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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

NUMBER 23.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It has been learned that although Secretary Foster's trip abroad is said to be entirely personal, he will meet George J. Goschen, the British chancellor of the exchequer, and the ultimate result will probably be arrangements for an international silver conference.

The senate has confirmed Joseph Buffington as United States judge of the western district of Pennsylvania.

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER of the house ways and means committee believes that the result of the New York convention will be that a western man will be nominated by the democrats for president. He says Illinois will present Senator Palmer's name.

The president sent to congress on the 24th a special message in regard to world's fair reports.

SECRETARY RUSK communicated to the senate the report of the special agent of the department of agriculture upon the experiments in the production of rainfall. Gen. R. E. Dyerforth, who was in charge, in summing up, says: "The few experiments which have been made do not furnish sufficient data from which to form definite conclusions or evidence upon which to uphold or condemn the theories of the artificial production of increase of rainfall by concussion."

ABOUT eighteen months ago the federal government brought suit to recover \$2,217,000 from the Sierra Lumber Co. of San Francisco, for timber cut off government lands. The jury awarded the government \$41,000 damages and \$3,000 costs of suit. When the verdict was given Judge Sawyer said the damages were excessive and that unless the government would agree to accept a compromise he would set aside the verdict. The compromise has been effected by the government accepting, it is stated, \$15,000.

The silver men in the house claim to be sure of forty majority for the Bland bill. The anti appeal to the people at home to voice their feelings on the matter.

SECRETARY NOBLE was examined at length by the pension office investigating committee on the 26th especially in regard to young Raum's case.

The senate has confirmed Harry R. Newberry, of Michigan, as secretary of the legation at Constantinople and Henry Smith, of Michigan, as assistant register of the treasury.

SENATOR DOLPH, from the committee on foreign affairs, has reported adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman to prohibit the coming of Chinese into the United States.

The wool bill will be the first of the tariff measures to be taken up in the house, the members of the ways and means committee reaching this conclusion.

THE EAST.

The steamship Indiana sailed from Philadelphia on the 23d well laden with provisions for the starving in Russia.

The delegates at large elected by the New York state democratic convention are Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Gen. H. W. Stocum.

CHARLES A. MEARS, doing business under the style of Burt & Mears, manufacturers of men's fine shoes, 59 and 61 Reade street, New York made an assignment on the 23d to David Bennett King without preferences. The debts are less than \$50,000.

The anti-Hill leaders of New York are determined to make their convention a big success if possible.

The American express car robber has been fully identified as Oliver Curtis Perry, of Syracuse, suspected of the Utica train robbery of last October, and has confessed.

ACTION against the cordage trust has been begun by a stockholder of the company at Elizabethport, N. J.

RUSNAK, Sabol and Tolt, the three Hungarians sentenced to death for the killing of a foreman during a strikers' riot at Edgar Thompson's steel works in Pittsburgh two years ago, have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

Gov. RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, will go to the Chicago convention as the guest of the delegation from his state.

The president of one of the largest national banks in New York, speaking of present exports of gold, said that it was a very good thing; that it had stiffened the money market and made things steeper.

HENRY S. IVES, the "Napoleon of finance," is reported to have made \$300,000 by a deal which he is said to have recently put through in connection with the sale of stock of the Journey & Burnham company of Brooklyn which was formed recently from the dry goods firm of Journey & Burnham.

The Reading coal combine has been agitating with individual coal operators in Pennsylvania for their output.

The West end mill of J. Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been closed down on account of dullness in the iron trade. This mill has thirty puddling furnaces and has been operated steadily for three years.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's great Tabernacle in Brooklyn is to be sold under mechanic's lien, the trustees having failed to raise the debt.

INTERVIEWS with New Yorkers show that the democratic contest in that state will certainly be carried to the Chicago convention.

THE WEST.

SALOON men of Emmetsburg, Minn., are said to have terrorized the people of the place.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FRANK HURD, of Toledo, announces authoritatively that Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination.

CITY ELECTRICIAN JOHN BARRITT of Chicago has been sued for money alleged to have been misused.

Mrs. ANNA NUESTIFLER, of Eudora, Kan., barely escaped from the foul clutches of Walter Dickens, a young negro of Lawrence, Kan. The wretch was captured.

TWELVE thousand seats in the Chicago national democratic convention hall are to be reserved for visitors.

The mine inspectors of Illinois, Kansas and Missouri have made their report in regard to the cause of the mine disaster at Krebs, I. T.

The most violent earthquake shock ever experienced at San Diego, Cal., routed the people out of bed on the night of the 23d. Buildings swayed so much that guests in hotels and private houses were awakened from sound sleep and rushed to the streets in their night clothes.

J. W. COLLINS, president of the California National bank, which suspended November 16, was arrested at San Diego on the 24th by United States Marshal Gard on orders from the attorney general at Washington. Collins is charged with embezzlement in the amount of \$200,000.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard oil magnate, has celebrated the recovery of his health by giving another million to Chicago university.

The people's party national convention has been called for Omaha, Neb., July 4 next. Ratification meetings are fixed for the last Saturday in March.

The Kansas G. A. R. has elected Albert Green department commander by sixteen majority over O. H. Coulter.

WITH solemn and imposing ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Horstmann, of Philadelphia, was consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Cleveland, O.

FACILITIES have been secured by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway for entering the world's fair grounds, Chicago, at the southwest corner, over the R. & O. tracks.

The jury in the Actor Curtis murder case at San Francisco reported inability to agree and was finally discharged.

THIRTY-SEVEN citizens of Ullah, Cal., who assisted in driving thirty-five Chinamen from the town recently, have been indicted for rioting.

CONDUCTOR BOB DUFFY, of the Omaha road, residing at West Superior, Wis., jumped from his train the other day, breaking a leg but suffering no other injuries apparently. The next day he sank into a state of coma from rupture of a vessel in the spinal column. He died shortly afterwards. His aged father fell dead when told of his loss.

W. L. COLEMAN, a prominent citizen and church member of Lenox, Ia., has fled to parts unknown, taking \$5,000 with him belonging to various parties. The executive committee of the national committee of the people's party composed of seven members will meet at Omaha May 11 for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the holding of the national convention of that party on July 4.

THE SOUTH.

In a duel between two Mexicans near Laredo, Tex., Juan Flores was killed.

JAILOR NIXON, of Owingsboro, Ky., drove back a mob which had battered down the outer door.

The Alice Mitchell case was duplicated in Mobile. Two colored women being the participants.

The consecration of Rev. C. K. Nelson as bishop of Georgia took place recently. Many bishops and clergymen from a distance were present.

Gov. MCKINNEY, of Virginia, signed the anti-gambling bill. It prevents book-making or betting on horse racing in that state. The bill was aimed specially at Jackson City, near Alexandria, termed the Monte Carlo of America. There are several turf exchanges in Virginia that will have to give up business.

THERE was a destructive fire in San Antonio, Tex., on the 23d. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000.

CHAMPION BOXER BROATCH, of the West Point military academy, was whipped in three rounds recently by Cadet Albert Saxton, of San Francisco.

At the trans-Mississippi congress Col. A. C. Frisk, of Colorado, delivered an address on the silver question advocating free silver, and ex-Gov. Anthony of Kansas spoke against free coinage. He favored a full weight dollar, urging the country's debts must be paid with honest money. Mr. Patterson in a brief address replied to Gov. Anthony and denied that the west favored free silver because it would benefit the west to the detriment of the other sections.

UNITED STATES troops in Texas recently captured Rebel fugitive Garza's pistols, saddle and diary.

LEON LEFEVRE, the oldest native born citizen of Arkansas, died near Little Rock recently, aged 84.

The transmississippi congress recently in session at New Orleans adopted, 143 to 89, resolutions in favor of free silver.

THERE is a movement now on foot among the negroes of Nashville to start a migration to Oklahoma next fall. A negro who has great influence among his people has been agitating the question and is procuring the names of those who want to go. About 1,000 names are already upon the list and the indications are that many more will be added.

GENERAL.

The German reichstag has voted down a proposition to abolish the food tariff.

MISS FRANCIS WILLARD declares that the prohibition party will have its own national ticket in the field next fall.

Mrs. MONTAGU, daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu, of Ireland, has been held for trial for inhuman treatment of her children.

BERLIN unemployed workmen and police engaged in a desperate fight the other day, the former desiring to go to the emperor's castle to present grievances.

The government of Russia has officially expressed its regret for the expulsion of Capt. Younghusband and Lieut. Davidson from the Pamiri by Russian officers.

A LARGE real estate dealer in Toronto named Douglass has made an assignment. His liabilities are placed at \$250,000, and his assets are nominally the same.

WHILE Dr. Vulcovitch, the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople, was going to his club the other day, a man suddenly sprang out upon him and stabbed him in the left side. The motive for the crime is unknown. Fortunately the would-be assassin failed to inflict a mortal wound.

AFTER wrestling for over thirty-one hours, the jury in the Delamater case notified Judge Sanderson that it was impossible for them to agree on a verdict, and accordingly they were discharged.

M. ROUVIER, who had been trying to form a new cabinet for France, visited President Carnot and finally refused to make any further attempt to organize a ministry.

A Rome correspondent says that the pope is preparing an address to be delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. In this he will decline to abandon his rights over Rome, but otherwise the address will be couched in a moderate tone, owing to the improved relations between the Vatican and the quinal.

In Minin, Austria, masked men burned a woman suspected of husband murder to death in her bed.

In a collision between steamships in the North sea the Forest Queen was sunk and every person on board except the captain was lost.

RELIEF work among the poor laborers of Vienna is frowned upon by the police there.

LIBERT. HARLOW, world's fair commissioner to Chili, is under a cloud as the result of alleged correspondence.

JAPANESE orders conferred on noted Mexicans are as follows: President Diaz, grand ribbon of the chrysanthemum; Secretary of State Mariscal, first class ribbon of the imperial order of the rising sun; Mauricio Walthelm, secretary of the Mexican legation in Japan, third class ribbon of the imperial order of the sacred treasury.

RUSSIA promises to apply American relief in the best manner possible. A correspondent of American Minister Smith gives an appalling account of the misery in the province of Samara.

THE LATEST.

THE UNITED STATES judge at Springfield, Ill., has decided that the interlocking state commerce law does not affect rates made to Canada.

The sealing schooner Sayward case was decided by the United States supreme court on a minor point. The great issue of jurisdiction over Bering sea was avoided.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision declaring the McKinley act, reciprocity, sugar bounties and all constitutional.

Mrs. NEVINS, mother of young Mrs. Blaine, denies the truth of the statement in Secretary Blaine's letter in regard to the interview with Mrs. Blaine. Sr. Young Mrs. Blaine declines to talk.

GEN. BARRISS, a rival of President Barillas, is virtually a prisoner in his hotel. A Guatemalan colonel is said to have been whipped to death.

UNITED STATES Minister Reid has concluded the negotiation of an important reciprocity treaty with France.

It is reported in Washington that Senator Sherman may retire March 4, 1893, and Secretary Foster may succeed him.

The agreement to submit the Bering sea case to arbitration was signed by British Minister Pauncefoot and Secretary Blaine on the 29th ult.

TWENTY thousand Slavs in northern Hungary are reported to be starving. Nearly 40,000 workmen in Vienna are also in want.

The United States supreme court has decided against Fielden and Schwab, the Chicago anarchists, serving life terms in the Illinois penitentiary.

FRENCH anarchists made a desperate attempt to blow up the house of Princess de Sagan in Paris on the morning of the 29th ult.

WARRANTS are out for the officers and directors of the whisky trust on indictments from the federal grand jury in Boston for violation of the United States anti-trust law.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S quorum counting was upheld by the United States supreme court on the 29th ult.

CONGRESSMAN DICKERY has called for an investigation as to the exact status of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve.

In the senate on the 29th ult. the Idaho election case was under discussion. Mr. Voorhees spoke briefly in defense of free silver. In the house the committee on rules reported a resolution that the silver bill come up for consideration on March 23, and if not sooner disposed of on the 33d and 34th.

The Indian appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Closing Day.

At the close of the encampment of the G. A. R. at Atchison the following officers were installed: A. R. Green, department commander; George K. Spencer, senior vice-commander; T. B. Gerow, junior vice-commander; E. Bain, color bearer; J. E. Brant, chaplain; Dr. E. Cooke, medical director; H. B. Pearsall, D. W. Eastman, Adrien Reynolds, A. L. Voorhis, and J. Allen Parter, council of administration. It was decided to hold the next annual encampment at Pittsburg and the reunion of next summer at Wichita. The headquarters of the department of Kansas was permanently located at Topeka. The prize offered for the post showing the largest increase in membership was awarded to post No. 71, of Topeka. The second prize was given to post No. 123, of Baxter Springs. The encampment recognized the Ladies' Aid society, a newly organized order, as an auxiliary association and sent a delegation to visit the society.

The Women's Relief Corps elected the following officers: Ida W. Moore, Abilene, department president; Mrs. Ida C. Martin, Atchison, senior vice-president; Mrs. Lucy Jones, Norton, junior vice-president; Mrs. Frances Lund, Larned, treasurer; Mrs. M. K. Holland, Severance, chaplain.

The officers of the Sons of Veterans installed were: F. A. Agnew, Newton, division commander; C. A. Henning, Salina, senior vice-commander; Henry Hoffman, Emporia, junior vice-commander; E. B. White, Independence; W. J. Mendenhall, Great Bend; F. R. Hayes, Medicine Lodge, members division council, with a full list of subordinate officers.

Miscellaneous.

During the past year 166 comrades of the G. A. R. in Kansas have died.

George Washington was very generally remembered on the 23d by the patriotic school children of the state.

William Haddock, a prominent farmer residing near Hays City, recently became violently insane and drove his family from home.

A barn in North Topeka was lately destroyed by an incendiary fire and three work horses belonging to a very poor man were consumed.

Tom Costello, a Santa Fe locomotive engineer at Wichita, is said to have fallen heir to \$60,000, left by a brother who recently died at Detroit, Mich.

