be a move in the right direction? If not, why not? What can be said in favor of such a movement? Is the time ripe for it? What could it do if convened?

Just now what would be a move in the right direction for workingmen to make? We refer to organized workingmen, for they are the workingmen who think, who want to accomplish something for their own benefit and for the toilers who shall inherit their tasks.

We do not now discuss the federation of organizations, but rather the unification of the mind forces of organizations; deliberation, rather than federation.

True, all organizations have their annual or biennial conventions for deliberations and for the enactment of laws for their government, and it occurs in these conventions that those whose expressions are made public are taking ever broader views of labor problems, and it would be difficult to chronicle a fact more creditable to the heads and hearts of men who have advanced to the responsible position of leaders.

It is worthy of remark, that in all the labor organizations of the country are to be found men of broad and liberal views, students of industrial affairs, profoundly interested in the welfare of workingmen, but, forever confined to their particular organization, they are handicapped: they never advance to their full measure; in a sense, fenced in. They discuss measures which relate to their particular organization, when, in fact, labor questions in their legitimate scope touch the wage-workers of the nation, and in a labor congress there would be opportunities to bring into commanding and merited prominence labor questions in which all are vitally interested.

We are profoundly impressed with the idea that the country cannot know the wealth of mind-forces which labor possesses until a labor congress is convened, and we are quite as much persuaded that such a congress would prove a revelation to those who regard labor organizations with a species of contempt and lofty disdain, as composed of men who are small intellectually and whose minds are chiefly occupied in accomplishing small things, men chiefly desirous of promoting organized jealousies, of feathering their own nests, to be wiped out of existence whenever organized capital deems it prudent to squelch them.

We do not state the position of affairs too narrowly. It is only required to read the monopolistic press to verify our declarations. In it you will find no complimentary declarations relating to organized labor, and the question arises, is organized labor doing those things which ought to be done, and which can be done, to change the estimate which a subsidized press ceaselessly puts forth?

We are not opposed to what organized labor is doing. On the contrary, we have only words of commendation for what we see and hear. Labor day gives opportunities for parades, for many and valuable recreations, splendid addresses, etc., but we advocate something different, better, higher, more important. We should like to see a stately parade of labor's mind-forces, free from badges, gewgaws, brass bands, and all things spectacular; a labor congress of labor's intellectual men debating questions which, day by day, are becoming the vital questions of the times in which we live; questions that are up for debate in the parliaments of the world, and in which labor, more than any other interest, is concerned. Such a congress, composed of labor's representative men, would arouse continental interest. The press would not and could not ignore it. The plutocratic class would stand amazed in its presence. It would be a proclamation that workingmen know their rights and are not ready to be enslaved. What says the labor press of the country? The labor congress proposition is up for debate. May we hope to have the views of others?—Eugene V. Debs, in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

UNION LABELS.

They May Be Made More Effective Than a Thousand Boycotts.

Some time ago we ventured an opinion that trade unions must eventually resort to the union label as being the most feasible and practical weapon on which to "fight it out." When we have convinced the employers of labor that a ready demand can be had for goods bearing the union label of their union employes, we will have accomplished more than could be gained by a thousand years of strikes and boycotts. Indeed, now that two federal judges have decided that we can on longer have the right to stop work when we so elect, and that to decide not to patronize our enemies is conspiracy, it seems to be about the only thing left.

Besides, the principle is right, and if we can only manage to retain the liberty (although we must confess it looks doubtful in view of recent judicial outrages) of buying label goods, the only guarantee of good wages and fair treatment, in preference to the product of the Chinese and the sweating dens, the workers of the United States will, to a great extent, have accomplished their amelioration.

The union man who buys the product of "scabs" is a traitor to his brothers, and should be, and generally is, considered as much a scab as the makers of the scab goods he buys.

Let us be consistent, and do unto others as we rightfully expect and ask others to do unto us.—Los Angeles Farmer and Labor Review.

True.

Bob Ingersoll says: "All the courts and legislators in the world cannot prevent men from organizing or striking if they want to. Too large masses of men are affected to be dealt with legally. The more these people are oppressed the closer they will organize, in spite of all the decisions of all the courts in the world."

GAINING GROUND.

Trades Unionism in England Is Making Sure and Rapid Headway.

A London correspondent of the Evening Post notes in recent occurrences in England many evidences of the sure downfall of the old political economy—the doctrine of Adam Smith, of John Stuart Mill, in all but his most recent writings, and of Herbert Spencer. The most striking phase of British public sentiment to-day, says this correspondent, is its changed attitude toward trades unionism. Formerly trades unionism was regarded as "tending to encourage the careless and idle at the expense of the intelligent and industrious," and as working "to the detriment of men seeking employment." By the way, it would be interesting to learn how upper class public opinion brought itself to believe that trades unionism is not "detrimental to those seeking employment," and to employers needing just those seekers. But let us be thankful that it has come to see the light. And this converted public opinion is bearing "fruit worthy of repentance." For example, "certain passages in government school books, prepared by Archbishop Whately, in which trades unionism is condemned, are to be disallowed or condensed.

Nowhere is the change of sentiment so marked as in the parliament. Two years ago a resolution was passed requiring that in all government contracts such conditions shall be inserted "as may prevent the abuses arising from sub-letting," and making it the duty of the officials who make contracts for government work "to secure the payment of the rate of wages generally accepted as current for a competent workman at his trade." Very little laissez faire and supply and demand public economy in that. Not less notable than the resolution itself was its practical interpretation. The officials understood the regulation to mean that none should be employed on work done under contract with government but "men working in accordance with the rules of trades unionism." It must be added, however, that the secretary of the treasury very lately issued instructions disclaiming any obligation except with regard to wages. But he will hear from the unions on that point.

As usual the tories are outbidding the liberals in the largeness of their promises to "labor." One day last month the spokesman of the conservatives, when the navy estimates were before the house, offered this motion:

That, in the opinion of this house, no person should, in her majesty's naval establishment, be engaged at wages insufficient for proper maintenance; and that the conditions of labor as regards hours, wages, insurance against accident, provision for old age, etc., should be such as to afford an example to private employers throughout the country.

One is prepared to learn that the motion was a mere bluff, and that it would be rejected on the spot. On the contrary, the secretary of war simply said that he could not accept the resolution as it stood; but that he accepted its spirit is seen in his admission that "a change had of recent years come over public opinion in this matter," and that the government had "ceased to believe in competition wages," and he promised that the government "would act accordingly."

On this parliamentary episode, the correspondent remarks that it is regarded by the labor party as satisfactory; here, writes the correspondent, "we have the culmination, so far, of the acknowledgement of the labor claims." No such victory for labor has ever been won in the United States, whether from the federal or from any state government. But though we lag behind England in matters of industrial reform, we are still following.—Twentieth Century.

TO THE BALLOT.

Recent Decisions of the Courts Will Tend to Make Labor Organizations Appeal to the Ballot Instead of the Strike.

The Baltimore Critic speaks as follows of the decision of Judge Ricks:

"The appeal to the courts in Ohio and New York by the employers of labor is not only significant as to the future course of employers in attempts to deal with their employes, but undoubtedly serve to make labor organizations and labor men generally more quickly realize that the arbiter of their destinies in this country is really the ballot, instead of strikes and boycotts. If this view is fully verified, the loss of these one or two strikes will be a blessing in disguise to workingmen and the people generally.

"As to the merits of the cases, we do not believe that the injunction applied for in New York can be made permanent, or even if it was, that it would be effective. You cannot take away men's individuality or right to buy goods or sell their labor, even by law, in America. The constitution of the United States guarantees that. And even if it did not, men in this nineteenth century will not consent to be bound hand and foot by money-made and money-controlled judges and courts and handed over in bondage and in-industrial slavery.

"The day for the solution of some of the social and labor questions is rapidly approaching, and the action of the Ann Arbor Railroad Co. and the New York clothing manufacturers has done much to hasten it.

"Nor can the labor people continue apart in their organizations and efforts much longer, leaders or no leaders. The lines of federation and knights will soon be wiped out in the fight that must ensue at the ballot box, in the workshops of America for industrial freedom.

"Every workman in America should study the decisions of Judge Lawrence, in New York, when rendered; of the Hyattsvill tax case, as rendered by the Maryland court, and ask himself whether he thinks the safety of the republic can continue on the lines marked out by aggregated capital and vested rights as enunciated by old-fogyism."

Heed It.

Strike not hastily! Consult this office on all trade demands. Be guarded and cautious and act advisedly. Such is the sound advice given by the executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Carpenter. Heed it.—Labor Standard.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Federal Control of Labor Unions Means Either Federal Ownership of the Railroads or Civil War.

The decision of Federal Judge Speer is that a receiver appointed by the federal courts must carry out a contract with the engineers' brotherhood made before the receiver was appointed; and, in view of the decision of other federal judges that the brotherhood is a conspiracy in restraint of inter-state commerce, this is looked on as giving legal recognition to the brotherhood as a party to a contract made by the agent of the court itself.

It is not the affair of the federal courts to interfere with this labor union either to "recognize" it or to attempt to suppress it. Men have as much right to organize a labor union as they have to organize a church, and they are responsible as individuals for their individual acts. It is the business of the courts to deal with them as individuals and not as members of a church, a labor union or any other organization formed for lawful purposes.

But the intention of this federal judge is not to give the brotherhood a legal status. He strikes it a blow "below the belt." In pretending friendship for it he is merely introducing the declaration that it will be controlled by the federal courts hereafter under the provisions of the Sherman act.

"A combination of persons," he says, "without regard to their occupation, which would have for its effect the defeat of the provisions of the inter-state commerce law inhibiting discriminations in the transfortation of freight and passengers, would be liable to the severe penalties of the statute. Now, if it is true that in any considerable strike upon transportation lines of this country, whether main lines or branch roads, there would be interference with the inter-state or foreign commerce, it will be practically impossible hereafter for any body of men to combine to hinder and delay the work of the transportation companies without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of these laws."

This is a notification that the federal courts have assumed control of inter-state labor unions under the Sherman act and the inter-state commerce act and that they mean to break down any union that strikes in such a way as to interfere with the convenience of the railroad companies.

This declaration is made earnestly, and it means either federal ownership of the railroads or civil war. Perhaps this is not the alternative, but it seems to us that when the federal courts fully inaugurate this new policy of imprisoning men for belonging to labor unions and agreeing to quit work there will be great bloodshed in this country unless the government takes full possession of the railroad property and operates it in the name of the people. A socialism that turns the bayonets of the country against labor, as would be done under this proposed federal control of labor unions, would only be tolerated after the complete subjugation of all it is proposed to oppress. Perhaps such subjugation is possible, but certainly not without the sacrifice of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions in property. The corporation judges on the federal bench appear to be utterly reckless of the consequences.—St. Louis Republic.

THE TEST OF PERFORMANCE.

"O, Athenians! What This Man Says, I Will Do."—Trade Union Does.

The Athenians were once called upon to choose between two architects for the designing of a famous building, and each architect was allowed to present his claims.

The first architect delivered a long speech, carefully prepared, rehearsing at great length and in glowing figures all that he would promise them if they would only give him the order.

And then the second architect stepped forward, and said simply nine words: "O, Athenians! what this man says, I will do."

This applies to the reform movement. The trade union does.

Mr. Foster Coates, managing editor of the New York Mail and Express, recently advised every workingman, whether an editor, reporter, printer, bricklayer, molder, carpenter, cigarmaker, or of any other occupation, to join a trade union. He stated that most of the reforms that the people now enjoy, such as the constant shortening of the hours of labor, the strong tendency of wages to rise, and the general bettering of the conditions of labor, can be traced directly to the indefatigable agitation and work of trade unions. To-day they were agitating reforms that are badly needed, and were untiring in their devotion to great principles of which the majority of the people have never dreamed. "Here," said Mr. Coates, "are examples of heroism, self-denial, and devotion to principle that is seldom equaled in any other walk of life." Many may be strangers to each other, but just as soon as they learn that they were attached to the same union, they become brothers. All the reforms that are being agitated to-day find their principal supporters among members of trade unions. Education, in the broadest sense of the term, has always had its most devoted friends in the labor unions, whose members, even though engaged in manual toil, do not forget to think.—Boston Labor Leader.

Let Us Do What We Can.

Organized labor, if it has not the weight and influence to make laws, can, at least, use every effort to see that those already made are enforced. That is what has been done in securing the conviction of Mr. August Wilke for importing contract stone workers to build the city hall at Austin, Tex. He will be fully $20,000 out of pocket after he has paid the fines and costs imposed, after nearly eight years' litigation, by the United States court. Organized labor worked the case up against him because he imported non-union men to take the places of union men who were on a strike, because their demand for living wages had been refused, and they secured the evidence that convicted him.—Exchange.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Journalistic ability has been defined as knowing "where hell would break loose next." Journalistic ability is taxed beyond its powers in Kansas.—*Exchange.*

In all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise if nothing more than telling his name and the business he is in. It not only pays the advertiser but it lets the people at a distance know that the town you reside in has a prosperous class of business men. As the seed is sown so is it recompensed. Never pull down the sign if you do business, for it often indicates that your grip commercially is broken. The judicious advertiser will receive $10 for every one invested in the columns of a local newspaper.

The Griffin *News* is opportune in calling public attention to the following facts: "Some Democrats fight when they are candidates for office. Other Democrats go out and hustle a few days before the election. Still other Democrats never attempt to aid their party, but are chronic croakers who sit on their perch and complain of the men who do the work. But the true and faithful Democratic editor wears perpetual harness. He never rests. In winter's storms and in summer's heat, he is found hurling missiles at the enemy and repairing the works of the Democratic party."

Postmaster-General Bissel has issued a notice to all postmasters that there is now in operation in the Government building on the grounds of the World's Fair, a branch of the Chicago postoffice, known as the World's Fair Station. This station will make collections and deliveries through its own force of letter carriers, from and to all points of the Exposition grounds and will transact money order registery business, as well as all other business pertaining to a first-class postoffice. Postmasters are instructed to use every proper means to give publicity to this information, in order that persons intending to visit the fair may, if they so desire, have their mail addressed to the World's Fair station.

There are a few classes of people in all towns that do it no good, a few of which we take the liberty of mentioning: First, those who think it policy to go to another town to do their trading; second, who think the town belongs to them and all that join it; third, those who prefer a quiet town, void of enterprise, to one of push and business; fourth, those who think business can be carried on successfully without advertising; fifth, those who deride public spirited men; sixth, those who oppose every movement that does not originate with themselves; seventh, those who oppose every public enterprise that does not appear to benefit them; and last but not least those who find time and pleasure in attempting to injure the credit of an individual. Trade at home, push, advertise, not too much imagination, aid public enterprise, agitate improvement, if you can't lead help your brother; and if you have nothing to say that you are sure of, keep still.—*Holton Signal.*

NO TIME TO READ.

The following article is taken from one of our exchanges:

We dislike very much to hear a laboring man say he hasn't time to read, because nine times out of ten he is mistaken when he says it, and nine men out of ten who have no time to read spend their evenings loafing on the streets or in the corner grocery store or billiard rooms. The cases are very rare indeed where a man doesn't have time to read one or two or even three or four weekly papers each week if he wants to. It is because he has not interest enough in his welfare to read and post himself on the events that are transpiring for or against him. The class of men that claim they do not have time to read are the drawbacks of the community in which they live. They have no minds of their own, and, being as ignorant as a Hotentot, they are used by the sharpers of their town and neighborhood to help them carry out schemes to thwart the will of the educated and respected citizens. The man who doesn't have time to read is usually a loafer. The successful man has plenty of time to read and post himself on matters pertaining to his business, and that is one reason that he is successful. The educated laboring man finds plenty of time to read, and without neglecting his work, either. He is the man who you will find at home evenings with his family. The nail-keg in the corner grocery is never kept warm by him while he listens to or tells smutty stories in an ignorant crowd of gaping loafers. He who cannot fine time to read never finds time to be a man, but always is the tool of some one who does read.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 1, 1893:

Jacob S. Birley. Grant Carner. Francis Glanville. Henry Im. Masche. A. J. Sutton.

All the above remaining uncalled for, June 1, 1893 will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

TO BEGIN WITH

You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair.

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is $26.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.

Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how to see the sights to best advantage.

Obituary—John Patton.

