

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

NO. 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE secretary of the interior has revoked his order of September 4, 1894, directing that action upon all cases of settlers who entered Oklahoma territory within the prohibited period be suspended, where the disqualification of the entry man was the controlling issue in the case. His revocation of the order was caused by the failure of congress to pass pending legislation for their relief.

CAPT. SHEPARD, chief of the United States revenue cutter service, died at Washington on the 14th.

REPORTS received at Washington indicate that the health of Justice Jackson, of the supreme court, grows worse instead of better. His resignation was considered quite probable within a short time.

SENATOR STEWART received the following dispatch on the 14th from the governor of Nevada: "Resolution of legislature endorsing Sibley and bimetallic platform passed and approved this day."

CAPT. G. STENGGER, of the steamship Amsterdam, Netherlands - American line, has been presented a gold watch and chain by President Cleveland for his attempt to rescue the crew of the schooner Maggie E. Wells, January 14, 1894.

The post office department has issued fraud orders against the Mutual Savings & Loan association of Austin, Tex., who were working the bond issue scheme, practically a lottery.

SECRETARY GRESHAM has sent instructions to the United States minister at Madrid to notify the Spanish government that our government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain for firing on the United States mail steamship Alliance and that immediate and positive orders must be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through the channel near Cuba.

CAPT. CROSSMAN, of the Alliance, has made an affidavit of the circumstances of his ship being fired at by a Spanish man-of-war and mailed it to Secretary Gresham at Washington.

A PARAGRAPH in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act is of interest to something over 12,000 fourth-class postmasters. It provides that official bonds shall be approved every two years and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary.

COMMISSIONER J. A. MORAUX, of the general land office, has determined at once to make arrangements for the appraisal and sale of the abandoned military reservations.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed official representatives of the United States to attend the international prison congress at Paris in June.

GENERAL NEWS.

AT DENVER, Col., William R. Peck shot six bullets into the body of George R. Kroning, killing him instantly. A divorce scandal was the cause of the tragedy.

THE people of Algona, Ia., were reported very much wrought up over a number of incendiary fires that have taken place in that town. The military was called out recently and they patrolled the town during the night, and an organization has been affected to secure the safety of the place.

ABOUT 3,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hancock chemical works, near Dollar bay, Mich., on the 15th. All the buildings of the company were wrecked. It being during the noon hour, only one man was killed. Several were injured by flying debris. The cause of the explosion was a mystery.

TWO Italians at McGregor, Minn., quarreled with a man named Jeanette, who kept a small store, about some saw logs and shot him, tearing a gaping wound in his side. They then blew the top of the head off his wife. The murderers gave themselves up as they were afraid of being lynched by the woodsmen in the neighborhood. The room presented a sickening appearance, the woman's brains being scattered all about and her four young children found shivering with terror.

A SPECIAL from Chippewa Falls, Minn., said that a party of hunters discovered three men dead in an old shanty. The supposition was that they had been hunting wolves, using poison to kill them and had accidentally got the poison mixed with their food.

AN official dispatch from Havana says that the rebel band near Guanatanamo has dispersed. Fifty of the rebels were killed or wounded and six Spanish soldiers were killed during the engagement.

By the terms of peace between China and Japan, as understood in official circles, the former country cedes to Japan the island of Formosa and agrees to pay an indemnity of \$250,000,000 in gold. Japan will also occupy Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations, for a term of years. Corea is to be independent and there will be no extension of Japanese territory on the mainland of Asia.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended March 15 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 5.7; in New York the increase was 3.4; exclusive of New York the increase was 8.9.

SEVERAL sections of Alabama were severely damaged by heavy rains and strong winds recently. The Coosa river, near Bufala, rose out of its banks and carried the house of Jacob Anderson down the stream and three inmates were drowned. Hundreds of cattle were drowned and barns wrecked and many deaths were thought to have occurred.

FIRE at Cleveland, O., on the 17th burned the World newspaper and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. and two other manufacturing firms in the same building. The loss on building was \$40,000; insurance, \$10,000. The Cleveland World lost \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000; the Kellogg Newspaper Co., \$41,000; insurance, \$21,000. The other losses were about \$10,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire was a mystery.

WHILE Catillos Sencodil was asleep in the City of Mexico Mariz Gracia, out of a desire for revenge, drenched him with petroleum and afterward set him on fire, resulting in the awful death of Sencodil.

The foundhouse of the Wabash railroad in Toledo, O., was burned to the ground on the 17th. A wall fell in, burying twelve men under it. Two of them were instantly killed and a third died soon after being taken out. The others were badly hurt, one probably fatally. The property loss was estimated at \$100,000.

SPAIN has sent a courteous reply to Secretary Gresham's demand that there shall be no more such repetition of her warships firing on American vessels and says that there shall be no further cause of complaint on that account.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, ex-champion, says he will challenge the winner of the Kilrain-O'Donnell fight.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., is excited over the development of several cases of small-pox there, and compulsory vaccination and quarantine will be adopted at once.

BRADSTREET's trade review on the 16th reported quiet demand and a small volume of business. The dry goods trade continued depressed. Bessemer pig iron, cotton, wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard and sugar all advanced in prices. The south had gains in the sales of leaf tobacco and a better demand for naval stores.

THE Violet, with the presidential party on board, left Norfolk, Va., on the 15th bound for Washington.

THE United States grand jury in session at Guthrie, Ok., has summoned almost every member of the last legislature, the sergeant-at-arms, clerks and doorkeepers to appear before it. It is charged that much corruption existed in the assembly and lobby and that over \$20,000 was expended in furthering legislation.

LESS than forty delegates were present when the conference to outline the proposed new national party was resumed at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 15th. S. D. Wood, the chairman, presided, and several addresses on the temperance question were delivered. The second Tuesday in March, 1896, has been fixed as the time for another conference in Pittsburgh, at which arrangements will be made to hold a convention the following June. At this convention it is proposed to launch the new party upon a platform and present a presidential candidate.

ABOUT 200 angry Poles, men and women, stoned St. Hedwig's Catholic church at Chicago and five policemen on guard were cowed, but on arrival of reinforcements, the rioters were driven off. There had been trouble in the parish for many weeks. Father Barzinski was driven away three weeks ago and the church was closed and locked for two weeks and the parishioners determined to oppose a reopening of the edifice. They denounced the priest and declared they would prevent him from celebrating mass. After order was restored the priest conducted the service under guard of a detail of police.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, at dinner on the 13th, drank some water and suddenly rose foaming at the mouth, exclaiming: "My throat is burning." A physician was immediately summoned and administered antidotes. Investigation showed that the servant had placed a bottle of ammonia in the ice chest and it had leaked into the drinking water.

THE steamship Miowera, from Australia, brought reports of a terrible hurricane which swept over the Fiji islands. Suva, the capital of Fiji, was in ruins, having been the center of the hurricane. The food supply of the people was almost entirely destroyed. The governor of the islands had voted the money to meet the more immediate necessities.

AT Shreveport, La., F. A. Daughtrey, who shot and killed Charles Chambers, a prominent citizen, some days ago, committed suicide in his cell in the Caddo parish jail.

IT was stated that Lord Rosebery, the British premier, has determined to place his resignation in the queen's hands soon, owing nominally to the state of his health.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle association convened at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 13th. It was the largest gathering of stockmen ever held in Texas.

THE Spanish cruiser Reina Regente was thought to have foundered off the coast of Morocco. Pieces of one of her boats and semaphore flags have been picked up. She had a crew of 420 officers and men. She was one of the three Spanish vessels that took part in the great Columbian naval parade in New York harbor in the spring of 1893.

AT Jamestown, N. Y., the strike of the weavers at the Hall worsted mill has been brought to an end through the mediation of Rev. Charles C. Albertson, pastor of the First M. E. church. The weavers will return to work at the old scale of wages and the mill owners promise an increase as soon as business will warrant.

GOV. MCINTYRE, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the capture of any or all the men who lynched the Italians at Walsenburg.

THE Vandalla express was wrecked near Terre Haute, Ind., on the 15th by a head-end collision with a switch engine. Nobody was killed. Considerable damage was done by many of the cars catching fire and communicating the fire to some freight cars near by. Two Adams express safes were taken from the wreck at a white heat, some of the coin inside having been melted.

A CONSTITUTIONAL convention of Cuban republicans was held at Los Negres and a provisional government founded. Gen. Maximus Gomez was appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent army and Jose Marti deputy envoy to obtain from foreign powers recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. A declaration of independence was also issued. In a recent battle the insurgents cut two Spanish regiments and 500 Spaniards were killed.

A HUNGARIAN woman, whose husband had been killed in the mines two years ago, started through the woods with her daughter from Mammoth, Pa., to a neighboring town to buy tickets to Hungary with \$500 she had saved, when both were waylaid, robbed and murdered. Two Hungarians were missing from the place and were suspected of the crime.

THE New York assembly has passed the concurrent resolution submitting to a vote of the people the question of woman suffrage by a vote of 80 to 31. The bill will now go to the senate.

TWO men representing themselves as officers on a look-out for whiskey, went to the section house at Washita, 30 miles north of Ardmore, I. T., and proceeded to search the place. They shot the section foreman in the face, beat his wife over the head with a pistol and robbed the entire outfit, securing about \$600 in money, four watches and other valuable jewelry. Officers left Ardmore in the night and at daylight were joined by ten or twelve cowboys who immediately struck the trail and were in close pursuit.

By the flashing of flames from the door of an annealing furnace in the Sharon (Pa.) iron works five employees were frightfully burned. Strauss, one of the men, seemed to lose all reason and began running through the mill his clothes all aflame. He was caught by the mill employees, and their quick work saved him from being burned to a crisp.

TRIVOLI hall, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th. The flat house and adjoining buildings were also badly damaged. Loss, \$300,000; insurance small.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THERE was a report that the Spanish gunboat Alcedo had sunk an American schooner off the Cuban coast and sixteen people aboard had been drowned, but the state department at Washington has had no official information on the subject and was inclined to put little credence in the rumor.

IN the presence of 3,000 people at the Suffolk Athletic club at Boston on the night of the 18th Jake Kilrain, of Boston, and Steve O'Donnell, of Australia, Corbett's sparring partner, fought eight rounds, and at the close Referee Patsy Shepard declared the contest a draw. O'Donnell seemed to have the best of the bout for the first seven rounds, but in the eighth and last one Kilrain rallied and dazed the Australian boy.

AT Tiffin, O., the outside window of the police station was raised by some unknown person during the absence of the officers, the corridor of the jail opened and seven of the eleven prisoners confined there were set at liberty.

AN explosion of giant powder occurred in the Verde, Mex., mine on the 18th which killed four miners and wounded one fatally. The men were blown with terrific force against the sides of the mine and crushed out of all semblance to humanity.

A GOVERNMENT inspector has been in Carson, Nev., inspecting matters in the United States mint in that city. There were rumors of a shortage, which ran up to something over \$75,000. The shortage was said to be in the melter and refiner's department.

FOURTY saloonkeepers were arrested on the 18th at the instigation of the law and order league, of Cincinnati, for violations of the Sunday closing law. No jury could be secured to try any of them and all of the cases were nolle.

THE Italian incident—the recent lynching of Italians in Colorado—one of three international complications, is practically closed so far as it involves the relations of the United States and Italy, and instead of leaving irritation and ill feeling the affair appears to have resulted in further strengthening the friendly relations between the countries.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY and Sydney M. Owen, populist leaders in Minnesota, made official declaration that the people's party in that state would not join the free silver coinage party. They said the people's party had always favored the free coinage of silver and had other plans in view which they could not abandon.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

W. G. Bird, of Kansas City, Kan., has finally been installed as labor commissioner in place of J. F. Todd.

The fortieth annual conference of the Kansas Methodist Episcopal church met at Leavenworth on the 13th.

Gov. Morrill appointed J. H. White, of Pratt, to be a member of the state board of pardons, in place of Sol Miller, who declined to serve.

Commander J. P. Harris and Adj. J. N. Harrison, of the Kansas G. A. R., have gone to Louisville, Ky., to select headquarters for the department for the national encampment in August.

The new board of railroad assessors met recently at Topeka and outlined its work. It is the purpose of the board to travel over every mile of railroad in the state during the next few months and make a careful inspection.

Sol Miller, editor of the Troy Chief, who was recently appointed a member of the state board of pardons, has sent his commission back to the governor with thanks. It is not a very lucrative office and Mr. Miller does not care to be bothered with it.

Pat McAndrews, a former employee of the asylum for the insane at Topeka, has filed charges in the office of Gov. Morrill against Mr. Householder, a member of the state board of charities, alleging gross inattention to duty, misconduct in office and violation of law. These charges include twenty specifications.

Warden Chase, of the penitentiary, has begun injunction proceedings in the district court of Shawnee county to restrain the appointment of an investigating committee to look into the penitentiary management. The ground for the injunction is an alleged defect in the title to the law conferring power to appoint such committees.

R. P. Hosmer, whose home was in Chicago, boarded an "L" road car at Kansas City, Kan., on Sunday afternoon, the 10th, and in a few minutes died in his seat. Heart trouble the cause. Letters found upon his person indicated that he was a railroad man, but was out of work. One, especially, from his mother expressed great solicitude for him.

James McAndrews, a painter at the Topeka asylum for the insane, has filed with the governor a lengthy complaint against Dr. Annie Kniberg and Mrs. I. W. Rack, assistant superintendent and matron of the institution, charging them with incompetency, inattention to duty, insubordination, misconduct, usurpation of authority, violation of law, maltreatment of patients and oppression in office.

Dr. Elisha S. Thomas, bishop of the diocese of Kansas (Protestant Episcopal church), died at Salina on the 9th after a brief illness, aged 61 years. He resided at Topeka and had gone to Salina on an official visit when he was taken ill. For two years he was assistant to Bishop Vail and at the death of that venerable churchman succeeded him as bishop of Kansas which office he has filled since October 6, 1889.

The distribution of supplies of seed wheat, clothing, food, etc., is progressing in western counties, and the distributing agencies are overwhelmed with applications from all classes. Some of these, it is reported, come from people with \$10,000 worth of property. On the other hand, many of the appeals are really pitiful, as the settlers drive 10 to 15 miles in an old wagon and get two bushels of potatoes, a bushel of wheat, and a little pork or beef.

Twelve of the forty-nine counties in Kansas which were included in the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of seed grain for needy farmers have refused the aid offered, and the money apportioned to them will be covered into the treasury. These are the counties and the amounts: Barber, \$2,454; Clark, \$738; Comanche, \$737; Finney, \$1,531; Gray, \$843; Lane, \$767; Hamilton, \$743; Meade, \$867; Morton, \$4,655; Ness, \$1,926; Seward, \$354; Stanton, \$330.

The Knights of the Macabees, lately in session at Topeka, elected officers as follows: Past commander, W. T. Lake, Kansas City, Kan.; commander, C. V. Frizell, Wichita; lieutenant commander, A. H. Sears, Fort Scott; record keeper, E. C. Masterson, Kansas City, Kan.; finance keeper, H. S. Mueller, Sedgwick; chaplain, H. W. La Rue, Horton; sergeant-at-arms, C. P. Dawson, Hutchinson; sentinel, J. D. Carlyle, Troy; picket, G. H. Peck, Holland.

Mrs. E. G. Murphy, of Wichita, stepped in front of a Rock Island passenger train at Shorey, a small station near Topeka, the other day, with the intention of being killed, but was rescued by the station agent. She said that she wanted to die, and fought to get under the wheels. She was taken to Topeka and placed in the custody of the probate court. Mrs. Murphy has a son in the reform school and tried to get him out, but failed. It is supposed that worrying caused her to become temporarily insane.

The state irrigation board has separated the irrigation territory into three divisions, the northern one to consist of the upper two tiers of counties, the middle one of the next two tiers, including Rice county, and the southern one all the territory remaining. Judge Frost has charge of the southern division and the establishment of three stations therein. Mr. Tomblin has the location of two in the northern, and Judge Sutton of two in the central. The remaining thirteen stations are to be located as fast as practicable.

A NEBRASKA CRIME.

A Woman Lynched by Unknown Parties—A Mystery for Officers to Solve.