Kansas came to the front with the largest delegation at the St. Louis conference. There were three hundred delegates and attendants from the state.

The sixth annual conference of the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association of Kansas met lately at Wichita. There was a large attendance from all quarters of the state and much interest was manifested.

George M. Beebe, who was temporary chairman of the late Hill democratic convention at Albany, was once secretary of the territory of Kansas, and was its acting governor when it was admitted to the union as a state.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls was the other night made a member of John A. Martin post, G. A. R., of Atchison. Mr. Ingalls was judge advocate on Gen. Dietzler's staff during the Price raid, which position he held three months.

Fire at Haven, Reno county, the other day destroyed the buildings occupied by C. C. Sweetland and S. Doreyes, with stocks of groceries and hardware, together with all their contents. Loss, about \$5,000; no insurance.

David E. Davis, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife at Leavenworth, has been taken to the penitentiary to spend the balance of his life, the supreme court having affirmed the sentence of the district court in his case.

Irwin Spencer, a well-to-do farmer, became violently insane at Wichita the other day and was jailed for safe keeping. He first attempted to murder a younger brother with a knife, and when captured was preparing a cauldron of water in which to cook his mother-in-law.

Milton Knapp, a farmer living near Leavenworth, caused a sensation the other day by eloping with a neighbor's daughter. Knapp, who is a married man, lately came into the possession of considerable money through his wife, which he evidently intends to spend on the other woman.

At the late meeting of the G. A. R. at Atchison the report of the assistant adjutant-general was read which showed receipts during the nine months as \$5,920.55; expenditures for the same period, \$5,251.53; cash on hand, \$1,154.15. The report also showed that the posts of the department had received \$32,021.54 and expended \$20,053.71, and that they now hold in their general post fund an aggregate of \$8,257.32, while the relief fund of the posts now amounts to \$1,044.03. The membership in the state is 20,610.

Frank Cotton was arrested at Armourdale the other day on the charge of counterfeiting. The police seized a complete outfit of counterfeiters' tools, consisting of a trunk, two valises, a stove for melting the metal and a large assortment of dies. The trunk and valises contained stamps, metal molded into the size of a silver dollar, yet unstamped, and tools of various descriptions. On the other hand it was asserted that Cotton was only a detective who had the outfit on hand for the purpose of trapping a gang of counterfeiters.

M'KINLEY BILL UPHELD.

The Supreme Court of the United States Sustains the McKinley Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The three cases in which importers sought to test the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act were yesterday decided by the United States supreme court. The business firms who brought the suit were Boyd, Sutton & Co., Herman Sternbach & Co., and Marshall, Field & Co. The grounds on which it was maintained that the tariff was unconstitutional were that the tobacco rebate section of the bill had been omitted in enrollment after passage by congress, and theretofore the bill signed by the president was not the bill passed by the legislative department of the government; that the reciprocity feature was a transmission to the executive of the law-making power and therefore void, vitiating the whole act; and, lastly, that the act was void because of the sugar bounty provision. The court affirmed the judgments of New York and Illinois courts of the United States in favor of the constitutionality of the act.

The "no quorum" case, in which the legality of the Dingley worsted act was attacked by Ballin, Joseph & Co., importers, was today decided by the United States supreme court. The Dingley act was passed through the action of Speaker Reed in counting a quorum when there was a quorum present but not voting. The importers maintained that the action of Speaker Reed was in violation of the constitution and that the act passed in this manner was void. The United States circuit court for the southern district of New York decided against the United States and in favor of the importers on this ground, and the case came before the United States supreme court adverse to the constitutionality of the "no quorum" method of parliamentary procedure. The court, in a decision by Judge Brewer, held that the "no quorum" rule was valid and that the house of representatives had a right to make such a rule.

BERING SEA CASE.

Another Decision By the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States supreme court has decided in favor of the United States in the Hayward-Bering sea case. The application for a writ of prohibition against the Alaska court is denied.

The whole case should not be confounded with the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain looking to the submission to arbitration of the Bering sea seal fisheries, which reached a favorable conclusion today. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British minister, met Secretary Blaine by appointment at the state department today and signed the treaty of arbitration on behalf of Great Britain. He said he had been fully authorized by Lord Salisbury to take this action. Mr. Blaine signed the document on behalf of this government and the matter was consummated so far as the diplomatic part of the business is concerned. The treaty is still subject, however, to the action of the British parliament and the United States senate.

The exact terms of the treaty cannot be stated, but it is known that the board of arbitration will consist of seven persons, two representing the United States, two representing Great Britain—one of whom is to be a Canadian—and one each representing the neutral governments of France, Sweden and Italy.

AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS.

Schwab and Fielding Must Pass Their Days in Prison.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The supreme court of the United States has extinguished the last hope of the two imprisoned anarchists by affirming the decision of the supreme court of Illinois and the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois in the cases of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab versus the warden of the Joliet penitentiary. These two men were sentenced to be hanged with spies and the other anarchists for complicity in the Haymarket riot in Chicago, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by the governor. In the application for writs of habeas corpus which the court today denied, counsel for the two men alleged that their sentence was in violation of the constitution because the men were not in court in person when the Illinois supreme court rendered judgment sustaining the decision of the trial court and that sentence, and that their right to say why sentence should not be passed upon them had been denied. It was also contended that while the governor of Illinois had power to commute the sentence, no warrant was given by law for the commutation. Other minor points were also brought in.

Third Party Presidential Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, once the candidate of the greenback party for president of the United States; Hon. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; United Senator Leland Stanford; T. V. Powderly, general master of the Knights of Labor; Hon. Alton G. Streeter, of Illinois, late candidate of the F. M. B. A. for United States senator for Illinois, are among those now being discussed as possible presidential candidates of the people's party.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

AFTER a three days' recess the attendance in the senate on the 23d was light. A memorial was presented from the miners' convention of San Francisco on the subject of hydraulic mining and asking an appropriation for certain purposes. A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of agriculture for a copy of the report on rain experiments. A number of bills on the private calendar were then taken up and passed and the house bill permitting depositions in United States courts to be taken under state laws passed. The pure food bill was then considered at some length. Mr. Padlock making a speech in favor of it. Adjourned after an executive session. The house was called to order by the chief clerk, who announced the continued illness of the speaker, and Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) was chosen speaker pro tem. No business was transacted except that of a routine character and the house soon adjourned.

In the senate on the 24th Mr. Morrill reported adversely from the finance committee Mr. Coke's bill to amend the laws in relation to bank circulation. Mr. Sherman, from the foreign committee, reported a bill to protect foreign exhibitions at the world's fair, also a resolution asking the president for information in regard to late negotiations with Canada as to reciprocity. Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to suppress the "green goods" business, and the senate took up the Idaho contested case, but adjourned without action. The Indian appropriation bill continued to occupy the attention of the house. A resolution by Mr. Tarnsey (Mo.) authorizing an investigation of the effect of the eight-hour law was adopted, and the remainder of the session was spent in committee of the whole.

When the senate met on the 25th the report on rain fall asked for was presented by the agricultural department and referred. Several petitions were presented and the resolution granting Mr. Claggett, the contestant of the seat of Mr. Dubons from Idaho, the right to the floor to speak pending the contest was agreed to. Mr. Hale's resolution offered in January for copies of reciprocity agreements under the last tariff act was taken up and a long debate followed. The Idaho contest was then debated until adjournment. The whole day in the house was consumed in a hot political debate on the contested case of Craig against Stewart from Pennsylvania and after five hours of political sparring the house adjourned without final action.

When the senate met on the 26th the presiding officer laid before the body the message of the president in regard to the claims of the War Indians in Oklahoma. A conference was ordered on the census deficiency bill. The Idaho election case then came up and Mr. Claggett spoke for two hours in support of his case. The case went over and the senate adjourned until Monday. After disposing of routine business the house resumed the Pennsylvania contest of Craig against Stewart. After further discussion the contestant, Craig, was declared entitled to the seat and was sworn in. The bill for the relief of Aquila Jones, late postmaster at Indianapolis, then passed. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

THE senate transacted no business on the 27th, the Claggett-Dubois contest from Idaho still being under discussion. The house further considered the Indian appropriation bill. After two hours' debate an amendment offered by Mr. Bowers (Cal.) that the president might appoint army officers to act as Indian agents when vacancies should occur was adopted, also an amendment by Mr. Holman was adopted that such officers, when so employed, should be under orders from the secretary of the interior. During the debate Mr. Simpson (Kan.) favored it because this was the first time that he had heard an excuse for the existence of an army in this country. Here was a proposition to put the army in some useful employment and to take political strikers out of office. Pending debate the house adjourned.

BOXING MATCH AT WEST POINT.

In Which the South Dakota Man is Worst-Ed By a San Francisco Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Ever since he donned the West Point uniform Cadet James Wallace Broatch, of South Dakota, has been given the palm as a boxer at the famous academy, but he is now lying battered and bruised in the academy hospital, having been ingloriously dethroned last Sunday by Cadet Albert E. Saxton, a San Francisco man.

Saturday evening the two had a dispute about a lady and a challenge followed and Sunday afternoon in the cellar under the "day room" the two met. Each brought two friends. They stripped to the waist and at it they went. Three rounds were fought. In the first Saxton was severely punished and Broatch was without a scratch. The third round lasted five minutes. Broatch lay bleeding on the cellar floor. He was unconscious and his seconds feared he was dead.

The news spread like wildfire throughout the academy. All the cadets were glad that the boss boxer had been whipped, but their sympathy went out to him when they saw the blood gushing from two ugly wounds. He was so chagrined at having been beaten by Saxton that he cried like a baby.

Monday night his condition alarmed the doctor, as symptoms of fever appeared. Wednesday he was "too feverish" to be seen.

The Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The minority in the house committee on the election of president and vice-president have prepared a dissenting report to the effect that the matter of electing senators by a direct vote of the people shall be determined by each state for itself. In other words, those states that prefer the present method of choosing senators by their legislatures are given the right to do so, and those that prefer to make a direct choice by the voters are granted the same privilege. The report will be signed by Representatives Bushnell, Doan, Lodge and probably Powers and Craine.

Prohibitionists Blow Up a Saloon.

PERRI, Ind., Feb. 28.—A few months ago Jacob Barnhart started a saloon in North Grove, this county, in spite of the vigorous protests of the people. Yesterday morning before daylight the saloon building was blown into thousands of pieces by a dynamite bomb, which had been placed in the interior by the prohibitionists. The barkeeper, Philip Graff, was sleeping in the saloon, but miraculously escaped danger, one injury.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -- KANSAS.

MY BIRTHDAY.

Let us a moment, Father Time,
Delay our journeying,
And listen, while a tender rhyme,
In praise of thee, I sing;
Long hast thou been a friend to me,
A wise, true, loving friend,
And such thou'lt be, unchangeably,
I know, unto the end.

Beneath the stars, beneath the sun
In clear or cloudy weather,
Contentedly we journeyed on
Toward the goal together;
Through flowery fields, where summer smiles,
Our pleasant paths have led;
Through many miles of dark dingles,
And cities of the dead;

And thou hast smiled when I have smiled,
And wept when I have wept,
As mothers watch a tired child,
Hast watched me while I slept;
Hast served my hand with strength to fight
My deadliest foe—despair;
Hast filled with light my darkest night,
My soul with song and prayer.

How much have I to thank thee for!
Wife, children, hosts of friends—
Love's treasure is all too poor
To make thee full amends;
But see! the stars begin to bloom,
The Golden Gate's in sight—
Thy staff resume, and at the tomb
Bid me a last "good night!"
—Charles W. Hubner, in Atlanta Constitution.

"OLD BINK."

The Story of the Man Who Made Sheridan.

How Unselfish George Binkley Gave His West Point Commission to His Boyhood Friend, and Relinquished the Ambition of His Life.

In an unmarked grave at the base of a great lone rock, within vision's range of Pike's peak, he buried the remains of the man who gave Gen. Phil Sheridan to America and to history.

The facts contained in this narrative may sound like romance. They have never until now appeared in print, although known to hundreds of persons both in Ohio and Colorado. The peculiar circumstances by which I became possessed of the strange story and my connection with it have rendered my task a delicate one, although for several years I have been constantly solicited to make them public.

Death having removed the two leading figures of the drama I have at last consented to relate the various details of a pathetic history as they came within my personal knowledge during a period of fifteen years. The facts contained in the story can be verified by hundreds of citizens of Colorado. They reveal a strange blending of drama and tragedy, and cast no discredit upon the memory of one of the great military figures of the civil war.

I first met George Binkley in 1874 in an embryo mining camp perched high upon the precipitous slopes of the Sierras San Juan, in southwestern Colorado. How he got into camp no one knew, and no one inquired. The search for gold was then too keen to permit of idle curiosity concerning your neighbor. He must have climbed the long, toilsome and zigzag burro trail leading from Del Norte to Summitville on foot, for he was wan and weak from hunger and fatigue when he appeared at our camp fire one night and begged for something to eat. He presented an uncanny picture, set in uncanny surroundings. Tall and gaunt, he stood before us as a ghost, while an unkempt mass of whitened hair fell down over his stooping shoulders, mingling with a beard that fell almost to his waist, leaving visible only a little circle of his face. From underneath his shaggy eyebrows his eyes gleamed like two great embers of a once living and consuming fire. His clothes were in tatters, and his limbs trembled with nervousness and fatigue, but his voice had a deep, mellow ring that despite an unrecurrent of pain and weariness bespoke the training of its once-powerful owner.

"I'm old Bink, and I'm hungry," was his laconic salutation as he drew up before the camp fire and calmly surveyed the half-dozen rough miners who sat about the blaze smoking their pipes. It was uttered in the voice of one who had been worsted in an encounter with fate and was indifferent as to the result.