Mr. John Patton who died on April 29th 1893, at his home near Clements, was born in Kentucky in the year 1811. He moved to the state of Indiana, where he was married and lived for a number of years. Twenty-five years he moved with his family to Chase county settling on a farm south of the now village of Clements. He had reached a great age at the time of his death, and was sick only a week before the dread messenger came to call him home. He led a consistant christian life, was conscious to the last, and left an honest upright family of grown sons and daughters to mourn the loss of a good father, a faithful christian and a good friend. His first wife some years ago proceeded him to that unexplored country

"From whose bourne no traveler returns."

After the death of his first wife he married again, and his second wife was buried at Clements only a few months ago.

The pioneer is gone. In the glorious spring time when all nature was putting forth bud and blossom, he put on the vesture of immortality and joined the innumerable caravan, journeying toward the frontier of Rest. After the fulness of the years had fallen like ripened fruit from his hands, he folded up the scroll of his life and took his place among the Patriarchs in Isreal, who stand unsandaled in the presence of the Lord. He has crossed through the divided waters of the River and reached the eternal Gilgal of Peace. The inheritance is his. The Promise is fulfilled. The altars have been tested by sacrifice and his soul rose purified by suffering.

When I was notified by a member of his family that the poineer, John Patton, was dead and that it was the wish of his children that I write a fitting obituary, I felt a deep sadness, for twice within a week have I been called upon to record the death of a friend. Across my soul the shadows fall when the ranks are thinned. Sensitive to sorrow I sympathize with those who mourn. The pathos of parting is keenly felt when the pioneer leaves the scenes of his former labors and passes away. The kind faces that have passed so frequently through my life like the soundless music of the Seer, mean much, and leave tender memories of the days that have been, when the passion of the prairies roused us to action, and life meant promise hope and joy. It is eminently fitting that we be laid to rest under the soil we loved so well. The wild Maybell, filled with the purest dews of the springtime, is our choice, and the hills our temples, while we slumber, in the sunshine and shadows of the valleys, to await the call on the Great Day, when all must stand in the presence of the Pioneer Martyr, who suffered on the Cross

There is a mighty purpose locked up in the life of every good man or woman. The details are nothing, the results are everything. The mortal vessels may be full to overflowing, but the chalice of immortality remains to be filled. The God in man is dimmed by his surroundings, but when freed becomes perfect. Death is transition. Life is imutable. Dogmas are man made. Decrees are driftwood, but the doctrines of the soul are imperishable, omnipotent, perfect. Man is noble, Character is indistructable. Time is limited, but Eternity is unending.

Through the generations unnumbered no man can describe the wonderful cargo of love borne in the breaking hearts that have ceased to beat when the call came. It we could catch even a faint gleam of the mighty forces of love that passed away the world would be better, and men would kneel and worship as they never worshiped before. The assurances we have of happy meeting can only be understood when men and women under stand each other. I would write an epitah sacred to the memory of John Patton I would chisel it upon the face of the silent marble. It is this: "Like a tired child, he looked into the tender face of his God, and fell asleep, Rest in Peace.

JOHN MADDEN.

MAGNIFICENT!

That Was the Verdict of the Party That Went over the S. F. P & P. R. R. yesterday.

A Marvel of Engineering Skill and Perfection of Construction, —Scenery Unsurpassed.

As stated briefly in our last issue the initial train over the S. F. & P. P. railway made the whole round trip yesterday between and Prescott and Ash Fork was sent out for the purpose of carrying the engineer appointed to examine the road under the territorial law.

The following officers of the company accompained the party: Major G W Vaughn, vice president and chief engineer; F. M. Murphy, secretary; R Coleman, resident engineer and superintendent of construction; J D Carter, right of way agent, and contractor Henry E. Lantry. Other members of the party were ex-Governor N O Murphy, ex Justice J H Wright, Major, Brodford and Pope and Lieutenant Dentler of Whipple. Supervisors W A Rowe and J W Smith, Mayor J L Fisher. Councilmen Jake Marks, G Hathaway, Engineers A. O Brodie and J G Nan Houm, Walter C Hadley, a mining man of New Mexico, J W Hanson, representative of the Giant Powder company, Dr G W Wickers, B F Murphy, C H Akers, G W Sines, J I Gardner, W C Basheford, W W, and the editor of the Journal Miner.

The train was in charge of Conductor R P Brown and Engineer Harry Moore. The start was made at 10:05 and Ash Fork was reached at 12:45, a stop of from fifteen to twenty minutes being made at the boarding camp of Whipple, and a similar one at Del Rio (formerly Chino) station, opposite, opposite Bangharts, so that the run was made in a little over two hours the distance being sixty miles.

As previously stated the road cannot be excelled any place. The ties are standard both as to size and number per mile, the track is laid with good heavy steel, the coaches are heavy and substantial, and in fact every thing is first class. The cars ride smoothly and comfortably, and exeeptionally so for a new road.

One can have no edequate conception of the amount of work that has been required to construct a road until a trip is taken over it. Great immense rock cuts have had to be blown out requiring thirty five car loads of giant to do the work while the bridge work for a few miles is extremely heavy. So forcibly did this apparent idea strike Chairman W. A. Rowe that on his arrival at Ash Fork he telegraphed our contemporary the following. "In examination of the new road we find it a marvel of engineering skill and perfection of construction. It is in deed a grand monument to the energy and enterprise of its promoters."

The party was not only inexpressibly pleased with the completeness of the road but were charmed with the grandeur of the scenery between Cedar Glade and Rock Butte. The former station is at the foot of the heavy grade which extends up through Limestone Canyon to the summit and the station at the summit is Rock Butte. The scenery along this postion of the road is particularly fine. More romantic looking scenery is seldom found than through the Poin of Rocks just north of town. At one place there, a splendid view is obtained of the grader's camp near the summit of the mountain at Iron Springs, and when the road is completed these two points on it can be plainly seen about sixteen miles apart.

[The foregoing refers to the railroad now being constructed in Arizona, on which B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, are the contractors, and is taken from the Prescott (Arizona) *Journal-Miner*, and from it we would judge the Messrs. Lantry are doing good work. P. J. Norton, Ed. Gregory and Geo. U. Young are working for them. ED.]

Poor Farm Report.

The report of Superintendent Gilmore shows that for the first 6 months the expenditure was $1491,51, divided as follows:

Building material and labor on same, $662 82; furniture, bedding, tools, stock, seeds and labor on farm, $672·35; provisions, etc., for support of family $153·34.

There were ten persons present at various times: Solomon Watter, 123 days; John Ballah, 128; John Kinch, 127; Mary Heckman, 119; Lloyd Raymer, 59; John R. Sharp, 92; Fred Montz, 58. A. D Rilea, 9; Matilda Skeen, 28; W. P. Hamilton, 2.

Teacher's Institute.

Institute will begin on June 5th. Superintendent Gibson has secured the services of Dr. P. J. Williams to conduct, assisted by W. B. Brown and T. J. Perry. Dr. Williams comes from the State University and has quite a reputation as a conductor—having been at the head of 36 Institutes.

Bills Allowed.

List of bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular session of April 10th, 11th and 12th, 1893, and a recapitulation as shown by the following list of bills.

Name.	What For.	Amount.
Guy Sackett, stenographer's fees February term		$ 114 00
Guy Sackett, same		6 60
J C Carnes, medical attendance pauper		27 00
Earl Waidley, house rent & wood same		7 20
N Gosler, overseeing poor		4 50
Same, amount paid for wood same		3 50
J F Kirker, coal for same		20 25
J T Morgan, medical attend pauper		1 50
J F Kirker, coal for Court House		104 80
William Drummond, purchasing mares for poor farm.		200 00
J F Kirker, material same		14 45
J F Kirker, 1 doz brooms		3 00
C H Hoffman, meats for pauper		17 [illegible]
M H Lewis, fruit trees for poor farm		6 20
J W Brown, two coffins for paupers		25 00
M M Kuhl, harness furnished poor farm		30 00
L W Hillert, burial case for John Shofe		35 00
Dr G Dary, medical attendance pauper		43 00
F B Holcomb, coal for same		1 06
Cochran & Fritze, medicine for same		46 95
J G Winters, merchandise same		25 15
John Bell, house rent same		6 00
E D Replogle, medicine same		9 55
B F Talkington & Son, merchandise same		5 00
W B Hilton, drugs same		75
C S Jones, hauling coal same		1 25
H Collett & Son, mdse same		23 45
John H Perry, house rent same		3 00
M W Gilmore, Supt. Poor Farm salary		178 00
B F Largent, mdse for pauper		15 53
Joseph Gray, overseeing poor		16 00
John Frew, Co Sur salary and surveying		338 60
W B Gibson, Co Supt. salary		235 00
J F Kirker, iron for court house		2 00
Dr E R Park, medical attendance poor farm		60 80
L B Breese, med for paupers		6 85
Ed Cunningham, labor on poor farm		2 00
A S Cunningham, labor same		11 50
Link & Gamer feed for use same		16 28
C H Kline, mdse same		84 90
L B Breese, mdse same		34 67
J R Jeffrey, mdse for same		5 75
Critten and Stewart, blacksmithing same		8 20
C J Schneider, labor on same		18 50
Henry Holmes, labor same		20 00
C C Ryder, labor same		11 00
Akers & Reynolds, mdse for paupers		9 65
James Ransford, labor on Poor Farm		2 25
Jos Ball, labor same		2 00
Jeffrey Bros & Co, mdse same		61 04
J H Murdock, drawing jurors May term		2 00
W F Rockwood, ore cow sold poor farm		25 00
David Griffitts, County Treas salary less fees		367 00
W C Giese, repairing jail		15 00
Joseph Hensler, chairman Murphy road		1 50
Holsinger Hardware Co, supplies for county		21 78
David Griffitts, expressage, postage		22 80
Matt McDonald, drawing jurors May term		2 00
M C Newton, same		2 00
Frederick Yenzer, making and painting office case		19 25
T H Patern, labor court house chimneys		75
Henry Ehret, delivering coal to court house		3 75
J M Kerr, lumber for desk clerk's office		21 15
F P Cochran, Co Att'y salary		125 00
J M Rose, Probate Judges salary fees		110 75
H A Rose, teacher's examiner		9 00
James Hazel, cleaning rubbish from court house		3 50
E D Replogle, supplies for county		5 65
E W Ellis, stationary for county		6 00
Fred Yenzer, stand for County Attorney's office		50
C Garth, teacher's examiner		9 00
H F Gillett, supplies for county		26 30
C A Johnson, costs state vs Howard Grimes		22 00
Maurice Oles, same		30
David Griffitts, amount paid jurors February term		850 90
J C Spain, boarding pauper		15 00
W H Holsinger, insurance policy court house		150 00
George Bielman, chairman Murphy rd		1 50
E D Forney, sharpening tools for mason work court house chimneys		1 50
Holmes & Gregory, clothing for pauper		2 50
George Yeager, marker Murphy road		1 50
Wm Forney, viewing Lind & Wilson road		2 00
O M Ellis, viewing same		2 00
Solomon Varner, same		2 00
J A Lind, chainman same		1 50
Henry Frazier, same		1 50
D R Shellenbarger, marker same		1 50
John McCaskill, viewing Lind & Wilson road		2 00
W Guy McCandless, same		2 00
D C Evans, same		4 00
G W Brickell, same		4 00
John Easter, same		2 00
N J Shellenbarger, damages same		50 00
James Martin, viewing Steadman road		2 00
N W Hitchcock, viewing Steadman road		2 00
J G Day, same		2 00
Breese & Kinne, agents damages same		15 60
Nelson Steadman, same		2 25
R C Harris, same		4 50
Swainhart agent, same		14 50
H Stout, same		4 50
W A Wood, viewing Wm Farris road		2 00
Newton Stout, same		2 00
E J Gamer, chairman Farris road		1 50
J M Brough, same		1 50
Wm Farris, marker same		1 50
J W Byram, viewing Strauhs road		2 00
Joseph Arnold, same		2 00
R F Riggs, same		2 00
August Link, chainman same		1 50
R L Lowe, same		1 50
Herbert Taylor, marker same		1 50
Herbert Taylor, damages same		1 00
H A Mowrey, viewing Sanford road		2 00
C L Sheehan, same		2 00
L Becker, same		2 00
J C F Kirk, chainman same		1 50
J W Sanford, same		1 50
Chas Deering, marker same		1 50
L C Rogler, damages same		12 00
J H Stewart, damages Sanford road		50 00
E W Ellis, county printing		24 67
W A Morgan, stationary for county		9 00
C W White, same		14 75
News Publishing Co, blanks, and blank books		32 45
Smith Bros, fuel and light for court house		13 75
W E Timmons, county printing		24 66
W A Morgan, same		24 66
C W White, same		24 66
Same, stationary for county		3 50
Sam'l Dodsworth, supplies for county		8 00
Geo W Crane, same		22 00
C B Hager, same		15 67
Hall & O'Donald, same		9 00
Aaron Jones, recording deed		1 00
W L Simpson, delivering coal to court house		2 85
M K Harman, Co Clerk salary		284 05
W E Timmons, county blanks and notices		40 00
David Griffitts, amount paid for wolf scalps		23 00
N T Biege, damages Bielman road		7 50
John B Davis, fees state vs W S Slater		1 20
C H Cunningham, witness state vs Wm Thomas		11 90
J B Davis, fees state vs Daniel Haven		1 20
M P Strail, mileage and fees same		6 30
J H Murdock, sheriff general expense		353 00
N E Sidener, co commissioner salary		15 00
J F Kirker, same		18 00
J D Johnson, court fees state vs Frank Oswalt		8 25
D B Smith, J P fees same		7 65
Geo M Hayden, fees same		5 10
Geo M Hayden, fees same		18 00
Frank Beck, court fees same		10 70
S E Yeoman, J P fees same		5 25
Frank Beck, witness same		6 05
Geo McCullick, witness same		50
E A Fink, witness same		50
J H Murdock, sheriff's term bill		50
Geo M Hayden, Clerk's term bill		30 70
Same, fees state vs John Craig		31 69
L W Heck, fees same		10 72
M H Dawson, fees same		25
J H Murdock, fees same		65
Mrs Lunderman, witness same		9 55
Geo M Hayden, same		4 50
J B Davis, J P fees same		50
Matt McDonald, same		9 50
W H Winters, same		4 75
Eugene Hoglor, witness same		5 50
W H Winters, same		2 25
F P Cochran, same		50
C H Hoffman, same		50
Charles Hayden, same		50
Geo M Hayden, fees state vs John Bielman		10 45
J B Davis, same		8 40
M P Strail, court fees same		3 20
Oliver Ellis, witness same		50
C Golden, witness same		50
P Schumpff, witness same		50
S Ellis, witness same		50
J L Ellis, witness same		50
Geo M Hayden, fees Edward Linderman		9 25
J H Murdock, same		96 45
J B Davis, same		75
Geo M Hayden, fees state vs John Craig		11 26
J B Davis, same		13 80
J H Murdock, same		32 90
Same, fees state vs John Craig		13 50
M H Dawson, same		3 45
J G Stringer, same		5 00
E J Sweet, witness same		5 50
T J Lenderman, same		4 90
J L Bashan, same		4 50
W W Pinkston, same		4 50
E S Green, same		4 00
Dr Rich, same		4 00
Felix McCarty, same		5 50
T C Harrison, same		5 00
Dr Wm Rich, fees Piles Inquest		9 25
Dr Herbert Taylor, witness same		1 40
C E Houston, juror same		1 40
C N Moody, same		1 40
J S Wheeler, same		1 40
E S Green, same		1 40
G G Milter, same		1 40
Wm H Shaft, same		1 40
B S Wheeler, court fees same		1 75
Geo M Hayden, fees state vs John Craig		25 72
J H Murdock, fees same		18 80
L W Heck, fees same		8 95
J B Davis, J P fees same		11 65
T C Harrison, witness same		5 00
E J Sweet, same		5 00
E Philion, same		17 00
E G Lenderman, same		9 00
P Schriver, same		4 50
J L Bashor, same		4 50
J G Stringer, same		9 00
George Stringer, same		9 00
W M Pinkston, same		9 00
C F Ward, witness same		4 50
E J Sweet, same		11 60
Frank Johnson, same		1 50
N J Anderson, same		2 70
I M Hudson, same		5 10
J L Bashor, same		14 50
C F Ward, same		14 50
P P Schriver, same		14 50
A Manley, same		7 90
Van B Huff, same		8 50
Wm Pinkston, same		14 50
Mrs J Lenderman, same		14 50
J G Stringer, same		14 50
Felix McCarty, same		15 70
E S Green, same		13 50
D Y Hamill, same		13 50
Wm Philcon, same		14 50
L W Byram, same		14 50
E Philcon, same		14 50
J B Davis Sr, same		2 30
J B Davis, Jr, same		2 39
Mart Newton, same		1 50
T C Harrison, same		14 50
Total,		$5666 86

RECAPITULATION.