BUTTE, Neb., March 19.—Some time Friday Mrs. W. E. Holton, a respectable woman residing alone on a ranch in an isolated part of Keya Paha county, was assaulted and lynched. The crime is credited to the vigilantes of the district, who believed her in league with cattle rustlers. Some think rustlers committed the crime in revenge for evidence against them furnished by the woman.

Persons passing the ranch Saturday found the body and reported the matter yesterday. The coroner found \$50 on the woman's person, which is regarded as certain evidence that the crime was not committed by tramps as at first supposed. Her struggle for life had been a hard one. The bedding and clothing of the woman were torn and scattered about the building. Her shoes had evidently been removed, probably by herself, preparatory to going to bed, when surprised by the lynchers. The woman had evidently been assaulted before she was strung up and everything points toward a premeditated plan for the consummation of the dastardly deed.

No warrants have yet been made, but a meeting of the best citizens of the neighborhood was held yesterday and it was decided prompt measures should be taken, and it is expected that another and possibly several hangings will take place before long. Several persons are under suspicion and these parties will be taken and compelled to confess.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

President Cleveland Making Preparations for a Vacation at Buzzard's Bay.

NEW YORK, March 19.—President Cleveland has seemingly abandoned the idea of assembling congress in extra session during the summer of 1895. Instead, an intimate friend of the Cleveland family says, the president is looking forward to a period of rest and recuperation at his country place on Buzzard's bay, which may extend well into the dog days. Mrs. Cleveland, it is said, will leave Washington for Gray Gables as soon after her accouchement as her health will permit, and it is expected that she will remain in Massachusetts until the fall. The Cleveland cottage has undergone a number of changes in the past few months and is being prepared for permanent occupancy. The residents in the vicinity of Gray Gables have fully made up their minds regarding the president's future. It is accepted by them that he will, upon the expiration of his term, settle down permanently on his country place, and become a citizen of Massachusetts in the full sense of the term. This opinion is held, too, by many of Mr. Cleveland's personal friends in New York, who, however, believe that he will retain his office in this city and spend at least a portion of his time here.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The British Government Presents a Demand to Nicaragua on Account of the Expulsion of Mr. Hatch.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 19.—The British government, through its minister here, has submitted an ultimatum to Nicaragua. It demands a cash indemnity of £15,000 as "smart" money to pay for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, a British consul agent at Bluefields, during the troubles of last year, and also for the appointment of a commission to investigate the damages sustained by the persons and property of British subjects who were expelled from the Mosquito reservation about the same time. By the terms of the ultimatum Great Britain is to name one of the commissioners and Nicaragua another, and these two are to choose a third, who shall not be a citizen of the United States. It was also made known that a British warship is now on her way to Nicaragua to enforce these demands, which must be complied with within seven weeks from the 25th of February last, the date of the ultimatum.

THE ALLIANCE AFFAIR.

No Likelihood of Serious Trouble Between the United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Cleveland conferred yesterday at noon with Secretary Gresham and Secretary Carlisle. Representative McCreary, until recently chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, was also present. It is understood that the status of the negotiations with Spain over the Alliance affair were gone over. The statement was made that the present aspect of the subject is such as to give assurance to the authorities that there will be no trouble of a serious character between the United States and Spain.

COLOMBIA'S TROUBLE OVER.

The Rebels in the South American Republic Forced to Surrender.

COLON, March 19.—A telegram received here from President Caro, dated Bogota, announces that the revolution in Colombia is over. The triumph of Gen. Reis, the commander of the government forces, has been complete, the decisive engagement being fought near Medaga, in the department of Santander. The rebels, numbering 3,000, who were defeated by Gen. Mateurs at Suata, in the province of Socorro, and who afterwards retreated towards Bocalinas, have surrendered to Gen. Mateurs.

OMAHA PLATFORM.

Minnesota Populists Say They Will Not Desert the Principles in It.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—Ignatius Donnelly and Sydney M. Owen, populist leaders in this state, make official declaration that the people's party in Minnesota will not join the free silver coinage party. Mr. Donnelly says: "The idea of our party deserting the principles laid down in the Omaha platform and consenting to be the tail to an exclusive free silver party is absurd. The people's party has other fully important plans for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. If the silver men are in earnest in their move let them join our party. We have always favored the free coinage of silver, but we have other plans in view which we cannot abandon. Had the silver men stood by our party in the last election we would have carried Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and perhaps other states. Instead of doing this they said that the republican party in those states was in favor of the free coinage of silver and that therefore it was good enough for them. If that is so, I do not see why the same party is not good enough for them still."

NOT CREDITED.

A Story of Another Spanish Outrage Which Is Not Credited at Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: A letter has been received here from Cuba stating that the Spanish gunboat Alcedo fired upon and sunk a supposed American schooner off Puerto Padre, with sixteen people aboard. It is rumored that the schooner was the Golden Hind, of Key West, which left here several weeks ago for a cargo of fruit, with a crew of sixteen men, and which had to pass Puerto Padre. The schooner's Louis Hastings and Lilly also sailed for fruit several days ago, but neither had sixteen men in their crew.

The latest news from Cuba is that the government has captured a schooner with arms and ammunition at Havana, which was to go to Santiago de Cuba. At Santa Clara several rifles were captured, hidden away in fields.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The state department has had no information from official sources touching the report that the Spanish cruiser Alcedo fired on and sunk a small American schooner off the Cuban coast, and the report finds little credence here.

THE "MANLY" ART.

Kilrain and O'Donnell Meet at Boston—The Result a Draw.

BOSTON, March 19.—In the presence of 2,000 people at the Suffolk Athletic club last night Jake Kilrain, of Boston, and Steve O'Donnell, of Australia, Corbett's sparring partner, fought eight rounds, and at the close Referee Patsy Shepard, amid shouts of "Killrain," declared the contest a draw.

It took Referee Shepard five minutes to make up his mind what decision to make. Kilrain had the best of the last round, and at times it looked as if he was going to put O'Donnell out. He had not the force, however, but his old-time pluck asserted itself, and with wild rushes he dazed the Australian boy, who had been smiling confidently for seven rounds, and had landed at will upon the face of the Baltimorean. O'Donnell was the cleverer in the leads. In the first round he floored Kilrain, and in the second also had him to the floor, and yet his blows seemed to lack force, while Kilrain did very effective work with his right. O'Donnell has gained nothing in reputation by his work last night, while the stock of Kilrain was rated high in Boston.

A CABINET CRISIS.

On Account of the Press Trouble Spanish Ministers Resign.

MADRID, March 19.—In consequence of the trouble in the chamber of deputies Saturday, when all of the reporters withdrew from the house as a protest against the official defense made by the minister of war of the officers who attacked and wrecked the offices of El Globo, the organ of Senor Castelar, the ministers held a hasty council last evening and decided to resign. Premier Sagasta then went to the palace and handed the resignations to the queen-regent, who accepted them. It is expected that Marshal Martinez de Campos, who took command of the garrison last night, will form a business cabinet. The Herald further says that while the council was sitting last night a deputation of military officers presented itself. It is not known whether the officers were summoned by Gen. Dominguez, the minister of war, or appeared of their own accord.

GOTHAM POLICE INDICTED.

Thirty-five True Bills Returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The extraordinary grand jury, which has been out since January 7, reported to Justice Ingraham in the court of oyer and terminer this afternoon. Foreman Leggett handing in thirty-five indictments and also a presentment concerning the police department. The grand jury was not discharged.

The following passage occurs in the presentment: "Circumstances and testimony offered have tended to show financial consideration and in some cases lax administration. Indeed, the publicity with which the laws violated and the immunity from arrest enjoyed by the law-breakers is inconsistent with the law."

AT SEVENTEEN.

Oh, mirror, ancient mirror,
Where waken lights are lit
On either side the golden frame,
I must peep in a bit
And turn my head and toss my curls
And softly smile and pout.
To see my teeth like rows of pearls
And bring my dimples out.

"Oh, foolish girl! Oh, wicked girl!"
Aunt Barbara doth cry.
"To think so much of fleeting charms
That must assuredly die.
Remember I was once as young
And fair to see as thou,
And that thy glass the day will show
Thy face what mine is now."

I'll say a little prayer to-night
That I may not be vain.
But in the morning dawn, dear glass,
I must peep in again.
That rosy lips and cream-white skin
And all I see in thee
May tell me that Aunt Barbara
Has never looked like me.
—Mary Kyle Dallas, in Chaperone.



CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

"How can you say that? You have done everything. We owe his life to you."

Renmark said nothing for a moment. Her unjust accusation in the earlier part of the night had deeply pained his over-sensitive nature, and he hoped for some hint of disclaimer from her. Belonging to the stupider sex, he did not realize that the words were spoken in a state of intense excitement and fear—that another woman would probably have expressed her state of mind by fainting instead of talking, and that the whole episode had left absolutely no trace on the recollection of Margaret. At last Renmark spoke:

"I must be getting back to the tent, if it still exists. I think I had an appointment there with Yates some twelve hours ago, but to this moment I had forgotten it. Good night."

Margaret stood for a few moments alone, and wondered what she had done to offend him. He stumbled along the dark road, not heeding much the direction he took, but automatically going the nearest way to the tent. Fatigue and the want of sleep were heavy upon him, and his feet were as lead. Although dazed, he was conscious of a dull ache where his heart ought to be, and he vaguely hoped he had not made a fool of himself. He entered the tent, and was startled by the voice of Yates:

"Hello! hello! Is that you, Stolliker?"

"No; it is Renmark. Are you asleep?"

"I guess I have been. Hunger is the one sensation of the moment. Have you provided anything to eat within the last twenty-four hours?"

"There's a bag full of potatoes here, I believe. I haven't been near the tent since early morning."

"All right, only don't expect a recommendation from me as cook. I'm not yet hungry enough for raw potatoes. What time has it got to be?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Seems as if I had been asleep for weeks. I'm the latest edition of Rip Van Winkle, and expect to find my mustache gray in the morning. I was dreaming sweetly of Stolliker when you fell over the bunk."

"What have you done with him?"

"I'm not wide enough awake to remember. I think I killed him, but wouldn't be sure. So many of my good resolutions go wrong that very likely he is alive at this moment. Ask me in



MARGARET STOOPED OVER AND KISSED HIM.

the morning. What have you been prowling after all night?"

There was no answer. Renmark was evidently asleep.

"I'll ask you in the morning," murmured Yates, drowsily—after which there was silence in the camp.

CHAPTER XII.

Yates had stubbornly refused to give up his search for rest and quiet, in spite of the discomfort of living in a leaky and battered tent. He expressed regret that he had not originally camped in the middle of Broadway, as being a quieter and less exciting spot than the place he had chosen, but, having made the choice, he was going to see the last dog hung, he said. Renmark had become less and less of a comrade. He was silent and almost as gloomy as Hiram Bartlett himself. When Yates tried to cheer him up by showing him how much worse another man's position might be, Renmark generally ended the talk by taking to the woods.

"Just reflect on my position," Yates would say. "Here I am dead in love with two lovely girls, both of whom are merely waiting for the word. To one of them I have nearly committed myself, which fact to a man of my temperament inclines me somewhat to the other. Here I am anxious to confide in you, and yet I feel that I risk a fight every time I talk about the complication. You have no sympathy for me, Renny, when I need sympathy, and I am bubbling over with sympathy for you and you won't have it. Now, what would you do if you were in my fix? If

you would take five minutes and show me clearly which of the two girls I really ought to marry, it would help me ever so much, for then I would be sure to settle on the other one. It is the indecision that is slowly but surely sapping my vitality."

By this time Renmark would have pulled his soft felt hat over his eyes, and, muttering words that would have echoed strangely in the silent halls of the University building, would plunge into the forest. Yates generally looked after his retreating figure without anger, but with mild wonder.

"Well, of all cantankerous cranks he is the worst," he would say, with a sigh. "It is sad to see the temple of friendship tumble down about one's ears in this way." At their last talk of this kind Yates resolved not to discuss the problem again with the professor, unless a crisis came. The crisis came in the form of Stolliker, who dropped in on Yates as the latter lay in the hammock smoking and enjoying a thrilling romance belonging to the series then in vogue among brainless people, entitled "Beadle's Dime Novels." The camp was strewn with these engrossing paper-covered works, and Yates had read many of them, hoping to come across a case similar to his own, but to the time of Stolliker's visit he had not succeeded.

"Hello, Stolliker! how's things? Got the cuffs in your pocket? Want to have another tour across country with me?"

"No. But I came to warn you. There will be a warrant out to-morrow or next day, and if I were you I would get over to the other side; but you need never say I told you to. Of course if they give the warrant to me I shall have to arrest you; and still the country is in a state of excitement, and you will at least be put to some inconvenience."

"Stolliker," cried Yates, springing out of the hammock, "you are a white man! You're a good fellow, Stolliker."



"I WOULD LIGHT OUT TO-MORROW AT THE LATEST."

and I'm ever so much obliged. If you ever come to New York, you call on me at the Argus office—anybody will show you where it is—and I'll give you the liveliest time you ever had in your life. It won't cost you a cent, either."

"That's all right," said the constable. "Now, if I were you I would light out to-morrow at the latest."

"I will," said Yates. Stolliker disappeared quietly among the trees, and Yates, after a moment's thought, began energetically to pack up his belongings. It was dark before he had finished and Renmark returned.

"Stilly," cried the reporter, cheerily, "there's a warrant out for my arrest. I shall have to go to-morrow at the latest."

"What! to jail?" cried his horrified friend, his conscience now troubling him, as the parting came, for his lack of kindness to an old comrade.

"Not if the court knows herself. But to Buffalo, which is pretty much the same thing. Still, thank goodness, I don't need to stay there long. I'll be in New York before I'm many days older. I yearn to plunge into the arena once more. The still calm peacefulness of this whole vacation has made me long for excitement again, and I'm glad the warrant has pushed me into the turmoil."

"Well, Richard, I'm sorry you have to go under such conditions. I'm afraid I have not been as companionable a comrade as you should have had."

"Oh, you're all right, Renny. The trouble with you is that you have drawn a little circle around Toronto university and said to yourself: 'This is the world.' It isn't, you know. There is something outside of all that."

"Every man, doubtless, has his little circle. Yours is around the Argus office."

"Yes, but there are special wires from that little circle to all the rest of the world, and soon there will be an Atlantic cable."

"I do not hold that my circle is as large as yours; still, there is something outside of New York even."

"You bet your life there is; and, now that you are in a more sympathetic frame of mind, it is that I want to talk with you about. Those two girls are outside my little circle, and I want to bring one of them within it. Now, Renmark, which of those girls would you choose if you were me?"

The professor drew in his breath shortly, and was silent for a moment. At last he said, speaking very slowly:

"I am afraid, Mr. Yates, that you do not quite appreciate my point of view. As you may think I have acted in an unfriendly manner, I will try for the first and final time to explain it. I hold that any man who marries a good woman gets more than he deserves, no matter how worthy he may be. I have a profound respect for all women, and I think that your light chatter about choosing between two is an insult to both of them. I think either of them is infinitely too good for you—or for me either."

"Oh, you do, do you? Perhaps you think that you would make a much better husband than I. If that is the case, allow me to say you are entirely wrong. If your wife was sensitive, you would kill her with your gloomy

fits. I wouldn't go off in the woods and sulk, anyhow."

"If you are referring to me, I will further inform you that I had either to go off in the woods or knock you down. I chose the lesser of two evils."

"Think you could do it, I suppose? Renny, you're conceited. You're not the first man who has made such a mistake and found he was barking up the wrong tree when it was too late for anything but bandages and amnesia."

"I have tried to show you how I feel regarding this matter. I might have known I should not succeed. We will end the discussion, if you please."

"Oh, no. The discussion is just beginning. Now, Renny, I'll tell you what you need. You need a good sensible wife worse than any man I know. It is not yet too late to save you, but it soon will be. You will be long for a crust on you like a snail, or a lobster, or any other cold-blooded animal that gets a shell on itself. Then nothing can be done for you. Now let me save you, Renny, before it is too late. Here is my proposition: You choose one of those girls and marry her. I'll take the other. I'm not as unselfish as I may seem in this, for your choice will save me the worry of making up my own mind. According to your talk, either of the girls is too good for you, and for once I entirely agree with you. But let that pass. Now, who is it to be?"