With the proverbial hospitality of frontiersmen and miners we placed before the stranger an abundance of the rough but substantial food found in the camp kettles, and he ate ravenously. When he had satisfied his hunger a pair of blankets was given him, and rolling himself up in them beneath the drooping branches of a mighty pine our strange and taciturn visitor soon fell asleep. We resumed our pipes and after a brief discussion of our guest agreed that he was a broken-down prospector and that he was welcome. Then we crept beneath our blankets and dreamed under the stars of fabulous veins of gold, while our ears heard not the thunder of the mountain torrents leaping down the seamed and scarred sides of Del Norte peak to join the foaming current of the Rio Alamosa.

And that was how "Old Bink" came to our camp, perched like a speck between a rim of pines and the eternal snow. We knew not whence he came, neither did we care. We had the broken-down pilgrim in our care and would shelter and feed him. In a day or two he was a fixture, and little by little dropped his impenetrable reserve. During the day he would wander along the mountain sides and up deep gulches looking for indications of minerals. He made himself useful in cooking our rude meals. He was conversant not only with geology and metallurgy, but knew every mountain plant and flower by name. It was "Old Bink" who, when one of the boys was stricken down with mountain fever, sought out in the darkest gulches the mountain sage and gave relief to our comrade. He found a bed of tender wild onions and added them to

our limited menu of bacon and flapjacks. He staked a claim, and, while it was worthless, we would have defended it for him against jumpers at the risk of our lives. "Old Bink" was our mascot. We wouldn't have taken the richest lode on South mountain for him, wretched as he had made himself by a life of wandering and dissipation.

And then one night he told us the story of his life. We didn't believe it then, but it had served to while away a weary hour between supper and blankets, and we forgave him. A pack train from Del Norte had brought up to camp a fresh lot of supplies, including a keg of whisky. The latter article was the key which unlocked "Old Bink's" lips. While talking his eyes took on a faraway look, as if they were resting on green pastures, but his voice became vibrant with manhood as he talked about himself and Phil Sheridan. I could not attempt to give you the story in his own language, because between me now and that summer night episode high up on the slopes of the Sierras San Juan, nearly eighteen years have intervened.

His name, he said, was George Binkley, and he was born in northern Ohio, his family being an influential and wealthy one. Phil Sheridan was his schoolmate, and, although Phil's mother was very poor, the two boys were inseparable friends and companions. They had grown up together, and their affection for each other was that of David and Jonathan. Then one day young Binkley's uncle, who was then in congress, secured for him an appointment to the West Point military academy. Wild with delight he rushed across the way to Mrs. Sheridan's humble home to tell Phil the news. The sturdy young Irish lad burst into tears.

"I'm glad of it, George," he at last found voice to say. "But, oh, don't I wish I could go, too. I've always set my heart on being a soldier, but now—" and the youthful Phil again gave vent to his emotions. "Old Bink" hurried over this part of the narrative. He talked to Phil for a time and tried to comfort him, with what effect the sequel disclosed. He astonished his parents, and almost paralyzed his uncle by declining the appointment. He didn't want to be a soldier and Phil Sheridan did. On this rock he stood immovable. The world already knows part of the result. The Irish lad, the friend of George Binkley, went to West Point. His history is a part of that of the nation. The hero of Winchester and half a hundred other battles was made possible by a friend's magnanimity and self-abnegation.

And Binkley, what of him? Oh, there wasn't much to tell, he declared. He had gone through college with honors; had been admitted to the bar; had tried journalism; had printed several newspapers in Iowa and Nebraska; had drank whisky and indulged in the use of opium until worn out; he had quit fighting and was now drifting with the tide toward sunset and night and silence. He had drifted with other debris of wretched humanity into the mountains, and that was all. He was still loyal to Phil. Did Phil remember his old boyhood friend and benefactor? Oh, yes, Gen. Sheridan, he said, had repeatedly offered to provide for him, but he was too far gone to go back. That was all. "Phil was all right, and 'Old Bink' was all right, and so what's the difference?" Having delivered himself of this oracular bit of optimism, our mascot took another drink of whisky and fell asleep in his blankets. After deciding that "Old Bink" was an entertaining liar the camp followed his example, and retired to rest. When bantered next day about his Phil Sheridan "romance," "Old Bink" reiterated his statement, and, finally growing angry, relapsed into sullen silence, and the subject was dropped.

The summer waned, and lower and lower crept the dazzling rim of snow down the mountainside. Already the moaning pines gave notice in their dumb way of approaching winter. The camp, high up on the spur of the mountain, was abandoned. "Old Bink" went with the rest of us to Del Norte, and there we lost sight of him.

Three years later I stood on Sixteenth street in the city of Denver. It was a gala day in the capital city of the young centennial state. The streets were crowded by a restless, shouting, pushing mass of humanity, and flags and banners streamed from every window and every house-top. Gen. Sheridan, then in command of the Missouri division of the army, was in the city, and Colorado was also there to honor one of Grant's greatest lieutenants. Denver was wild with enthusiasm, and it was with difficulty that I could maintain a position on the curb which commanded a view of the approaching parade. Everybody of the presence of President Grant himself could not have evoked a more spontaneous ovation. Sheridan was the idol of those irrepressible frontiersmen and mountaineers, many of whom had followed his fortunes from '61 to '65, and had fought under his banner in all his campaigns until peace came with Appomattox.

There was a blare of bugles, a cavalcade of mounted policemen, a brass band and then the carriage, containing the little military chieftain, turned the corner and came down the street toward the spot where I was standing. Then a fierce, wild outburst from ten thousand throats tore the atmosphere into tatters. Once more and once again the ear-splitting yell drowned the brazen notes of the band and then died away. The crowd was too anxious to see Sheridan to waste any more time in splitting its lungs into fibers.

The carriage was within twenty-five feet of me when I was startled by hearing a strangely familiar voice on my right cry out:

"Phil! Oh, Phil!"

I turned and recognized "Old Bink." A little more haggard and bent, a little longer and grayer looked, with his great gleaming eyes shining like twin stars, the mascot of Del Norte stood leaning forward in the crowd, among which he towered like an aged giant, waving his long, gaunt arms

wildly at the passing carriage. There was a hungry appeal in the voice that bordered upon supplication and caused hundreds of eyes to turn from the carriage and its distinguished occupant to the strange-looking speaker.

"Phil! Oh, Phil!"

Gen. Sheridan heard the cry this time, and, looking quickly around, began to scan the massed faces as if searching for some one.

"Phil! Phil! It's me; it's Bink!" and again the arms of the old tramp went into the air like the sails of a windmill. He had caught Sheridan's eye. And then the Denver populace witnessed something it did not understand, and about which it talked for weeks. It saw Gen. Sheridan stop the carriage, leap quickly to the street, force his way through the crowd, place his arms around the neck of our unkempt old tramp and kiss him fair in the face. Then he led the miserable-looking tramp to the carriage, placed him beside himself, and the parade was resumed. Everybody who witnessed the scene accepted as an explanation the statement that it was one of Sheridan's old soldiers, but I, who had listened to and laughed to scorn "Old Bink's" story at the campfire in the Sierras San Juan, knew better. I knew that Binkley was the man who had given Sheridan to history. George and Phil met again. What passed between them must be written by other pens than mine. I know only what I know.

Several days afterward I again met "Old Bink." Sheridan and his staff had returned to Chicago. Bink was a new suit of clothes, but looked as if he was just recovering from a protracted debauch. In answer to my look of surprise and inquiry he explained:

"No, I wouldn't go back east with him. He gave me a stake and I've blown most of it in already. I ain't fit to associate with Phil any more no how, and I ain't going to disgrace him. He wanted me to go home with him, but I couldn't live there. I'm off for the mines, to-morrow. Phil's all right and 'Old Bink's' all right, and so what's the difference?"

He turned his eyes in a wistful way toward a purple bank of clouds resting on the far-off peaks of the Rockies, and I noticed that he had aged rapidly since I had known him in the San Juan region. To further questions he gave evasive answers, and we parted. I never saw "Old Bink" again.

A year and a half ago I was again in Colorado, after an absence of fourteen years. I had been engaged in investigating the stability of a large dam being erected on the headwaters of Cherry creek, about thirty miles south of Denver, near the summit of the divide, and was returning to Castle Rock station late in the evening accompanied by a citizen of the latter place. Our route lay over the high "hog back" or divide between Cherry and Willow creeks, and our ponies made slow progress. We had reached the top of the descent leading down a mile or more to the little mountain village. The sun was just setting behind Gray's peak to the south, and forty miles distant Pike's peak stood lonely in its grandeur, thrusting an icy finger far upward into the regions of eternal frost. Directly opposite the outer slopes of the Musquitto range lay concealed in mist and shadow, while a thousand feet below ran the waters of Willow creek. To the right of our trail and directly overhanging the narrow valley Castle rock rose, naked and grim, like a giant avil, five hundred feet in the air. It overlooked the foothills for miles around, and had given its name to the railroad hamlet nestled at its base. The grandeur of the scene had made us both silent for a time, but just as we rounded an escarpment of the huge rock my guide and companion broke the spell:

"Do you see that grave over there just under the rock?"

"Yes; what of it?" I was in no mood for talking.

"Queer duck planted over there. Buried by the town as a pauper. Tramped into Castle Rock one day last summer and just took down and died. Queer old duck. Whisky and morphine did him up."

"Lots of fellows go that way. Nothing queer about that," I replied.

"Yes; but he was no fool, and sometimes he'd talk like a scholar. And then he'd keep insistin' that he had rich chummies. Guess he was weak in his upper story. Morphine had clean et his brains up. I set up with him one night just before he passed in his chips, and he all at once set up in bed and hollers out: 'Phil! Oh, Phil!' so pitiful like that I felt sorry for the old tramp. 'Spec it was some brother or pard or something. He died next day, and we found a photograph of a military-looking chap in his pocket. It was so greasy and dirty we couldn't tell who it was.'"

"Did the tramp give his name?" I excitedly inquired.

"He said it was 'Old Bink' and that's all. Did you know him?"

"Yes," I replied, as I dismounted from my pony and stood beside the unmarked grave. "The man whose body lies here made Gen. Sheridan."—Tom H. Cannon, in Washington Star.

Absolutely Accurate.

When Lord Aberdeen was dying a party of gentlemen were traveling up to town in the train. Among them was Delane, of the London Times, who took a printed slip out of his pocket and read portions of it. It was the obituary notice. All criticised it and found various faults. One said it did not deal fairly with him. "All I can say," said the editor, "that he has seen it himself."—Gentleman's Magazine.

—A Hairbreadth Escape.—"What is the matter, Missis Golden? You look like you had seen a ghost." "Ah, Mrs. Covenhoven, I was nearly killed just now." "How did it happen, Missis Golden?" "Missis Fleury, who lived in number twenty-seven has been run over by an electric car. I live in number twenty-six, suppose it had been me!"—Pharmaceutical Era.

The Silver World.



THE first newspaper ever published on the west side of the continental divide in Colorado was called the Lake City Silver World, and although the office of publication was eighty-five miles distant from the nearest post office, and it was printed in a log cabin with a dirt floor and a mud roof, for several years it was a power in southwest Colorado and left its indelible imprint upon the entire social fabric of the San Juan country.

To-day its bones lie upon the big newspaper dump of that great mining camp, but the days when its weekly edition appeared are still bright in the memories of the pioneers of '73, when the rugged slopes and crests of the Sierras San Juan and San Miguel were wrested from the Utes. The men who started it are scattered far and wide. Some of them lie in unmarked graves; other have achieved fame; none of them are forgotten.

The Silver World was a natural product of a mining camp that had "millions in sight at the grass roots." Its founders and editors were prospective millionaires and its patrons were silver kings. Its advent on June 15, 1873, at Lake City was celebrated by the firing of anvils and the explosion of a vast quantity of giant powder. The day was also marked by a thriving business at each of the three saloons in the future queen city of Bonanza Land. Lake City was Eldorado and the Silver World was its prophet.

In 1874 Hindsdale county was organized and a little park at the junction of the lake fork of the Gunnison and Henson creek was preempted by a town company and laid off as Lake City. It was made the county seat. The only means of access to the town was a burro trail over the Saguauche range from San Luis valley, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. An old Ute trail across the range from Antelope park gave access by foot to Del Norte, eighty-five miles southeast.

The founders of Lake City cared nothing for these inconveniences, for they were not the mountains around Lake City glistering with argentiferous wealth? And did not the Gunnison furnish enough water power to turn all the wheels in Colorado? It was to be the future Virginia City, the coming Golconda; the Gunnison was the Occidental Potosi, whose sands were golden grains and whose banks were riddled with silver nuggets. Before the snow fell three log cabins had been erected by the company. One of them was a hotel, the second was the courthouse, while the third was the newspaper office. Over five hundred mining claims had been located and a site for a sawmill established. Then the town builders went down to Del Norte and Saguauche in the valley to spend the five months of winter that must intervene before active work could be resumed.

By the first of May, 1875, over two hundred miners and prospectors had crossed the range to the Lake Fork, and as many more were making a wagon trail into Lake City. The saloon had been started, and so had the county seat, for the whisky and the archives of government were carried across the range on the backs of Mexican jackasses. It was not until June 1 that two wagons, each drawn by four stout little Mexican mules, left Canyon City laden with a Washington hand press, imposing stones, cases and type for Lake City, distant two hundred and fifty miles across the snowy ranges of mountains. They were twelve days in making the trip. The plant arrived in Lake City on Sunday, and over five hundred miners and prospectors helped unload the press and set it up. The three saloonkeepers vied with each other in furnishing refreshments during the arduous task, and in the evening the hotel proprietor set out a free lunch and gave a dance. It was a red-letter day for Lake City, and everybody subscribed for the Silver World.

The paper was owned by the town company, and a California printer named Woods was employed as publisher. I molded the sizzling opinions with which its columns were saturated. We sunk pine logs into the soft earth upon which we placed the press, and tacked a wagon cover to the ceiling to keep the sandy roof from drizzling down upon the forms. The staff slept in a bunk in one corner of the office and cooked its grub in another corner. The editorial chair was a cracker box set on end and the editorial desk consisted of an imposing stone.