Repairing Court house,	80 05
Poor Fund,	1104 15
Light and Fuel,	128 15
Books and Stationary,	160 37
Miscellaneous,	293 68
Township and County officers salaries	2166 16
Road Fund,	226 35
Court Fund,	1409 80
Advertising,	98 65
Total,	$5666 86

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, ss.

I, M. K. Harman, clerk in and for the county and state aforesaid do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of county commissioners at their regular session of April 10th, 11th and 12th, 1893.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal this 15th day of April 1893.

(SEAL.) M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency,

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

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-tf

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

—AND—

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

ONE DOLLAR BUYS!

A SETTING OF PURE

Great BIG Light Brahma eggs, or six settings, $5.

EGGS

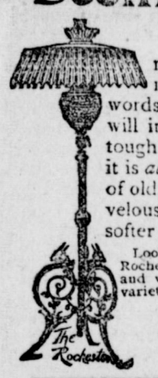
Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, or six settings for $5.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs $3 50 per settings. My Tom "KENO," weighs 42-2 pounds, took first prize at Chicago 1892. He is the best Tom in the West. All eggs packed in baskets.

MARION, KANSAS. **H. E. PEERS,**

Please mention you saw "ad" in Courant.

"Seeing is Believing."



And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has'n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

ASTHMA

Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES so that you need not neglect your business or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. For sale by all druggists.

On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail trial bottle and prove to you that FREE ASTHMALENE will and does cure asthma

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton fe23-tf

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM

WOOD & GRISHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Office over the Chase County National Bank.

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, U. S. Commissioner. JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over Emporia National Bank.

Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office,

BROADWAY.

GO TO

CEDAR POINT!

call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

AND

TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

mch10tf

WANTED.— A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases.

For his first week's work one agent's profit is $168. Another $136.00. A lady has just cleared $120 00 for her first week's work.

We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

CHICAGO.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, April, 21st, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1893, a petition, signed by A. Brandley and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the center of section sixteen (16), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Kansas, and running thence South on half section line to the quarter (¼) section corner on the south line of said section sixteen (16).

Also to vacate all that part of the A. Z. Scribner road between the terminus and end of above described road. To be 50 feet wide.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named pers, viz: W. E Chesney, W C Siler and Dave McKee as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Bazaar township, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K HARMAN, [L. S.] County Clerk.

PORTABLE SODA

FOUNTAINS

$35 TO $80.

Complete Ready For Use.

FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS OR THE FINEST STORE.

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway,
Tew to the line, let he chips fall where they may"

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

TIME TABLE

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

EAST.	NY.X.	Col.X.	Chi X.	MRX	KC X
	a m	p m	p m	p m	a m
Cedar Grove	12 45	11 01	1 26	11 54	10 13
Clements	12 57	11 10	1 34	12 05am	10 23
Elmdale	1 16	11 23	1 45	12 23	10 36
Evans	1 22	11 27	1 49	12 29	10 41
Strong	1 33	11 35	1 56	12 55	10 48
Ellinor	1 45	11 43	2 03	1 06	10 57
Saffordville	1 53	11 50	2 07	1 16	11 03

WEST.	MeX X	Cal X	Den.X	Col.X	Tex X
	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Saffordville	6 12	5 42	2 16	3 07	1 21
Ellinor	6 18	5 47	2 22	3 16	1 26
Strong	6 25	5 55	2 28	3 40	1 08
Evans	6 32	6 02	2 36	3 52	1 49
Elmdale	6 36	6 06	2 40	3 57	1 54
Clements	6 47	6 17	2 51	4 16	2 10
Cedar Grove	6 55	6 25	2 59	4 28	2 21

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	11 55pm	7 30pm	
Evans	12 16am	7 55	
Strong City	12 30	8 10	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone			3 25
Bazaar			4 10
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 15
Strong City	4 00am	8 30am	5 20
Evans	4 10	8 45	
Hymer	4 27	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Windy and cloudy, this morning.

Fair but cool weather, this week.

Strawberries are now in the market.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Chester F. Gandy is very sick, with pleurisy.

D. A. Gillett visited friends in Emporia, last week.

Joel Thomas will be here Monday, May 8th, to buy horses.

Mrs. Geo. Holsinger was sick, with malarial fever, last week.

Save your money by getting your pictures taken at Johnson's.

Miss. Birdie Rettiger, of Strong City, is visiting in Emporia.

N. B. Scribner shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Heintzman and son left, last week, for their home in Colorado.

W. G. Hait went to Cowley County, Saturday afternoon, on business.

Wit Adare, of Strong City, transacted business in Emporia, yesterday.

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Kansas City, last Saturday, with hogs.

A new fence now ornaments the school-house grounds at Strong City.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock was out to Medicine Lodge, last week, on a visit.

E. O. Trask, of the Matfield *Mirror*, gave this office a pleasant call, yesterday.

Born, on Friday, April 21, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Myers, of Clements, a son.

Guy Johnson and Geo. Park visited friends in Emporia, a few days last week.

Mrs. Stella Orr, *nee* Hunt, of Winfield, is the joyful mother of a boy baby.

Charles B. Hager has bought the H. S. Maule proyerty, in the southeast part of town.

The High School Commencement will be held in Music Hall, on Friday, May 5.

Arthur Evans, the horse buyer, and J. G. Atkinson were down to Emporia, yesterday.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18-tf

E. W. Pinkston, of Cedar Point, is now convalescing from a severe spell of sickness.

Mrs. Clay Shaft, of Clements, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Henning, at Emporia.

Johnson guarantees to make your photographs to suit you, or refund your money.

Chas. Evans spent last Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans, at Emporia.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard.

Wm. Forney was at Topeka, from Thursday untill Sunday afternoon, visiting his sister.

James R. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, has been commissioned a Notary Public by Gov. Lewelling.

Prof. Chas. S. Fowler, Principal of the Strong City school, is sick, at his home in Emporia.

Chas. Klussman slipped, a few days ago, and knocked his right ankle out of joint.

Born, on Sunday, April 23, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Byron Crawford, of Clements, a son.

Stephen Adare and Joe Maule, of Strong City, visited friends in Emporia, last Sunday.

For the next two weeks you can get one dozen fine cabinet photos, for $2, at Johnson's gallery.

Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, will leave, to day, for a visit at her old home in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert entertained the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at tea, last Thursday evening.

Dr. G. Dary, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brothers, W. M. and Thomas Dary.

Two dollars will get you a dozen nicely finished photos of the baby, at Arthur Johnson's gallery.

Harry Young, who is now at Cripple Creek, Col., has our thanks for late Cripple Creek papers.

Born, on Thursday, April 20, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Gaad, of Strong City, a daughter.

J. J. Vestering, the artistic photographer, of Burns, will be around, next week, seeing his customers.

M. C. Newton lost a fine work horse, yesterday, by death, and T. L. Upton lost a fine mare, a few days ago.

Bud Richards and Scott Dennison, of Strong City, have gone on a prospecting tour through Oklahoma.

Johnnie Martin, of Strong City, has returned home, after an absence for several months, in St. Louis.

Remember, you can get a dozen cabinet photos of yourself, wife or baby, or best girl, for $2, at Johnson's.

Spring and summer hats, at B. F. Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green. Get one before they are all gone.

Take the baby and $2 to Johnson's gallery, west of the Court-house, and get a dozen finely finished photos.

Bring your eggs to Tuttle's or Mercer's store and get the cash for them.
WM. BLOSSER.

The Gray Bros have moved from Emporia to Moundsville, Va., where they will make their future home.

I want a few $1000, $2000, and three $700 and $800 farm loans at once.
J. W. MCWILLIAMS.

The District Court adjourned, at noon, yesterday, until Monday. We will publish proceedings, next week.

John W. Wilson, formerly of this county, is now at Cincinnati, working for the Cincinnati Mortgage Company.

Born, on Wednesday, April 19, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs John Smith, of Strong City, a son, Dr. Dary in attendance.

Milton Jones and his sister, Miss Emma, visited the neighborhood of their old home in Toledo township, last week.

Miss. Beulah M. Cartter died, at Plymouth, Lyon county, Tuesday of last week, at the advanced age of 71 years.

Ed R. Ferlet has returned to his home in Greenwood county, after a few days' visit with his parents, in this city.

Johnson does not advertise to make you a dozen photos for $2, and charge you $2.50 or $3 for them, but just $2, as he says.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office. nov24-tf

County Clerk M. K. Harman has purchased the lot south of his residence, from W. C. Giese, and the stone barn on said lot.

If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they are owing us, our paper would not be behind time so often.

Fred Coe, the mail carrier between this city and Strong, got one of his feet badly mashed, at the depot in Strong City, Friday night.

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

Virgil Brown, of Strong City, has returned from St. Louis, where he completed the Rettiger Bros. & Co's. contract on the new water works

Ed. and Lizzie Brandley, children of Arnold Brandley, of California, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives in this county.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures.

J. C. Farrington, Strong City, has 1800 head of cattle he will graze, this summer, most of which will be on the H. S. F. Davis ranch, on Peyton creek.

Mrs. F. M. Myers, of Strong City, was called to Peru, Indiana, last week, to attend the bed-side of her son, Geo. Hoover, who was reported seriously ill.

H. S. Maule, of Iola, was visiting in town, last week. He sold his farm, of 80 acres, on Buck creek, 3½ miles south of town, to T. H. Grisham, for $1,000.

T. J. Henderson and wife will move to Emporia, the last of this week. Their many freinds here will miss their society, but wish them well in their new home.

The non-resident lawyers in attendance at Court, this week, have been H. D. Dixon, Judge J. J. Buck, of Emporia; Judge Frank Doster and T. O. Kelly, of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Myers, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from their daughters, Mrs M. File, of Minneapolis; Mrs. A. Benson and Miss. Essie Myers, of Dennison, Texas.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Partridge Cochin, Black Langshan and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, at from $1.00 to $2.00 for 13. Apply at this office.

The Township Board of Bazaar township will hold a meeting at the residence of P. B. McCabe, Saturday, May 6th, 1893, as a Board of Highway Commissioners.
W. E. MCCABE, Clerk.

According to advertisement, the Lemen Bros.' circus showed at Strong City, Tuesday afternoon and night; and, while it was not such a large an affair as might have been expected, from its bills, it was quite a moral show, and some very good riding, tumbling and trapezze performing was done

Mrs. Gordon McHenry expects to leave, next Sunday, for a visit at her old home in Maine, and from there she will visit her only aunt, in New Brunswick. She will be gone several months, and her many friends here extend to her their best wishes during her absence, and for a safe and speedy return to their midst.

At the last meeting of the City Council, A. D. Raymer was appointed Assistant City Marshal, and Frank Hatch was allowed the privilege of renewing his billiard hall license, at $6 per month, in advance, provided he takes the paint off his windows, so the public can see who plays billiards.

David Manuel, formerly of this county, who had been working in California, for the past five or six years, for W. P. Martin, was visiting friends, near Matfield Green, last week, accompanied by his wife, from whence he went to Chicago to be one of the guards of the California exhibit, during the World's Fair.

Geo. R. Pennel, typo at the *Reveille*, office, who learned his trade in this city, and who has lived here the greater part of the time since he was a mere child, leaves, to night, for Toledo, Ohio, where he has a sister living, and where he will take a position at a grain elevator, with his brother in-law, at a renumerative salary. George's many friends here wish him well in his new field of labor.

A cyclone, 11 miles southeast of Ponca, I. T., about 5 o'clock, last Friday afternoon, destroyed a house occupied by Jack Keithley and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Keithley and two children were killed, and two of the children were injured, one whom has since died. Chas. Jackson, of Matfield, this county, who was visiting the Keithleys, who were formerly of Matfield township, was also killed.

Do you take the Kansas Farmer? Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder, orchardist, dairyman, gardener, poultryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request to
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Died, at his late residence, Jno. Patton, who resided with his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Hawkins, near Clements, Kans., April 29, 1893. Deceased was born September 9, 1811, in the State of Kentucky. At the age of seven years he, with his parents, came to Vincennes, Ind., where he resided till he came to Kansas, in 1867. He married Mary A. King, January 6, 1843, with whom he lived till her death, in May, 1886. Eleven children were born to them, four of whom have preceded him to their final home Seven still live to mourn his death. Mrs. Mary A. Hawkins, Mrs. Hariet E. Hudson and John T. Patton reside near Clements, Kansas. Mrs. Margaret E. Payne resides at Chicasaw, I. T. Nelson M. Patton and Mrs. Malinda J. Magill reside at Rialto, Cal. Mrs. Ida S. Kent resides at Marion, Kansas. In June, 1891, he was again married to Maria Salaway and lived with her happily. She died, March 3d, 1893, again leaving him lonely. From this time his health gradually failed, till April 23, when he took a sudden cold, resulting in pleurisy, from which he died. The deceased, being an old resident of Chase county, had many warn friends in all parts of the county, and was always spoken of as a man of truth and honor. He leaves behind him a memory which will be cherished by all, both young and old, so long as the marks of time shall by them be recalled. R.

Do you want to save 50c. on the $?

We are closing out at cost and less. A fine stock of Boots Shoes, Clothing Dry Goods, Overalls &c., at whatever they will bring. Size up just a few of our prices:

Best Overal's, 69c.
Best Jeans Pants, 99c.
Best Socks, 6 1-4c.
Hats, 5c.
La ies' Slippers, 49c.
Gents' Ties, 10c.
And everything accordingly.
Don't miss the chance of your life.
A slaughter in prices.
Must be sold in 30 days.
Goods almost given away.
Call and be convinced.
E. P. HICKMAN,
Gillett Building, C. W. Falls.
P. S.—To the Ladies:
We have a complete line of Ladies' Shoes, new goods, at cost.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

It is a blessed thing to be an editor. It is especially blessed to be a country editor.

The country editor is not provincial like his city brother. The latter works in a groove. He does duty always in a special department, writes on the same subject every day and never gets over the line to discuss new things. The city editor's ideas are circumscribed. To quote the greatest living journalist, himself a city editor who came from the country: "There is no press so provincial and narrow as the metropolitan press." The city editor is only a cog on the wheel of the great daily. The country editor is the whole machinery of his journal—engine and pulley and pump and balance-wheel. He does all kinds of work from discussing problems of national finance and international trade to noting the arrival of a rural visitor or the erection of a new barn. He must know about poetry and pigs, tariff and trade, politics and hoop skirts, Hawaii and the price of hens. Such labor does not tend to make him profound but it always renders him broad, liberal and sympathetic.

The country editor is a representative citizen. In every assemblage, social, political or religious, he is present. His counsel is sought and his assistance is asked for every worthy object and a good many unworthy ones. To his sanctum come the men of intelligence and wealth, the bores and cranks, the loafers and the busy merchant, the politician and the man who has a scheme. He is tempted by free tickets, free passes, free lunches and big advertisements. He sometimes falls, through his sheer good nature. But in general no professional man has a higher sense of honor, more unswerving integrity and a clearer record than the country editor. His principal fault is his unselfishness. He is his own worst enemy.

The country editor likes to have a good time and generally has it. Excursions bring him from his lair and he attends every circus and dog fight and Democratic convention in reach. It is blessed to be a country editor because of the pleasure he can extract from life.

The country editor is most blessed because of the opportunities for usefulness that come to him. He lives always close to his readers. His paper is a welcome visitor in every home. At times when even the physician and minister may not come in, the country paper enters. It moulds the thoughts and lives of young and old. It preaches to a larger congregation than all the clergymen in the town. It argues oftener and more convincingly than all the lawyers. Its words cause wounds that no surgeon's skill may heal. When the editor uses these magnificent opportunities rightly, is fearless, conscientious, true, excludes from his columns all that may vitiate and debase, and admits only that which helps and elevates, he is worthy of much honor. Such is the best type of country editor. Blessed he is above his fellows.—*Olathe Herald.*

EXCURSION CIRCULAR NO. 9, A., T. & S. F. R. R. CO.