"Good God, man, do think I am going to bargain with you about my future wife?"

"That's right, Renny. I like to hear you swear. It shows you are not yet the prig you would have folks believe. There's still hope for you, professor. Now, I'll go further with you. Although I cannot make up my mind just what to do myself, I can tell instantly which is the girl for you, and thus we solve both problems at one stroke. You need a wife who will take you in hand. You need one who will not put up with your tantrums, who will be cheerful and who will make a man of you. Kitty Bartlett is the girl. She will tyrannize over you just as her mother does over the old man. She will keep house to the queen's taste and delight in getting you good things to eat. Why, everything is as plain as a pike-staff. That shows the benefit of talking over a thing. You marry Kitty, and I'll marry Margaret. Come, let's shake hands over it." Yates held up his right hand ready to slap it down on the open palm of the professor, but there was no response. Yates' hand came down to his side again, but he had not yet lost the enthusiasm of his proposal. The more he thought of it the more fitting it seemed.

"Margaret is such a sensible, quiet-level-headed girl that, if I am as flippant as you say, she will be just the wife for me. There are depths in my character, Renmark, that you have not suspected."

"Oh, you're deep."

"I admit it. Well, a good, sober-minded woman would develop the best that is in me. Now, what do you say, Renny?"

"I say nothing. I am going into the woods again, dark as it is."

"Ah, well," said Yates, with a sigh, "there's no doing anything with you or for you. I've tried my best; that is one consolation. Don't go away. I'll let fate decide. Here goes for a toss up."

And Yates drew a silver half-dollar from his pocket. "Heads for Margaret!" he cried. Renmark clinched his fist, took a step forward, then checked himself, remembering that this was his last night with the man who had at least once been his friend.

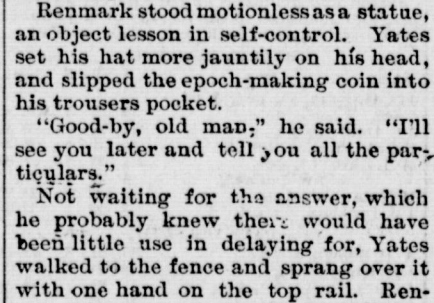
Yates merrily spun the coin in the air, caught it one hand, and slapped the other over it.

"Now for the turning-point in the lives of two innocent beings." He raised the covering hand and peered at the coin in the gathering gloom. "Heads it is. Margaret Howard becomes Mrs. Richard Yates. Congratulations, professor."

Renmark stood motionless as a statue, an object lesson in self-control. Yates set his hat more jauntily on his head, and slipped the epoch-making coin into his trousers pocket.

"Good-by, old man," he said. "I'll see you later and tell you all the particulars."

Not waiting for the answer, which he probably knew they would have been little use in delaying for, Yates walked to the fence and sprang over it with one hand on the top rail. Ren-

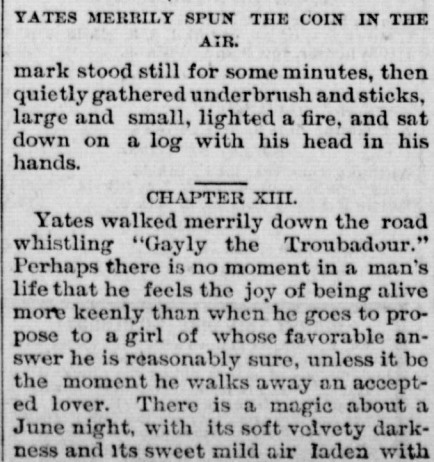


YATES MERRILY SPUN THE COIN IN THE AIR.

mark stood still for some minutes, then quietly gathered underbrush and sticks, large and small, lighted a fire, and sat down on a log with his head in his hands.

CHAPTER XIII.

Yates walked merrily down the road whistling "Gayly the Troubadour." Perhaps there is no moment in a man's life that he feels the joy of being alive more keenly than when he goes to propose to a girl of whose favorable answer he is reasonably sure, unless it be the moment he walks away in accepted love. There is a magic about a June night, with its soft velvety darkness and its sweet mild air laden with



the perfume of wood and field. The enchantment of the hour threw its spell over the young man, and he resolved to live a better life and be worthy of the girl he had chosen, or rather, that fate had chosen for him. He paused a moment leaning over the fence near to the Howard homestead, for he had not yet settled in his own mind the details of the meeting. He would not go in, for in that case he knew he would have to talk, perhaps for hours, with every one but the person he wished to see. If he announced himself and asked to see Margaret alone, his doing so would embarrass her at the very beginning. Yates was naturally too much of a diplomat to commence awkwardly. As he stood there, wishing chance would bring her out of the house, there appeared a light in the door-window of the room where he knew the convalescent boy lay. Margaret's shadow formed a silhouette on the blind. Yates caught up a handful of sand and flung it lightly against the pane. Its soft patter evidently attracted the attention of the girl, for after a moment's pause the window opened carefully and Margaret stepped quickly out and closed it, quietly standing there.

"Margaret," whispered Yates, hardly above his breath.

The girl advanced toward the fence. "Is that you?" she whispered in return, with an accent on the last word that thrilled her listener. The accent told as plainly as speech that the word represented the one man on earth to her.

"Yes," answered Yates, springing over the fence and approaching her.

"Oh!" cried Margaret, starting back, then checking herself with a catch in her voice. "You—you startled me—Mr. Yates."

"Not Mr. Yates any more, Margaret, but Dick. Margaret, I wanted to see you alone. You know why I have come." He tried to grasp both her hands, but she put them resolutely behind her, seemingly wishing to retreat, yet standing her ground.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

In Animals It Is All Owed Directly to Sexual Selection.

Every lovely object in organic nature owes its loveliness direct to sexual selection. The whole esthetic sense in animals had this for its origin. Every spot on the feathery wings of butterflies was thus produced; every eye on the gorgeous glancing plumage of the peacock. The bronze and golden beetles, the flashing blue of the dragon fly, the brilliant colors of tropical moths, the lamp of the glow worm, the gleaming light of the firefly in the thicket, spring from the same source.

The infinite variety of crest and gorget among the iridescent humming birds, the glow of the trogon, the barbs among the palm blossoms, the exquisite plumage of the birds of paradise, the ball-and-socket ornament of the argus pheasant, the infinite hues of parrot and macaw, the strange bill of the gaudy toucan, and the crimson wattles of the turkey still tell one story. The sun birds deck themselves for their courtship in ruby and topaz, in chrysoprase and sapphire. Even the antlers of deer, the twisted horns of antelopes, and the graceful forms or dappled coats of so many other mammals have been developed in like manner by sexual selection. The very fish in the sea show similar results of esthetic preferences.

The butterfly fins of the gurnard and the courtly colors of the stickleback have but one explanation. I need not elaborate this point. Darwin has made it familiar to most of us. Throughout the animal world, almost every beautiful hue, almost every decorative adjunct, is traceable to the action of these "lower" passions. Animals are pleasing to the eye just in proportion to the amount of esthetic selection that their mates have exercised upon them, and they are most pleasing of all when most sexually vigorous, especially at the culminating point of the pairing season.

Tennyson's familiar lines gain a new meaning when we read them thus, as illustrating the persistent thread of connection between the esthetic sense in man and in animal.

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;

In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;

In the spring a silver iris changes on the burnished dove;

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

—Grant Allen, in *Fortnightly Review*.

The Discovery of Glass.

There is little or nothing known with certainty in regard to the invention or discovery of glass. Some of the oldest specimens are Egyptian, and the age of certain glass vessels made by that people which are now kept in the British museum is believed to be at least 4,194 years, dating back to the year 2300 B. C. Transparent glass was first used about 750 B. C., the credit of this latter discovery being given to the Phoenicians. The old story of its accidental discovery is familiar: Merchants who were resting their cooking pots on blocks of subcarbonate of soda found glass produced by the union, under heat, of the alkali and the sands of the desert.

Sailing His Own Ship.

A man-of-war was lying off Gibraltar, and permission was given to the men to go ashore for the day. The sailors amused themselves in various ways, among others by riding about on donkeys; and their want of experience in this line caused much merriment. An officer, observing one of the men sitting very far back on the animal, instead of in the usual position, called out: "I say, Jack, get up more amidships!" With an injured air he replied: "Well, sir, this is the first craft that ever I commanded in my life, and it's hard indeed if I can't ride on the quarter-deck if I like." —*Tid-Bits*.

Popular in These Hard Times.

Miss Jaylos—She seems to be very popular with the men.

Miss Bathbeach—Yes; she has declared that she hates ice cream—Judge.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The Best-Known Sanctuary in the City of Washington.

Famous Men and Women Who Have Worshipped There—Mrs. Logan's Recollections of the Congregation and Its Work.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church of this city was for many years the greatest church of that denomination in the United States, and it continues to be one of the leading churches in the national capital. In the very early days there was a camp meeting held on the site which this house of God occupies, and the very venerable Bishop Asbury conducted the services. That was long before the city of Washington was dreamed of, and when Wesleyanism was in its infancy on this continent. Time rolled on, a new city was projected, and a schoolhouse was erected here, in which itinerant Methodist preachers held services at long intervals. The capital grew, and the principal residence part of the city surrounded the site. The schoolhouse was obliterated, and in its place there was a series of boarding houses. Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, resided on the corner. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, lived next door; and across the street John C. Calhoun had apartments in the Cushing house—a fashionable hotel which still stands, but bereft of its prestige. The old hotel is now a boarding house, and very few of its inmates realize that Calhoun, Webster, Foot, Fessenden, Buchanan, and Douglas once graced its premises and held conferences of national significance beneath its gabled roof.

When the Metropolitan was established, more than a century ago, that part of Washington was yet a prominent portion of the city; but it has since sunk into a less than secondary municipal rank because of the growth of the city in other directions. Only twenty-five years ago, Bishop Simpson, Bishop Ames and Rev. Dr. Newman united in efforts to establish and build this beautiful church in the heart of the city. Their work was made popular and effective by reason of the fact that the idol of the people, the successful general of the army, U. S. Grant encouraged them by his assistance and with his unlimited influence. The Methodist churches of the entire country, and many of the annual conferences, contributed to the funds which were raised for the erection of this Methodist shrine at the seat of the national government. Rev. Dr. DeHaas, of New York, made laborious and earnest efforts from one end of the land to the other, visiting the conferences and eloquently presenting the cause. His splendid work was re-



GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

warded with such material encouragement that the present church edifice was constructed. He secured contributions, large and small, in all sections of the union.

The historian of the church states that many valuable presents were made at that time, and among them were the memorial windows, the handsome organ from Mr. Carlos Pierce, of Massachusetts; the beautiful communion service from Mrs. James Foster, of New York, and the stone from Jerusalem, with the inscription, "Jehovah Jireh," the keystone in the arch above the pulpit, from Dr. DeHaas. The pulpit itself was designed by Bishop Simpson, and was made partly from olive wood brought from the Holy City, while in the vestibule there is a portion of the tessellated marble pavement from the debris of Solomon's temple. Upon the windows of the church are many memorial inscriptions of departed members, the names and dates alone constituting almost a century memorial and bibliography of the history of early American Methodism.

When the church was dedicated on February 28, 1869, in the presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of the land, the dedicatory exercises were conducted by Bishop Simpson, who preached in the morning, and was followed in the afternoon by Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the distinguished Wesleyan divine. Dr. Punshon was at that time the greatest Methodist pulpit orator in Canada, and Bishop Simpson was unrivaled by any pulpit orator in America, excepting alone the matchless Beecher, of Brooklyn. And yet, the young men and women of this age of Methodism know but little of either man, and many of them never heard the name of Matthew Simpson. Thus rapidly do the fame and glory of the achievements of this life fade away into reminiscences.

Rev. John P. Newman, who is to-day regarded by many as the most eloquent bishop of Methodism, was made pastor of the new church and preached his first sermon on Easter Sunday, March 28, 1869, in the presence of an immense audience of distinguished people, among them being the president of the United States, the vice president, the chief justice of the supreme court, many senators, representatives, members of the cabinet and diplomats from foreign lands. President Grant occupied his pew for eight years, Vice President Colfax his pew for four years and Chief Justice Chase his pew for four years. Pews were also set aside and marked for several of the states and larger cities. The original board of trustees consisted of Gen. U. S. Grant, Chief

Justice Salmon P. Chase, Hon. M. G. Emery, then mayor of Washington, Postmaster Tullock and others of rank and distinction.

The first pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman, filled the pulpit for three years. Then, on account of the recognized discipline of the church, it became necessary for the eloquent divine to be sent to some other pulpit; for the Methodist preachers, you know, are itinerants who are not allowed permanent locations for their ministry. But the congregation would have no other pastor. No other man could command such audiences. No other man could fill all of the pews, and pack the aisles. No other man would be acceptable. So Dr. Newman declined to preach anywhere, and it was said that he contemplated becoming a Congregationalist, and taking his church with him into that denomination. But that was found to be untrue. He declined to be assigned for the next



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

year, the pulpit was declared vacant, and Dr. Newman filled it as a "supply preacher." Later on, at a subsequent conference, he was assigned to the Metropolitan pulpit for another period of three years. Since then there have been other pastors, all of them good men and able men; but none of them has drawn such wonderful audiences.

The only church in Washington which has chime bells is the Metropolitan. Everyone who has visited this city and remained over Sunday has heard them. Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1871, the spire, with a chime of bells, was dedicated. The spire was named after Mr. Thomas Kelso, of Baltimore, who gave \$5,000 for its erection—he had previously given \$7,000 for the erection of the church. The chimes were the gift of several individuals. For fifteen years the chimes were in charge of Prof. Frederick Widdows, who rang out each New Year and celebrated all public holidays by their ringing. In common with very many others who were prominent in the Metropolitan church in its most prosperous and popular days, he has been gathered unto his fathers.

At the last anniversary celebration of the founding of the church many people of prominence narrated their experiences and recollections of the church and its work. Mrs. John A. Logan delivered an impressive address. She named many men of note who had worshipped there, and, in reference to Gen. Grant, she said: "A few of us recall another, who, when chief magistrate of all the nation, would come regularly with his family and sit in the pew that is still dedicated to the president of the United States. The sphinx-like face he wore to the world bore another expression when he worshipped at the throne of Him who had guided his footsteps through all the labyrinths of war's mysterious ways. When the benediction: 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow,' commenced, he would quietly rise, and slipping out of the small door at the side of the pulpit, would go down and out to avoid the stare of curious eyes, of those who seemed not to remember that there was a time and place for everything."

Concerning her distinguished husband, the great volunteer soldier, the eloquent statesman, she said: "How shall I speak of another who came and went a humble and sincere worshiper at this shrine? Communion Sunday, December 5, 1886, we knelt together here at the railing and partook of the last sacrament. On the 10th he was taken ill, on the 26th, with the sound of Dr. Newman's voice petitioning the Heavenly Father for the repose of his soul ringing in his ears, his righteous spirit took flight, and I know that he is now a partaker of the joys of heavenly life in the eternal home above. The tablet on your walls will testify to the presence of Gen. John A. Logan in this church, long after the last of us has passed away."

The presence of Mary Logan was tacit testimony to the fact that not only great men have worshipped here, but that great and noble women have also bowed their heads and lifted up their souls to God in this sacred place for the wife of the great soldier is one of the noblest and best of the good women of our country.

SMITH D. FRY.

Taxation in Europe.

Taxes in France are the heaviest in Europe in proportion to the population, amounting to \$17.50 a head. Though the general taxes of the German empire are only \$6.25 a head, they must be added to the taxes of the individual states; the average Prussian German, for instance, pays \$15.50. Next comes Austria with \$12.27 and Hungary with \$19.12. England's rate is \$11.50, so is Holland's; that of Belgium is \$11, of Italy \$10.50, of Greece \$10, of Spain, Denmark and Romania, \$9, of Sweden \$5.50, and of Serbia \$5.25. In Switzerland the general government receives \$9 a head, but the individual cantons tax as well. In Russia the rate is the lowest, \$4.25, as a large proportion of the revenue comes from the state's domain.

A Deep Place in the Pacific.

One of the deepest spots yet discovered in the Pacific ocean is near the Friendly islands in latitude 24 degrees 37 minutes south, longitude 175 degrees 8 minutes west. The depth there found was equal to five English miles, and is said to be something like 5,000 feet greater depth than had yet been found in that vicinity.