As soon as we were ready to begin work an impromptu census of the camp was taken which resulted in the discovery that there were eighty-four printers, thirteen ex-editorial writers and twenty-three ex-reporters among the population of five hundred. Every one of them tendered his services in getting the first number out. The Silver World had the biggest staff during the first week of any newspaper in the west. The copy was prepared by about twenty-five different writers, and was set up by about seventy-five compositors. Those who couldn't write or set type, kept the staff in cigars and whisky. It was certainly the most unique newspaper in America. Every writer chose his own local or political subject and everything went. The sheet first off the press was bought by the owner of the sawmill for fifty dollars. The money was spent in buying a pony with which to carry the mail edition to the post office, eighty-five miles away.

The Silver World was a six-column folio set in long primer, and the subscription price was three dollars per annum. Advertising rates were one dollar per line, set in breviter. It was also the county and city official organ, and had the federal patronage in printing notices of applications for mining patents. Altogether the Silver World was a howling success. The office was the headquarters of the board of trade, the mining exchange, the city council, the town company, the Razzledazzle club and the vigilance committee. On Sundays we covered the press and cases with canvas tents and gave up the office for a Sunday school. When the hotel was overcrowded travelers were welcome to sleep on the floor. Having no exchanges for several weeks every line of matter was original. Some of it peculiarly so.

When the first issue appeared Publisher Woods mounted a mustang with a bag full of papers for the post office. The mustang was an untamed fiery brute of the Ute breed and immediately began the execution of a war dance which landed Woods in the street with the mail bag on top of him. The pony was then held by several miners until the rider and mail were once more placed upon his back. The outfit was then headed toward the east and turned loose. In five minutes it had disappeared from view up the winding trail that led to Phillips pass. Woods was three days in reaching Del Norte. Then it took him three days to return to Lake City. In the meantime I had ground out enough matter for the second issue and a volunteer corps of compositors had put it in type. The forms had been put to press and we were just commencing to work them off. The reading appeared to be all right, only the title of the paper insisted on coming out on the fourth page. I couldn't entirely understand it, and we were just on the point of turning the press around with the tympan sheet pointing the other way when Woods entered the office, tired and dusty with his eighty-five mile ride. He gave one look at the form and exclaimed:

"You're an elegant bloomin' lot of duffers. Ef you uns wor assayed for brains there wouldn't be a trace."

We had "made up" the forms wrong side foremost. It took Woods two hours to shift the columns over into proper position, and then he lifted out an original article of mine on "The Mining Outlook," and wrote a piece about "A Newspaper Chump" that reflected on myself. It was a highly humorous article and Woods claimed that it would increase the circulation. Woods afterwards left the office door open one day while he went up to Arcade saloon to collect a bill and a Mexican jackass walked in and ate up half the issue that had been printed. I wanted to write a humorous article on the subject, "A Newspaper Jackass," but Woods wouldn't have it. I made up my mind that his sense of humor was slightly lopsided.

Within a month after the first issue appeared a semi-weekly stage line and a post office were established and the Silver World had plain rolling. We had plenty of exchanges to clip from then, and that gave us more time for prospecting. After working the paper off we usually spent a couple of days in scouring over the mountains and locating mining claims. Somehow or other they didn't pan out and we would resume the publication of the great silver organ with a whole lot of accumulated experience concerning lodes, dips, spurs, angles and adits. At one time we had fourteen claims located, but if steamboats had been selling at two cents a dozen, we couldn't have made the first payment on a paddle. However, the hotels and various saloons advertised liberally and we were

able to move in Lake City's best society. Woods was appointed chairman of the republican county central committee, while I secured a like honor in the democratic ranks, and we boomed both parties and their respective candidates without fear or favor. We rose above party and everybody got a show in the Silver World, top of column next to the advertisement of the Lake City Town Company, which took two columns on each page. The advertisements were as unique and original as the policy of the paper itself. I remember a few of the local announcements:

"Five-Fingered Jack has just secured a brand-new lay-out and will furnish sport to gents at all hours. Call and see it; at the Montezuma dance house."

"Seven new grasshoppers at San Cristoval hall to-night. Plenty of girls to dance with everybody."

When the Silver World started there were only five hundred people in Lake City. When it died three years later the town had a railroad and two thousand population. Lake City has had many newspapers since then, but none that maintained such a lofty independence in all things or had such a history. Its proprietors and publishers are scattered far and wide, but none of them will ever forget the tribulations and trials of running a first-class family newspaper eighty-five miles from nowhere.—Tom H. Cannon, in Kansas City Times.

—Physician—"I am tired of running here every day to see about that bill you owe me." Jones—"Well, doctor, I am an accommodating man, and if you'd rather stay away I think I could manage to do without you."

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Special Assessments and Single Tax.

Wherever the system of special assessments for streets and other local improvements obtains—and it exists in many Michigan cities—it affords an object lesson which can be used with great effect in pushing the single tax. Where this system does not already exist and where there is no constitutional objection (as in Duluth, Minn.)—and in Michigan there is none—no more effective work can be done in the interest of single tax principles than by vigorously insisting on such an amendment to the local charter as will enable the municipal authorities to assess the cost of grading, graveling or paving streets upon the abutting or adjoining property owners "in proportion to the benefits conferred by such improvements." Mayor Hoek, of Adrian, has done most effective work for the single tax in getting the old system so changed in that city that now near half the cost of street improvement is levied on the adjacent land-owners. But he should not rest until the entire cost of such local improvements is so levied and collected and doubtless he will not.

Grand Rapids has had this "special assessment" system for the improvement of streets and building of sewers ever since its incorporation; and, although numerous efforts have been made by interested parties to shoulder the payment of these taxes upon the city at large, the existing system is so just on the face of it that they have always signally failed. Only a year ago, when a general revision of the city charter was under consideration by a special committee of the council, a committee of the board of trade (representing, as its chairman said, some 300 men who paid half the city's taxes) urgently petitioned that the Detroit system of street improvements be adopted in place of the existing one.

In Detroit the just improvement is assessed on the abutting property; after that all improvements, repairing, etc., are paid by the city at large. Now, although there isn't a single tax daily newspaper in Grand Rapids, there are plenty of single tax hired men on these papers. They clearly "saw the cat" in the board of trade meal, and although the word "single tax" was not once used in the discussion, these same newspapers at once jumped on the board of trade scheme "with both feet" and so riddled it with single tax logic that neither the board of trade committee, nor anybody else, raised a voice in defense of the brazen project for taxing the many for the special benefit of the few favored landowners, and it was then and there killed.

One argument used was specially a clincher. The era of expensive pavements had just begun in this city. Canal street, 100 feet wide, had just been repaved with asphalt on concrete at a cost of near \$3 a square yard, thus transforming this thoroughfare from one of the worst into the finest in the city. Rents had at once jumped up. The owner of one store, 30 feet front, for instance, at once raised his rent \$250 a year—and got it, too—whereas his entire tax for the improvement was only \$300, so that his increased rent for one year not only paid his tax but gave him a clear \$50 profit besides. The newspapers made these facts prominent, pointed out that, under the new scheme, these greatly benefited Canal street owners would have saddled almost the whole cost of their improvements upon others, and pocketed, practically, all their greatly increased rents. That settled the business.

The one argument in favor of spreading street and sewer taxes on the city at large, instead of on a district especially benefited, was this—that the special assessments for street improvements were a great hardship to workmen and small home owners, often running as high as \$2 a foot frontage, thus calling for the payment at once of \$100 tax on a 50-foot lot, probably already mortgaged for all it would carry. But, as it was not proposed to put the cost of first improvements on the city, this argument did not help the board of trade scheme much, since these cheap homes are generally in the outskirts where, when the street is once graded, gravelled, and the gutters paved, that is the end of the business. The raising of this argument however, had this good result. It was met by the proposition to spread these street and sewer taxes equally over five years, instead of collecting them in one lump sum, the city issuing 5 per cent. bonds running one, two, three and four years, in order to pay cash to the contractor on completion of the work. This amendment was incorporated in the charter last spring despite a good deal of "kicking" and the first \$200,000 of these \$50, \$100 and \$500 improvements were quickly put on the local market. August 1, bank being opened at one of the savings banks, and in less than a week the subscriptions for them had reached \$300,000. Under this new system the property owner whose street or sewer tax is \$100 will pay \$20 each year, with 6 per cent. interest on the tax that remains unpaid. Saginaw, this state, has the same system in successful operation. And, wherever single taxers are pushing, for the adoption of the special assessment system for improvements, I deem it quite important to success that the five year (or more) feature be adopted; otherwise the heavy tax, coming in a lump, will strongly militate against the special assessment and in favor of the city at large system.

The Grand Rapids special assessments are not laid strictly in accordance with single tax principles (limited), but there is no legal obstacle to prevent their being so laid whenever public opinion will warrant it. A word here as to the practical modus operandi. After the improvement is ordered, the contract let, and the exact amount of the cost is known, a special committee is appointed by the mayor "to make an assessment district" to pay for it. By a provision of the charter this is required to include such territory as is specially benefited by the improvement, and the district for the improve-

ment of a street usually includes only 100 feet on each side of the improved portion, though in case of main thoroughfares it is sometimes larger. This committee reports a resolution designating by metes and bounds the district benefited, declaring also that it is benefited to the full amount of the cost of the improvement, and directing the members of the board of review and equalization to spend the whole cost on the property within the assessment district "in proportion to the benefits of the said improvement to each particular parcel." Should the committee find that the property in this district was not benefited to the full extent of the cost of the improvement, it would report a resolution putting the excess of costs over benefits on the city at large; but, as a matter of fact, these benefits are always found to equal the cost, so it is almost an unheard of thing for the city at large to be assessed for any portion of the cost of a street or sewer.

In laying these taxes three members of the board of review make no account whatever of buildings or other improvements. It is a tax on bare land only; but the practice has been to figure out the benefits received by taking the foot frontage and area combined, rather than the land values as a basis. In most cases this gives roughly the land values, but in other cases—as instance, a street running from near the business center to the outskirts, the foot frontage rule works a hardship to owners of cheap lots in the suburbs and in such cases there is a growing disposition to consider land values as a basis for estimating benefits. The fact, however, that in this city, and everywhere in Michigan, except Detroit, the assessing officers lump land and buildings all in together, makes these land values difficult for the board of review to ascertain.

The system, however, with all its conditions, is roughly just in its practical workings, and the justice of not considering buildings or their contents in laying this tax is recognized by every body. Consequently, when a Grand Rapids single taxer meets a man who denounces laying all taxes on land values as confiscation, he gently points him along until he gets him solidly committed to a defense of the street assessment system. Then he congratulates him on his conversion to single tax principles, and bids him good day. There's nothing like it for effective missionary work with that very large class which objects strenuously to all "new-fangled notions."—Wm. M. Hathaway, in the Standard.

Progress in Missouri.

L. P. Custer, writing to the Standard from St. Louis, says: As evidences of progress I cull the following from the editorial columns of the Republic, our great radical democratic organ. On the morning of the 25th of last month it devoted considerable space to comments on the formation of a movement in New York among the churches, synagogues, ethical societies and "all the rest of the agencies of superior disinterestedness" to "abolish the slums" by raising them to a higher level of civilization and morality, and among other things said:

If this movement results in teaching New York millionaires how to live; if it teaches New York churches to let go all real estate except that on which their churches stand; if it begins the work of reform by teaching those who are strong enough to be successful in the great game of grab to stop grabbing and to be satisfied with enough, then, indeed, the slums will disappear, for there is steam and electricity enough at work in the world to produce enough for everybody, so that no one need starve but for the game of grab.

Further along the Republic said: How would it make New York a better place to live in if every person in the slums knew how to get the unearned increment from millions of real estate, as some New York churches do, or from watered railroad stocks and the watered stocks of protected trusts, as some of the members of their congregations do?

The St. Louis Evening Chronicle, one of the Scripps league papers, in referring to the alien land law, recently declared unconstitutional by the Texas supreme court, had this to say, editorially:

Perhaps the legislators did not do the wisest thing in enacting that only citizens of Texas should possess her soil; had they exacted that the annual rental value of all land within the state must be paid into the state treasury, they would have accomplished the exclusion of the non-resident landlord, and supplied a fund for public works that would have benefited her people immeasurably. But the Texans are feeling their way slowly towards the turn in the passage where the light shall appear.

Yet there are men who profess to believe in the single tax that say they can not see any signs of progress under the present method of procedure.

When it is remembered that it has been but a few years since "Progress and Poverty" was written, and that we have all the power of corrupt politics to battle against, besides vested interests of untold magnitude to overcome, I think we are to be congratulated without stint on the evidences of progress, not only in our own country, but all over the civilized world.

Exempting Industries From Taxation.

Some years ago Allentown, Pa., obtained several industries by promising to exempt them from taxation for a number of years. No one had a right to make such a promise, and the authorities propose to enforce the law and tax the properties in question. It looks now as though the citizens who took upon themselves the responsibility of exempting the industries from taxation will have to pay the taxes out of their own pockets. We respectfully suggest for their consideration that the single tax would exempt all industries from taxation for all time; and that it would not compel anyone to make good the exemption except the landowners whose land is increased in value by the presence of the industries, and only in proportion to such increase.

THE NAME OF BLAINE.

It Alone Had the Power to Enthusiasm Republicans.

It is impossible yet to fully measure the extent to which Mr. Blaine's withdrawal has disappointed and discouraged the masses of his party.

Only here and there a republican leader is found fearless enough to express in words the universal republican feeling. Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, however, is one who speaks out frankly and says: "Of course Mr. Blaine's withdrawal will be a great disappointment to the masses of the republican party who have been looking for his nomination, and desiring it with the most extraordinary unanimity."