Below find a list of meetings for which reduced round trip rates, as stated below, are authorized for the occasions named:

3—Hutchinson, Kansas, May 22-24, Kansas Band Association Open rate o one lowest first-class fare for the round trip from points in Kansas, for parties of 25 or more traveling on one solid ticket. Tickets to be sold May 21 and 22, limited to May 25 for return.

6—Ottawa, Kansas, August 1-8, Presbyterian Synod. Rate, fare one and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas Certificates to be signed by G. H. Edgeworth, R. R. Sec'y, Ottawa, Kansas, and stamped by agent M. P. Ottawa, as joint agent.

9—Salina, Kansas, May 15-19 Grand Lodge & Uniform Rank K. of P. Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points in Kansas, tickets to be sold May 14 to 17, inclusive, with final limit for return until May 20.

10—Salina, Kansas, June 6-9, Convention Kansas Christian Sunday School Association Rate, fare one and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas, certificates to be signed by M. Ingels, Cor. Sec'y, Topeka, and stamped by agent C., R. I. & and P., at Salina.

12—Topeka, Kansas, April 25 28, Kansas State Dental Association. Rate, fare and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas. Certificates to be signed by S. F. Root, Sec'y and stamped by W. E. Cowes, C. T. A. Rock Island, a joint agent.

14—Wichita, Kansas, May 23-25, Pharmaceutical Association. Rate, fare and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas. Certificates to be signed by Mrs. M. O. Miner, Sec'y, Hiawaths, Kansas, and stamped by agent M. P. as joint agent.

W. J. BLACK, GEO T. NICHOLSON,
A. G. P. & T. A. G. P. & T. A

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the Bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get to the World's Fair grounds;" "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B & Q depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and comfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease; where fruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetable all winter. Coldest day in three years 26 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas

FOR SALE

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

EXAMINATION.

The examination for common school diplomas will be held in the High school building, Cottonwood Falls, May 13, beginning at 8 a. m.
W. B. GIBSON, Co. Supt.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

If you get your horses in good shape, well broke and fat, I will sell all of them you may wish me to.
J. G. ATKINSON.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough and so cures the disease.

LECHORNS AND LANGSHANS.

The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, $1.
James Burton.
Jamestown, Ks.

FOR SALE.

An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

MARLIN SAFETY REPEATING RIFLES

Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogues mailed free by

The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

(I breed S. S. HAMBURGs Excelus Eggs and Stock in their season for sale.)

The Hydro Safety Lamp.
—FOR—
Incubators & Brooders.

Another step towards perfection in the hatching and raising of Poultry.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

I am arranging to furnish all kinds of Poultry Supplies, such as

BONE MEAL, OYSTER SHELL,
WIRE NETTING, ROOFING PAPER, BONE MILLS,
INCUBATORS & BROODERS, &C., &C.

Write for what you want and get prices.

J. P. LUCAS, Topeka, Kans.

Eggs for Sale!

S. C. Brown Leghorns,
S. C. White Leghorns,
Silver Laced Wyandottes,
$1 per setting of 13.

My Leghorns are all full pedigreed birds, bred from pens of some of our most noted breeders.
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
Marion, Kansas.

D. W. MERCER
always keeps the
Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.
Try Him. Matfield Green.

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, May 4, 1893.]

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, ss.

The Financial Association, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. A. W Brewerton, Ella E Brewerton, W. P. Morris and Elizabeth Morris, Defendants. } No. 1814.

THE STATE OF KANSAS to the Defendants:

A W. Brewerton, Ella E Brewerton, W. P. Morris, and Elizabeth Morris.

GREETING: You will take notice that you have been sued in the above entitled action and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff, on or before June 20th, 1893, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of the petition, against the defendants, A. W. Brewerton, Ella E. Brewerton, W P Morris and Elizabeth Morris, for the sum of $1,188.00, with interest on $800.00, at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, from the first day of January, 1890, and the sum of $56.00, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from the first day of January, 18-9 and for the amount of taxes at $———, and for a further judgment and decree that the mortgage described in the said petition shall be foreclosed and the land described in said petition and in said mortgage, to wit:

The south one-half of the northwest quarter of section No twelve (12), in township No. twenty (20), south of range No. 5 east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian, Chase county, Kansas, be sold to pay said judgment and the costs of this action, and after the sale thereof that the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendants A. W. Brewerton, Ella E. Drewerton, W. P. Morris and Elizabeth Morris be foreclosed and forever barred in and to said premises or any part thereof.

QUINTON & QUINTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attest: GEO. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the District Court.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
29	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
31	Painful Periods	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

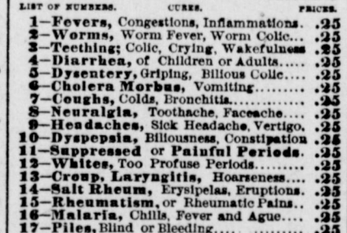
SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
THE PILE OINTMENT.

For PILES—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY,
Cor. William and John Streets, New York.



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Scientific American

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

[First published in the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, April 6th, 1893.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase, }

In the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

Mrs. C. F. Spink, plaintiff, vs. Hiram W. Newby, C. Allie Newby, The Marion Abstract Investment Company, John R. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Alber Hartman, guardian S. S. Newby, W. L. B. Newby and McPherson National Bank, were defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, MAY THE 8TH, 1893,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas to-wit:

East half (½) of north-east quarter (¼) and east half (½) of southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32), township eighteen (18), range 6, east also, the west half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section four (4), township nineteen (19), range six (6), east, all in Chase county, Kansas. With reservation of crops at time of sale.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newbys, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

J. H MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, April 5th 1893.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
County of Chase, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, }
April 21st, 1893. }

Notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of April, 1893, a petition signed by A. J. Mercer and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

To vacate a certain road commencing 80 rods south of the southwest corner of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7), and running east one mile on section six (6), township twenty two (22), range seven (7) And to have said road established on the township line between townships twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22), commencing at the southwest corner of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7), running one mile east on the line between sections thirty-one (31) and six (6).

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn, Joe Riggs and G. H. Nickolson, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cedar townships, on Monday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. M. K. HARMAN,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

The Elmdale Mills
Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the offal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat.
LINK & GAMER.

GOD'S GIFT,
ELECTRICITY
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express.
Cures Others, Why Not You?

The B. B Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of **RHEUMATISM,** Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

DEAFNESS.

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AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Full Text of the Election Law Passed by the Legislature.

Radical Change in the Manner of Holding Elections in Kansas—A Measure of Great Importance to Voters—Guarding the Ballot.

[First published April 19, 1893.]
Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 18, 130 and 141.

AN ACT

To provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public offices; to regulate the manner of holding elections; and to enforce secrecy of the ballot, and to provide for the punishment of the violation of this act.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. All ballots cast in elections for national, state, district and county officers, in this state, after the taking effect of this act, and all ballots cast in township and city elections after said date shall be printed and distributed at public expense. The printing and distribution of ballots and all other expenses connected with or growing out of the provisions of this act shall be paid for by townships and cities of the first and second class, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to apportion such expense among the townships and cities of the county in proportion to the vote cast at the last preceding general election in each township and city. It shall be the duty of the proper officers of each township and city of first and second class to issue and pay warrants to cover expenses incurred under the provisions of this act in the same manner as all other township and city warrants are paid under existing statutes.

Sec. 2. The printing and distributing of ballots and cards of instruction to voters, as hereinafter described, for any general election, shall be at the expense of the county, and shall be provided for in the same manner as other county election expenses; and the printing and distributing of ballots for use in city elections shall be at the expense of the city or town in which such election shall be held. The term "general election," as used in this act, shall apply to any election held for the choice of national, state, judicial, district, county or township officers, whether for the full term or for the filling of a vacancy. The term "city election" shall apply to any municipal election held in a city or incorporated town.

Sec. 3. Any convention of delegates, primary, caucus or meeting of qualified voters, as hereinafter defined, and individual electors to the number and in the manner hereinafter specified, may nominate candidates for public office, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. Any convention of delegates, primary, caucus or meeting representing a political party, may for the state or division thereof, or municipality for which the convention, primary, caucus or meeting is held, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filled at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as are required in section 6 of this act, and shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention, caucus or meeting, who shall add to their signatures their places of residence. Where such nomination is made by a primary election, the certificate shall be signed by the board of canvassers to which the returns of such primary are made. Such certificate shall be sworn to by them to be true, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of an oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 5. Nominations for candidates for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large may also be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than five hundred (500) qualified voters of the state. Nominations of candidates for office to be filled by the electors of a county, district or other division less than a state, may be made by nomination papers, signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than twenty-five (25) qualified voters of such county, district or division. Nominations of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of a city, town, precinct or ward may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than ten (10) qualified voters of such city, town, precinct or ward. Each elector signing a certificate shall add to his signature his place of business and post office address.

Sec. 6. All certificates of nomination, or nomination papers, shall besides containing the names of the candidates, specify as to each: First, the office to which he was nominated. Second, the party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than five (5) words. Third, his place of residence, with street and number thereof, if any. In case of electors for president and vice president of the United States, the names for the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political appellation.

Sec. 7. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire state, or any division or district greater than a county, shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than sixty (60) days and not less than thirty (30) days before the day fixed by law for the election for which the candidates are nominated. All other certificates for the nomination of candidates shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties, not more than sixty (60) days and not less than twenty (20) days previous to the day of such election: Provided, That certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for the offices in cities shall be filed with the clerks of the cities not more than forty (40) days and not less than ten (10) days previous to such election.

Sec. 8. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by his request in writing, signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgment of deeds, and filed with the secretary of state not less than fifteen (15) days, or with the clerk of the county or city not less than eight (8) days previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots. All certificates of nomination, and nomination papers, when filed, shall be open, under the proper regulation, to public inspection, and the secretary of state, and the several county clerks, and city clerks, having charge of the nomination papers, shall preserve the same in their respective offices for not less than two years and six months after the election.

Sec. 9. In case a candidate who has been duly nominated, under the provisions of this act, dies before election day or declines the nomination, as in this act provided, or should any certificate of nomination be held insufficient or inoperative by the officers with whom they may be filed, the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by the political party or the persons making the original nominations, or, if the time is insufficient therefor, then the vacancy may be filled, if the nomination was by convention, primary or caucus, in such manner as the convention, primary or caucus had previously provided, or in case of no such provisions, then by the regularly elected or appointed executive or central committee, representing the political party or persons holding such convention, primary meeting or caucus. The certificates of nominations made to supply such vacancy, shall state in addition to the facts hereinbefore required by this act, the name of the original nominee, the date of his death or declination of nomination, or the fact that the former nomination had been held insufficient or inoperative and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling a vacancy, and it shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and the secretary of the convention, primary or caucus, or by the chairman and secretary of the duly authorized committee, as the case may be.

Sec. 10. The certificates of nomination and nomination papers being so filed, and being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to be valid, unless objection thereto is duly made in writing. Such objections or other questions arising in relation thereto in the case of nomination of state officer or officers to be elected by the voters of a division less than the state and greater than the county, shall be considered by the secretary of state, auditor of state, and attorney-general, and the decision of a majority of these officers shall be final. Such objections or questions arising in the case of nominations for officers to be elected by the voters of a county or township, shall be considered by the county clerk, clerk of the district court, and county attorney, and the decision of a majority of said officers shall be final. Objections or questions arising in the case of nominations for the city or incorporated town officers shall be considered by the mayor and clerk, with whom one councilman chosen by a majority of the councilmen shall act, and the decision of a majority of such officers shall be final. In any case where objection is made, notice shall forthwith be given to the candidates affected thereby, addressed to their place of residence as given in the nomination papers, and stating the time and place, when and where such objections will be considered.

Sec. 11. When such certificate is filed with the secretary of state, he shall, in certifying nominations to the various county clerks, insert the name of the person thus nominated to fill vacancy in place of the original nominee; and in event that he has already sent forward his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to the clerks of the proper counties the name and description of the person so nominated to fill the vacancy, the office he is nominated for, with the other details mentioned in certificates of nomination filed with the secretary of state; he shall immediately certify the name so supplied to the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall, if the ballots are not already printed, be placed on the ballots in place of the name of the original nominee; or, if the ballots have been printed, new ballots, whenever practicable, shall be furnished.

Sec. 12. Whenever it may not be practicable to have new ballots printed, it shall be the duty of the election officer having charge of the ballots to place the name so supplied for the vacancy upon each ballot issued before delivering it to the voter; the name so supplied may be placed upon the ballots either by affixing a paster, or by writing or stamping the name upon the ballot; and to enable this to be done, the officer with whom the certificates of nominations are to be filed, shall immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to all judges of election within the territory in which such nominee may be a candidate: Provided, That in all cases where the certificates of nomination or nomination papers are filed with the secretary of state he shall be required only to immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to the county clerks within said territory, and it shall then be the duty of the county clerk to furnish such information to the judges of election, as hereinbefore stated.

Sec. 13. Not less than fifteen (15) days before an election to fill any public office the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may by law vote for the candidates for such office, the name and residence of each person nominated for such office, as specified in the certificates of nomination or nomination papers filed with the secretary of state.

Sec. 14. The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district or precinct shall be printed on one ballot; all nominations for any political party or group of petitioners being placed under the party appellation or title of such party or group, as designated by them in the certificates of nomination or petitions, or, if none be designated, then under some suitable title, and the ballot shall contain no other names, except that, in case of electors for president and vice president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political orgainzation. If a constitutional amendment or other public measure is submitted to a vote, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates and words calculated to aid the voter to answer any questions submitted to a vote may be added, such as "Yes," "No," or the like. On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official ballot," followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of election, and a fac-simile of the signature of the clerk or other officer who has caused the ballot to be printed. The ballots shall be on plain white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read. The party appellation or title shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and immediately below such party appellation or title shall be printed the following statement: Electors will make a cross mark, thus, (X), in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote. The names of the candidates shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height. And at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, a square shall be printed, the sides of which shall not be less than one-fourth of an inch in length. The list of candidates for the several parties and groups of petitioners shall be placed in separate columns on the ballots, in such order as the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide. Each of the columns containing the list of candidates including the party appellation shall be separated by a distinct line.

People's Party.	Republican.	Democratic.
For Governor.	For Governor.	For Governor.
A. J. Westfall	HCWheeler	Horace Bois
For Lieutenant Governor.	For Lieut'nant Governor.	For Lieutenant Governor
John Cooper	G. Gammil	J. Kinne
For Justice of Peace.	For Justice of Peace.	For Justice of Peace.
John Maxon.	Tom Smith	Chas Glick.
Perry Hall	Wm. Felt.	Fred Blair.

(And continuing in like manner as to all candidates to be voted for at such elections.)

Sec. 15. For all elections to which this act applies, the county clerks in their respective counties shall have charge of the printing of the ballots for all general elections, and shall furnish them to the judges of such elections. Ballots shall be printed and in the possession of the officer charged with their distribution at least five (5) days before the election, accompanied by exact copies of said ballots printed on paper of any color other than white, for the inspection of candidates and their agents. If any mistakes are discovered they shall be corrected without delay. The officers so charged with the printing of the ballots shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election at the polling place of each voting precinct, not less than twelve (12) hours before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls therein, one hundred (100) ballots of the kind to be voted in such precinct for every fifty (50) votes or fraction thereof cast therein at the last preceding election for state officers. Such ballots shall be put up in separate sealed packages of fifty ballots each, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended, and the number of ballots inclosed and receipt therefor shall be given by the judge or judges of election to whom they are delivered, which receipt shall be preserved by the officer charged with the printing of the ballots. The officers or authorities charged with the printing and distributing of the ballots shall provide and retain at his or their offices an ample supply of ballots in addition to those distributed to the several voting precincts, and if at any time on or before the day of election the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed or exhausted, before the polls are closed, on written application, signed by a majority of the judges of such precinct or signed and sworn to by one of such judges, he shall immediately cause to be delivered to such judges, at the polling place, such additional supplied ballots as may be required, and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. Whenever a public measure is proposed to be voted upon by the people, such amendment or other public measure shall be printed by designated title upon the ballot, preceded by the words: "Shall the following amendment be adopted?" Two spaces shall be left on the left hand margin, one for votes favoring the public measure, to be designated by the word "Yes," and one for votes opposing the measure, to be designated by the word "No," as in the form herein given. Shall the following be adopted:

	YES.
	NO.