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

APPLIES TO KANSAS TOO.

A member of the Ohio Legislature of some years ago had been elected from a district which had always sent a representative of different political complexion, and it happened that he was given to bibulosity. He did well for a week or so, but then the temptations of a city like Columbus were too much for him, and he began to drink. He kept it up for a whole week, and for that long he never appeared about the capitol. Then his friends looked him up.

"By George, old man," said one of them, "you'll have to quit this, and get down to business."

"Oh, I guess not," he replied carelessly.

"Your're bound to, or your constituents won't stand it. They sent you here to do something for them, and they expect you to do it."

"No, they didn't," he insisted.

This was a poser.

"They didn't?" exclaimed the spokesman. "What did they send you for then?"

"Why," he laughed, "they had to send me to keep the other fellow from coming."

COLFAX AND INGERSOLL.

A contemporary relates the following interesting incident: "Ex-Vice President Colfax once met Ingersoll on a train in Illinois, and the agnostic said to him in a loud tone:

"Colfax, in ten years nobody will believe the infamous religious doctrine you believe now."

Mr. Colfax said: "I do not wish to debate with you on the train, but I will make one remark and ask one question. I suppose that when you call my creed infamous that is free thought, but if I should call your doctrine infamous, that would be bigotry. Here is a mother caressing the golden ringlets of her babe; her face is radiant with divine mother love. The infant is smitten by the untimely frost of death and the mother's heart is broken. As she sees the little coffin lowered into the sod the only hope and comfort she has is the thought that she will some day meet the babe in heaven. You are trying to take away that hope and comfort. What are you going to give her in return?"

Ingersoll was pale and quiet for a moment, and then, throwing himself back in the seat, said: "Colfax, let us talk politics."

"THE FATE OF THE FARMER."

Fred Perry Powers, in Lippincott's for February, discourses under the above in a somewhat striking manner, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"The American farmer has long held a place greatly above that of the peasant of continental Europe in his income and style of living, because he has been able to possess a larger tract of land; and greatly above the English farmer in his independence, because he has been able to own the ground he tills. He will not continue another half century to hold this enviable position."

"Sometimes we find the American farmer slipping away from his acres; and sometimes we find his acres slipping away from him. As a result of both tendencies, there is a separation, widening with the lapse of time, between ownership and cultivation."

"The American farmer is being detached from the earth. He is losing his farm, and is therefore imagining vain things. He is taking up the most foolish and obviously senseless notions regarding currency and credit and capital and labor and property that were ever harbored by the minds of intelligent human beings."

"The nearest we have ever come to an industrial Eden was the New England farming town of many years ago, where the population was homogeneous, and constituted the real American order of equities, among whom every man kept a horse, and no man kept a coachman. Yet we have got so far from that now that even a New England poet, no less distinguished a son of Massachusetts than Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his 'Teacups,' expressed his horror of a state of society in which the dreadful leviathan had their way, and one man was not better or better off than another. The last of the great New England bards outlived his recollection of what made his race and his state great. There need be no dread of leviathans."

STAMPING PATTERNS FREE.—All our readers should send to the Publishers of The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and get a set of their beautiful stamping patterns. They can be used for embroidery outlining or painting. All desirable and good size; some 8x10, others 5x8 inches. There are ninety-one (91) different patterns and two alphabets, one a large forget-me-not pattern. With this outfit the publishers send The Home, a 16-page paper containing stories, fashions, fancy work, etc., for 3 months, and only ask for 10 cents to cover cost of postage on patterns and paper. Illustrated premium list sent free to any address.

GOING EAST THIS YEAR.

If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise. Being thirty miles the shortest road, you can depend on getting through on time. The line is run as straight as modern engineering could make it. Track is laid with heavy steel rails. No prettier, cosier and more comfortable trains leave Kansas City than the two fast vestibuled daily expresses over the Santa Fe Route, at 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 9:15 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Superb accommodations, with respect to dining cars, free chair cars and sleepers.

Inquire of nearest agent.

YOU NEED A VACATION.

Just a suggestion: Why not try the Rocky Mountains? No better medicine exists than the dry, clear balmy air of that region. Anywhere around Pike's Peak, or further into the range (like Glenwood Springs) will do. Did you whisper trout fishing? Yes, plenty of it, off the railroads, in secluded nooks.

Camping out in tents, living in cottages or boarding at the big hotels—the cost is little or much as you please. The Santa Fe Route has on sale excursion tickets to all principal Colorado and Utah resorts. Inquire of nearest agent.

THIS SHOULD INTEREST YOU.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year each, for \$2.15, or we will send you this paper for one year and The Weekly World for six months for 35 cents in addition to the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get The Weekly World six months and the Chase County Courant for one year. Address CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

In proportion to the size of the city in which it is printed, The Kansas City Star has a larger circulation than any other American newspaper. Its remarkable success has been achieved by its unflinching adherence to the rule of giving its readers the best that the Star's increasing revenues could furnish and its improved facilities could supply. The Star was the first newspaper to give its readers a full week's papers—six evenings and Sunday morning—for 10 cents, a thing that could not be profitable except when done on the big scale on which The Star does everything. The Star was also the first to establish a weekly edition for the trifling price of 25 cents a year; 110,000 regular circulation for the weekly edition demonstrates the wisdom of the idea.

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS, 1894-'95

Beginning with the November Number.

A SERIAL STORY.

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

A SERIAL STORY.

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

NATURAL HISTORY.

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

A SERIES

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

FRONTISPIECE STORIES.

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

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS.

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

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Which many found helpful last year.

THE PANSY READING CIRCLE.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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

DAILY THOUGHTS.

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

NEW COVER DESIGN.

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

To the Trade, 80 cts. net.

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S GOOD.

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

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.

500. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

THE NEW VOLUME, BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 1894.

will contain the best things in reading and pictures for children from one to six years old. Among them will be

THE HOUSE OF THE GRANDMOTHERS.

By Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt. A humorous serial of baby life.

MARCHING PLAYS.

By Grey Burleson. For nursery entertainments, kindergarten and primary schools; to develop the natural friendliness of little children toward animals. Elaborately illustrated.

SEQUELS TO MOTHER GOOSE.

By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. New adventures of old friends, told in verse.

THE NIMBLE PENNIES.

By "Boz." A series of curious drawing lessons, using a large and small copper cent.

"CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION.

A menagerie of cardboard, with full directions for making and coloring, and prizes.

Specimen free.

Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

BOOKS FREE

For one "CAPSHEAF" Soda wrapper and six cents in stamps.

POPULAR NOVELS

BY

POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world. Many books on our list cannot be purchased in any other edition. Send us a one cent stamp, write your address plainly and we will forward you a printed list of them from which you make your own selection.

Address DeLAND & CO.

Fairport, N. Y.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency,

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

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

First published in the Courant, Feb. 21, 1895

Notice by Publication.

Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, February 18, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 20, 1895, viz:

Herbert J. Lowe, H. E. 2108 W. S. for the SW 1/4 of sec 6, Twp 21 S, R 7 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: William Dawson, Joseph Robertson, Henry G. L. Straws, Hiram C. Varnum, all of Clements, Kansas.

JOHN L. LEE, Register.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

4 MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES,

Issued Tuesday and Friday,

Will be mailed to any address a third of a year for a quarter of a dollar.

This rate does not cover the cost of publication, but we make it in order to introduce the paper into every household in the Southwest. Send a quarter in silver or stamps and get the best paper in the West for four months.

IF YOU WANT A DAILY

SEND 50c

AND GET

The Daily and Sunday Times

FOR ONE MONTH

Address

THE TIMES

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The City Schools.

The following is a report of the Cottonwood Falls' Schools for the month ending March 15, 1895:

ROOM.	TEACHER.	Number Enrolled.	Av. No. Belonging.	Av. Daily Attendance.	Per cent of Attendance.	Number Tardiness.	Per cent Tardiness.	Not Absent Nor Tardy.
High School.	Lowther Kiser.	70	65.7	60.4	91.9	83	3.4	13
Grammar.	J. S. Stanley.	235	232.4	229.6	91.5	10	2.5	6
Second Intermediate.	Carrie Brooks.	20	19.3	18.1	91.9	10	2.5	6
First Intermediate.	Anna K. Rockwood.	20	19.3	18.1	91.9	10	2.5	6
First Primary.	Maud W. Rockwood.	20	19.3	18.1	91.9	10	2.5	6
First Primary.	Minnie Ellis.	20	19.3	18.1	91.9	10	2.5	6
Total.		247	243.2	236.4	91.5	106	3.9	43

"BANNER" ROOMS.

Largest No. enrolled, highest per cent of attendance, High School and Miss Breese's room. Lowest per cent of tardiness, Mr. Stanley's and Miss Rockwood's rooms. Greatest number neither absent nor tardy, compared with average number belonging, Miss Rockwood.

PERFECT IN ATTENDANCE.

High School, Senior Class—Lva Clark, Anna Hackett. Middle Class—Ada Brooks, Mamie White. Junior Class—Daisy Blades, John McNe, Alex. Gibb. 8th Grade—Nellie Guthrie, Dan Allen, Anna Arnold, George McNe, Orpha Strail, Lizzie Brandy.

MR. STANLEY'S ROOM.

7th A Grade—Bertha Perrigo, Wm. Timmons, Dudley Doolittle. 6th A Grade—Rosa Murdock, Edna Allen, Lita Brooks.

MISS BREESSE'S ROOM.

5 A—Eva Kuhl, Kate Gibson, Della Murdock, Allen Johnson, Allie Beymer, Jay Kuhl.

MISS ROCKWOOD'S ROOM.

3 A—Don Arnold, Bertie Allen, Albert Dodge, Mabel Guthrie, Austin Harmon, Charles Plumberg, Bessie Timmons. 4 A—Ada Hunt, Seppie Johnson, Anna Sanders.

MISS WINTER'S ROOM.

2 A—Laddie Arnold, Bessie Halt, Lewis White, Ralph Harmon, Willie Kuhl, Mildred Morrison, Belle White.

MISS ELLIS'S ROOM.

1 A—Ola Halt. 2 B—Harry Plumberg, Eddie Frisby, Gladys Hunt, Mary Timmons.

Final Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS: ss. COUNTY OF CHASE: ss. Office of Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, March 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 4th day of September 1892 for the taxes of 1891, will be redeemed on or before the 7th day of September 1895 and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 7th day of September 1895 is set opposite each description and lot:

BAZAR TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Des.	S	T	R	Am.
J. A. Murphy, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4		12	21	7	\$35.86
J. C. Denby, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4		14	21	7	37.37
Frank Patrick, lot 10		30	20	8	3.26
W. L. Cain, ex ne 1/4		4	22	8	47.91
M. Nolan, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4		9	22	8	25.11
T. J. Jackson, ex ne 1/4		5	22	9	33.95

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

A. H. Brown, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4	36	21	6	42.44
J. H. Riggs, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4	30	21	7	67.21
John S. Downs, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4 s 1/4	31	21	7	12.86
Lewis Dilert, ne 1/4	16	22	7	82.91

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Sigerson, s/w 1/4	1	20	5	60.43
W. L. Cain, s/w 1/4	24	20	5	61.61
J. A. Stephenson, s/w 1/4	8	20	5	29.45
Syndicate L. & L. Co., s/w 1/4	12	21	6	25.50

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Geo. Semler, s/w 1/4 of s/w 1/4	1	18	6	6.36
John Mayhugh, s/w 1/4 s/w 1/4	2	19	6	17.53
J. L. W. Bell, s/w 1/4 s/w 1/4	9	18	6	29.70
J. R. Mulvan, w 1/2 s/w 1/4	4	19	6	34.82
Susan Harrison, w 1/2 s/w 1/4	19	19	6	25.85
Frank Travis, ne 1/4	24	19	6	51.03

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

A. C. Kimbler, ex ne 1/4	1	20	7	161.07
W. M. Young, ex ne 1/4	12	18	8	42.63
John Shellenbarger, w 1/2 s/w 1/4	16	18	7	7.12
J. L. W. Bell, s/w 1/4 s/w 1/4	16	18	8	7.12

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

H. L. Hammer, n/w 1/4 of s/w 1/4	16	18	9	16.21
W. L. Cain, w 1/2 n/w 1/4	16	18	9	36.85
W. M. Young, s/w 1/4 n/w 1/4	16	18	9	36.85
J. L. W. Bell, s/w 1/4 s/w 1/4	20	18	9	28.23
David Kerwin n/w 1/4 s/w 1/4	30	18	9	29.41
Wm. & John Stone, w 1/2 ex ne 1/4 of s/w 1/4	30	18	9	34.87
K. B. Shepard, s/w 1/4 ne 1/4	13	19	9	56.57

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Louise Kellery, lot 7 blk 5	1	55		1.55
L. Houk, s/w 1/4 of n/w 1/4 of lot 1, 2, 3, blk 5	15	54		25.24
J. H. Wheeler, lots 9 and 10 blk 3	32	54		49.94

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

A. P. Gandy, lots 1, 2, blk 6	5	07		
F. Walker, all blk 30	11	54		
A. P. Gandy, lots 9, 10, 11, blk 42	7	05		

EMERALD ADDITION.

Anthony Dobbins, lot 12 blk 13	8	60		
Alex. Yonbrough, lots 3, 5, 7, 8, blk 14	17	29		
Bettie E. Filson, lots 35, 37, blk 20	26	70		

ELMDALE.

K. D. Hadden, w 1/2 blk 14	15	64		
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DAVID GRIFFEITH, County Treasurer.

MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY!

Mr. Editor:—I obtained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old sales man. Will clear \$5,000 this year. I address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone can do as well as I am doing. MAGGIE K.

Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

INDIGESTION, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

DISORDERED LIVER, or suffer FROM TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

If your COMPLEXION IS PALE, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, or you SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

THE STOMACH.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

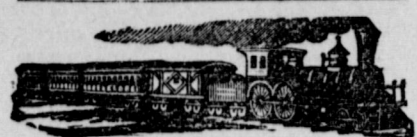
The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms: per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; at
any three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00.
For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

MAST.	ATX.	COL.	CHI.	CHL.	KC.	X.
Cedar Grove.	12:55	10:55	2:45	11:30	10:25	
Clements.	1:03	11:15	2:55	11:40	10:35	
Elmdale.	1:14	11:26	3:05	11:48	10:38	
Evans.	1:17	11:29	3:08	11:55	10:40	
Strong.	1:25	11:37	3:15	12:10	10:45	
Elmdale.	1:33	11:45	3:23	12:17	10:52	
Elmdale.	1:37	11:49	3:27	12:21	10:56	
Saffordville.	1:41	11:53	3:31	12:25	11:00	

MAST.	ATX.	COL.	CHI.	CHL.	KC.	X.
Saffordville.	6:23	8:12	1:36	2:22	1:17	
Elmdale.	6:31	8:17	1:42	2:40	1:25	
Strong.	6:42	8:24	1:50	2:50	1:34	
Evans.	6:52	8:30	1:57	3:12	1:43	
Elmdale.	6:56	8:34	2:00	3:18	1:47	
Clements.	7:12	8:44	2:13	3:28	1:55	
Cedar Grove.	7:22	8:52	2:20	3:35	2:13	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Will Romigh was down to Emporia, Monday.

W. R. Patten, of Elmdale, has gone to Texas, on a visit.

Mrs. A. P. Barnes, of Topeka, was in town, Wednesday.

M. A. Richards and family moved back to Strong City, yesterday.

Chas. Hildebrand is holding "cases" in the Strong City District office.

Jos. E. Duchanois returned, Tuesday, from a business trip to Colorado.

C. W. White and W. E. Timmons were down to Emporia, Saturday.

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

Last week a hog, weighing over 400 pounds, was stolen from A. S. Howard.

Born, on Sunday, March 17, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holsinger, a son.

Miss Hattie Pinkston, of Cedar Point, is visiting at Emporia, this week.

W. A. Doyle is putting himself up a new residence on Garfield hill, Strong City.

Born, on Monday afternoon, March 18, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hillton, a son.

The Rev. Thos. Lidzy is attending Conference of the M. E. Church, at Burlington.