Mr. Lodge is undoubtedly correct in his statement of the practically unanimous desire of his party for Mr. Blaine's nomination. Of course the federal office holders, nearly all of whom had up to this time been showing strong symptoms of the prevailing Blaine fever, are suddenly enveloped in silence. Collector Beard declines to be interviewed, even by the Journal. So does Postmaster Hart. Aspirants for office, no less than present occupants of office, have, in the same discreet fashion, abruptly shut off their Blaine enthusiasm, and left only a few incorrigible boomers, like Jesse Gore and Joseph A. Manley, to continue the vain and unprofitable—decidedly unprofitable—clamor for the great declined.

All that sort of gratitude which consists of a "lively sense of favors yet to come" turns at once from Blaine and gathers promptly around Harrison. Men will worship the rising and not the setting sun. The president is now plainly perceived to be the republican commissary general; the provision train is in his charge. Hence a great hush falls upon all the Blaine shouters who expect to have or to hold anything under the barely possible next republican administration. All this follows in the old beaten track of human nature as applied to politics. "The king is dead! Long live the king!" And the redeeming touch of humor, which a kind providence always sends to relieve the pathos of even the worst mistakes, is found in the numerous and nimble bobbing up of the far-sighted republican patriot, who rushes into print and says: "I have always believed that Mr. Harrison's renomination would be the best thing for the party." In short, the republican place-holders and place-seekers fully recognize that the enthusiasm of the hungry and sagacious partisan belongs now to Harrison.

In spite of this transfer of the "organized appetite" of the party in a lump to the president's following, the declaration of Congressman Lodge that Blaine's declination is "a great disappointment to the masses of the republican party," and that those masses desired Blaine's nomination "with the most extraordinary unanimity" remains true. The bread-and-butter brigade will turn in with lock-step precision for Harrison's renomination, and they will probably have their way. But the masses of the party have lost their idolized leader, and the republican campaign will be the campaign of a spiritless army fighting under an unbefitting commander with a settled anticipation of defeat.

Blaine has stepped out and taken with him the heart and soul of his party. The fighting courage of republicanism was all focused on Blaine. The only watchwords that gave it life and hope were his, and the only name that stirred its languid pulses with the pugnacious instinct that leads men to combat and conquer was his also. The republican cause in 1893 was already a desperate one; the odds have been heavily against it ever since McKinley precipitated upon it the Waterloo disaster of 1890. Blaine's was the one magic name that had in it the seeming potency of rallying the shattered republican columns for one more supreme and possibly successful effort. That name has disappeared and in its place the name of Harrison falls upon the ears of the already half-vanquished party and chills it to the very marrow.

Nothing now but a great democratic blunder can prevent the presidency and the full control of the general government from passing into democratic hands on March 4, 1893. It becomes more than ever necessary to emphasize the reasonable demand of democrats throughout the country that the New York dissensions shall not be allowed to bar the passage of the party to national victory. New York democrats must "get together" in November next. It is now manifest that they cannot do so on any New York name. The candidate to heartily unite them must come from some other state, and an eastern nominee is a necessity of the occasion.—Boston Globe.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Democratic Party is a Unit on the Tariff Question.

Republican comment upon democratic effort to reduce the burdens of taxation lacks both honesty and intelligence. When a democratic platform denounces modern republicanism for its policy of protection-run-mad and demands that a return be made to the democratic principle of taxation for governmental rather than private purposes republican organs denounce their opponents. They prove that in the tariff aimed at by democrats there will be protection for manufacturers. Then they proceed to argue that, since this protection is not afforded equally to all industries, the democratic plan involves injustice. Let the organs be held to a strict discussion of tariffs and their influence will be diminished. The democratic party is essentially a unit on the tariff question. Its position cannot be successfully attacked. There is no claim that the democracy has announced the ultimate of revenue reform, nor that it has solved forever the question of financial reform. To claim perfection and practice rascality is rather a republican trait. The democracy has been and will be satisfied by promoting such reforms as may be possible, and accepting the teaching of every new light. It recognizes the real meaning of the

old-time declaration, embodied in the first tariff bill, that in the collection of taxes by the federal government there will be always and necessarily an incidental benefit to manufacturers of the products taxed under an indirect system. But they understand that the protection thus afforded is an incident of taxation rather than an excuse for it. Contrasted with this position, modern republicanism teaches that revenue is only an incident in a system which levies taxes for the purpose of protection. The distinction was clearly stated in the phrase of ex-Congressman Cannon, in which he called the sugar duty "a revenue excrescence on the protective system."

Against this position the republicans raise the objection that the benefits thus arising are unequally distributed. This is admitted. No careful publicist has ever declared that a system of taxation could be devised not open to this objection. Aside from the fact that humanity can never expect to discover perfection in its works there is another fundamental truth involved in the collection of revenue for the state which must be met by the candid logician with the admission that his reason falls here as it does when seeking defense of punishment either by the state or individual. There is no method of reasoning by which one may reconcile what seems the necessary treatment of criminals, under which the accepted rules of ethics do not apply. But accepting the present opinion that governments must raise revenues by taxation, and seeking the best methods of indirect taxation, democrats have no need to fear the criticism that their propositions involve a degree of injustice. Their claim is to reduce the people's unnecessary burdens. Their opponents desire their increase. Democrats would tax the people for their own purposes and would take nothing from them not absolutely necessary for government. If the democracy holds firmly to this position there will be no doubt as to the outcome of the presidential contest. The people have had enough of republican methods.—Chicago Times.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Blaine's Letter of Withdrawal Four Years Ago and Now.

It is worth while to recall as a matter of historic interest, if for no other purpose, the fact that Mr. Blaine on the 25th of January, 1888, wrote a letter to the then chairman of the republican national committee stating that his name would not be presented to the convention which had been called for the following June. It may be worth while, also, to recall that in the letter referred to he gave the reasons which seemed to him sufficient to justify his course; and that he discussed at length the political situation and congratulated the party on the brightness of its outlook as indicated by the events of the preceding four years.

Bearing these facts in mind it is noteworthy that in his recent withdrawal Mr. Blaine does not give publicity to the reasons which have impelled him to withdraw. Neither does he congratulate his party on the outlook or refer with pride to recent political events as indicative of probable success. He lays stress on the importance of the issues—just as he did in 1888; but in his letter of the latter year he declared that "on the result of such an issue (that of the tariff) fairly presented to the popular judgment there is no room for doubt." In his recent letter he declares that "the popular decision on these issues (not specified except in the vague statement that the industrial and financial policies of the government are at stake) is of great moment;" but he studiously refrains from expressing the opinion that there is no doubt as to the result.

The contrast is significant. In view of it the country may also recall with profit that the 1888 letter, though so much fuller and more emphatic than the recent letter, was not accepted as final and that he was compelled to supplement it with a dispatch in June asking his friends to refrain from voting for him in the convention. And they do say that all his friends—with the exception of his fool friend Boutelle—understood him to mean that they were only to refrain from voting for him in case it became apparent that he could not be nominated, and that he has never forgiven Boutelle for taking him at his word.—Detroit Free Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—The friends of Blaine who were jubilant under a conviction that he would lead them to victory, are now schooling themselves to the task of marching to defeat under Harrison.—Detroit Free Press.

—Some of the Blaine men in their disappointed talk of starting a boom for Robert T. Lincoln. No doubt they reason that the son of his father would make a better run than the grandson of his grandfather, who is at present locum tenens at the white house.—Boston Globe.

—There was one democrat on the jury that tried Quay's libel suit against the democratic journal at Beaver Falls, Pa. The fear was expressed that he would hang the jury. It looks at this distance as though the jury was composed of a class of citizens who well deserve hanging.—St. Louis Republic.

—The protest of democracy against czarism and the suppression of debate under Speaker Reed was a protest of principle, and the principle applies to a democratic majority as forcibly as to a republican majority. The temptation to pay the republicans back in their own coin is a strong one, but it should be firmly resisted.—N. Y. World.

—Republican organs have criticized the action of a democratic congress in preventing the use of a government vessel for the transportation of supplies to the starving peasants of Russia. The reason for this proper action of democratic representatives was their disinclination to follow the custom of republicans in being generous with other people's money. It is easy to vote supplies from the public purse. But it is impossible to demonstrate the propriety of the act.—Chicago Times.

PRICES OF OUTLERY.

How the McKinley Bill Favors the Manufacturers of Outlery.

The association of American manufacturers of outlery asked permission of the ways and means committee to propose a schedule on outlery for the McKinley bill. Their request was granted, and the duties which they wanted were enacted into law. These duties, compared with those of the tariff of 1883, are as follows:

Value per doz.—	1883.	McKinley Bill.
50c or less..	50	125c per doz. — 74 plus.
50c to \$1.50..	50	50c per doz. — 83 plus.
\$1.50 to \$3..	50	\$1 per doz. — 83 plus.
\$3.....	50	\$2 per doz. — 110 minus.

How this trust or association, as they politely call themselves, has taken advantage of the new duties is shown by the following letter of a cutlery dealer: To the Editor of the Evening Post:

"Sir—I notice in your issue of the 8th inst. a letter from X and Y, relative to a statement which appeared in the Press that 'no one has heard of any advance in prices of cutlery in consequence of the McKinley bill.' It is a well-known fact that about the time this bill went into effect the association of American Manufacturers of Cutlery was holding frequent sessions in New York with the view of 'regulating' prices, and as a result of their conferences I submit some figures giving the details of a few patterns of American knives as follows, the prices I paid for them prior to October 8, 1890, and that which was fixed by the association at various times afterward:

Oct. 8, '90.	Oct. 10, '90.	Oct. 18, '90.	Jan. 25, '91.
\$1.65 per doz....	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$ 2.25
2.91 per doz....	3.10	3.47	3.50
3.75 per doz....	3.95	4.05	4.50
4.35 per doz....	4.50	5.12	6.70
7.65 per doz....	8.45	9.00	10.00

"These are no special cases, but a similar advance took place over the whole line of several hundred patterns, and as the McKinley bill became operative October 6, 1890, it is significant that within four days a marked increase in American goods was announced. When they reached the January prices I had but little interest in them, as I was convinced that the burden-bearing consumer would rebel and either make the old knife whittle a little longer, or go without, if asked to purchase at the retail prices which would pay the dealer a profit on the above costs.

"As an indication of the 'over-ripe' position, which the Association of American Cutlery Makers assumed, I will add that I was solicited to purchase goods at the advanced prices, with the guarantee that, if within a reasonable time I could buy from any member of the association at less price, I should be reimbursed any excess I had paid. CUTLER."

GERMAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It Will Not Materially Help Our Trade—Some Tariff Buncos.

Now that the president has proclaimed the new reciprocity treaty with Germany in all its details, there is sufficient material at hand to fairly estimate its value. In consideration for the free entry into the United States of raw sugar grown in Germany, the imports of which in 1891 amounted to \$12,891,689, this treaty admits free or at reduced rates the following list of articles. To show the reductions made we give the old duties and the value of the various products affected which were exported to Germany in 1891:

Articles	Old rate per 100 lbs.	New rate per 100 lbs.	Exports from Germany in 1891.
Wheat.....	5	3.50	\$25,033
Flour.....	10.50	7.50	41,039
Rye.....	5	3.50	116,544
Rye flour.....	10.50	7.50	.....
Oats.....	4	2.50	.....
Oatmeal.....	10.50	7.50	1,255
Barley.....	2.25	2	.....
Peas.....	2	3.00	.....
Corn.....	2	1.00	\$2,045,404
Corn meal.....	10.50	7.50	.....
Brasserie biscuit.....	10.50	7.50	134
Animal, curaway seed, etc	3	Free.	.....
Bed feathers.....	6	Free.	.....
Bark for tanning.....	30	Free.	.....
Timber.....	.....	.....	.....
Rough or hewn.....	20	20	729,563
Otherwise prepared.....	40	30	.....
Sawed.....	1	30	214,492
Cut veneering.....	6	5	.....
Butter.....	20	14	2,550
Oil, etc.....	20	17	237,904
Oleo oil, etc.....	10	Free.	1,233,556
Hogs, each.....	20	25.50	.....
Meats, fresh, except.....	20	5	.....
Pork, fresh.....	20	15	.....
Prepared meats, except.....	20	17	1,442,521
Bacon.....	20	17	.....
Total exports, 1891.....	.....	.....	\$6,545,317

In 1891 we exported to Germany \$91,054,981 of domestic merchandise. Of this, only \$6,545,317, or 7.14 per cent., consisted of articles affected by the new treaty. The only articles which were formerly subject to duty but are now free are bed feathers, anise, curaway and cummin seeds, bark for tanning and oleomargarine and similar oily substances.

The duties on wheat and flour, which were under the old law 5 and 10.50 marks respectively, are now 3.50 and 7.50 marks. The old duties were nearly prohibitive under ordinary conditions. Since equal reductions are made on wheat and flour imported from Austria-Hungary, the advantages which the latter have over the United States on account of her close proximity to Germany will give her the bulk of the trade. This applies equally to rye and oats. Under these circumstances, we cannot expect to materially increase our exports of these products to Germany.

To say nothing of the duties imposed, the character of our barley, malt and hops is such that, as in the past, we will export none of these products to Germany. In fact, Germany, besides supplying her own markets, is a large exporter of these articles to Great Britain and other countries.

The small reduction made in the duties on sawed lumber and timber prepared otherwise than by hewing will have very little favorable effect on our exports. The only reduction made in the duty on live animals is that upon oxen; but our exports of oxen cannot be large, since last year only \$435,970 of all kinds of cattle were exported

to Germany. The duty on fresh meats, except pork, has been reduced five marks. In 1891 we did not export a pound of fresh meat. The reduction of a little over half a cent per pound in the duty will not build up any considerable trade.

Germany removed the prohibition from American pork on the assurance of the United States that no diseased pork would be exported. The high prices prevailing before American pork was allowed to enter, equal to about twelve cents per pound, stimulated our trade for a time until the German farmers reduced the price, when it again fell off. The high duty, coupled with the fact that Germany is a large producer of pork, will naturally prevent our exports from increasing to any considerable extent. On prepared meats, except bacon, and by this is meant all meats, whether salted, pickled or canned, the reduction is one-third of a cent per pound. This may have some favorable effect on our exports; but the increase cannot be large. The duty on bacon remains at the old rate of twenty marks.