Here insert the designated title to the proposed public measure.

The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark, thus (X).

Sec. 17. The officer or officers, whose duty it is to have the ballots printed, shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters at such election, after obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall cause the same, together with the copies of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, of this act, to be printed in large clear type on cards, to be called cards of instruction; and such officer or officers shall furnish to the judges of election a sufficient number of such cards of instruction to enable the judges of election to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. The judges of election shall cause not less than one of such cards to be posted in each voting booth or appartment provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than four (4) of of such cards to be posted in and about the polling place upon the day of election. The county clerk shall cause to be published, prior to the day of election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in such county, representing the political parties which cast at the preceding general election the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made as herein provided and to be voted for at such election, as near as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballot: Provided, That publication by the county clerk shall not be required for or applied to the election of township or municipal officers.

Sec. 19. Election boards shall be composed of three judges and two clerks; the judges of election of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters as hereinafter set forth. No more than two judges and not more than one clerk shall belong to the same political party or organization; Provided, always, There be one or more electors qualified and willing to act as such judge or clerk, and belonging to and a member or members of opposite parties; Provided, further, That where two or more parties holding political views diametrically opposed to each other unite and vote the same ticket, they shall be deemed and held to constitute one party under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the mayor of every city by and with the consent of the council thereof, at least five days before the day of any election, to designate and appoint five persons in each voting precinct in such city, who shall be qualified electors thereof, three of whom shall be appointed and act as judges and two as clerks of elections. Said mayor shall cause said judges and said clerks to be notified in writing of their appointment, and they shall each appear before the clerk of such city, at least one day before the day of election, and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and honestly perform their duties as such judges and clerks. And it shall be the duty of the township trustees of every township, at least five days before the day of any election, to proceed in like manner to appoint and notify five persons for each voting precinct in his township, three to be appointed and to act as judges and two as clerks of election, and all to be duly qualified electors of the precinct for which appointed. One of said judges and one of said clerks to be appointed by said mayor and trustee, as aforesaid, shall be taken from the political party that polled the largest number of votes at the last preceding general election in said precinct, and one of said judges and one of said clerks from the political party that polled the next largest number of votes at the last general election aforesaid, and the remaining judge from the political party that polled the next largest vote at the last general election aforesaid. And if any of said judges or clerks shall fail or refuse to appear and serve at the proper time and place, or from any cause become disqualified, then the electors present shall select from their number, viva voce, such persons from the political parties as herein designated to fill such vacancies. Said judges shall designate one of their number whose duty it shall be to have charge of the ballots and to furnish them to the voters in the manner herein provided. All judges and clerks to be appointed by the township trustee, as hereinbefore provided, shall, at least one day before election appear before such township trustee and shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and honestly discharge his duties as such clerk or judge, and said township trustee is hereby authorized to administer oaths for such purpose. Provided, In cities having a commissioner of elections, such commissioner shall in all cases select the judges and clerks of election from different political parties, in like manner as is herein provided for the mayor and council of other cities, who shall be notified and qualify, and vacancies shall be filled as provided for hereinbefore.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the township trustee, and of the mayor and clerk of incorporated cities to provide suitable places in which to hold all elections provided for by this act, and to see that the same are warmed, lighted and furnished with proper supplies and conveniences, including a sufficient number of booths, shelves, pens, penholders, ink, blotters and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which voters may prepare their ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. A guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six (6) feet of the ballot-box and of such voting booths. The arrangements shall be such that the voting booths can be reached only by passing within said guard rail. They shall be in plain view of the election officers, and both they and the ballot-boxes shall be in plain view of those outside of the guard rail. Each of said booths shall have three sides inclosed, one side in front, to open and shut by a door swinging outward or to be inclosed with a curtain. Each side of each booth shall be seven (7) feet high, and the door or curtain shall extend to within two (2) feet of the floor, which shall be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot; and such booths shall be well lighted. Each booth shall be at least three (3) feet square, and shall contain a sheif at least one (1) foot wide, at a convenient height for writing. No person other than the election officers and challengers allowed by law, and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the guard rail, except by the authority of the election officers, to keep order and enforce the law. The number of such voting booths shall not be less than one (1) to every sixty (60) voters, or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding general election in the precinct. The expense of providing booths and guard rails and other things required by this act shall be paid in the same manner as other election expenses. Said booths shall be constructed of any material that will form a screen from public view and render the voter free from observation while marking his ballot, and said booths shall be deposited with the township trustee or city clerk to be preserved for future use. In all cases where it is not otherwise practicable, in precincts outside of cities, an election may be held in the public school building and all damage to the building or furniture shall be a just claim against the township.

Sec. 21. Any person desiring to vote in precincts where registration is required, shall give his name, and, if required to do so, his residence, to the judges of election, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found on the register of voters by the officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, as above provided. One of the judges designated by the election board shall give the voter one, and only one ballot, on the back of which said judge shall indorse his initials and shall keep at least ten ballots constantly so indorsed, in such manner that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded, and the voter's name shall be immediately checked on the registry list. At all elections where registration is required, if the name of any person desiring to vote at such election is not found on the register of voters, he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have complied with the law prescribing the manner and conditions of voting by unregistered voters; if any person desiring to vote at any election shall be challenged, he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have established his right to vote in the manner provided by law. Besides the election officers, not more than one voter in excess to the whole number of voting booths provided shall be allowed in said inclosed space at one time. This section shall apply to and govern, where applicable, all persons desiring to vote in precincts where registration is not required.

Sec. 22. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths so provided, and shall prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) to the left of the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on said ticket, making a cross (X) to the left thereof; and in case of a public measure submitted to the vote of the people, by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter shall fold his ballot in such a manner as to conceal the names of the candidates and marks thereon, and so that the printed indorsement and initials of the judges thereon may be seen by the election board. The number of the voter on the poll books or register list shall not be indorsed on the back of the ballot, unless the vote shall have been challenged and the voter sworn a second time as now provided by law. He shall mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted. No voter shall be allowed to occupy the voting booth already occupied by another, nor remain within said inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes, in case all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall, after having voted, be allowed to enter said inclosed space during said election. No person shall take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the polls. No voter shall vote, or offer to vote, any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election in charge of the ballots. Any voter who may, by accident or mistake, spoil his ballot, shall, on returning said ballot to the election judges, receive another in place thereof. Any voter who, after receiving an official ballot, decides not to vote, shall, before returning from within guard rail, surrender to the election officers the official ballot which has been given him; and a refusal to surrender such ballot shall subject the person so offending to immediate arrest and the penalties affixed in section 27 of this act.

Sec. 23. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that, by reason of any physical disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, be assisted in marking his ballot by two of the election officers of different political parties, to be selected from the judges and clerks of the precinct in which they are to act, to be designated by the judges of election of each precinct at the opening of the polls. Such officer shall mark the ballot as directed by the voter, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of elections shall enter upon poll lists, after the name of any elector who received such assistance in making his ballot, a memorandum of the fact. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in making his ballot.

Sec. 24. Any person entitled to vote at a general election in this state shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours, between the time of opening and closing the polls, and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages; Provided, however, That application for such leave of absence shall be made prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which said employe may absent himself, as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to an employe the privilege hereby conferred, or shall subject an employe to a penalty or deduction of wages because of the exercises of such privileges, or who shall in any manner attempt to influence or control such voter as to how he shall vote, by offering any reward, or by threatening his discharge from employment, or otherwise intimidating him from a full and free exercise of his right to vote or shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than fifty (50) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars.

Sec. 25. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or fails to mark the ballot as required by other section of this act, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official indorsement shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provision of this act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked "Defective" on the back thereof, and the ballots to which objections has been made by either of the judges or challengers shall be marked "Objected to" on the back thereof, and a memorandum signed by the judges, stating how it was counted, shall be written upon the back of each ballot so marked, and all ballots marked "Defective" or "Objected to," shall be inclosed in an envelope, securely sealed, and so marked and indorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. All ballots not used, and all that have been spoiled by the voter while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the judges of election to the officer or authority charged with the printing and distribution of the ballots and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved for six months. Such officer shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the name of the person to whom and the time when delivered, and he shall also enter upon such record the number and character of the ballots returned with the time when, the person by whom they are returned. When the canvass shall have been completed, as now provided by law, the clerks shall announce to the judges the total number of votes received by each candidate; at least one judge of the election shall then proclaim, in a loud voice, the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for, and the office for which he is designated, as announced by said clerks, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes against, any proposition which shall have been submitted to the vote of the people; when counting the ballots, the judges shall fold each ballot, and string closely upon a single piece of flexible wire or cord, all ballots which have been counted by them except those marked "Defective" or "Objected to," unite the ends of such wire or cord in a firm knot, seal the knot with sealing wax, in such manner that it cannot be untied without breaking the seal, inclose the ballots so strung in an envelope, and securely seal such envelope with sealing wax, in such manner that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal, and return said ballots, together with the package with the ballots marked "Defective" or "Objected to," in such sealed packages or envelopes, to the proper clerk, from whom the same were received, and such officer shall carefully preserve such ballots for two years and six months, and at the expiration of that time, shall destroy them by burning, without previously opening the package or envelope. Such ballots shall be destroyed in the presence of the official custodian thereof and two electors of approved integrity and good character, and members, respectively, of the two leading political parties. The said electors shall be designated by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the county in which such ballots are kept; Provided, That if any contest of the election of any officer voted for at such election shall be pending at the expiration of said time, the said ballot shall not be destroyed until such contest is finally determined. In all cases of contested elections the parties contesting the same shall have the right to have such ballots opened, and to have all the errors of the judges in counting, or refusing to count, any ballots corrected by the court or body trying such contest; but such ballots shall be opened only in open court, or in an open session of such body, and in the presence of the officer having the custody thereof.

Sec. 26. No person whatever shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place, or within one hundred (100) feet of any polling place. No person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor exceeding thirty days (30), or by both fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to enforce the provisions of this section.

Sec. 27. Any person who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, mark or fold his ballot so as to be distinguished or allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any of the voters when inside said inclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter, before voting, to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or any ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying said ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or by imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both fine and imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of election judges to enforce the provisions of this section.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall, prior to any election, willfully destroy or deface any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, and who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction or specimen ballot, printed and posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during the election, willfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable voters to prepare their ballots, or shall willfully hinder the voting of others shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 29. Any person who shall falsely make or willfully destroy any certificate of nomination, or nomination papers, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any certificate of nomination, or nomination papers, knowing the same, or any part thereof, to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination, or nomination papers, or any part thereof, which have been duly filed, or forge or falsely make the official indorsement on any ballot, or substitute therefor any spurious counterfeit ballot, or make, use, circulate, or cause to be made or circulated, as an official ballot, any paper printed in imitation or resemblance thereof, or willfully destroy or deface any ballot, or willfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) and not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 30. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act who shall willfully neglect to perform such duty, or who shall willfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the object of this act, or shall disclose to any one except as may be ordered by any court of justice, the contents of any ballot, as to the manner in which the same may have been voted, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 31. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, with the aid and advice of the attorney-general, to cause ten thousand (10,000) copies of this act to be printed immediately, in pamphlet form, with all necessary forms and instructions to assist the election officers to carry it into effect, and to distribute the same among the county clerks of the several counties of the state.

Sec. 32. At all elections to which this act applies, the polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning and shall be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 33. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 34. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Approved March 11, 1893.

WHY SHE WANTED TO GO HOME.

A New Jersey Girl's First Visit to a New York Manicure.

They came into a manicure establishment on Twenty-third street—a city matron gorgeous in dark heliotrope velvet and mink and a rural maiden, in the neat but far from gaudy style of western New Jersey.

"And you say you've really never had your hands manicured," remarked the dame of fashion, as she sat down in front of one of the white and gold tables and her friend took the next one.

"Well, you'll enjoy it."

The country girl's gloves came off and disclosed a pair of firm, well-shaped hands that a palmist might have found admirable, but for whose "home-made" daintiness the attendant had evident scorn. She settled down to her work, however, and soaked and filed and cut, anointed and powdered, washed, scrubbed and polished the nails for half an hour or so. Liquid ointment and red paste she applied, and finally, dipping a brush into a bottle on the stand, she carefully painted each nail until it glowed with a rosiness beautiful to behold. Then her chamois polisher came into play, and each digit was held and rubbed with a vigor. Then the country girl pulled on her gloves and followed her city friend to the street.

"Cousin Mary," she said, abruptly, "can't we go home now?"

"Why, certainly; but why do you want to home? We were to shop and then meet Fred for lunch."

"I know." The young woman showed her country training by blushing nervously. "But, Cousin Mary, I do so want to go home to—to wash my hands in a big basin of clean water, with some soap."

The sophisticated Cousin Mary could not resist the appeal. "Very well, said she, kindly, and they went.—N. Y. World.

Keeping Them Down.

Rich Youth—I should not object to the work of earning my own living if I had to, but what I should hate would be the officiousness and petty tyranny of superiors. I should hate to have to bow to the whims of some wealthy man not a bit better than myself.

Poor Youth—That's easily avoided. Be a typewriter, like I am. Employers never put on airs over me. I know how to take the starch out of 'em.

"Eh? What do you do?"

"Ask 'em how to spell a hard word now and then."—Good News.

Enterprise.

"We've struck a rich lead in our Chicago tea stores."

"What is it?"

"We dropped chromos and give away divorces with a pound of tea."—Texas Siftings.

THE OREGON SNOWBIRD.

He Lends Attractiveness to the Dreary Winter Landscape.

Most boy and girl readers no doubt are acquainted with the slate-colored Junco of the east, which is commonly known as "Snowbird." The Oregon Junco (*Junco hyemalis, var. Oregonus*) is a sub-species and is found throughout the Pacific coast region from California to Sitka, not being confined to Oregon. The dark plumage makes it conspicuous when the ground is covered with snow, and it is therefore more noticed at such times.

The sooty black head, flesh-colored bill and white breast contrast in color. Pinkish colored feathers are on the

THE OBEGON JUNCO.

sides; the back is rufous brown and the two outer tail feathers pure white, showing when the bird flies. In western Oregon it is a winter visitant, arriving with the first cool days of autumn. As winter approaches these snowbirds become more plentiful, hopping about in the small bushes searching for food. Great pleasure may be found in studying their habits, especially when the ground is covered with snow. By throwing bread crumbs on the snow the little fellows flock around and are easily tamed. Their only note in winter is a sort of chirp, sometimes uttered several times in succession when alarmed. With the warm days of spring they begin their song, sometimes many singing at once, and soon the majority disappear to a higher altitude to breed.

This bird nests in hollows in the ground under low bushes, the nest being built flush with the surface and in holes among the roots of bushes and trees and under wood piles. The nest is made of dry grasses rather loosely put together with a lining of cow hair, and contains four and sometimes five handsome greenish-white eggs, spotted and wreathed with purple.—American Agriculturist.

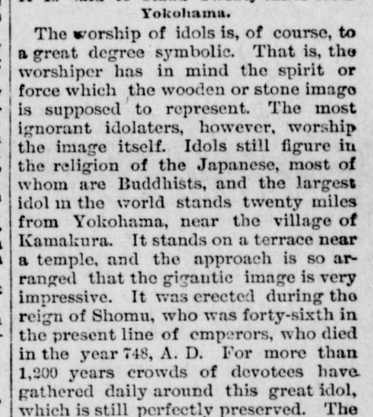
THE LARGEST IDOL.

It Is Said to Stand Twenty Miles from Yokohama.

The worship of idols is, of course, to a great degree symbolic. That is, the worshiper has in mind the spirit or force which the wooden or stone image is supposed to represent. The most ignorant idolaters, however, worship the image itself. Idols still figure in the religion of the Japanese, most of whom are Buddhists, and the largest idol in the world stands twenty miles from Yokohama, near the village of Kamakura. It stands on a terrace near a temple, and the approach is so arranged that the gigantic image is very impressive. It was erected during the reign of Shomu, who was forty-sixth in the present line of emperors, who died in the year 748, A. D. For more than 1,200 years crowds of devotees have gathered daily around this great idol, which is still perfectly preserved. The image from the base of the lotus flower upon which the god sits to the top of his head is 63½ feet, and above this rises an aureole 14 feet wide, above which again rises for several feet the flamelike glory which incloses or arches in the whole figure. The face proper is 16 feet long, its width 9½ feet. The eyes are 3 feet 9 inches long from corner to corner, the eyebrows 5½ feet, and the ears 8½ feet. The chest is 20 feet in depth, and its middle finger is exactly 5 feet long. Around the sides, shoulders and head of the god, in front of the aureole, are 16 figures, each in a sitting posture, and each 8 feet in height.