Wm. Hampton has been appointed postmaster at Clements, vice Miss Alice Green.

A. M. Clark is enjoying a visit from his brother, Frank L. Clark, of Manchester, Iowa.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

Will J. Desher, of Bazaar, is enjoying a visit from his father, Dr. H. C. W. Desher, of Topeka.

Mr. and Mrs. John Madden, of Emporia, returned home, Monday, from a visit to their relative in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gandy returned, Saturday night, from California, and are again located at the Lee ranch.

If you wish to see an elegant line of spring millinery, call at Dethard & Dittmar "Opening," March 29 and 30.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braze, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Nels Peterson and family have returned from Nebraska, and are occupying the Alexander house, east of Wm. Hillerts.

There will be a basket supper at Forest Hill school-house, Friday night, March 22, for the benefit of Rev. C. D. Bowler.

But ten days more until the end of the quarter, and some people have not yet paid their postoffice box rent for the quarter.

Mrs. J. J. Vestering and baby, of Wichita, are visiting the parents of Mrs. Vestering at Bazaar, Mr. and Mrs. Barney McCabe.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McCabe have gone to Emporia, in answer to word that their son, John, was lying ill, with pneumonia, in that city.

Dr. F. T. Johnson has gone to Kansas City to take a special course in surgery, and Dr. Brackett will occupy his office during his absence.

F. P. Cochran returned, last night, from Nebraska, where he had been called, by telegram, to see his sick sister, whom he left improving.

Mrs. Dr. B. C. Hutcheson, of Coats, Pratt county, arrived here, Tuesday night, in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his little son, Robert.

Last week, A. Z. Scribner killed a large gray wolf in the timber, at the mouth of Sharp's creek, the scalp of which he delivered to the County Clerk.

E. L. Gowen, of Toledo township, having sold his personal property, will move to Emporia, where he will engage in the marble and tomb stone business.

Rosie Murdock, daughter of Sheriff J. H. Murdock, entertained a number of her little female friends, last Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the fourteenth anniversary of her birth.

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

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

C. M. Gregory, S. C. Smith, Dr. C. L. Conaway, Dr. J. M. Hamme, Prof. W. M. Kyser and J. J. Comer rode their bicycles to Emporia, last Sunday morning, and returned home, by train, in the afternoon.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, and J. H. Murdock and W. P. Martin, of this city, attended the Stockmen's convention, at Ft. Worth, Texas, last week, at which there was a very large attendance of stockmen.

Last week we chronicled the death of Mrs. W. A. Morgan's mother, Mrs. Tomlinson, at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and on Saturday last the news was received here of the death of her father, who survived his wife but five days.

A most enjoyable quilting party was had at the home of Mrs. Barney McCabe, at Bazaar, one day last week, followed in the evening, by a birthday party in honor of Thomas McCabe who has just returned from the Normal, at Emporia.

Register of Deeds Aaron Jones and Abstractor John Bell went to Wichita, Monday, as witnesses before the United States Court, in a suit in which J. R. Holmes is interested, the former taking some of the records of his office with him.

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

Wm. Blosser, of Strong City, has gone South, for a few weeks' recreation at Dennison, Houston, Galveston and New Orleans. He was accompanied into the Indian Territory by O. W. White, of the Strong City *Derrick*, who returned home last week.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for \$350; \$450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

A rain set in early Tuesday morning, which, in the afternoon, turned into a snow storm, plastering buildings and other things, on the north and east sides with a heavy coat of snow, and the snow falling on the ground to the depth of about four inches.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the *COURANT* to remember this suggestion.

The residence of Peter Harder, on Prairie Hill, was burned down, Monday, together with his tool house, containing all his tools and farming implements. All the household goods and thirty-five dollars in money were consumed also. No insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Harder were in the house at the time of the fire, and their sons were in the yard, at work, but the fire was discovered too late to save anything, except a trunk.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR Addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a tax payer. All the news, too, and plenty of "good reading" for the family. Now read in 100,000 farm houses. Fifty-two big eight-page newspapers for 25 cents. To any one who sends the WEEKLY STAR five yearly subscribers, together with \$1.25 the paper will be sent one year free.

The many friends of Mrs. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, who went, a short time ago, to visit her old home in Wisconsin, were sorry to hear, last week, of the death of her father, Mr. Rooney, an old and highly respected resident of Bloomington, Wis., who was 86 years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Dinan was made executrix of the will, which will necessitate her remaining in Wisconsin for quite awhile yet. Four children (all daughters) survive Mr. Rooney, the oldest, Mrs. Coleman, residing at Bridgeport, Wis.; Mrs. Dinan, at Strong City, and the other two are at home on the old homestead.

Wilson & Wilson's public sale, at the Henry Wilson farm, one quarter mile south and one quarter mile east of Saffordville, has been postponed from Tuesday, 16th to Tuesday, March 26, 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp, the following property, to-wit: "1 team work horses, 1 driving team, 1 Orthel horse colt, 2 Harpool horse colts, 4 milch cows, 7 head of hogs, 1 Deering self binder, 1 Wood mowing machine, 1 hay rake, 1 stalk rake, 1 lumber wagon, 1 feed wagon, 1 McCabe & Young spring wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 cart, 1 corn planter and check row er, 1 16-inch stirring plow, 1 14-inch stirring plow, 1 12-inch stirring plow, 1 Eagle lister and corn drill, 2 double shovels, 5 cultivators, 1,500 feet fencing boards, 1 watering trough 12 feet, 3 sets work harness, 1 set single harness, 1 set buggy harness, 1 jockey saddle, 200 bu. corn, 200 bu. oats and 15 tons hay. Free lunch.

WILSON & WILSON.
JOB D. ALLEN, Auct.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis Ind.

THE COURSING MEET.

Under the auspices of the Falls Kennel Club, was postponed from Thursday until Friday, last week, owing to the extremely cold weather. The day, although cold, was a good one; rabbits were plentiful, and the sport was enjoyed by a goodly number of spectators.

The first race was between "Fanny Fly," owned by O. M. Wilhite, of Emporia, and Heintz & Cochran's "Comanche Lass." The race was a beauty, and as the Cottonwood dog was doing all the scoring, we felt certain of the race. However, the dogs disappeared over the brow of a friendly (Emporia) hill, and we were not permitted to see the finish; but imagine our surprise, disappointment and, in fact, disgust when the Judge waved the red flag, which told us we had lost the race, eleven points to nine, so he said, the score having stood seven to one and one-half before the dogs were lost to sight.

The second race was between "Jack," owned by H. Dix, of Herington, and "Short Order," O. M. Wilhite owner, and was a long one, but proved a veritable walkover for "Short Order," 30 points to 2.

Third race: L. A. Bowman's "Blue," vs. A. Z. Scribner's "Queen of Spades." "Blue" won in a half mile race; 11 points to 7.

Fourth race: Heintz & Cochran's "Just In" vs. R. H. Dix's "Beauty." This proved to be the fastest race of the day. "Just In" was first to the rabbit, scoring two points. The race, from this point, could not be viewed by the spectators, owing to the hilly country. "Beauty" won; 19 to 14.

Fifth race: L. A. Bowman's "King," vs. Jas. Murphy's "Colonel," "King" winning by 7 points to 2.

Sixth race: Heintz & Cochran's "King Crow" vs. A. Z. Scribner's "Scotch Lass." "Lass" won; 9 to 5.

In the final run for places, "Fanny Fly" defeated "Blue," 21 to 12; "Beauty" defeated "Short Order," 51 to 14; "King" defeated "Scotch Lass," 3 to 0; "Beauty" defeated "Fanny Fly," 8 to 6.

Several match races were also run, "Short Order" defeating "Scotch Lass," 9 to 4, as also "Just In," by 4 to 2, the spectators finding considerable fault with the latter decision, thinking that the race should have been "Just In," 6 to 2, or, at least, a draw, 4 to 4. We will admit that to judge a dog race and please all is impossible and to err is human, and in justice to Mr. Newton will say that evidently he was sincere in his decisions; but in one or two races, at least, don't you think, Pete, there was just a little too much of the old gold color mingled with the same.

"Beauty" won first prize; "King," second, and "Fanny Fly," third. We can not speak too highly of the sportsmanlike conduct of the Herington gentlemen, and hope they will come again; and now we drop a tear and remark that it was an extremely mouthy matinee for the rest.

STRONG CITY'S TICKET.

Last Tuesday night, the following ticket was nominated in Strong City: For Mayor, Wm. Rettiger. For Police Judge, Geo. W. Crum. For Councilmen—Alf. Ryan, Homer Roberts, Theodore Fritz, Con. Harvey and J. C. Petty.

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

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.

That Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—\$1.00 a year.

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Mar. 13, 1895:

Miss Cecil Calvin.
Mrs. N. E. Chamberlin.
I. B. Johnson.
David McKee.
F. S. St. Clair.
H. C. Swadley.
M. E. Taylor.
Prin. Thruston.

All the above remaining uncalled for, March 27, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

TWO CITY TICKETS.

Two caucuses were held, last night, and two tickets, as follows, were put in the field for the coming city election, to be held on Monday, April 1, 1895:

For Mayor, E. F. Holmes.
For Police Judge, W. W. Rockwood.
For Councilmen—George George, Geo. B. Carson, Elmer Johnson, E. A. Kinne and J. J. Comer.
For Mayor, T. M. Gruwell.
For Police Judge, M. C. Newton.
For Councilmen—H. A. McDaniels, George George, H. S. Fritz, Robert Cuthbert and J. L. Kellogg.

Notice to Undertakers and Carpenters.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss
County of Chase, ss
Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 14, 1895.
Sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday, April 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock, m., from undertakers and carpenters for furnishing coffins for the burial of paupers of Chase county for one year. Price and material used in each coffin to be stated. Bids to be made in cash or by check, and all bids.

By order Board of County Commissioners.
(SEAL) M. K. HANMAN, County Clerk.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP.

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

BRING It Back!

That is what we say if you buy anything here and it is not what we say it is. We are making 1895 prices now, and 1895 prices are lower than they used to be. New goods are arriving daily, and bargains are plenty in our store this season.

We sell Embroideries at two cents per yard that used to retail at five cents. We sell embroideries at five cents per yard that used to bring eight cents.

We sell genuine Lonsdale bleached muslin at seven and one half cents that is worth ten cents now.

We sell hats. Well, we sell hats at just about one half price.

We sell men's good fancy Laundered Shirts at seventy-five cents that should bring one dollar.

We Sell SHOES.

Ladies', Children's and Men's shoes, all the late styles and best shapes.

We sell Ladies' fine dongola Oxfords, patent leather tips, solid leather counters, at one dollar, they should bring one thirty-five. Then we have them at a little less than popular prices up as high as four dollars, and we say, bring them back if they are not as we say they are. See our Children's school shoes at ninety cents and a dollar twenty-five. They are the best ever shown at the prices.

CEO. B. CARSON,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

COME

Everybody, and see my new "Carpet Samples," for this season. They represent over \$4,000 worth of Carpets, from double cotton chain to the best of 3 ply, all wool Ingrains.

Top and body brussels, velvets and moquettes.

Also the finest line of laces and Embroideries ever brought to the city.

I am Sole Agent for the celebrated "Cyclone" corset, which I warrant unbreakable. All the ladies, who have tried them, pronounce them "perfect," both in comfort and in excellence.

I also carry the largest and best lines of China, Queensware and Glassware in the county.

I am needing some money badly, and have concluded to give the interest I would have to pay, should I borrow the money, to my customers in discounts, yes; for the next sixty days I will give all cash buyers a double discount. If you will consult your best interests, financially; you will come and see me.

CEO. B. CARSON,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.



"Hullo, Fatty, where are you going?"
Fatty.—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Bauerle's."
Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself?"
Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach."
Leany.—"Yes!"
Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach."
Leany.—"What difference is there in it?"
Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec-6

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 Madden building, east side of Broadway. 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.

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.
fe25-41

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN

GRISHAM & GREEN,
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

DENTIST.

S. E. NORTHINGTON,
of Emporia, will be at his branch office in COTTONWOOD FALLS, on Thursday of each week for the practice of his profession. Does bridge and crown work. Teeth extracted without pain.

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City,
STARBARD LIQUOR CO.,
OLIVER & O'BRYAN,
Established by R. S. Patterson 1808,
614 BROADWAY,
KANSAS CITY, - - MO.

Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 per gallon.
Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon.
Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.

Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

AN EVERGREEN TREE! WITHOUT COST.

We will send you by mail postpaid one small evergreen tree adapted to your climate with instructions for planting and caring for it, together with our complete list of Nursery stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper and tell how many and what kind of trees and plants you would like to purchase, and when you wish to plant them.

We will quote you lower prices on the stock you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

Little Men and Women.

\$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED.

An Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven.

THE NEW VOLUME BEGINS WITH NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

POLLY AND THE OTHER GIRL. Serial. By Miss Solmie Sweet.
THE KNOT-HOLE IN THE FENCE. Boys' Serial. By Beth Day.
LITTLE PETERKIN VANDIKE. A lively series of poems for recitation in character. By Chas. S. Pratt.
GREAT CAT, I HAVE MET. A dozen hunting stories, every one true. By W. Tomson 72 illustrations.
ACHILLOUS IN AN IRI-H CASTLE. Adventures of real children in an ancient castle. By Mrs. B. H. Dobbs.
WHEN GRANDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER WAS A BOY. A series of historical articles, illustrated. By E. K. Brooks.
AN AMERICAN DOG ABROAD. Dog Tony's voyage and travels; very amusing. By F. P. Humphrey.
SUNSHINE CORNER. About children who became happiness makers. By Abby Morton Diaz.
SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S VOICES. A monthly feature.
DOLL-DESSMAKING. A series written for children.
DISTINGUISHED STORY-TELLERS. Stories by Sophie May, Mary E. Wilkins, Heskiah Butterworth, etc.
"CHILDREN'S MENAGERIE" PRIZE COMPETITION.
Special terms to Schools and Clubs. Samples free.
Alpha Publishing Co., Boston.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

If any one has an impression that communication to these "Studies" will not be published unless they echo the editor's ideas, he is mistaken.

Articles on any side of the question will always be welcome, so they are decent, well written, within reasonable limits and to the point, except that we do not discuss the tariff.

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

THE INCOME TAX.

What is the size of your income? Give us the figures, please. And don't be modest about it, for shyness won't do to-day. All you who've been ostentatious and living beyond your means, go down to the tax assessor and invite him behind the scenes.

Where is your cash invested? Open your coffers wide. The Bogie-man of "the treasury is standing at your side."

He's noted your yacht and your horses, he's noticed the way you spend.

And he's going to be mighty careful how you foot your columns up.

He's thought you were going it lively, were traveling much on your shape.

But now he's going to prove it, backed up by square miles of red tape.

And you who've been ostentatious must tell the whole truth to-day.

You've got to admit you're a fraud, sir, or you've got to step up and pay.

So tell us the size of your income; account for each little red cent.

This terrible cad, the collector, knows pretty well what you have spent.

And if you think to escape him by making it small you will fail.

And end, if you try to deceive him, in a small private box at the jail.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

SINGLE TAXERS' BILL.

Ready for the Legislature—Henry George Says It Is Good as a Starter.

A large audience gathered in Chickering hall last night to hear the report of the committee appointed by the Single Tax mass meeting to draw up a bill to provide relief for the tenement house population of the city. The report, which was in the form of a bill to be presented to the legislature, was read by Dr. Levenson.

The bill purports to be an act to encourage the building of improved dwellings in cities of the first class. It has for its first provision that at the first election there shall be submitted to the people the question of exempting buildings and other improvements on land from taxation.

In each city where a majority of the votes cast shall be in the affirmative, all levy and collection of taxes upon real estate shall, on and after the first Monday in January, 1896, be on the value of land irrespective of dwellings on the land. Nothing in the act is to be construed so as to diminish the proportion of the state tax which any such city may be required to pay.

In his speech upon the merits of the bill, Henry George said, in part: "I do not believe in quacks, who would cure a broken leg with a dose of soothing sirup. Mr. Gilder's plan for tenement house reform does not go to the root of the evil."

"If you want to give these poor people the relief sought for, you must make room rent cheaper. These remedial measures proposed by the Tenement House commission have the direct effect of increasing rents. They also increase the amount of the tax levy, which falls not upon the owners but upon the users of the houses."