On the whole, therefore, the reductions in duty on less than \$9,545,317 of our products, in consideration for the free admission of over \$12,891,000 of German sugar into the United States, are not as large as ought to be made. The German government was doubtless informed that the feeling prevailing among the people of the United States against the reimposition of the duty on sugar was so strong that our government would not attempt it, and, accordingly, granted the slight reductions noted above. In view of the heavily increased duties imposed by the McKinley bill upon German products, which in the case of woollens, hosiery, cottons and linens frequently ranged 50 to 100 per cent. it was useless to expect any great concessions from that power. Mr. Blaine was, therefore, forced to accept what he could get. In other words, so far as Germany is concerned, the "reciprocity club" was not effectively wielded by the United States.

The list of articles prohibited in the proclamation of the president includes many things on which no change in the duty has been made. Thus raw flax, bran, horsehair, agricultural products n. o. p., raw hides, charcoal and wool are free of duty without regard to the country from which they are imported. Similarly cheese, fruits and nuts, buckwheat, bacon and all live animals, except oxen, are dutiable at the same rate when imported from the United States as when imported from other countries. The only reason conceivable for including these products in the "reciprocity" treaty was doubtless to create a favorable impression here by a large showing. This is nothing but "buncombe," pure and simple. The failure on the part of Mr. Blaine to secure a more favorable treaty was not his fault. He has been hampered by the limitations imposed by the "reciprocity" act. This latest example of the steel shows, as has often been asserted in these columns, that as a means for increasing our trade abroad the reciprocity law is a failure. What our secretary of state needs is a greater list of articles on which to make trades.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

The Success of a Trust.

In reviewing the steel rail trade in 1891 the High Tariff Manufacturer says:

"The past year has been a quiet period in the steel rail trade, but the year has been marked by at least one event of great importance, namely, the removal of the most formidable antagonist of the rail combination. As the result of long continued negotiations, which several times threatened to miscarry, the Scranton Steel Co. was consolidated with the Lackawanna Coal & Iron Co. last spring, and the acting spirits of the Scranton Co. were placed beyond power of opposing the combination for a period of ten years. It cost a nice snug sum to do this, but it was evidently considered as worth what it cost.

"One year ago the rail trade was in a disorganized and demoralized condition. The combination was in a state bordering on collapse, and rails were selling at \$28 per ton at eastern mills, with a slow market. It took two or three months to dispose of the Scranton Steel Co. and straighten matters out, and then all was plain sailing, with \$30 as the fixed and unalterable price. Until within the past three months, trade has been very quiet, but the last quarter brought liberal purchases by the leading railroads, and the trade may now be regarded as in a very satisfactory condition, considering the low price of pig iron and the very fair price of rails."

How Reciprocity Discriminates.

The total exports of the United States to Great Britain and Ireland during the last fiscal year amounted in value to \$441,599,807. This is \$30,000,000 less than the value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland in 1891. Yet this country's exports last year to the United Kingdom amounted in value to more than its exports to all the world besides.

While throwing every tariff obstacle in the way of this great trade, the brilliant policy of the administration is to bully or beg commercial favors from countries which, in the nature of things, can have little or no trade with the United States. It is considered a stroke to obstruct commerce with Great Britain and Ireland, whose people draw upwards of fifty per cent. of the exports of the United States, and to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Venezuela, whose imports from this country amount to one-half of one per cent. of its total export trade.

The McKinley organs made a great cackle over a reciprocity treaty with Brazil, when the exports of the United States to all South America, Central America and the West Indies combined do not equal in value the exports to Germany, against whose trade with this country the McKinley tariff wages a malignant war.—Philadelphia Record.

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

The Kansas City Times says that "Judge Martin deserves to be among the advisers of the next President." We doubt this. The Democrats of Kansas are always ready to accord to the Judge anything in point of honor and profit, but they will never again follow his advice with that implicit confidence that they have in former years.—Hutchinson Times.

No Protectionist organ has yet undertaken to explain why the Administration has contracted to give the German manufacturers free wool and the German people untaxed clothing, while our own manufacturers are taxed 12 cents a pound on wool needed for admittance and our own people are taxed 49 cents a pound and 60 per cent, in value upon their clothing.—N. Y. World.

John E. Watrous, of the Burlington Independent, hits the nail right on the head in the following: "The Republicans will find the Hill Democrats, the Cleveland Democrats and all other Democrats fighting, shoulder to shoulder, for the nominee of the Chicago convention."—Topeka Democrat.

Yes; but they will be fighting for Cleveland or the nominee designated by Cleveland's friends.

State Printer Snow's paper now calls the Democratic editors of Kansas "National Bank pimps." "Fodder hunters" has become too mild a term. Mr. Snow is getting fat and sleek on State "fodder" secured by the help of these same "National Bank pimps."—LeRoy Reporter.

But why do so many of our boys want to help elect another Alliance Legislature to give Mr. Snow more "fodder"? If Mr. Snow calls us a "prostitute band of fodder hunters" and "National Bank pimps," are we fools enough to support their visionary schemes again next year? Surely not.—Westphalia Times.

Answering a legislative resolution of inquiry, Governor Boies, of Iowa, has submitted a report of the number of pardons, remissions and remissions of crimes during his first term. The report shows that he exercised clemency in 292 cases, and this included the pardon of 156 convicted liquor sellers. He seems to be doing what he can to make prohibition a failure.—Waverly Gazette.

Yes, he is keeping up the lick almost equal to Governor Humphrey, of Kansas. Still Humphrey is several laps ahead of Boies. We don't think Boies ever issued blank pardons to be filled out by those interested when a conviction was made. The Gazette need not have wandered away up in Iowa for an item of this nature.—Burlington Independent.

BUSINESS MEN, PONDER OVER THIS.

The Marion Record, one of the best papers published in the State of Kansas, has for some time past been getting out boom editions, first booming one locality of Marion county and then another locality of that county, and in one of these editions a write-up of Peabody was given, to which the Peabody correspondent of the Record took exception, saying that "the editor of the Record can see, as can any one else, that such a publication, going out to the world as a write-up of Peabody must do us great injustice; for it is a fact patent to every one having any knowledge of our town that not one-third of our business interests are represented in that extraordinary production. Of course, it will not hurt us here at home to have an irresponsible stranger come into our midst and so completely misrepresent us as a town, but to publish those misrepresentations and send them broadcast over the world, and have them go out as a write-up of Peabody, is where the injustice comes in. Many of our largest and most important business houses were not mentioned," etc., to which the Record made answer as follows, which answer is worthy of perusal by every business man in this or any other locality where a newspaper is published:

"We hope our Peabody friend and also the many business men referred to will take kindly some frank observations on this subject of advertising. Incomplete as was that 'write up,' we submit that it furnished a far better index to the business of the city than do the local papers which go out from Peabody every week. We search the columns of the Gazette and Graphic in vain for an advertisement of the four dry goods stores mentioned by our correspondent, which carry stocks 'of from eight to twenty thousand dollars.' We see nothing in their columns, either of the 'extensive drug stores' mentioned, or the hardware establishments referred to. Indeed, if a stranger should judge Peabody by the advertising columns of its local papers, he would conclude that it was a town of not more than two or three hundred people. Our correspondent, who is himself an old newspaper man, can see, as can everyone else, that such publications, going out to the world, every week, must do the town great injustice. The business men of Peabody make a great mistake in hiding their lights under a bushel in this way. Of course it has some liberal advertisers, but a careful perusal of the city papers reveals but few of them. Yet the wonder to us is that these business men who do not advertise in their local paper were not taken in by those transients. How much money do you suppose, Brother Cochran, is annually sent out of Peabody for job work and other printing which could be done as well and as cheaply, and in many cases better and cheaper at home? We venture to say

it is enough to make Brothers Morgan and Jones' eyes bug out if they could see it all in a pile. If this isn't true of Peabody, it is true of nearly every other town in the State. Why, take Marion, even Marion, for instance—one of the best newspaper towns, as well as one of the best every other kind of towns in the State. We have one of the best equipped offices in the State. We have a job printer who has no superior in Kansas. We compete in prices right along with the leading cities, and in most cases we turn out better work, because we take more pains to please. And yet there is one firm here that gets all of its job work done in Kansas City while depending upon Marion and its tributaries for its trade. Others give orders to every 'runner' who comes along."

THE POSTAL LAWS RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

About two years ago Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the publishers of Rowell's Newspaper Directory, and several other publications of great value to concerns wishing to do business with the newspapers, stated a very unique weekly, both in form (12 mo.) and name (Printer's Ink).

It was a new idea all through, and like new ideas generally, required large capital, much experience and utmost push to make it go. The publishers had to educate people and make a market for the publication. To what extent they succeeded may be judged by the fact that its editions now exceed 80,000, and the business probably \$200,000 per year. We doubt if any publication published once a week is read with more avidity. In fact, we have seen it in many instances carefully preserved just as monthly magazines are preserved, so highly is it valued.

Now, after allowing the publishers to proceed on these lines for several years, the Postoffice Department rules that the journal is not a legitimate newspaper and can not be admitted to second-class rates, but as third-class matter.

The postage on the issue of January 13th, amounted at third-class rates to \$805, besides the labor of attaching 80,500 stamps to that number of papers. At second-class rates the proper charge would be \$69.72, making a difference in cost of mailing this one issue of \$733.24. In other words about \$8,627 a year at second-class matter, against \$41,860 as third-class. In the meantime Rowell & Co. are paying this enormous sum under protest, until the Department can further consider the case.

Of course it is outrageous that the law is so ambiguous that the Postoffice authorities themselves can blunder in construing it, as they do according to the whim of the person in charge of the matter, and it ought to be changed immediately in justice to those compelled to suffer by such ambiguity.

If Printer's Ink is not a newspaper, then there is not a weekly newspaper in the country.

We believe it at present the best read and most carefully preserved journal in existence, and entitled to all the privileges accorded any newspaper by the Postal laws, and hope to see the wrong done the publishers righted without delay.

ANXIOUS FOR A LIBEL SUIT.

The Marion Record would have us believe that all men are honest. We would like to believe this way, but when five dead beats, three plain and two colored, after reading this paper from one to three years, without paying a cent on it, return it to the postmaster marked "refused," our faith is somewhat shaken in the honesty of some men. All men may be born honest, but in their bringing up the honesty bump in some has not been allowed to fully develop.—Council Grove Guard.

The Guard should go slow or the "bridge burner" will work up a libel suit against the concern and capture last year's profits. It's all right to publish the private correspondence of a friend, but when a subscriber skips to Missouri and beats you out of four year's subscription, you must not mention the fact, or you will spoil some fellow's reputation.—Council Grove Republican.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

REV. DEAR FATHER: availing myself of a decree the Holy Father has issued January 14, 1892, in virtue of which the Bishop may dispense the faithful in their charge from fasting and abstinence wherever the grippie prevails. We, by these presents, dispense all the faithful of our diocese from the law of fasting and abstinence during the present season of Lent, as we said in lady prevails more or less virulent everywhere in our diocese. The faithful are at liberty to use flesh meat as they may wish, and take as many meals a day as they do at any other time of the year. The Holy Father, who grants this privilege, owing to his compassion on the multitude, exhorts us, however, to be more eager for the performance of other works of religion by which to compensate, as it were, for this extraordinary Apostolic leniency.

We appoint that during the Lenten season, when the stations are not said, five decades of the Rosary be recited, during which the Blessed Sacrament be exposed, followed by Benediction. The usual rules for Benediction are to be observed—that is to say that the "O Salutaris," or some other hymn be sung, followed by the Rosary, at the conclusion of which "Tantum Ergo," and "Gloria," and versicle to be sung, etc., as usual.

We exhort the faithful of the diocese to endeavor to be present at these exercises, and we request the reverend pastors to have them take place at an hour of the day at which the majority of the congregation is able to attend.

The Holy Father directs the faithful to compensate for his Apostolic leniency by prayers and works of charity. As penance must be done, and as we must be absolved from fasting and abstinence during the present Lent, we must make up by other good works. Let the faithful be more constant in prayer, zealous in the performance of works of charity and the frequentations of the sacraments.

* LOUIS MARY, O. S. B., Bishop of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1892.

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. TRIAL SIZE FREE. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

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The Leavenworth Times is, without doubt, the ablest Republican paper printed in the Missouri Valley. The Times not only has convictions, but it has the nerve to promulgate them regardless of consequences. To any person who desires to read a true blue Republican newspaper in connection with a good Democratic paper, like the COURANT, we will agree to furnish the weekly Times and COURANT for 1892, for \$1.75, or the daily Times and COURANT for one year for \$3.50. Try the combination for the coming year.

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Is prosperous beyond any town in the South during all these hard times.

COME and SEE! COME and SEE!
To See is to Believe.

Our bank is solid; our merchants are prosperous; and our mills are all running. We want more mills, and in fact we need them. A sash, door and blind factory would succeed from the start. Then, a furniture factory, machine shop (needed very much), implement factory, and a dozen other factories are bound to succeed. Cheap iron, lumber, labor and freight, with pure air and water.

No use talking, this is the healthiest place in America. Come and SEE!

Our talk about COLONY is not all wind.

If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and see Us! Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., is now local manager of the **LAWRENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO.**, and is also getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. **COME AND SEE HIM.**

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Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to-day. **COME AND SEE.** That is all we ask.

The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address
Major George A. Clarke, or The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co., Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. V. S. PEASE, Sec'y, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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

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To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will send this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (valued at \$2.00), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the greatest expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the New York World had only about 15,000 daily circulation; to-day it has over 200,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the N. A. H. has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertising. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

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Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

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VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1892. One writer says: "Stands at head person interested in Plants, Flowers or Vegetables, should have one. Price only ten cents, which may be deducted from first order.
A packet of 40-lb. OIL FREE with each order when desired.