The leaves of the immense lotus upon which the god sits are each 10 feet long and 6 feet wide, there being 56 of them in the cluster. The right hand of the god is open and raised. The left rests in his lap. The image weighs about 450 tons, and is made of a bronze of gold, tin, copper and mercury, 500 pounds of gold being used in the composition.—Harper's Young People.

A JUVENILE CRITIC.



Younger—Listen, moosic!

Older (with much disgust) — Dat ain't moosic; dat's Aunt Annie play'n pianner.—Brooklyn Life.

Thin Soup.

First Child—What's the matter with Nellie Newcome?

Second Child—She's got the chickenpox.

First Child—I guess she can't have it very bad. She lives in a boarding house.—Good News.

A Bad Break.

Kirby Stone—See that man across there? He is the only man I ever knew to break a bank at gambling.

Job Lott—Indeed!

Kirby Stone—Yes. He was president of the bank he broke.—Puck.

CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENTS.

The New Officials Under the Democratic Administration.

The senate having adjourned, the present is a convenient occasion for reviewing the reorganization of the executive branch of the government so far as it has been carried by Mr. Cleveland. On the whole, it is deserving of cordial praise. The men chosen for cabinet offices have met the expectation of the country, which was extremely confident, and interest attaches now rather to the appointments under them of their chief assistants. Most of these have been strong.

In the state department Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, who has charge of the consular service, is a representative of the best type of citizenship—highly educated, active, acute and conscientious, and Mr. E. H. Strobel, of New York, is a worthy coadjutor. The retention, which we assume is to be continued, of Mr. Adee, secures a particularly faithful and well-informed man for peculiar duties, which a new man could not well perform. Among the appointments to the diplomatic service that of Mr. Bayard as ambassador to Great Britain and Chancellor Runyon as minister to Germany are of a very high order. Mr. Eustis, as ambassador to France, is undoubtedly equal to the requirements of the post, though we should have been glad to see so high an honor given to one who in the past had shown more sympathy with the progressive democracy of which Mr. Cleveland is the representative. The promotion of Mr. Edwin Dun to be minister to Japan, where he has been for twenty years a most valuable official, is particularly gratifying. The nomination of Mr. Porter, formerly assistant secretary of state, as minister to Chili, secures a representative there of experience and discretion—which is something of a change and desirable. On the other diplomatic appointments there is no special comment to be made. None of them, so far as we are aware, is particularly above or below the average of the past.

The treasury department has been made very strong. Mr. Carlisle has taken hold of his work with the most conscientious care and a determination to enforce a high standard. In Mr. W. E. Curtis of New York and Mr. C. S. Hamlin of Massachusetts as assistant secretaries he has aides thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the administration and well fitted to apply them. The choice of Mr. Reeves as solicitor is a direct and deserved promotion, while that of Mr. Morgan as treasurer, though he is without experience in the service, promises well. The appointment of Mr. Eckels of Illinois as controller of the currency is an experiment made on sound principles, and which ought to succeed.

In the interior department, the choice of Mr. Seymour of Connecticut as commissioner of patents certainly secures an able and vigorous man, who has given evidence of independence and firmness of character. His assistant, Mr. S. T. Fisher, is promoted on a record of excellent service. The most important branch of the interior department work is, of course, the pension office. For this the selection of Judge William Lochren of Minnesota as commissioner and the promotion of Mr. H. C. Bell of Illinois to be deputy commissioner are very strong appointments indeed. The work to be done in the office is herculean in more than one sense, since the Augean stables were not so difficult to clean, and the new men have a difficult but a most honorable task before them.

In the post office department, Mr. Bissell and his assistant, Mr. Maxwell, have been largely engaged in making changes in the fourth-class post offices. Their activity has been greatly exaggerated, as statistics covering the first month of this administration and of Mr. Harrison's will show. The number of changes in all were 878 for the present administration, and 1,328 for its predecessor, or 51 per cent. more four years ago than now. The number of resignations was almost exactly the same—508 and 503. The number of removals under Harrison was 825, under Cleveland only 45 per cent. Of these 370, 90, or about 25 per cent., had served their full term. The remaining 280 were removals. A large part were made on reports of inspectors. In all they form less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the total number of these offices. Undoubtedly the total changes have been greater than could have been required under a properly regulated service, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bissell cannot help feeling the brutal character of the system that demands them. In our judgment they could have been made more deliberately with advantage, but there are considerations to be weighed in this matter of the force of which the president should be the judge. It would be unjust in the extreme to assume that he has not been guided by a sense of his duty under all the conditions presented.

We repeat the expression of our conviction that Mr. Cleveland's work of reorganization, so far as it has gone, is, on the whole, deserving of cordial praise. It strengthens his administration greatly for the long and arduous labors that await it.—Chicago Times.

——The fifteen dollars per day which Maj. Halford was allowed by Secretary Foster while on his foreign excursion may not have been intended so much as a compliment to the major's merit as an accountant as to his martial bearing. When an officer can render himself very imposing and formidable among foreigners he should command high pay.—N. Y. World.

——An exchange repeats that "the republican party has a grand history." Just so, but history is a story of the past. A tramp pathetically remarks: "Madam, I have seen better days." "Indeed, poor man," responds madam, "you couldn't have seen worse." And so it is with the grand old party.—Albany Argus.

——The administration has hauled down the flag in Hawaii and hauled up Egan in Chili. Secretary Gresham evidently knows his business.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

A Significant Departure in the Management of the Treasury.

The order of Secretary Carlisle suspending the issue of gold certificates was not a discretionary act. The statute compels him to take that step when the gold in the treasury, outside of that represented by gold certificates in circulation—approximately $116,000,000 at present—has fallen to $100,000,000 reserved to secure the redemption of the greenbacks. It has virtually, if not literally, reached that point. The provision of the law rests on the belief that for many business transactions paper currency is preferred to gold, and that deposits of gold will be made in exchange for greenbacks, if gold certificates cannot be had. By this process the government would increase its holdings of gold, while not increasing directly the outstanding demands upon it. Thus the government neither gains nor loses in strength by the exchange of gold certificates for gold. Every dollar of gold received by it in exchange for a gold certificate must be retained in the treasury to meet that specific outstanding obligation. It is not so with legal tenders. Their amount is fixed and the gold reserve for their redemption is also fixed at a minimum of $100,000,000. Every greenback the government can exchange for gold is thus an increase in the apparent gold strength of the treasury. Of course, the greenbacks are ultimately redeemable in gold, but the gold over $100,000,000 is "free gold," not required to secure redemption, the theory of the law being that the faith of the United States is a sufficient guarantee.

What is significant about this order is the departure it marks from the custom of the Harrison administration. In February the gold reserve fell close to $100,000,000, if indeed it did not fall below it, as many believed. Secretary Foster borrowed from certain banks about $8,000,000 in gold to keep his reserve good. By this process the treasury was put under obligations to those banks. The treasury and the bankers were brought into relations more intimate than those which should exist between the government and the people. Secretary Carlisle places his reliance absolutely upon the law. He has not sought favors for the government from certain banks, and his action is already criticised on the ground that he did not first "consult New York bankers." We believe that this is the very strength of his position. Instead of making private arrangements, for which inevitably sooner or later some corresponding favor from the government would be asked, he has taken the action prescribed by the statute. Even as a measure of expediency, is not that as wise? Those banks or individuals that deem it prudent to aid in maintaining the treasury's gold reserve can do so by depositing gold and taking legal tenders in return. All citizens are thus treated with absolute equality under the law by the secretary of the treasury. He could have averted the situation only by accepting favors from a few.

We welcome the divorce of the treasury from the money market, if such be the meaning of the secretary's act. For years the treasury has been "coming to the relief of the money market" and the banks have been "coming to the relief of the treasury." The language implies relations which ought not to exist between the two, which cannot exist without imposing improper obligations on the treasury, which inculcate false notions of the functions of government. Some readjustment of prevalent ideas will be involved, if we interpret correctly the secretary's motive, as was indicated recently in these columns when state bank notes were cursorily considered, but safer ideas will be established in their stead.—Albany Argus.

A REPUBLICAN LEGACY.

The Present Financial Troubles Resulting from High Tariff.

In the present national financial situation we are enjoying a legacy of republican administration of the government.

Whatever uncertainties financiers may think the future contains, and whatever menace to public confidence they fear it holds, must be credited directly to the party whose creed is that it is the only party of sufficient intelligence and patriotism to attend to the public business of the country.

The drain of gold from the treasury and the consequent speculations as to the method by which our different forms of money are to be maintained at parity, resulting in the existing uneasiness and disturbance of business, are due alone to the republican party.

It was the republican party which passed a tariff bill striking from our customs list the principal revenue duties and raising protective duties to, in many instances, prohibitive rates, thus decreasing the revenue without decreasing taxation.

It was the republican party which, while thus cutting down the national income, plunged into a series of profligate expenditures never before dreamed of in the wildest orgies of legislative plunderers.

It was the republican party which, always loud in proclaiming its fidelity to sound money, entered into a disgraceful dicker and compromise with the silver miners—a compromise which it refused up to the last moment to repeal—by which the government has lost millions of dollars, and by which the treasury is to-day drained of its gold and will continue to be drained as long as the outrageous Sherman law remains in force.

These are the immediate causes which have produced the present condition of the national finances, and every one of these causes sprang directly from the very heart of the policy which was the chief achievement and loudly-boasted glory of the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Truly, the democracy was not intrusted with power a day too soon.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——The republican press manifests a disposition to goad Mr. Olney. Mr Olney will yet manifest a disposition to goad the republican trusts, and he will have the last laugh.—St. Paul Globe

SOME GERMAN EPISODES.

Seen with the Eyes of a Young American Woman at Leipzig.

A young American woman who lives in Leipzig, writing to a friend in New York of her first visit to Berlin, says: "After walking up and down Unter den Linden, we went into the Passage de Panoptikum and into the exhibition of wax works, which, for all I know, may be the Panoptikum. In spite of the staring of the eyes and the absolute quiet of the figures, they were wonderfully life-like, and made me feel rather uncanny. Nearly at the end of the hall there was a group of ballet girls in their dressing room, in the door of which stood a fierce and angry-looking old lady, while behind a screen in one corner a poor, scared old man, was trying to keep out of the sight of his indignant spouse. In front of the group, on the floor, stood a man in working clothes, his cap tipped back, gazing at one of the girls. But for the fixed stare of his eyes I should have thought him alive. But he remained motionless, staring at the girl. I stepped up to examine him, when suddenly his head turned and he stared right at me. I shrieked and ran, frightened out of my wits for the moment, while all the people turned and stared until the man moved from his place and remarked that I had mistaken him for a wax work. Then everybody laughed, I with them. But it was over an hour before I stopped trembling. I was so nervous that the Blue grotto terrified me and the Flood made me feel very drowny and forlorn.

"But the luck we had! We saw first the little princess out for a drive with her nurse, and then the kaiser himself returning from a ride with seven officers. The kaiser passed so near to us as we stood by the railing in Unter den Linden that I might have touched him by reaching out my hand. He is a very fine looking man, and he was very dignified and courteous as he saluted the people gathered to see him. He appeared not in the least overbearing, but rather modest, and he sat his horse better than any one I ever saw.

"Still later, as we were driving through a quiet street, we passed Caprivi, out walking alone—a fine, sturdy old fellow, straight as a ramrod, in his handsome uniform. He looked very much like the pictures of Bismarck."—N. Y. Sun.

Substantially Agreed.

"Of course," said the representative of the Tear-Up-the-Street company, slipping something crisp into the other's hand, "this is strictly confidential."

"It shall be regarded, sir," replied the alderman from the 'Steenth ward with dignity, putting something crisp in his pocket and buttoning it up, "as not necessarily for publication, sir, but as an evidence of good faith."—Chicago Tribune.

Sanitary Music.

Composer—What do you think of my new song?

Critic—It needs ventilating.

"Needs ventilating?"

"Yes; the air is bad, don't you know."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

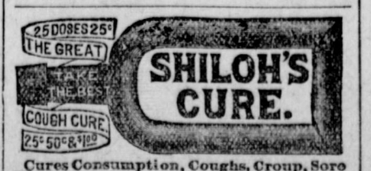
KANSAS CITY, May 1.			
CATTLE—Best beeves	$3 50	@	5 20
Stockers	2 00	@	4 70
Native cows	2 20	@	4 35
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	7 00	@	7 43
WHEAT—No. 2 red	63	@	63½
No. 2 hard	60¼	@	61
CORN—No. 2 mixed	34½	@	35
OATS—No. 2 mixed	28½	@	29
RYE—No. 2	52	@	52¼
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75	@	2 10
Fancy	1 90	@	2 95
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50	@	9 00
Fancy prairie	6 50	@	8 50
BRAN	64	@	65
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25	@	28
CHEESE—Full cream	11	@	12
EGGS—Choice	12	@	12½
POTATOES	75	@	85
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Natives and shipping	3 50	@	4 75
Texans	3 75	@	4 75
HOGS—Heavy	6 60	@	7 65
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 30
FLOUR—Choice	3 00	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	@	65½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	36½	@	36⅝
OATS—No 2 mixed	29½	@	30
RYE—No. 2	54½	@	55
BUTTER—Creamery	27	@	31
LARD—Western steam	10 10	@	10 12½
PORK	19 25	@	19 50
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	5 00	@	5 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6 50	@	7 67½
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50	@	5 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	71¾	@	71½
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41½
OATS—No. 2	29	@	29¼
RYE	50	@	50¼
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	30
LARD	10 15	@	10 17½
PORK	18 90	@	18 95
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Native steers	3 80	@	5 85
HOGS—Good to choice	6 50	@	7 60
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75½	@	76¾
CORN—No. 2	49½	@	50
OATS—Western mixed	37	@	39
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	20½
PORK—Mess	17 50	@	21 00

SOMETHING UNUSUAL, as a medicine, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And, because of that, there's something unusual in the way of selling it. Where every other medicine of its kind only *promises*, this is *guaranteed*. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the only guaranteed remedy for every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, the most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlies stages, all are cured by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into healthful action, and restores strength and vigor. In building up both flesh and strength of pale, puny, Scrofulous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after "Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, nothing can equal the "Discovery."

You pay only for the *good* you get.



Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

ALTHOUGH the Scriptures tell us that all flesh is grass, some people know so much more than the Scriptures that they feel justified in calling themselves daisies.—Buffalo Courier.

"MY ole man," said Aunty Chloe, "is the wust man for chicken you ever see. If he cain't get a chicken no other way he'll go an' buy one."—Indianapolis Journal.

"HOW'S THIS, Mrs. Sudds? My collars look very limp and dejected this week." "P'r'aps it's because I used a sad iron on 'em, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

MRS. SUGAR—"Do you use whisky in cooking?" Mrs. Lemon—"Oh, yes; I like it in everything except men."—Detroit Free Press.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

MEEKISON—"How do you define an optimist?" Murdison—"He is a man who is playing in good luck."—N. Y. Herald.

World's Fair Number.

The Youth's Companion publishes this week an Extra World's Fair Number of 36 Pages, with 60 Illustrations, and a cover in Ten Colors.

This is the largest and most elaborate number that has ever been published by *The Companion* during the sixty-seven years of its history. Whether you go to the Fair or stay at home you should have this number. It will be sent free to any new subscriber received in May with $1.75 for a year's subscription. It can also be obtained of newsdealers, or by sending ten cents to THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

EVERY poor poet knows that writer's cramp is never so hard to cure as when it's in the stomach.—Somerville Journal.

The Opening of the Campaign.

To open the campaign with any hopes of speedy success, attack the enemy, malaria, before it has a chance to intrench. An obstinate foe 'twill prove if you don't go right at it. If you are prudent, too, you will have fortified, upon the first intimation of its presence in your neighborhood, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the medicinal ammunition that you require. Every form of malarial fever yields to this fine preventive and remedy.