"One does not need to be a philosopher to see the effect of allowing people to hold land idle. From the top of the Century building can be seen in Union Square three of the most valuable pieces of land in the city lying idle. I am told that \$40,000 a year, for a limited term, has been offered for one of these pieces of property on which to build, yet the owner purposes to hold it idle until more than \$40,000 is offered for it. We do not propose this measure as a panacea, but rather as a practical remedy that will do something at once. As soon as passed, building would be stimulated and the holder of vacant land would begin to think it time to improve his property. It is not a complete remedy, and it is not the single-tax remedy. New people would flock to the city, demand for accommodations would increase, and the price of land would increase."

"We make no quarrel with the tenement house commission that they have not proposed to abolish poverty, but because they have carefully kept out of sight everything that tends to abolish poverty. These little milk-and-water remedies, that make a pretense to help the poor, while doing nothing to hurt the rich, can accomplish nothing at all."

"At the Cooper Union meeting much was said about what had been done in the line of tenement house reform in London and Naples and other European cities. I read in the cable dispatch in The Sun this morning of the terrible condition of the poor in Liverpool, and Liverpool was one of the cities mentioned. Why, when the socialists opened a soup kitchen there the men and women trampled over one another to get food."

"What is going on here went on in Rome, only as much faster as our methods of locomotion are faster than were those of ancient times. It is not merely that government is breaking down in New York, but in Philadelphia, in Boston, in Chicago and everywhere in America. In this bill is the beginning of the only remedy that will save it."

N. Y. Sun, February 18.

To Avoid Watertown Taxes.

W. H. Stokes, of Watertown, S. D., has offered to erect a 200-barrel flour mill at Webster, if the citizens of that place will donate a site and haul the mill from Watertown.—Aberdeen Daily News.

ENORMOUS PROFIT IN LAND.

A Farm Containing an Asphalt Deposit Sold by a New Yorker for \$100,000.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—The Consolidated Asphalt Co. of Southern Kentucky has purchased of Theodore Becker, of New York, for 999 years, 709 acres of land in Logan county, Ky., paying \$100,000 for it, though it cost two years ago only \$1,500. The farm is said to contain asphalt of the best quality, and the company will at once commence to develop it. Mr. Becker retains the right to cultivate the land.—N. Y. World.

[This is what our single taxite friends would call a case of unearned increment, of value accruing to certain locations without any regard to what the owner has done.—Ed.]

Taxing Shadows.

EDITOR FARMERS' VOICE:—Your editorial of January 19, on "Taxing Good Will" is entirely sound in its attack on the proposition to put a tax on the good will of newspapers. But when you go on to advocate the taxation of money it seems to me that you are trying to do what you aptly term "Taxing Shadows." The attempt to tax money as well as all other forms of personal property, has always proved a failure, mainly because "the eye can not see it," as you say of a newspaper's good will. The greater portion of the money in any country can be so easily concealed that only the honest citizens who come forward to render an account of their holdings are reached by the assessor. For this reason taxes on personal property, mortgages, etc., fall more heavily on the farmers than on the residents of cities, where it is difficult to ascertain the amount of such property. And it is for this reason that the advocates of the single tax on land values strongly urge the abolition of all property taxes, including taxes on farm buildings, improvements, stock, machinery, etc., and the raising of all public revenues by taxing the land values solely. Under the latter system the great bulk of taxation would fall on valuable city or mineral lands, and the farmers would pay much less than they do now.—Whidden Graham.

From Uncle Tom.

To prevent land monopoly the tax on land should be high enough to make it unprofitable to hold land out of use; in other words, land should be taxed according to its value, irrespective of improvement in or on it.

This would induce the owners of valuable land to improve it, or permit others so to do, thereby giving employment directly to those who produce the houses, stores, etc., and indirectly to those who furnish the raw material which the former use in the production of improvements.

This at once would start the wheels of commerce and keep them running until all human wants and desires would be satisfied.

This would give employment to all, enforced idleness would be a thing of the past and nobody would take up more land than he profitably could use.

At present large areas of the best and most productive land are held idle for a rise in price.

This naturally compels people to occupy poorer and less productive land, makes land dearer and, therefore, harder to get, curtails employment and crowds people into foul and disease-breeding tenements in which cleanliness, privacy and morality are things but seldom if ever found.

St. Louis, January 27.

One of Many Similar Letters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1895.

Robert Baker, secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

Dear Sir:—For the past two years I have paid a personal tax on \$5,000. Every year they increase, and this year I have been notified my assessment will be \$8,000. I have not been able to appear personally and therefore have borrowed the money and paid it. I have been driven by the force of circumstances and the high rate of taxation out of the city. I can not live on my income and am in no business.

I can not fight this thing for I haven't the money. I am \$3,500 in debt, pay \$1,000 in taxes, and every dollar I can spare I pay on my indebtedness.

Very truly,

Why Not Collect This Tax?

Regarding privileges for building vaults under the sidewalks and roadways, Commissioner Daly, of New York city, says they ought to be charged for at the rate of ten dollars a square foot. If that were the case, the right to construct the vaults for the new Astor hotel alone would cost \$267,000. Under the ordinance the charge will be seventy-five cents per square foot, or \$21,025 altogether. This vault will extend along Thirty-fourth street 350 feet, at a distance of fifty feet from the house line, and along Fifth avenue 180 feet, at a distance of forty feet from the house line. It is planned to extend under the street and avenue ten feet beyond the curb line.—Real Estate Record.

To Tax Street Railways in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Jan. 31.—New Haven will eventually tax its street railways. Thus far valuable franchises have been granted free until the street railways seem virtually to own the city's right of way. The chamber of commerce in a report suggests that the city or common council petition the legislature for an amendment of the present state law relating to the taxation of street railways, so that such companies shall pay a tax of 3½ per cent. on gross earnings to the cities or towns in which their tracks are laid, the proposed tax to be in lieu of all other taxation.—Press Dispatch.

Taxes for Prevention.

In France a legislator wants a law passed to heavily tax corsets. It beats all what a fool a man can make of himself when he tries and sometimes when he doesn't try.—Farmer's Voice.

"To tax what the individual must spend is to destroy industry."—Thorold Rogers.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Some Inside Facts on the Financial Situation.

The speech made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis at the recent dinner of the Democratic club is the most important utterance on the subject of the recent bond issue that has come from anyone having the right to speak for the administration. Mr. Curtis' authority to do so is unquestioned by all who know his relations to the various efforts that have been made by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle to protect the public credit, notwithstanding the refusal of congress to perform its plain duty. Mr. Curtis' assurance that the treasury was compelled to accept the terms of the syndicate which represented the foreign bankers must be taken as conclusive of the condition of mind in which the Washington authorities found themselves. Mr. Curtis is right in saying that the government was in the position of a bank on which a run was in progress, and the administration naturally desired to stop the run. As the Weekly said, in commenting on this loan, time was essential, and this consideration might easily have prevented the effecting of a loan in the open market. Moreover, gold exportations have been checked, at least for the time, and Mr. Curtis regards this fact as of the first importance, and as full of promise for the future safety of the treasury from the raids of the gold hunters. All true friends of the country will hope that Mr. Curtis' anticipations of good results to follow the bond issue will be realized, and that the drain of gold from abroad and for hoarding at home has ceased.

At the same time we must not shut our eyes to the facts of the situation. The greenbacks and the treasury notes still exist as a menace to the treasury gold whenever capitalists at home or abroad shall be frightened by the clamor of our silver and flat money advocates who will be in power in the next session, no matter what may be the complexion of the new house of representatives. These paper demand obligations will not be got rid of until the popular demand for their abolition grows to be as intense and clamorous as was the demand for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. A remedy has been suggested that is more specious than sound. It is that the government tide over its difficulties until the revenues became greater than the expenditures. After that event shall happen, the secretary of the treasury may hold all the greenbacks and the notes of 1890 that come into his possession, thereby diminishing the amount of the instrumentalities available for drawing out his gold. This method would be slow and uncertain. Besides, there is no reason to believe that a surplus would not again tempt congress into extravagances that would once more compel the secretary to pay out his accumulation of paper. Not only is none but a thorough remedy to be thought of in dealing with our monetary difficulties, but no remedy can be thorough that is based on the presumption that congress will become wise and patriotic.

A good deal has been accomplished in this country by campaigns of education. Not only tariff reform, but civil service reform, and, within the memory of most of the men in public life, currency reforms have been brought about by the education of the people who elect congressmen every two years, and whose voice eventually finds an impressive lodgment in the dull ears of senators. The newspapers, with their constant arguments and appeals, did much to drive the inflation movement of twenty years ago out of the republican party, although at that time there was a sufficient number of senators who were capable of thoroughly debating financial questions to enormously aid the pressure from without. At present, what with the young men from the mining camps who have been made senators for the purpose of keeping up the price of silver at any cost to the credit of the country, and the politicians who are so afraid of the camps that they are hiding in the baleful shadow of international bimetalism, nearly all the work for sound money must be done in the newspapers, by clubs and their pamphlets and on the platform.

The new house of representatives is probably sounder on the money question than that which has just ended its inglorious existence. It is true that many republicans are unduly fond of the greenbacks, and that some sound-money states voted with the populists, and flat-money men to reject the contract under which the country sixteen million dollars by offering a gold bond. But the reasoning of the great money centers is more likely to affect their minds than those of their democratic associates in folly. The condition of the senate was of course deplorable. Its ignorance, selfishness and lack of principle were phenomenal. There is no parliamentary body in the world, unless it may be found in some remote South American country, so little entitled to respect. Its mental and moral conditions are such as to create a doubt of the value of a century of parliamentary institutions. A financial debate in the senate must lead the stanchest American to wonder if those who make our laws have learned anything whatever from the experiences of mankind or from the history of their own race. And yet even the majority of the senate can be driven by fear, if it cannot be convinced by arguments addressed to the reason.

We are assured by competent authority that in the cities of the south sound-money ideas prevail. We know that they do prevail in New England, the middle states and westward to the Mississippi. It is probable that an active campaign would result in much good among the intelligent people of Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and California, and that even Colorado, Kansas and Missouri are not hopeless. It is possible that the silver men would hold in 1896 only the new states, with Nevada, and that in 1898 they could not count on some of these. All this is based on the assumption that the friends of sound

money will begin at once a campaign of education on the money question. The American people are neither fools nor dishonest. As Mr. Curtis said, their credit is supremely dear to them. The moment they are set to thinking in the right direction, that moment the result is nearly assured. The time is coming when every honest American will be profoundly grateful to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle for the part they have played in this sad crisis, and will look back upon the speeches and votes of the majority of their congressmen with shame.—Harper's Weekly.

ONE GOOD LAW.

Wherein the Late Congress Is Entitled to Credit.

One good law of prime importance is as much as any ordinary congress succeeds in placing to its credit. The first two or three congresses, and perhaps as many more during the epoch of the civil war, undoubtedly accomplished more under the urgency and spur of the times when they were sitting, but most congresses have done less.

The congress which has just passed from the stage has surpassed the average. It has enacted at least one law of prime importance—the new tariff law. While it did not make so much progress in the direction of free trade in framing this law as had been expected by most people, yet it did make decided progress. It made a distinct departure from the protective policy which had prevailed for thirty-three years. During all those years there had been almost uninterrupted progress from protection to higher and higher protection until the climax was reached in the McKinley act of 1890.

The late congress not only called a halt upon this movement, but it began a march backward toward commercial and industrial liberty, and it made a good advance for a first one. It put the country in motion toward freedom and the impulse which it gave will not be lost. That impulse may not seem to be operative for the time being, but visible results will be seen again as soon as the country begins to perceive the beneficial effects of the greater measure of freedom it now enjoys. Then the march will be resumed, not to cease until this is as least as free a country commercially as it was during the democratic days from 1857 to 1861.

If the late congress has done no other great thing it is at least entitled to credit for refusing to do many bad and doubtful things. Among the bad are the numerous grabs which at one time threatened to swell the appropriations for the next fiscal year to a total unequaled in the history of the country. Every grab of any great magnitude, with the exception of the sugar bounty only, was defeated during the closing hours of the session, and to the democratic house belongs the credit.

Among the doubtful measures which have fallen, for the time being at least, are the pooling bill, the Nicaragua canal bill, the Hawaiian cable appropriation and a number of more or less questionable measures of currency reform. These can wait.

For some things, such as voting the sugar bounty, refusing needed relief to the treasury and neglecting to pass the free ships bill, the late congress is not to be praised. But on the whole it has done more good and less harm than any other congress for very many years. Even those who now find nothing good to say of it will give it credit for its great work of setting in motion the car of practical tariff reform before many years have passed away.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

—Let the Fifty-third congress be remembered with gratitude for at least one act on its deathbed. The defeat of the Hawaiian cable bill is enough to atone for a great number of follies.—Rochester Herald.

—The unanimous confirmation of the nomination of William L. Wilson to be postmaster general in place of Wilson S. Bissell, resigned, was a deserved compliment as well as a graceful courtesy.—Kansas City Times.

—John Sherman thinks the secretary of the treasury should be held personally responsible for all the financial operations of the government. Mr. Sherman was once secretary of the treasury. Does he intend to plead the statute of limitations?—St. Louis Republic.

—The tariff war with Spain has ended as it should have done in the restoration of trade relations between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico. It was a tempest in a teapot anyway, and only served for a few days to draw idiotic drivels from the pens of republican editors.—Kansas City Times.

—Mr. Wilson is in the best sense a man of the people. He has strong confidence in the good sense and honesty of the people when thoroughly informed. He has a peculiarly wide and intimate acquaintance with the people in every part of the country, and he enjoys their sympathetic and admiring confidence.—N. Y. Times.

—The appointment of Congressman Wilson as postmaster general is entirely natural under the circumstances. His term in congress is about to expire, and his personal and political relations with the president are such as to entitle him to this recognition. He is a man of decided ability and undoubted integrity.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

—A republican journal points with reproach to the fact that the imports for the first five months under the Wilson-Gorman tariff have been less than they were in the same period under the McKinley law. Why complain? Isn't it the republican purpose in a tariff to prevent "flooding the home market with pauper-labor foreign goods?"—N. Y. World.

—Mr. Bissell has been a strong and successful postmaster general. He has had some stormy experiences over questions of patronage, but he has steadily held the good of the service uppermost, and has enforced his proclaimed principles without flinching. He has been a safe and courageous official, worthy of the high office he filled.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

CARNEGIE'S TARIFF BILL.

It Contains Many Self-Evident Truths and Is the Result of Practical Business Experience and Not of College Theories.

In the March Forum Andrew Carnegie answers the question "what would I do with the tariff?"

His answers are in much the same vein as are those of Eli Perkins, now running in the American Economist. They are sound, sensible and truthful, and are the results of a logical, practical, business mind applied to certain undeniable facts and conditions.

Thus, works of art should be free because almost all art treasures "find their permanent resting place sooner or later in public galleries." Therefore we may infer that our \$2,000,000 worth of imported paintings in oil or water colors are added to our five or six public galleries each year. Many of us will appreciate our galleries more now that we know what values they contain.

He tells us in all seriousness that "it should never be forgotten that imported articles are used by the rich and home products by the masses." This explodes the common fallacy that the great bulk of imported goods—sugar, tea, coffee, woollens, metals, chemicals and drugs, cotton, linen and silk goods, etc.—is used by the masses. Professors of political economy still cling to this fallacy.

Carnegie classes our importations of wool, silk, cotton and flax manufactures as "luxuries of the rich." The idea that these goods are ever worn by the common people is as foreign to his mind as his Cluny castle is to this country. He blames Wilson for reducing duties on these luxuries which "furnish two-thirds of the entire revenue from the tariff." He says: "Not one working man in the whole land uses these luxuries," and adds, impressively: "Such is 'tariff reform' up to date, and thus is the 'burden of taxation' removed from the masses of the people." Strange delusion! The taxes are removed only from the rich. "My tariff," he concludes, "would about double present duties upon all of these luxuries." He thus believes in making the tariff a sort of class tax on his rich friends. He is not, however, in favor of an income tax because "while it is in theory a just tax," in practice it tends "to make a nation of liars," and is "perhaps the most pernicious form of taxation which has ever been conceived since human society has settled into peaceful government." No system can long withstand such logical assaults as these.