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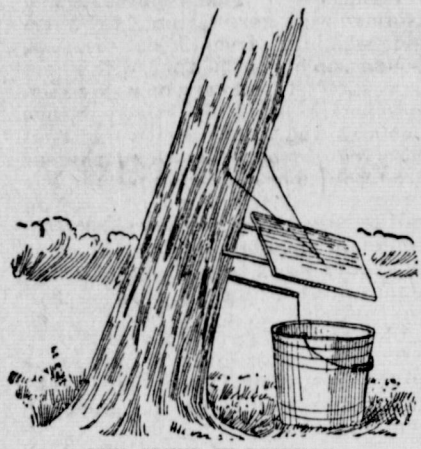
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SAP-PAIL COVERS.

A Simple Device for Warding Off Driving Rain or Snow.

I want to tell my brothers of the "bush" how I construct covers for my common wooden sap pails. I had basswood sawed half an inch thick, and 9 inches wide, and white ash lath saved one inch square. These lath I cut into 20-inch lengths, and the boards into 18-inch lengths. I put two of the boards together on the lath so that they made the cover 18 inches square. The two inside edges were grooved so that when they shrank the water would not run through, but off at the end.

Take two lath and nail to the under side, letting the ends stick out 1 1/2 inches; bring them about 8 inches apart and let them widen to 14 inches at the other side of the cover. Drive an 8-penny wire nail in each end of the lath at the narrow side; let the nail stick out about one inch, cut it off slanting,



THE COVER IN POSITION.

with a sharp cold chisel, so it will stick in the bark of the tree. Now put a wire staple in the center of the cover on the top side and clinch on under side. Take a ball of binder twine and cut strings four feet long, as many as there are covers. Draw a string through the staple, push the sharp points of the nails into the tree, hold the cover where you want it, then drive a small nail in the bark on each side and tie the ends of the strings, and the work is done.

This cover can be turned down on either side so as to ward off a driving rain or snow and in nice weather may be left to hang down at the side of the tree out of the way.—Ohio Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THERE is more mineral water in clover than in corn, but bran is rich in minerals.

Rye will produce the first early green food for the animals, but it must be used with caution or it may cause scours.

Do not place your reliance on one crop as it may meet an unfavorable season. A diversity of crops is the surest method.

The commercial ground meat is an excellent food for laying hens. Hens require animal food when laying, and they will also relish clover that has been finely cut and scalded.

The poultry yard should have peach trees planted in it this spring, not only to afford shade to the fowls when the trees are larger, but because the fowls will greatly aid in protecting the young trees from insects.

In warming the cream up to the churning temperature it should be well stirred before it is tested with the thermometer, for cream conducts heat very slowly, and while one part of it might be just the right temperature the rest might be too cold.

If lime is to be supplied during the spring the application should be made as early as possible. It should be air-slaked, and in as fine condition as possible. It benefits both light and heavy soils, and from twenty to forty bushels per acre may be used.

LINSEED meal or cotton-seed meal, added to the rations, may supply a deficiency in the food. It is cheap and may be safely used. It is an old maxim that all sums expended in linseed meal come back again in the manure, and there is much truth in it.

The Country Gentleman says an Albany county farmer placed on each bale of hay shipped the information that it was grown on gravelly loam and was free from dust and chaff, with name and address, and for this got one dollar and fifty cents above the market price.

A Movable Brooding Coop.

A cheap coop can be made from an apple barrel with the one end covered with lath and a door to admit of cleaning and placing feed for the brood and the old hen. At night and on wet days a piece of oil cloth can be arranged to shelter the front and be thrown back when not in use. It can be easily removed from one place to another, admitting of fresh surroundings as often as deemed necessary. It is raised slightly from the ground by means of blocks on either side to avoid the least dampness. The inside of the barrel should be covered with fresh straw in a moderate quantity. Wire netting in place of lath can also be used and is just as good for the front, possibly better. The entrance board can be made about as shown by cutting the front block under the barrel, slanting and placing cleats on it, to allow the chicks to get in and out easily.—Farm and Home.

Salt for the Peach Borer.

A subscriber at Clarksville, Va., writes the Rural World: "I send you a remedy for the peach borer: Make a funnel-shaped hole around the tree and put a double handful of salt to each tree any time of the year, but spring and fall are the best. A friend of mine on the eastern shore of Virginia told me his trees would not hold the fruit. I prescribed the above. He was afraid it would kill the above, but tried it on one row of trees and got his first fruit from that row. I have put common salt around trees in the summer, when the leaves were all crumpled up and falling off, and had that tree put out new leaves."

THE OVERDRAW CHECK.

Some Pertinent Comments on a Cruel and Inhuman Custom.

During a recent visit to Chicago I was surprised to note what seemed at first glance a great superiority both in style and carriage of the horses of that city as compared with those usually seen on the drives in this vicinity. I know from experience that we have as good horseflesh here as can be found anywhere, but upon closer investigation I discovered that the reason why the horses of Chicago appeared superior in gait and carriage to anything here was owing to the fact that none that I noted wore what is called the overdraw check.

It is an unfortunate fact that most of our horses here are made to look absurd with their heads pulled up to an altogether unnatural position, which must be as painful as it is lacking in grace, as a result of the general use of this abomination. So far as I can determine the use of the overdraw check is unwarranted and unjustified by any single sensible reason.

Nature gives the well-bred horse a beautifully arched neck. When by the use of a tight check rein the head of such a horse is drawn close to its breast, or when by employing the overdraw check the end of the nose is lifted out into the air and the head tilted back, all the beauty of nature is taken away and the horse is rendered unable to perform its work to the best advantage. Draught horses are not thus checked, because a horse cannot pull properly with his head drawn up into the air any more than a man could.

No amount of checking can add in any way to the beauty of a homely horse, but only serves to exaggerate the poor creature's lack of beauty. Handsome horses are made ugly by that process and ugly horses are made to look worse. Where then is the advantage?

Occasionally, but very rarely, a horse will need to be slightly checked to be made useful for driving or other purposes. These instances are extremely rare and cannot be cited with any truth as an excuse for the general practice of using a tight check rein.

It is a curious idea with many that a horse of spirit holds his head high in the air while working. Anyone who believes in that fallacy has only to look at the photographs of noted race horses or the best-bred stock in the country, or to watch an unchecked team at work, and the examination will show a natural posture of the head very different from anything one will be able to note in a majority of the checked-up carriage horses of this and adjacent cities. Some possibly may argue that, as an ill-bred or sick horse will droop his head, therefore a well-bred and perfectly able animal ought to hold his head in the extreme opposite direction, or in other words, as his nose points to the ground in one instance it should be made to point heavenward in the other.

When man undertakes to improve upon nature in rearranging and shifting the natural postures of the animals of this earth, he generally makes a mistake.

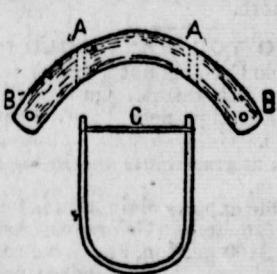
It is really wonderful what an improvement is visible in the appearance of the horses of Chicago since the people of that city have had the good sense to do away with the objectionable overdraw check, which was first introduced there fifteen years ago.

Fancy Rosa Bonheur's famous painting with the horses' heads represented in the position into which they would be brought by the use of this particularly detestable piece of harness. It does seem as though the average American citizen ought to be smart enough and sensible enough to see not only the absurdity, but the extreme cruelty of this thing and to do away with it altogether.—W. W. Hallock, in N. Y. Times.

YOKES FOR ONE OX.

It Can Be Made on the Farm Without Much Trouble.

A good yoke for a single ox may be made as follows: Take a piece of natural crooked wood and hew it out as shown in the engraving. Then bore holes for the bar A, about 9 inches apart. The holes may be 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Now bore a hole at each end of the yoke, B, through which a



rope is passed and made fast to the end of the yoke, while the other end is made fast to the singletree. The bow is made of hickory or hickory. Take a green hazel of suitable size and steam it. To do this make a small fire and hold the middle part of the bow over the fire about five minutes. Then take and bend to the proper shape and tie C, and let it stay till dry.—A. Mann, in Farm and Home.

Stirring the Surface.

Upon this subject a correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that during the droughty spell of the past season interesting experiments were tried with a plat of cabbage. A portion was hoed often and the soil firmed deeply. Another portion was kept firmed an inch, and the remainder was not disturbed except to pull out any weeds. The crop on the deeply-stirred portion made an excellent growth, on the shallow-stirred about half the former, and on that not stirred there is almost a total failure. This not only proves the wisdom of a "dust blanket," but also that the blanket should possess thickness. As a thick bed-blanket is warmer than a thin one, provided both are of the same material, so a thick "dust blanket" exceeds a thin one in effectiveness.

VEGETABLE trimmings, potato parings and bread crumbs mixed with bran make a good feed for ducks.

REST FOR THE WEARY.

How the Homeless Are Cared for in the National Capital.

Downward Career of a Man Whose Name Was Once a Household Word in a Great Western State—Tramps Sleeping on Boards.

(Special Washington Letter.)

There is rest for the weary and home for the homeless in this, as in all cities of the republic. The beggarly tramp upon the street who solicits a dime or a quarter to pay for a night's lodging is not only a mendicant but a fraud. In almost every case the money so solicited is intended to be used for strong drink.

The station-house lodging rooms are intended for the worthy poor and needy, but they are patronized mainly by peripatetic loafers, commonly called tramps. In the summer time these creatures of fortune and misfortune sleep in the parks or upon suburban hillside, but when the cold nights come they visit the station houses by dozens to enjoy their hospitalities. There is always a red-hot stove and a light provided, while around the room are benches where the loafers can sit and read, if they so desire. Very few of them, however, are given to reading, but spend most of their time narrating instances in their peculiar careers. A tramp who reads a newspaper or requests the station keeper to loan him a book is as much of a rarity as Christian charity under the sun. Occasionally, however, a tramp appears who has seen better days and whose lamp of life, now fast burning the last drop of oil, once blessed and enlightened a neighborhood or mayhap a state with the brilliance of educated intelligence.

In the Second precinct stationhouse one evening recently there staggered a little, withered, dried-up old man whose hair and beard were fast becoming whiter than the snow in the street. The station keeper caught him in his arms as he was falling; falling toward a table upon the sharp edge of which he would undoubtedly have struck his head. To the official who received this unexpected visitor, he was only one more unfortunate to be cared for during the night. To your correspondent, he was much more. I knew him nearly thirty years ago, when, as colonel of a gallant regiment at the battle of Shiloh, he received three dangerous wounds, either one of them apparently sufficient to have carried him away from earth. I knew him later as the most brilliant orator of his party upon the hustings in presidential campaigns. As years passed by I knew him as the attorney general of the state which he had served as a soldier. I knew him as a member of the supreme court of that same state. Later on, for a period of years, he occupied an important position in the department of state at the national capital. Here, in this city of sin and sorrow, as well as garish glitter and glare of political, diplomatic, military and naval success, he fell by the wayside. That insidious tempter, that demon, which steals away the brains of men and wrings their hearts, dragged him down from his high estate. Worse still, his sons forgot their father's former rank and all that he had done for them, considering only the fact that now he was disgracing them. They forsook him, so that when he staggered into the station house to be cared for he came there unheralded, unknown, uncared for, and absolutely friendless. Such a man has no need of books nor papers, for all his reading had been done in the past. He has now no ambition other than to seek for himself a fisherman's grave. His name is no longer mentioned in his own state save with pity upon some lips and scorn upon others.

I followed the station keeper to the bedroom where a dozen bunks are provided for these night-lodgers. Each bed was made of the softest white pine and built against the wall. It was merely a platform, with the head several inches higher than the foot, to take the place of bolster and pillows. There



ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

was no light provided for this room, and every lodger was expected to retire upon entering it. The door is locked after each lodger is given admittance, and the room is fastened until the morning, when the keeper unlocks the door and permits a dozen or more able-bodied men to go forth and prey upon the community by begging their breakfasts. The room is well warmed and properly ventilated, so that these people can sleep comfortably without bed-clothing of any kind. Occasionally some of the most fastidious of these lodgers enter complaint because there are neither pillows, blankets nor sheets furnished, while others are indignant to think that they are not fed before retiring. But the station keeper says that those who make complaint are very few indeed, whereas a majority of these uninvited guests are perfectly delighted to have a place to sleep, a roof to cover them, and walls to shelter them from the piercing, cold, biting, cruel winds of winter. No one lodger is cared for more than three nights in succession. If one appears again after the three day's limit is past and seeks another

lodging, he is given a bad bed behind a grated door on which there is a lock, and upon an iron bedstead he sleeps for the last time in the station house. On the morning he appears before the police court justice to answer a charge of vagrancy entered upon the books against him; a charge to which he can offer no other plea than guilty. That is the end of the chapter in each case of the lodging house tramp. In this city there are nine station houses at each of which a tramp may spend three nights, so that before the law can take him in its clutches and hold him for a term he may spend nearly a month upon the beds furnished in the station house lodging rooms, while he spends the day in begging for his bread or in liberally patronizing free lunch counters.

"Some of these fellows live from year to year, even unto old age, without working, and yet without spending any time in the work house or jail," said the station keeper. "They may spend two weeks in Washington, and yet not then be well known to our police department. If they do not remain longer, they may return another year and spend two weeks with us again. One of them, after visiting the national capital may go to Baltimore and live a month, to Philadelphia for two months or three months, to New York and live well-nigh a year, without committing any overt act or being guilty of any breach



"SWEET DREAMLAND FACES."

of peace whereby any incarceration may result. To other larger cities they may tramp or beat their way upon the railroad trains, and thus perpetually prey upon the public."

One of the things most noticeable to a visitor at the station house is the manner in which the average tramp sleeps. He does not rest upon his side; for he soon learns that his face, by coming in contact with the board, would become swollen, sore and painful. This little fact early dawns upon his teapsonful of brains, so he avoids that difficulty, and makes for himself a pillow besides, by lying flat upon his back, joining his hands beneath his head. Thus, stretched out upon an inclined plane, he sleeps and snores the hours of night away. It is a singular thing that all of these men and brethren of ours who live without a single idea of home or home ties are sufferers with colds and catarrhal affections. Their snoring is so continuous that when the room is full their nasal efforts are plainly heard in the rooms below.