A LITTLE boy was asked what the Sunday-school text was. He answered: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"AND you, dear old fellow, will you never marry?" "Never! I detest all games of chance."—Boston Herald.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious and nervous disorders. For sale by all druggists.

MAN is an animal, but it doesn't follow that a man who has lost the power of speech is a dumb animal.

LILLIE—"She always tells the truth." Amy—"What a nuisance she must be!"—N. Y. Herald.

WHEN the oarsman retires he comes out of his shell.—Puck.

"THERE are times when a man can display altogether too much originality in his writings," said the merchant who was looking over some suspicious entries by the new bookkeeper.—Washington Star.

PRESSING BUSINESS.—When a young man is on the way to visit his girl you can tell by his haste that his business is pressing.—Binghamton Leader.

THE old bachelor wasn't far wrong when he mentioned the hoop skirt as "the skeleton of a former fashion."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IT does not follow that a person will become a successful fisherman just because he has a pull on the lines.—Rochester Democrat.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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SSS Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just contrary to the effect of the various potash, mercury, sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much sickness and suffering. Therefore, for a

BLOOD MEDICINE

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"As a physician, I have prescribed and used S. S. S. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been very successful. I never used a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to myself and patients.

"L. B. RITCHY, M. D., Mackey, Ind."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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is Pearline. That's the solid truth. You get them cleaner, and with less work and fuss, than with anything else you can use. It saves you so much that it's cheaper than the commonest stuff can be. Proof—the largest dairies and dealers use Pearline.

Some women are afraid of Pearline. They think that where cleaning is made so easy, there must be some harm to the thing washed. But Pearline can't hurt milk pails, anyway. And it can't hurt the finest lace or the softest hands, any more than it hurts milk pails.

Not So with the imitations—the fact that they are imitators or followers proves a lack of something. 389

STOP The next time you BUY a piece of Chewing Tobacco. —TRY— **Horse Shoe Plug.** IT WILL PLEASE YOU.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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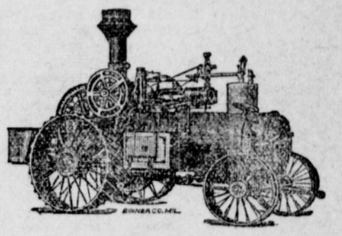
—AND—



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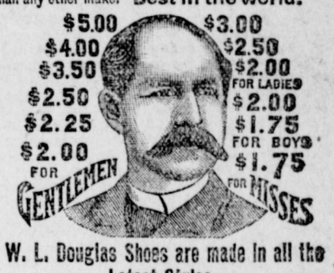

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THE GREAT FAIR.

Formal Opening of the Columbian Exposition.

Amid the Din of Guns and Whistles the President Touched the Button that Started the Machinery—Proceedings in Detail.

CHICAGO, May 2.—At 12:08 o'clock yesterday amid deafening cheers of a vast multitude and the sounding of whistles and roar of guns, President Cleveland touched the golden magic key and the greatest fair in the history of the world was set in motion.

As the president delivered the last word of his brief speech and rested his forefinger upon the button of the golden telegraph key which communicated to the engineer in charge of the great boiler which gave its power to the machinery of the great exposition, the men at the ropes at the foot of each of the great flag staffs on the grounds laid hold with a vim and the American flags confined in wads at the top

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

broke forth and broadened out into the air, while at each of the poles at the corners of the administration building stout men hauled aloft the great banners upon which were respectively emblazoned the arms of Castile and Aragon and simultaneously from every flag staff upon all the buildings of the white city bannerettes representing various nationalities were broken forth to the air; the great fountains received the water and gushed upwards fifty feet; out upon the blue watered basin the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson gave its whistles and every craft within reach of the scene did the same.

On the grand stand in front of the administration building at the time were many notable persons, including the Duke de Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus; the earl and countess of Aberdeen, the earl of Craven and his American bride, representatives of foreign nations and other notables, while about the stand were grouped thousands on thousands of people. The day was cloudy, but occasional brief bursts of sunlight prevented any feeling of depression.

As early as 8:30 o'clock thousands gathered about the auditorium waiting for a glimpse of

STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

the duke of Veragua, the lineal descendant of Columbus, who at that hour emerged with his entourage from the hotel, and having entered carriages was driven rapidly southward to the Lexington hotel, which had been designated as the rendezvous of the notables and of the escorting officials and organizations.

A drive of ten minutes brought the party to the Lexington. There the various organizations and carriages which had been assigned to positions in the parade to escort President Cleveland and his cabinet and other distinguished guests to the world's fair grounds had begun gathering very early and soon Michigan boulevard and the streets converging into it were bright with the uniforms of the military, while dense throngs of people lined the sidewalks. The president and party, with the duke of Veragua and other distinguished people, entered carriages and the procession proceeded on its way to Jackson park in this order:

South park mounted police.

Mounted city police.

Company B, Seventh U. S. cavalry and Company K, Seventh U. S. cavalry.

JAPS NEAR THE ART BUILDING.

Chicago Hussars and Troop A of the U. S. National guard.

First five carriages—Commissioners and escort.

Sixth carriage—The director-general and director of works.

Seventh—The president of the United States and the president of the World's Columbian commission, and the president of the Columbian exposition.

Eighth—The vice president of the United States and ex-President Gage.

Ninth—Secretary of state and escort.

Tenth—Secretary of the treasury and escort.

Eleventh—Secretary of the navy and escort.

Twelfth—Secretary of the interior and escort.

Thirteenth—Secretary of agriculture and escort.

Fourteenth—Duke of Veragua, the first vice president of the commission; the first vice president of the exposition, Commander Dickens.

Fifteenth—Duchess of Veragua, Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Sixteenth—Marquis de Barboles and escort.

Seventeenth—Hon. Christobel Aguilera and other members of the duke's party.

In other carriages the major-general commanding the United States army and aides, Adm. Gherardi and aides, the governor of Illinois, the mayor of Chicago, etc.

The column moved along Michigan avenue and Grand boulevard to Fifty-first street, thence through the South park by way of Bayard avenue to Palmer avenue, thence to the western entrance of Midway Plaisance. At this point Col. Rice, commanding the Columbian guard met the column and directed its march to Jackson park, thence to the administration building where the column dispersed.

The Fair Opened.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The opening ceremonies were begun soon after 11 o'clock with the performance of John K. Paine's Columbian march, followed by an invocation by Chaplain Milburn, of the United States senate. The "Prophecy," written for the occasion by W. A. Crofut, of Washington, was then presented.

After an orchestral overture Director-General Davis, as master of ceremonies, faced the multitude and made the opening speech, which closed with the presentation of President Cleveland. In opening he paid due tributes of praise to the national commission, the state and local directory and the board of lady managers and to the various departments among which the work was divided. Then he briefly sketched the world-wide scope of the great exposition, which had drawn the resources and productions of the four quarters of the globe and placed them on exhibition through 63,000 exhibitors. Then he returned sincere thanks to congress and the officers of the government, to the states which had expended $6,000,0 0 to the foreign nations which had spent more than $6,000,000 for their exhibits, to the citizens and corporation of Chicago which had furnished $16,00),000, to the tens of thousands of exhibitors and to the women of the nation. In closing he dwelt upon the fact that the total outlay for the great exhibition in every way was largely in excess of $100,000,000. Then turning to the president he asked him to direct that it be opened to the public and touch the magic key starting the activities of the exhibition.

Mr. Cleveland having arisen was kept waiting for several minutes until the applause should subside, after which, with bared head, he began speaking. He said:

"I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score

ROTUNDA OF HORTICULTURAL HALL.

of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvement, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and full accomplishments of a young nation and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self reliant and independent people.

"We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill, the grand result of the efforts of men who rule themselves.

"It is an exalted mission in which our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment, and in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations waken forces in which all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and freedom of mankind."

When the vast throng witnessed the movement of the president's hand by which they knew he touched the golden key to release the

BIG ENGINE MOUNTED IN FRONT OF THE TERMINAL DEPARTMENT.

pent up steam in the great engines, each one was aware that the wheels had begun to move and that the great enterprise was finally in full swing.

The president and officials then made a round of the buildings.

Woman's Building Dedicated.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings from a feminine standpoint was the formal dedication of the woman's building. Women who stood in the great throng at the administration building, indifferent to the eloquence of the chief magistrate, breathlessly pushed their way through the crowd into their own peculiar building, endeavoring to smooth out torn dresses.

At 2:50 o'clock the ceremonies committee appeared and soon from behind the curtain of palms and flowers sweet strains of music arose in the grand march by Jean Ingborg von Bronsart of Weimar, Germany. This was followed by prayer by Miss Ida Hutlin. Miss Fracis Elliott, of London, next favored the assembly with a dramatic overture, after which Mrs. Potter Palmer arose and delivered the address.

A jubilate by Mrs. H. H. Beach, of Boston, was the next feature on the programme. Addresses were then delivered by the following distinguished representatives of the foreign nations: Spain, Duchess de Veragua; Italy, Countess di Braza; England, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick; Scotland-Ireland, the countess of Aberdeen; Russia, Princess Schachoffsky. The hymn "America" and a benediction brought the exercises to a close.

The Electrical Display.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The splendors of last night outshone the glories of the day. That potent factor, electricity, was displayed in all its brilliancy and rivaled for supremacy the one gleam of noonday sun that graced the opening ceremonies. The center of attraction was, as during the day, the administration building and its court of honor, and thither the masses flocked.

President Cleveland's departure from administration building shortly after 5 o'clock was the signal for the day's crowd to leave and the grounds bore a deserted appearance until nearly 6:30. Notwithstanding the chill air which settled over the grounds as the evening grew, people began to gather early and by the time darkness had encircled the White City a multitude filled the plaza from administration building to the peristyle.

The first touch of magic given the night setting of the great scene was a fringe of incandescent lights which surmounted the columns of the peristyle running from music hall to the casino. This was followed a moment later by strips of light which sprang to life on all parts of administration building. The entire structure was gilded with strands of light running around the top of the pavilions and to the dome.

The effect was one of surpassing beauty and was greated with great applause. Much disappointment was felt later when it was made known that the piece de resistance of the evening's display—the Macmonnies fountain—would not be illuminated. Its two companions were dark also, an undiscovered break in the wires causing a postponement.

Inside the administration building the scene was one of dazzling splendor, the structure from the rotunda to the peak of the splendid dome being a dream of glittering loveliness. Eight bronze columns, from each of which branch fifty lights, gave forth a flood of splendor from the ground floor.

A row of lights surmounted the gallery two stories above, and before the effect of this display could be lost, a similar circle at the base of the great dome caught the spirit of the brilliant scene and sent the whole against the magnificently decorated dome with an effect never before witnessed in an interior.

The crowds gazed in speechless wonderment upon the view, and instinctively fell back into the shelter of the pavilions supporting the dome to escape the bewildering spectacle. The scene while one of intense brilliancy, had withal a remarkable soft effect.

Manufacturers, machinery, mines and mining, transportation and horticulture were also beautifully illuminated. It was 10 o'clock before the currents were shut off and the crowds left for home.

The German Celebration.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The participation of the German empire in the inauguration of the big fair was an elaborate affair, which must be a credit to that country and to its representatives. The opening of the world's Columbian exposition was celebrated by Privy Councilor Wermuth, the imperial German commissioner, and his staff in grand style worthy of the occasion of the memorable day and in a manner thoroughly befitting that potent state which he has the honor to serve and represent—in fact it was a gala day for Germany at Jackson park. At the moment President Cleveland pushed the button that set the machinery in motion, the chimes in the chapel of Germany's representative building on the border of the lake were brought into action, their beautiful and melodious tones filling the air with "Glory, Hallelujah!" in honor of the event.

The German exhibit in manufactures hall is by far the most advanced in comparison to the status of installation work of other representative nations. The gorgeous pavilion, by Prof. Gabriel Seidl, is a masterpiece of architecture and artistic decoration, and is undoubtedly one of the principal attractions in the world of sights which will be displayed to the public to full advantage in a few days. This beautiful temple in which the treasures of German art-industry are stored is decorated with gold, marble, stucco and costly paintings of Profs. Lenbach and Seitz. The interior is devoted to three halls, of which the main one in the center contains the masterpieces of German art-industry; the hall to the right is richly decorated with gold-embroidered gobelins, while the hall to the left is also decorated in a rich and highly artistic manner and is destined to serve for the exhibition of works of art from the castles of Bavarian kings, and, among other things, the gold-embroidered gobelins from the national museum are to be seen there. President Cleveland was shown the grand display of porcelain by the royal Prussian porcelain manufactory, exhibited in a special pavilion, alongside of which laid two open courts. An allegorical painting on porcelain plates, adorns the front of the pavilion. A fountain was playing when the president entered this section with its wonderful exhibit.

Another prominent feature of the German exhibit which attracted the attention of America's executive was the Germania group in bronze, standing on a pedestal 100 feet high. This magnificent monument was sent to Chicago by the German government and is to adorn the new parliament building in Berlin now in course of erection. The Germania group is the work of Prof. Seitz. Through the great forged gates the president and party left the German exhibit on their sight-seeing trip through the great building.

The Number at the Fair.

CHICAGO, May 2.—When the count was made at the turnstiles last night, after the great electric display, it developed that the number in attendance at the fair grounds yesterday was 440,000.

Nonsense About Tomatoes.

An idea has gained currency during the past few years that the tomato as an article of diet is liable to produce or encourage the terrible disease of cancer, and not long ago it was also stated that the use of this vegetable had been forbidden at the Cancer hospital. So widely spread has this notion become that Dr. Marsden, chairman of the medical committee of the Cancer hospital, London, has thought it advisable to give it official contradiction. He says that his committee has been inundated with letters on this subject, and he begs publication for the following statement, which we hope will settle the matter once for all. It is the opinion of the committee "that tomatoes neither predispose to nor excite cancer formation, and that they are not injurious to those suffering from this disease, but, on the contrary, are a very wholesome article of diet, particularly so if cooked."—Chambers' Journal.

Tea with Accessories.

The fashionable tea table with its cordials and jugs and sliced lemon is suggestive of an apothecary shop or a cafe bar. The old-time simple beverage is taking on foreign airs and graces, and will soon lose its right and title to the time-worn "cup that cheers but not inebriates," for tea a la Russe has a touch of rum with its lemon and sugar, and the dainty flavor of a cordial may add its piquancy to the brew which dainty ladies pride themselves on concocting in a great variety of ways unknown to their guileless grandmothers, who served the cup with thick, rich cream and sugar. This custom of tea serving is almost as general in New York as in London, from which it is copied, and a graceful, hospitable custom it is, too, even if the tea is, as is usual, atrocious.—N. Y. Sun.

In Court.

"'Rastus, your wife charges you with pulling her bang in a brutal manner. What have you to say for yourself?" said the judge.

"She dar'd me to do it, yo' honor," said 'Rastus. "She done tole me I couldn't pull de wool ober her eyes, suh, an' I done did it fo' t' prove I could, suh."—Judge.

The Reason Why.

She—Men raise their hats in bowing, why don't women do the same?

He (who pays the bills)—Because, my dear, women's hats are high enough already.—Detroit Free Press.

—"John," said his mother, severely, "I hear you were very naughty in school this morning and disturbed every one by making a noise." "Yes'm," answered John, "but I didn't know I made loud enough noise for you to hear."

—He—"You seem to be positive that I love you. What makes you so sure?" She (confidingly)—"It is the only thing on which mamma and papa have ever agreed."—Vogue.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Great International Display of Warships at New York.

Rain Mars the Event, But Still It Was a Great Success—Sea Monsters of Ten Nations in Line—Reviewed by the President.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The international naval review in honor of the achievements of Christopher Columbus culminated yesterday, despite a dreary downpour of rain, in a demonstration more remarkable in many respects than anything of the kind ever recorded in history. The post of honor before the warships of the civilized nations was given to the apparently unseaworthy reproductions of the Columbus caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, which were anchored opposite Ninety-third street and formed practically the turning point of the review. The contrast of four centuries of naval development could not have been more strongly marked.

The line of vessels drawn up for review by the president was over three miles in length, stretching in two columns from the foot of Twenty-third street to about Ninety-fifth street. The foreign vessels were most of them stationed on the New York side of the Hudson river, and the American fleet with the German, Dutch and Argentine cruisers, occupied the New Jersey side. The ships were anchored 500 yards apart and a space of 400 yards was left between the two columns.