He favors reciprocity "to the fullest extent," except with wicked, monarchial Canada. He would chastise her by taxing even the "food and the necessities of the people" when imported from this odious un-American country. But, of course, "if Canada were free and independent and threw in her lot with this continent (he does not tell us on what continent her lot is now cast), it would be a different matter." It would not then injure our people to eat cheap Canadian food.

He would restore the bounty on sugar to continue "the beet-root and sorghum experiment," "in the hope that this country might ultimately succeed in producing its own supply." He would, however, admit sugars "free from such countries as give us satisfactory advantages in return, which would practically make them all free."

He displays his practical knowledge of business and politics when he declares that "the tariff once settled, there should be tariff legislation only in the second year after each census, except in an emergency," when duties "should be still further increased upon 'such imports as are luxuries of the extravagant rich.' This should be done 'with the understanding and consent of both political parties.' This is, perhaps, the most simple method yet propounded of separating tariffs, politics and business."

He thinks that "a reduction of more than one-half of the duty at one time upon an article is inexpedient and even dangerous." This is rough on his republican friends who, in 1890, removed at once, all of the duties on raw sugars, acorns, chickory root, and common blue clay. As judged by the elections of 1890 and 1892 this sudden removal of all duties did prove to be "inexpedient and even dangerous" to the republicans.

After having shown such intimate and practical knowledge of economics, business, politics and human nature, we should expect to see him take the "able, honest, zealous and pure" Mr. Wilson to task for attempting to lift, in his theoretical way, "the unnecessary burden of onerous tariff taxation from the masses of the people." In accounting for the misbehavior of the Wilson bill, which unexpectedly reduced duties "upon two-thirds of the total tariff revenues—exclusively for the benefit of the rich, who alone use imported goods"—Mr. Carnegie says: "The explanation is easy. He (Prof. Wilson) was inexperienced. He had not studied the question. I very much doubt whether he would to-day produce a measure so foreign to his published intentions. It is a matter of serious import that such a man as he is relegated to private life simply because one district votes for another. Our custom of choosing only representatives resident in the district loses us many invaluable men. Mr. Wilson is to-day capable of performing work of the best character, because he has now the only quality he lacked before—knowledge of affairs. We need just such men as he in public life, and I for one hope for his speedy return to it. Some day he will advocate a tariff, I believe, upon the floor of the house which will tax higher the luxuries of the few, not reduce duties solely for their benefit."

Our new postmaster-general will feel flattered at this compliment, though his training as a professor and theorist may forever prevent him from appreciating or advocating the deal tariff outlined here.

One important item overlooked by Mr. Carnegie was that of trusts—said by many democrats and some disloyal republicans to have some kind of a connection with protective tariff duties. He should have explained away, in a few well chosen words, this absurd supposition. He could have illustrated his ideas by the workings of the steel rail trust, with which he is familiar. He, however, probably thought it not worth while, for he said in 1888: "The public may regard trusts and combinations with serene confidence." He thought it best not to interrupt the serenity of the public confidence.

Another remarkable omission is the failure to mention that tariffs on imported goods should be so levied as to protect American labor. He talks about helping the "struggling home manufacturer," but says not a word about American labor. He might, at least, have explained how wages at Homestead had to come down in 1892, because McKinley reduced duties on billets and rails. It does seem strange that he never thought of trusts or wages.

THREE PROPOSITIONS.

The New York Reform Club Asks Its Members About Future Tariff Work.

The tariff committee of the Reform club, which since 1887 has done so much for the tariff reform cause, has asked the members of the club for suggestions as to the most effective methods of carrying on future tariff reform work. The committee asks each member to consider three suggestions, which it states as follows:

1. One section of tariff reformers maintain that the tariff of 1894, with all its defects and disappointments is, after all, an important advance towards the abolition of protection, and that, in view of the industrial depression and the disturbed and uncertain condition of the national finances, any further agitation of the tariff question at present would be unwise. In opposition to this view it is urged that very active work will be needed to hold even what we have gained by the act of 1894. There is an obvious probability that a determined effort will soon be made to overthrow the tariff of 1894 and restore McKinley rates.

2. It is maintained by others that while the tariff of 1894 does contain some important concessions to tariff reform, these are only useful as leading up to much more radical changes, which must be made before it can be satisfactory or even tolerable to those who believe in tariff taxation as the best means of raising public revenue, but condemn its use for private profit, in any degree. Therefore, it is argued, we should continue our work as actively as practicable, not only to hold what has been gained, but in order to secure, as soon as possible, a "tariff for revenue only."

3. But a large number of our friends insist that the action of congress in 1893 and 1894, shows conclusively that in working for mere tariff reform, whether by seeking to secure moderation in protection or a tariff for revenue only, we are striving for that which, even if it is not wholly undesirable, is wholly unattainable. They maintain that, in this country, a purely revenue tariff is impossible; that the attempt to realize it leaves members of congress hopelessly confused in a labyrinth of counts, weights, values and rates. Every congressman is subjected to local pressure to obtain 10 per cent. more on this and 10 per cent. more on that; to have this duty specific and that ad valorem. No member has the expert knowledge of even a considerable number of subjects that will enable him to meet and overcome the specious arguments presented by the parties directly interested. The argument of comparative injustice is influential. Why should A have higher rates than B and B than C? Agreement becomes almost impracticable, except on the basis of giving everybody what he wants. Tariffs are, therefore, finally prepared on the "free lunch" basis, as one senator has cynically and accurately described the process of 1893-4.

Many believe, therefore, that the time has come to throw aside all compromise with logic, all temporizing with truth. If we believe in free trade, they say, let us say so. Let us declare against all tariffs. The issue cannot, then, be confused. We shall always know who is with us, who against us. If at first we lose in numbers, we shall gain enormously in strength.

As a matter of course, if these views should be accepted, national revenues would be raised by direct taxation to the extent to which they are now derived from duties on imports. Neither the club nor the tariff committee is committed to any one of these different views.

The committee desire light. We are anxious to know what our associates in every part of the United States think we should now do. We therefore earnestly request full and explicit expressions of opinion upon these questions from every member of the club.

Free Wool.

It is when icy, snow-laden blasts like those which chilled us last week sweep over the country that the average citizen congratulates himself on the comforts of free wool. The workingman, forced out of doors by the necessities of his occupation, turns up the collar of his all-wool ulster and reflects with a shiver, that when McKinleyism was emptying the pockets of consumers for the benefit of monopolies such a garment was beyond his means. He well remembers the thin shoddy that clothed his half-frozen limbs when Mr. Reed was bossing the Fifty-first congress and the Ohio Napoleon of economics was engaged in the, to him, delightful work of adding 40 to 50 per cent. to the cost of the necessities of life. That time, however, is past; and as he opens his daily newspaper and sees, with a satisfied smile, the huge advertisements of all-wool clothing for little more than half the price that he used to pay for shoddy he inwardly resolves that he shall never again return with his consent. The winter, be it never so cold, has no terrors when substantial woolen clothing is within the people's reach; and the wonder is that they so long permitted themselves to be deluded into sickness and suffering by the insane idea that it was a good thing to make the comforts of life difficult to get.—Philadelphia Record.

**Financial Worry and Physical Ex-
ertion Not the Greatest De-
stroyer of Human Life.**

Caldwell, N. J., March 19, 1895.—(Special.) Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremens, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I was miserable. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, "I have quit tobacco!" For God's sake, man, I was miserable. His tobacco box, "take a little," "chew," you will get it and I will give it to you." Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to walk. I was sick and I vomited up and down towards night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, but my sickness could not be cured. I said, "Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and I am here to tell you that I have read the article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'"

My neighbor, Dr. C. L. Clark, of Chicago, writes me, "I have known Dr. That's Fraud's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit. I have known a great many men who would not give up the habit, but who would not give up public endorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men of the highest moral and scientific attainments. God send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-use if faithfully followed. I have known a great many slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as they grow old that they are getting old. Tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

Dr. Clark is to be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of cheap imitations. The only safe way to get No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the name of the company prominently stamped on it, and you run no general financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

—Brown Betty.—Pound the fine stale bread, and slice fine a sufficient quantity of tart apples to fill a baking-dish of the size desired. Put at the bottom a thin layer of bread crumbs, dot over this layer generously with bits of butter, then a thick layer of slices of apple sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar, then a layer of bread crumbs with the butter, another layer of apples with sugar and cinnamon, continuing alternately until the dish is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last layer being composed of the crumbs and butter. Scant the layers of bread crumbs, as they swell with the moisture. If the apples are not very juicy, pour a little milk or water over the whole in order to moisten well. Bake an hour in a slow oven.—Harper's Bazar.

TWO VIEWS.

THE PESSIMIST'S VIEW.
Life's a bubble—puffed at that—
Substance vanished all away,
Stuffed with out—collapsed, sir,—that!
Little wonder, then, I say,
Men should sigh,
Weep and die.
All the world's a fraud—a cheat,
Bitter mingles with each sweet,
Stones are ours in place of bread,
Men are fools, and hope is dead.
Oh my, oh—
I told you so!
Boo-hoo! hoo!—don't you see?
That's the way it looks to me.
THE OPTIMIST'S VIEW.
Everybody can't be clever,
Anybody can be jolly;
Shedding tears won't help it, never,
Weeping seems such awful folly.
Be a man!
That's my plan.
Best world ever I was in—
Keeps a body on the grin!
Rain to-day?—what do I care,
Next day's sure to be fair.
Sun shines every day—some place—
Bless his kindly, good old face!
Life's replete
With all things sweet.
Ha! ha! ha! don't you see?
That's the way it looks to me.
—Elizabeth A. Vose, in Youth's Companion.

WHO ARE YOU?

If You Are Yourself, Can You Prove It?

Strange Story Told by George W. Stout—
For Many Years He Supposed He Was
Himself—Now His Mind Is As-
sailed by Doubt.



“GENTLEMEN,” began the man with the brick-colored whiskers, as he looked over the group, “my name is George William Stout. I was born in Bucyrus, O., on the 15th day of May, 1847. I lived in that town until I was twenty-two years of age, and then removed to Toledo, where I have resided ever since. My father's name was Walter Stout, and my mother was a Graham. Her given name was Jane. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that I am the son of Walter and Jane Stout.”

“Well, what is the point?” asked one.
“Just this, my dear sir—I am George William Stout or somebody else?”

“Don't you know who you are?”

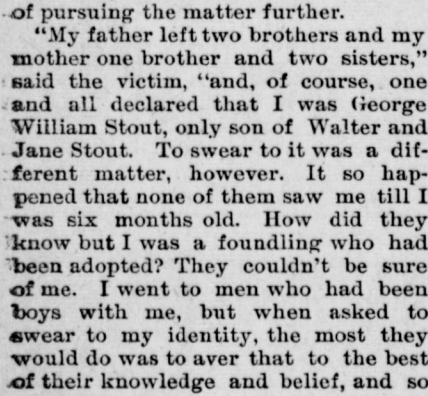
“I am no more certain of my legal identity than any of you. That's what has been bothering me for the last five or six months, and the question is not settled yet. My friends say I am George William Stout. A certain lawyer says I may or may not be. In other words, in order to come into possession of a few hundred dollars left by an aunt in England, I have been trying to prove my identity. I thought it a big joke when I started out, but it wasn't a week before I discovered that I had a tough job on hand.”

“It ought to be dead easy,” remarked the little man with the red necktie.

“It seemed that way to me,” continued the other; “but let me convince you to the contrary. My parents have been dead for many years. As they were not church members, I was not baptized or christened. They were married in Iowa, and in a proper and legal way, but had lost the marriage certificate, like hundreds of others, and only because they had lived together as man and wife was the law satisfied that they bore that relation to each other. Right here and now I'll bet five to one that none of your parents have a document to prove marriage.”

There was a general hitching about on chairs, but no one seemed desirous of pursuing the matter further.

“My father left two brothers and my mother one brother and two sisters,” said the victim, “and, of course, one and all declared that I was George William Stout, only son of Walter and Jane Stout. To swear to it was a different matter, however. It so happened that none of them saw me till I was six months old. How did they know but I was a foundling who had been adopted? They couldn't be sure of me. I went to men who had been boys with me, but when asked to swear to my identity, the most they would do was to aver that to the best of their knowledge and belief, and so



“LET ME CONVINCE YOU TO THE CONTRARY.”

on. In two instances, where the parties had not seen me for many years, they declared me an impostor. A servant who lived in our family for ten years, or while I was passing from the age of three to thirteen, not only failed to identify me, but got the color of my eyes and hair altogether wrong, and insisted that the genuine George William Stout had a scar on his left cheek from a cut accidentally inflicted by her-self.”

“But you had carried the name and had done business under it,” protested one of the group.

“Certainly. Two banks, several stores and various concerns knew me as

George William Stout. I owned property and paid taxes as Stout. My wife married me as Stout. Nevertheless, who could say that I was sailing under my legal name? When the lawyer hinted that George William Stout might be dead or in hiding, and that I had taken his name, I could call him an ass, but could not bring forward any proofs to smash his theory. A bank will permit you to deposit and draw money under any name you wish. I bought a house and lot under the name of Stout, but that didn't give me a legal right to the name. When they asked my wife how she knew my name was Stout, she had to reply that I was introduced to her as Stout, and she had heard me called Stout, but she knew nothing in a legal way. I'm telling you straight, that though plenty of people are ready to say that my name is so and so, not a single one will swear to it out and out. It's simply to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that is founded on hearsay.”

The victim paused, as if expecting somebody to say something, but as all seemed occupied in trying to figure it out he heaved a sigh, and went on:

“There's another very funny thing about it. When I was asked how many people I knew I put the number at 5,000. When asked to make a list of them, how many names do you suppose I jotted down? To save my neck I could not go over 235, and the list included women as well as men. It wasn't how many people I had spoken with and could remember their names, but how many I could call friends and acquaintances. I had been traveling about and doing business for years, and thought I had thousands of acquaintances, but that list knocked me out. I have lived in Toledo upward of twenty years, and yet I could name only 60 people there whom I knew even passably well. Some of you may be able to make a list of 200 speaking acquaintances, but I doubt it. Indeed, I'm willing to make a wager on it.”

“But how about identifying yourself?” queried the little man with red necktie, who seemed deeply interested.

“I haven't done it yet, and have about given up trying to. I believe I am George William Stout. The next thing is to satisfy the lawyer that I am he. My wife hasn't gone back on me yet, but I catch her looking at me in a puzzled way as if wondering when I let go the name of Smith. What gets me is the way I am treated by most people I ask to identify me. They used to say: ‘Good-morning, Mr. Stout,’ but now they stop at the ‘Mr.’ as if fearful of committing themselves. There's eight hundred dollars in cash over in England to the credit of George

Stout, and my mother was a Graham. Her given name was Jane. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that I am the son of Walter and Jane Stout.”

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Stout, and my mother was a Graham. Her given name was Jane. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that I am the son of Walter and Jane Stout.”

RESERVATIONS.

Commissioner Lamoreaux Preparing to Sell Certain Abandoned Ones.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the general land office, has determined at once to make arrangements for the appraisal and sale of the abandoned military reservations which have for several years been in the hands of custodians. The action of the war department last summer in abandoning several additional posts has increased the number. Commissioner Lamoreaux went before the appropriations committee and asked for \$5,000 to pay custodians of these reservations and was asked why the reservations were not disposed of under existing law. He then asked for money to appraise the reservations so that they might be sold, and this was done. He intends to put appraisers into the field at once and as soon as an appraisal is made sell the lands and buildings. The reservation in the Coeur d'Alene mining region will be held, as it is not improbable that this reservation may be needed for military purposes in view of the several disturbances that have occurred among the miners in northern Idaho.

It is expected by the land department that the surveys on the Colville Indian reservation will have progressed sufficiently this summer and Indian allotment made so that 1,500,000 acres will be opened to settlement. These lands are in northeastern Washington. It has been several years since these lands were ceded, but owing to delay or lack of funds for making surveys no steps have been taken toward opening them to settlement, although there has been some demand for it. Upon the tract there are said to be valuable mineral deposits. While it was in the hands of the Indians the mines were not prospected or developed, but it is expected that as soon as the lands are opened the mineral portions will receive attention.