Thousands of visitors poured into the city to witness the sight as, by act of the legislature and proclamation of the governor, the day was made a public holiday. Business was generally suspended. Flags were displayed from all the shipping and from many public and private buildings. Hundreds of thousands of spectators, undeterred by the storm of water, lined the water's edge on both shores of the river. A cordon was tightly drawn around the reviewing vessels and until actual ceremonies were over no unauthorized boat was allowed to pass the line, but nearly every tug boat and excursion steamer in the harbor was engaged for the day and crowded with sightseers, awaiting their chance to review the warships on their own account.

At 8 o'clock, by a preconcerted arrangement, the ships of France, Spain, Brazil and Argentina simultaneously hoisted colors and dressed ship, while the others hoisted the American flag but did not dress ship until 10 o'clock because of the rain. At 9:30 all the steam launches of the American men-of-war were dropped and manned ready to go to the assistance of the patrol fleet should any intruders seek to pass through the lines.

A handsome special landing place had been erected for the presidential party at the foot of Twenty-third street, the approach to which was carpeted and draped in bunting. The president was escorted by his naval aides and accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and the members of the cabinet with their wives and the members of the diplomatic corps representing foreign governments. No representatives of the press or of the general public were permitted on board the presidential yacht. Even the duke of Veragua, the nation's specially invited guest, the lineal descendent of Columbus, was brought along in a separate vessel, the General Meigs. On the Dolphin a great cabin had been built across the ship covering one-fourth of her entire length, and this and the after cabin had been elegantly decorated.

One of the results of the storm through the night was the forlorn looking condition of many of the beautiful decorations of buildings throughout the city. The water soaked bunting was as dull in color as the leaden skies above and the flags on the house tops floated heavily in the stiff breeze.

There was a steady stream toward the North river all morning and hundreds of excursion boats, steam yachts, tugs and other craft, which had been pressed into service, were filled up with sightseers who were not kept at home by the downpour. Other crowds who sought places along the docks, on tops of buildings and at Riverside park, plodded through mud and stood in pools of water with umbrellas and mackintoshes keeping out a portion of the wet.

On board the vessels the rain was most unwelcome. It drenched the decks and rigging and hung from the brass work. Dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the tars, instead of being in holiday rigs, were in every day attire.

The many steamboats and tugs engaged to carry parties up the river to witness the review were early filled up. Gov. Flower and his staff, with their families and friends, took the steamer General Slocum at the foot of West Twenty-second street and proceeded up the river just in the rear of the Dolphin.

Just as everybody was expecting that the programme would be carried out despite the storm, the announcement was made that the review had been deferred. At 10:30 the signal boat Cushing started out from Thirty-fourth street, and, running up alongside of each vessel in line, carried the information that the review had been postponed until 2 o'clock. When the excursion boats heard of this they put back to their docks, and there was some grumbling among the passengers, who had been getting damper and chillier as the time passed.

At 1 o'clock President Cleveland and party left the Victoria hotel and were driven rapidly to the landing stage. There they were met by the Dolphin's barge and about 2 o'clock the signal was given for the start.

As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war, "Present arms" was sounded on the bugle, officers and crew saluted, the bands struck up the national air and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired for each ship. During the half hour or more that the presidential progress lasted this cannonading never ceased until more than 1,600 guns had been fired.

The firing began with the German flagship Kaiserin Augusta and the Brazilian battle ship Aquidaban, was taken up by the Dutch Van Speyk and the Spanish Infanta Isabel, was followed by the Argentine Nuevo de Julio and the Italian Etna, was continued by the American Charleston and the French Aretheuse, was prolonged by the flagship Newark and the Russian admiral's ship Dimitri Donskoi, and was closed by Adm. Gherardi in the Philadelphia and Adm. Sir John Hopkins in the noble Blake. The intervals between the artillery exercises of the flagships was filled up by similar exercises on the part of the other vessels of the squadron.

Following close in the wake of the Dolphin and getting the full benefit of the salutes came the army steamer Gen. Meigs bearing the honored guest of the day, the duke of Veragua, attended by Gen. Schofield, of the army, and Rear-Adm. Belknap, of the navy. The only other steamer permitted within the sacred limits during the brief progress of the presidential review was the Monmouth, upon which were senators and members of congress, governors of states, newspaper representatives and other invited guests.

When the Dolphin reached the end of the line in the neighborhood of Ninety-fifth street she dropped anchor and made arrangements to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons who were presented to the president by their respective ministers. Sir John O. Hopkins, the British admiral, was first received, being presented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. Next came Rear Adm. Koznakoff, the Russian admiral, who was introduced by Prince Contacuzehe, the Russian minister. Rear Adm. De Libran, of France, was third, presented by Mr. Patenotre the French ambassador. Then followed Rear Adm. Magnaghi of Italy, for whom Baron Fava did the honors. The Spanish admiral, Senor Yionothough an invalid, did not fail to pay this ceremonial mark of respect to the chief executive and was followed by Rear Adm. Howard, of Argentine. Rear Adm. Norona, of the Brazilian fleet, and the blonde haired and blue eyed captains of the German and Dutch steamers. As nearly all of the foreign officers spoke or understood English the ceremonies were attended by no stiff formalities, but were marked by cordiality.

Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the president was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin, and as he left the vessel and entered his barge at the foot of Ninety-sixth street every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails and once more fired a salute of twenty-one guns, following the Dolphin's lead. Then the president's flag was lowered from the Dolphin and the public ceremonies of the day were considered over.

As soon as the Dolphin passed out from between the anchored fleet, the cordon was broken and private steamers and yachts rushed in. When the smoke had partially cleared they obtained a magnificent view of the combined naval forces at close range. The flagships of the squadrons courteously returned the innumerable salutes tendered by the private steamers, and their officers seemed to heartily appreciate the interest their appearance created.

The British flagship Blake, the Brazilian battleship Aquidaban, the Argentine cruiser Ninth of July, the two German warships and the vicious, ugly-looking French ironclad, the Jean Bart, seemed most to excite the interest of visitors. When close under the bows of the British flagship its immense size, 9,000 tons, double that of the big Philadelphia, could be appreciated. The German steamers are both new, the Kaiserin Augusta on her trial trip, and the Seeadler (Sea Eagle) built only two years ago, and on her maiden voyage. The Kaiserin is reputed to have maintained a level speed of twenty knots for an entire day. This, of course, is surpassed by the Argentine cruiser, which can make twenty-two knots and is the fastest vessel in the fleet. It was a matter of surprise to many of the visitors to be told that the immense masts of the Jean Bart were hollow below with a winding staircase inside, leading to the fighting tower on top. Had the strict discipline maintained on naval review day permitted visiting to any of the ships, these masts would be one of the first objects explored.

FURTHER CYCLONE NEWS.

Travelers Report More Fatalities by the Oklahoma Disaster.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 28.—Three gentlemen just arrived from Payne county report that the cyclone which devastated the town of Langston joined with one which formed on the north side of the Cimarron, near Dr. J. Pinquard's farm, and continued on down the river, cutting a swath one mile wide. W. G. Barnhill, a cattleman, was one of the three mentioned. He says that he traveled the course of the storm for ten miles east, and then returned on a road one mile south for six miles. He reports eight killed. A man named Keller, his wife and two of three children are dead. A negro named Washington who walked all the way from Louisiana here, arriving three days before the disaster, was killed. A widow from Kansas named Rogers is among the killed. Two others whose names the men did not get are among the dead.

It is now edident that there were in Oklahoma on Tuesday five distinct cyclones or huge whirlwirds: One near Moore, killing over thirty; one near Norman, killing six; one which destroyed twenty-five houses at the town of Langston and killed one in the town and a negro family of eight two miles east of town; one which formed on the north side of the Cimarron river and the one which was coming direct toward Guthrie which went to pieces between this city and Downs. The streams are almost impassable, which renders it difficult to get information. All reports agree that the several cyclones were real twisters, destroying trees in places two feet through.

UNDER WATER FORTY YEARS.

A Steamboat, Gold and Ancient Whisky Found in the Bottom of Red River.

PARIS, Tex., April 28.—About forty years ago a steamboat sunk on Red river at a point nearly opposite Clarksville, in Red River county. It had a cargo of liquors, hardware and other goods. In time the river changed its bed and the boat was covered with sand. The spot was lost sight of, except by a few. Several weeks ago a party located the place and a company was organized to dig up the boat and secure its cargo. Those belonging to the company were Joe Yates, Jim Grant, Mr. Wells, Dug Huffman and Tom Graham. News was received here yesterday that the company had dug into the boat after going through 13 feet of quicksand. They found everything intact just as it was forty years ago, and they are still making new discoveries as they explore the different sections of the boat, which is a very large one. They have already taken out five casks of wine, several barrels of whisky and about $1,000 worth of gold and rare china and a good deal of silver plate. Joe Yates unearthed an old sword which was a peculiar piece of work, carved on the blade of which are these words:

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, G. B. A.

Other curiosities were also found. A silver whisky flask with gold trimmings is in the possession of Jim Grant and an old, battered gold decanter is held by Dug Huffman. The explorers say a thimble full of the whisky makes one feel as if he owned the sub-treasury in Wall street.

GOLD IN SIGHT.

Rich Discoveries in Southern Oregon—Fabulous Amounts in Pockets.

CENTRAL POINT, Ore., April 28.—One of the richest gold strikes in southern Oregon since the days of 1852 has been made within two miles of this place in the last week. The entire country is wild with excitement. If the present exodus to the hills continues the town will be depopulated before the end of the week. The rich pay chute continues to grow richer and they are taking out gold in fabulous quantities. Within two hours Wednesday morning more than $500 in coarse gold was taken from the ledge. This mine is in the famous Willow Springs district, which has a gold-producing history dating back to 1852. Within a radius or one mile from the Herschberger claim no less than sixty pockets are being worked. From $50 to $200 is being taken out each day by a single miner. One ledge contains pay streaks showing pieces of gold as large as peas.

The main body of the lode is of free milling rock that will run $300 to the ton. Several thousand dollars will be taken from each pocket. The soil from the surface of all the ledges is filled with coarse gold and is being being sacked and stored. The excitement has reached the neighboring towns and prospectors are coming in on each train. It is estimated $1,000,000 is in sight in the Willow Springs district.

"Pawnee Bill's" Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The interior department has authorized Maj. Gordon Lillie, known as "Pawnee Bill," to take a squad of Indians from one of the reservations for exhibition at the world's fair.

WHAT IT COST.

Cost of the Great World's Fair—Many Million Visitors Needed to Meet the Immense Expenditures.

CHICAGO, May 1.—For more than a year an army of artisans and laborers numbering from 8,000 to 12,000 have worked constantly within the grounds of the world's fair and upon these peerless palaces of art and industry. There has been expended by the local directory the enormous sum of $14,411,506 upon the buildings alone, while other expenses have aggregated $2,206,644, making a total of $16,708,826—a sum equal to twice the cost of the Paris exposition. This was the auditor's report on April 1, and it was then estimated that $2,000,000 more would be required to open the fair. Thus the total outlay of the Chicago directory up to noon to-day will be in the neighborhood of $18,000,000! This sum includes expenses of all kinds, including salary and advertising. One of the items is $12,975 for removing snow from the roofs of the big buildings. The dedication ceremonies last October cost $221,158. The opening ceremonies to-day will cost but $5,000. It cost $108,000 to handle the souvenir coins. Traveling expenses reached $25,558 and uniforms cost $12,592. The stationery bills and printing bills ran up to $49,925, and the postage stamps have cost $52,784. Insurance companies have received $72,000 in premiums and janitors have drawn $34,690 in salaries. The salaries of clerks have netted $264,754 and the salaries of officers $269,938. It will be of interest to know how these millions have been expended. Following is the auditor's final statement April 1:

Administration building	$ 463,213
Agricultural building	668,687
Galleries of fine arts	737,814
Dairy building	29,308
Electricity building	423,550
Mines and mining building	286,539
Forestry building	82,018
Fisheries building	217,672
Grounds and buildings office	61,995
Horticultural building	298,049
Machinery hall and boiler house	1,173,857
Manufactures and liberal arts building	1,727,431
Art building, Lake front	$ 2,0,0 0
Transportation building	483,183
Women's building	135,099
Propagating houses	3,551
Pumping station	56,756
Live stock exhibit building	92,259
Filters	2 ,000
Fencing	26,144
Water and sewer pipe and laying same	293,760
Water tank for locomotive and railroad material	173 863
Perron and train sheds	54,710
Railway terminal station	22,384
Bridges	57,289
Grand fountains	122,5 0
Pumping works, city of Chicago	200,000
Choral hall	86,743
Anthropological building	93,656
Installing tools	7,350
Fire and police houses	75,813
Police station, Hyde park	47,569
Fire hydrants	17,400
Fire and police alarm system	19,043
Hose and hose reels	75,335
Statue of Columbus	65,112
Statue of Ben amin Franklin	3,000
Statue of the republic	9,467
Sculpture models and statuary	159,390
Piers and breakwaters	321,365
Accounting building	33,290
Finishing terraces and interior docking	197,970
Sewerage cleansing works	54,895
Sewerage ejectors	66,425
Ejector pits and stop gates	25,528
Roadways and sidewalks	193,000
Roadway drainage	129,429
Warehouse for packing cases	35,863
Rent of land	75,000
Seats and band stands	21,700
Rubber covered wire and conductors	7,000
Electric motors	5,500
Electric light plant	448,201
Arc lights and telephone circuits	213,282
Board of architects	124,950
Garbage crematory	2,341
Children's building	22,218
Shoe and leather building	89,442
Boiler plant	164,181
Music hall, Casino and Peristyle	364,2 3
Oil plant	16,962
Saw mill	21,794
Uniform for guards	31,000
Colonade and obelisk	98,945
Elevation of Illinois Central tracks	200,000
Temporary viaducts	28,600
Fire boat	7,089
Monastery La Rabida	21,302
Public Comfort building	26,828
Launches	12 625
Runways and traveling cranes	136,500
Machinery, belting and shafting	55,753
Entrances and ticket booths	88,500
Coloring and decorating	158,216
Total	$12,469,291

There are something like $2,000,000 still due on these buildings, raising the total to $14,411,644.

The money to pay these gigantic drafts have come from the following sources:

Capital stock	$ 5,532,760
City of Chicago—Proceeds of appropriation	5,000,000
Souvenir coins, deposits on account of	957,532
Special souvenir coin fund	1,110,000
Six per cent debenture bonds, due January 1, 1894	4,094,500
Gate receipts	234,853
Interest	88,963
Miscellaneous receipts	87,671
Deposits in escrow	369,432
Total	$17,496,432

Foreign nations have appropriated and expended $3,753,000 for securing a proper representation of their countries at the exposition.

The amount of money appropriated by the various states to erect buildings and make special exhibits is as follows:

Arizona	$ 30,000
Alabama	50,000
Arkansas	100,000
California	300,000
Colorado	100,000
Delaware	10,000
Florida	10,000
Georgia	100,000
Idaho	20,000
Illinois	800,000
Indiana	75,000
Iowa	50,0 0
Kansas	10,000
Maine	40,000
Massachusetts	75,000
Michigan	100,000
Missouri	150,000
Montana	50,000
Nebraska	50,000
New Hampshire	25,000
New Jersey	20,000
New York	150,000
New Mexico	25,000
North Carolina	25,000
North Dakota	25,000
Ohio	100,000
Oregon	10,000
Pennsylvania	300,000
Rhode Island	15,000
Texas	10,000
Vermont	15,000
Washington	100,000
Wisconsin	65,000
Wyoming	30,000
Total	$ 3,675,000

It is estimated that private individuals and corporations that have obtained concessions for special buildings and exhibits have invested $3,000,000 on their own account. According to the above figures, then, the exposition when it opens will represent an actual total expenditure exclusive of the federal building and exhibit, of $20,425,000. The government exhibit will run the grand total to about $30,000,000.

Minnie Palmer Sues for Divorce.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Minnie Palmer, the actress, has begun action against her husband, John Rogers, well known as "Yours Merrily," for divorce. The papers in the suit were served upon him several days ago in Taylor's hotel, Jersey City.

Edwin Booth Worse.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Edwin Booth's condition late last night took a sudden and decided change for the worse, and his death is now only a question of hours. At 1 a. m. Dr. Sinclair Smith abandoned all hopes of Mr. Booth's recovery.