AMENDE HONORABLE.

Spain Willing to Do What Is Proper in the Alliance Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Taylor at Madrid. The Spanish government has given assurance to the United States that there will be no more repetition of such offenses as the firing upon the mail steamer Alliance. The reply of the Spanish government is couched in courteous and temperate phrases, and expresses the determination of Spain to avoid further cause of complaint on the part of the American government. As to the attempted detention of the Alliance, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs says he is yet without information, and adds that as soon as he shall have received a report from the captain-general of Cuba concerning that incident a reply will be made to the demand made in Secretary Gresham's telegram.

While the officials of the state department are unwilling to say anything whatever concerning the contents of Minister Taylor's cablegram, it is believed the foregoing is a fairly accurate interpretation of the dispatch. It will be noted that the Spanish government promptly complies with one of the most important of Secretary Gresham's demand, which was for “immediate assurance” that the war vessels patrolling Cuban waters should not give further offense in the manner complained of in the Alliance affair. As to the other demand made by Secretary Gresham that the Spanish government should promptly express its regrets for the attempted detention of the Alliance, Minister Taylor responds stating the willingness of the Madrid government to respond thereto in due time, should the facts on investigation prove to be in accordance with the representations made by the United States.

A GOVERNMENT SUIT.

The Stanford Estate Sued for One-fourth of the Central Pacific's Debt to Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Attorney L. E. McKiscook, the special United States district attorney appointed by Attorney-General Olney to prosecute the government's claim against the estate of Leland Stanford, filed the government's complaint in the United States circuit court here yesterday. The suit is for \$15,237,000. It recites the conditions under which the Central Pacific Railroad Co., was formed by Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker and asserts that at the time when the debts of the Central Pacific company to the government were incurred these four men were in control of all the capital stock of the company with the exception of a few shares turned over to servants and employees of the corporation. Under the terms of the partnership between them, it is asserted, the estate of Stanford is liable for its one-fourth share of the government's claim against the railroad, \$15,237,000. The Stanford estate, including the Stanford university property, was appraised at about \$17,000,000. The prosecution of the suit will not only wipe out the estate but wreck the university.

John F. Leedom Dead.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—John P. Leedom, ex-member of congress from Ohio and later sergeant-at-arms, whose deputy, Edward E. Silcott, absconded with nearly \$100,000 due to congressmen and Leedom, died here yesterday. He had been living here in absolute retirement for two years.

A Spanish Newspaper Office Wrecked.

MADRID, March 18.—At midnight an attack was made upon the office of the opportunist newspaper, El Globo, the organ of Senor Castellar, by 300 lieutenants in the army. The offices were completely wrecked, the furniture being broken into fire wood. The employees of the newspaper strongly resisted the assailants, and in the melee the manager and a number of others were wounded. The rioting became so serious that Gen. Bermudez Reina, the military governor of Madrid, was summoned and through his efforts order was restored.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Fatal Fire at Toledo, O., and a Bad Blaze at Cleveland.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—The roundhouse of the Wabash Railroad Co. in this city, located at the foot of South street, on the dock front, burned to the ground yesterday morning. Three-quarters of an hour after the first alarm was sent in the southwest wall of the building, 60 feet in circumference, fell in burying twelve men underneath it. Two of them were instantly killed, a third died a short time after being taken out of the debris and the others were all badly hurt, one probably fatally. All but one were employees of the Wabash.

The firemen had a stubborn fight with the doomed roundhouse, the heavy wind greatly aiding the stubborn flames. At noon the fire was practically under control, after destroying all that was inflammable of the building. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000. The roundhouse, which had a capacity of twenty locomotives, contained only six engines and these are all badly damaged. A Wheeling & Lake Erie coal car and a Baltimore & Ohio box car were consumed.

A NEWSPAPER RUINED BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—The Worthington block, at the corner of Ontario and Noble streets, occupied by the World (newspaper) plant and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., was entirely destroyed by fire soon after 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The building was of brick and five stories in height. The basement and second floor were occupied by the Kellogg Newspaper Co., with a composing and stereotyping plant, while the World occupied the first and fifth floors. On the third floor was the Clafin Manufacturing Co., makers of light hardware, and on the fourth floor was the Bandau Brothers Passemeterie Co., manufacturers of dress and cloak trimmings.

The loss on the building is estimated at \$40,000 with \$10,000 insurance. The loss of the Cleveland World is placed at \$60,000 with \$40,000 insurance. The Kellogg Newspaper Co.'s loss is \$41,000 and the insurance \$21,000. The Clafin Manufacturing Co. and Bandau Brothers' loss about \$10,000 each, which is a mystery. The cause of the fire is a mystery. An explosion, probably caused by gasoline, occurred soon after the fire started, causing quite a little excitement.

DOWN IN ALABAMA.

The Spring Cyclone Puts in Its Appearance in a New Locality.

GADSDEN, Ala., March 18.—News comes from several sections of the state of great losses in horses and cattle by the big rains and strong wind prevailing the past few days. A cyclone struck Prouty and wrecked the house of W. O. Copeland. The house was torn from over the heads of the family and six members more or less injured. Lucy Haversham, a 9-year-old girl, was blown some distance and struck a tree, breaking her arm and leg and several ribs.

From Brewton and Eufala comes news of great damage to farms and destruction to cattle. The worst fatality occurred on the Coosa river, 30 miles above this place. A waterspout burst and the river rose out of its banks, unloading the house of Jacob Anderson and carried him, his wife and baby down the stream. The house was wrecked upon a rock and the three inmates drowned. A negro servant saved his life by catching the limb of a tree as the house sped down stream. Hundreds of cattle were drowned and fifty to a hundred barns were wrecked. Three men who were logging on the Coosa have not been seen since the storm and are thought to have been lost.

FATAL EXPERIMENT.

An Exhibition for the Edification of the Minnesota Legislature Ends Fatally.

DULUTH, Minn., March 18.—While Frederick Marcott, the inventor of a patent rope fire escape, was giving an exhibition at the Spaulding house Saturday evening, assisted by his little cousin, George Marcott, aged 12, the rope broke when they were at third story, and they fell, head downward, on to the stone sidewalk, some 60 feet below. The boy was instantly killed, his head being crushed like an eggshell, while Mr. Marcott, who struck partly on his back, was picked up unconscious and with several bones broken and his head terribly mangled. The boy was removed to the home of his parents, while Mr. Marcott was taken to the hospital, where the doctor said he could not live. The exhibition was being made for the special benefit of the legislative party, which had just arrived in the city. They had previously made several trips in safety, but the rope broke on the last trial.

MANY SPANIARDS KILLED.

An Engagement with the Insurgents Takes Place at Bayamo.

TAMPA, Fla., March 18.—The reports by the Progress, a Cuban steamer that arrived last night, give credence to the uprising in the eastern department, and state that much activity exists among the Spanish troops on the entire island.

The Cubans had a recent engagement with Spanish troops in the outskirts of Bayamo. It is said that citizens saw the fight from the house tops. The affair lasted two hours and 300 Spaniards were killed and wounded.

LEXOW'S WORK UNDONE.

The New York City Supreme Court Restores Dismissed Officers to Place.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The general term of the supreme court of this city has reversed the decision of the police commissioners, dismissing Capt. Adam A. Cross and Wardman George Smith from the police force and restoring them to the rolls. The court holds that it would be impossible to convict any man on the testimony of such witnesses as the women who appeared against him. Kate Schabert was unworthy of belief in the opinion of the general term.

CALLED TO TIME.

Secretary Gresham Makes Demands Upon Spain on Account of the Firing on the Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The state department officials admit the correctness of the Madrid cable showing Secretary Gresham had made protest and demand for disclaimer and an apology on the Spanish government for the firing upon the Alliance. It is too early yet to expect a response from Mr. Taylor, but if it does come it is rather expected it will indicate a desire by the Spanish government for a proper opportunity to ascertain the facts before taking action in the matter. But this, it is said at the department, will scarcely avail in the present case, unless the message conveys some assurance on the part of the Spanish government that it has instructed its naval commanders to refrain from further interference with vessels flying the American flag.

The notable feature of Secretary Gresham's dispatch is found in his statement that when an American vessel is on her usual route the fact that she is inside or outside of the 3-mile limits does not affect the merits of the case. From this it is apparent that the secretary has taken his stand on the decision of the Alabama claims commission, which was practically never dictum in international law, for it had been the rule previous to that decision to regard as beyond question the right of a nation to retain suspicious vessels passing within the limits of 3 miles from its coasts over which its marine jurisdiction extended.

It will undoubtedly cost Spain a bitter effort to accept the force of this doctrine, for if the right to stop suspicious ships in Cuban waters is denied the task of maintaining an effective blockade against filibustering expeditions will be extremely difficult, if not impossible without recourse to a formal acknowledgment of belligerency of the insurgents. The Spanish government would be exceedingly loath, as are nearly all nations in such cases, to make such an acknowledgment, for not only would it immensely strengthen the rebellion morally, but it would result in conferring upon them certain very important aids in the prosecution of their warfare. It was for just such a privilege that Adm. Da Gama struggled so hard in the Brazilian rebellion, only to meet defeat through the success of the efforts of the Peixoto government in persuading the United States against affording recognition of his belligerency.

Secretary Gresham came to the state department looking very weak, as the result of his illness, but determined to keep further negotiations in his own hands. Looking to the future, it is fully expected, in view of the prompt action of the Spanish minister here, in promising that if Spain was in the wrong she would make all proper reparation, that the incident will be speedily and peacefully settled. If, however, the Spanish government should be stung by the urgency shown by the United States in making that issue into refusing to meet our demands, our minister, Mr. Taylor, may make demand for his passport and, unless cooler counsels coming from some disinterested and friendly nation prevail, an ugly complication may result, ending in the presence of a considerable fleet of United States naval vessels in Cuban waters to protect shipping.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

Expulsion of Jesuits from Canada Demanded and Bloodshed Hinted at.

TORONTO, Ont., March 16.—The executive committee of the Canadian Protection association has issued a manifesto, in which a solemn protest is entered against dominion interference in the Manitoba school question. It accuses the Catholic hierarchy which, it says, is controlled by Jesuits, of stirring up feelings of discontent in the minds of French half-breeds, who, if let alone, would have accepted the school act without question. There is also a very slight veiled threat that if the dominion government accedes to the hierarchy's demands, civil war will be engendered.

Continuing the manifesto says: “To prevent a recurrence of attempts to destroy the public school system of the various provinces and to restore harmony among all our people irrespective of creed, we ask all our members and every patriotic citizen to unite in the just demand that Jesuits be forthwith expelled from this country.”

The manifesto is being sent broadcast over the country by mail and wire.

DOCKERY'S PREDICTION.

He Believes a Third Party Will Operate as a Hindrance to White Metal.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Dockery and wife left for home last evening. Mr. Dockery thinks the tariff question will not be much of an issue in Missouri for some time to come, as there seems to be a willingness to give the new tariff laws a fair trial. The silver party he does not expect to see gain many recruits in Missouri. “The state is, of course, decidedly in favor of silver,” he said, “but I think the people of Missouri realize that any attempt to organize a third party in the interest of silver will operate as a hindrance. There is a growing sentiment in both the old parties favorable to an enlarged use of silver in our monetary system and I think this will be expressed strongly in both national platforms next year.”

WHOLESALE SHOPLIFTING.

Three Pittsburgh Women Are Arrested for Stealing Goods Worth \$50,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16.—Detectives arrested Mrs. Celia Stakeley, Mrs. Mary Cohout and Annie Dennison, sisters, yesterday for shoplifting. Their house was searched and a big wagon load of stolen silks and other fine goods recovered and express receipts for thousands of dollars of other goods found. The women had been at work for eight years in various cities and had stolen goods worth \$50,000 at a low calculation.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A Continued Quiet Demand and a Small Volume of Business.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bradstreet's says: There are fewer new and favorable trade features this week than unfavorable ones, but in most instances they outweigh the latter, which point to continuance of small volume of business and quiet demand. In addition to increased competition here by Australian wools, demand for the raw staple has fallen off and word is received that American dress goods manufacturers are using considerable Australian mixed with the American staple. The dry goods trade continues depressed, production being in excess of demand, cotton goods being moved generally only at concessions.

On the other hand prices present the longest list of increases within a week for many months. Among the prominent are the advances in Bessemer pig iron 10 to 15 cents; 3-16 cents on cottons; wheat, 2½ cents; Indian corn, ¼ cent; oats, ¼ cent; pork \$1.25 per barrel; lard, 30 cents and sugar 1-16 of a cent. Higher quotations are also reported for leather and hides, with demand more active, and the falling off in the stocks of petroleum is made a basis for higher prices for that staple.

The south gains are shown in sales of leaf tobacco and in demand for naval stores. Among eastern industries, makers of shoes report the recent advance fully maintained.

Quotations are unchanged for wool, tin, iron ore, coke, lumber, coffee and live cattle, while concessions in prices are rumored to have been made on coal contracts and are apparent for print cloths, steel billets, copper and eggs.

The export of wheat (dollar included as wheat), from both coasts this week, amount to 2,791,000 bushels, compared with \$3,272,000 bushels last week, 3,258,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and with 3,818,000 bushels in the week three years ago.

PURGING INDIAN ROLLS.

Secretary Smith Renders a Decision Regarding the Osages.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Hoke Smith has rendered a decision in the matter of application of the Osage Indians to have their rolls purged of certain names, principally white men, claiming to have Indian blood in their veins, who the Indians say have no right to any of the money or property granted to or appropriated for the benefit of said Indians by the United States.

Secretary Smith holds that while the department has a right to pass upon this question of tribal relations, he will take no action till the charges against those who are sought to be expelled from the tribe are made more definite. He requires that the Osages shall give the names of each person whom it is desired to expel from the tribe, and the reason in each individual case for the expulsion, so that the matter may be taken up as in a court of justice and that no injustice may be done.

FRUITS NIPPED BY FROST.

Heavy Damage Done in the Vicinity of Vacaville, Cal.

VACAVILLE, Cal., March 16.—The damage done in this vicinity by Thursday night's unusual heavy frost will not fall much short of \$225,000. The apricot crop has been almost totally destroyed, probably not fifty tons remaining. Early cherries, that would have been on the market in two weeks, are all gone. The late varieties are thought to be all right, as they are only just blossoming. The almond crop, which was advanced about the same as the apricot, is ruined. It is impossible to determine at the present just what damage has been done to peaches, as they are just going out of the bloom and do not show as plainly. This is also true of plums and prunes.

Murdered by Italians.

CARLETON, Minn., March 16.—An awful tragedy occurred at McGregor, about 30 miles west of here, yesterday morning. A family of the name of Jeanette, consisting of father, mother and four children, the oldest 12 years and the youngest a nursing babe, lived in a cabin and kept a small store. Two Italians who were clearing up a homestead near by had trouble with Jeanette over some saw logs, which resulted in a quarrel. The Italians, Nick and Angelo Crestello, brothers, returned yesterday morning to renew the quarrel with Jeanette with Winchester and shotguns. Nick Crestello shot Jeanette with the shotgun, tearing a gaping wound in his side and Angelo shot Mrs. Jeanette with the Winchester, blowing the top of her head off, killing both instantly. The children were in bed at the time. The murderers escaped to the woods, but later surrendered.

A Guesseome Find.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16.—A special from Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: A horrible discovery was made yesterday by a party of men hunting in the neighborhood of Ingram. The dead bodies of Ed Duffey, John Hanson and another man were found in an old lumber shanty. From all appearances they had been dead a number of days, the bodies being frozen stiff. Duffey and Hanson were formerly employed as woodsmen, but quit work to hunt wolves, using poison to kill them. The supposition is that in preparing supper they accidentally got poison mixed with their food. Their dog was found dead in the same room.

Wages Advanced.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., March 16.—Not since the halcyon days of the old syndicate has the Connelville coke region received such pleasant news as came to the almost 10,000 employees of the Frick and Southwest companies at noon to-day, when notices were posted at all the works stating that an advance in wages, averaging about 15 per cent, would go into effect April 1. The rate for mining 100 bushels goes from 78 to 90 cents, drawing from 43 to 50 cents, and so on down through the different kinds of labor. The yard laborer is the only person who gets no advance.