I learned the reason why no bed clothing can be furnished to these creatures. One of them was refused admission to the lodging room while I was there. He was given a bed on an iron bench in the prison cell, because he was not only suspected of having vermin upon him, but the station keeper demonstrated the fact that little articulate animals were crawling all over his body and in the seams of his clothing.

To avoid being overrun by pests of this kind, it is absolutely necessary that the night lodging rooms be kept comfortably warm without bed clothing, because blankets and other bed clothing would but furnish places wherein the vermin might breed. This is done not for the sake of cleanliness and comfort for the tramps, but as a means of protection for the policemen themselves.

Those who are very poor, and yet not so far down in the scale of humanity as to belong to the genus tramp, can find in this and other cities comfortable lodgings at very nominal rates. There are cheap lodging houses in various localities where a bunk or bed can be obtained for from ten to twenty-five cents. The cheapest of all cheap lodgings is only a few doors from Pennsylvania avenue. It looks rather like a deserted factory than a hotel; but there is a transparency over the front door announcing that it is a hostelry, and that settles it. A great many poor but respectable people, some of them mechanics temporarily out of employment, are patrons of this place. They can get clean, comfortable cots for ten cents a night, and thereby avoid association with the station house beats and bums.

The proprietor does not do an entirely cash business. He says: "Some of these people occupy rooms in my house all winter at reduced rates, but pay me nothing until they go to work in the spring time. They are honest and honorable as some of the high-toners who live in flats and up-town hotels. All of them are more honorable than some of the swells of the lobby."

SMITH D. FRY.

A Boy's Essay on Breath.

A little boy in the North side public school recently handed in to his teacher his following composition on "Our Breath": "Our breath is made of air. If it were not for our breath we would die. The breath keeps going through our liver, our lungs and our lungs. Boys shut up in a room all day should not breathe, they should wait until they get out doors. Air in a room has carbonic oxide in it, and carbonic oxide is poison more than mad dogs. Once some men was shut up in a black hole in India, a carbonic oxide got into that there hole and afore morning nearly every one of them was dead. Girls wear corsets which squeeze their diaphragms so much. Girls cannot run and holler like boys cause their diaphragms are squeezed. If I was a girl I would just run and holler so my diaphragm would grow. That's all on breath."—Minneapolis Journal.

Black Diamonds.

Mr. Worldlywise—I wonder if these jet ornaments and passementerie on ladies' cloaks and wraps are not made from coal.

Friend—Why do you ask? Mr. Worldlywise—Because if they are made of coal, and coal goes up to what it was last year, I'll shove my wife's jewelry and dresses into the stove and save enough money to pay for my liquor and cigars.—Texas Siftings.

From the German.

Absent-Minded Professor—How do you do, Miss Schimmelpfenig?

Miss S.—I am very well, thank you. "But why are you in mourning?"

"Don't you know, professor, that my father died last week?"

"You don't tell me so! When you go home tell your father that I am very sorry to hear of his affliction."

IS THIS MIND-READING?



Blindfolded Medium (with pistol)—"You started from the bank an hour ago with a pile of ten and twenty dollar bills, which you have at the present moment in the inside pocket of your waistcoat; you have also two rolls of gold coin in your trousers pocket. Will you kindly throw up your hands for a few moments whilst I convince myself whether I am right or wrong in my surmises?" He was right.—Brooklyn Life.

Misleading Directions.

Col. Blugrass—How shall I reach the river, sah?

Yank—Jest follow your nose straight ahead.

Col. Blugrass—Sah! Does my nose look like a nose, sah, that would lead me to watah sah?—Puck.

A Post-Graduate.

He—What a modest, lovely creature she must be! See how she blushes on the slightest provocation. How fascinating!

She—And yet some parents don't believe in our young women's institute of physical culture.—Judge.

Intelligent Alms-Giving.

Mendicant—Dear lady, I am paralyzed on one side and starving. I know by your sweet face you will help a poor old Bible-reader. Won't you?

Lady (handing him money)—Here, my poor friend, go and get your beer.—Judge.

Not Far Out of the Way.

"Your husband is writing his memoirs, is he not?" inquired the visitor.

"Yes," assented the venerable professor's young wife, with an engaging simper. "He's at work on his—on his—autopsy, I think he calls it."—Chicago Tribune.

Sarcastic.

Miss Walling—Mr. Sharpe, the shrewdest speculator on Wall street, told me to-night that I had the finest complexion he had ever seen.

Miss Elderly—Well, Mr. Sharpe has the reputation of being a very far-sighted man.—Judge.

A Cold Reception.

Cobble—Billy Bender thought he would be funny, so he went to the undertakers' hop togged out in a shroud.

Stone—How was he treated?

Cobble—Oh, they laid him out.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Severe Punishment.

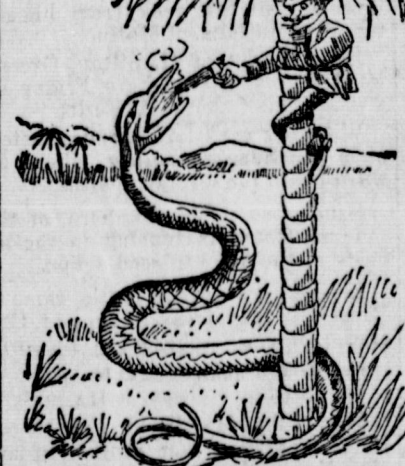
First Boy—Do they whip at your school?

Second Boy—No; I wish they did.

First Boy—What do they do?

Second Boy—Keep you in at recess.—Good News.

BASEBALL IN AFRICA.



The Boa—Say, get onto my curves. The Traveler (as he empties his revolver)—Good! But how do you like my in-shoots?—Life.

The Place for Conversation.

"My dear," said Mrs. Chatterly to Mrs. Chitterly: "I have so much to tell you, but I can't stay now."

"Then go with us to the opera tomorrow night," suggested Mrs. Chitterly.—Puck.

Below the Lowest Depths.

'Tis sad how deep into oblivion go Some books we thought would shine on every shelf: To-day, while looking through my works, I found Two that I wrote, and then forgot, myself. —P. McArthur, in Puck.

Explained by Heredity.

She—Do you know what it is to have a soul at war with itself?

He—Don't I, though? My father was an Irishman and my mother an Italian, you know.—Judge.

A Chicago Romance.

He aimed the pistol at her snow-white bosom; he fired—and the fatal bullet sped on its cruel mission of death.

"O Gustavus," she cried, "I will be yours." He sprang lightly forward. With one deft blow he struck from its course the flying bullet. Harmless it dropped to the conservatory floor. Clapping the fair girl to his manly breast, he exclaimed: "Darling, I was hasty! Forgive me!"

"The fault was wholly mine, Gustavus," was the murmuring response. "All is forgiven." And the happy pair returned to the ball-room and the dizzy mazes of the waltz.—Brooklyn Life.

ACQUAINTED TO IT.



Porter—Is 'fraid you won't find much room for undressin' up dar, sah. Mr. Gotham—Oh, there's plenty of room, plenty of it! At home, I live in a flat.—Puck.

A Considerate Passenger.

Worried Mother (in railroad train)—I hope my baby's crying doesn't disturb you. I can't stop it.

Old Bachelor (genially)—I'm all right, madam. Don't worry about me. I'm afraid, though, the noise is a sort of a wet blanket on those young people, yonder.

"Dear me! Why?"

"They're on their wedding tour."—Brooklyn Life.

Reasoned Out.

"Ms. do the Esquimaux live on oil?"

"Yes, my child, very largely."

"And is oil fat?"

"Yes, child."

"And does oil ever come out of the ground?"

"Yes."

"Well, the Esquimaux live on the fat of the land, then, don't they?"—Demorest's Magazine.

Rather Out of Place.

Mrs. Shoddy—I want to make my son's wife a birthday present.

Jeweler—Would you like to see our styles of diamond necklaces?

Mrs. Shoddy—Yes, I want to get her something handsome to wear around her throat. Give me some of those diamond tiaras I have read about in the paper.—Texas Siftings.

A Very Common Disease.

"I heard that you were suddenly called to attend Mrs. Schmidt, the wife of a rich banker."

"So I was."

"She is troubled with an affection of the lungs."

"No, she is not troubled with any affection at all. It is affection that's the matter with her."

Perhaps It Is Hereditary.

He—Do you think I—aw—shall have a good beard?

Barber (after close inspection)—I'm afraid not, sir.

He—Aw, weally. My father has a very fine beard, you know.

Barber—Maybe you take after your mamma, sir.—Comie.

A Clever Child.

Frances (to her little brother)—Do be quiet, Johnny; don't you know that there's a visitor in the next room?

Johnny—How do you know? You haven't been in.

Frances—But I hear mamma saying "My dear" to papa.—St. Louis Humorist

Deserved His Fate.

Condemned Horse Thief (to leader of Arizona Vigilantes)—You ain't gittin' this knot in the right place. You fellows don't seem to understand the ropes.

Leader (adjusting the noose again)—We'll get the hang of it presently.—Chicago Tribune.

"A CHRONIC RICKER."



—Chicago Mail.

To Fit as Occasion Requires.

Mrs. Whalen—How yez enny short pants fer byes?

Mr. Silverstein—I hafe not. I hafe long bants for mens. Buy a bair for your husban, wash 'em vonce; and dey vill fit der chile. I hafe sold bants dot hafe vent drue a whole cheneration like dot. De longer you vash em de smaller dey gits.—Judge.

THE FARMING WORLD.

SUPERS AND FRAMES.

Two Devices Which Seem to Possess Numerous Advantages.

There are many different kinds of supers or devices for holding sections, and nearly every beekeeper has a certain kind which he prefers above all others. It may be adapted to using separators, or a single crate to hold the sections together, or wide frames which keep the sections nice and clean. A very simple super, and one that any farmer who keeps bees can make, is shown in Fig. 1. The crossbars for the sections to rest on, are let into the lower edge of the sideboards. The super is made of 1/2-inch poplar lumber. If the standard section, 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches square is used, the super must be 4 1/2 inches deep, and as long and wide as is most convenient to suit the sections and the size of hive.

The crossbars are 1/4 inch thick by 1 inch wide. It is important that the crossbar be the proper thickness. If

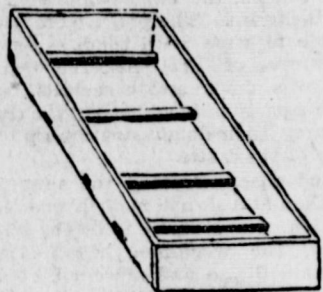


FIG. 1.

much more than 1/4 or 1/2 inch thick there will be likely to be numerous brace-combs between the super and brood frames. The latter should have thick top bars and spaced properly in the hive. If more convenient, the cross bars can be run lengthwise of super. I prefer to have the sections parallel with the brood frames, but if more convenient for them to be cross-wise, I should not hesitate to have them that way. It is a difficult job to make a super the proper size to hold a certain number of sections, and have them fit as tight as they should. To overcome this difficulty I use the "follower," which is a board just as wide as the sections are deep, and the proper length to fit inside of the super nicely. It is placed against the side of the sections, and a wedge driven between it and the side of the super. This keeps the sections together tightly and prevents the bees from propolizing them so much. All the material for this super is found in the farmer's workshop, and it is easily made.

Fig. 2 is a wide frame, and is an excellent arrangement to keep the outside surface of sections clean. It is also very convenient for using separators, as they can be tucked on the side, and they are always permanent, and are not likely to be getting lost. It is also convenient for contracting the supers,

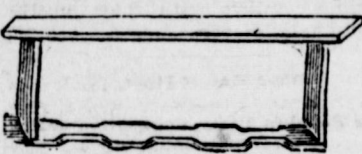


FIG. 2.

towards the end of the season, when it is not profitable to put on a full crate of sections, and honey can be taken from the hive as fast as capped without much trouble. It is made of half-inch lumber; should be just as wide as the sections, and is made to hang loosely in a crate. The bottom strip is made with the bee-space the same as in sections. As many frames can be used in a crate as desired. It is an excellent way to have honey put up in a first-class shape, but is much more trouble to make them than the crate. Be sure to have all lumber thoroughly dry for crates, or much trouble will result from shrinkage.—E. S. Mead, in Ohio Farmer.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

The gooseberry has one good point in its favor, which is that it ships well, not being as perishable as some small fruits. It is easily cultivated, very productive and is always in demand in the markets.

If milk cannot be sold profitably, try selling fresh, delicious articles made from it. A Massachusetts man has been selling his milk for fourteen years from his wagon to private customers in two-ounce creamery cheeses. Any person tasting one invariably wants more, and it pays to supply them. This is legitimate and progressive.

The peach and plum are nearly enough related so that one can be successfully budded on the other. Peach stocks have no advantage worth noting, but the prevalence of yellows may make it advisable to bud the peach or plum stocks. This is especially recommended for places where the soil is too heavy for successful growing of the peach on its own roots.

Before transplanting young trees cut away all the limbs but a few at the top, first cutting back the head. Peach trees are usually trimmed close, having the appearance of a straight stick. Injured roots will also require cutting. Use no manure, but a few weeks after the young shoots begin to appear apply a light covering of wood ashes on the ground around the trees.

Currants have been neglected of recent years, owing to the ravages of enemies, yet the enemies can be kept in check by proper remedies and care. As many as two thousand bushes can be planted on an acre, and a good thrifty bush can be made to produce as many as five pounds of currants. The soil requires being kept clean and plenty of manure should be applied.

Prof. Budd says: "No fact is now better established than that the ashes are the one thing useful on our soils for the production of a high grade of the grape. This is not surprising in view of the statement made by chemists that a crop of four tons of grapes to the acre removes from the soil forty pounds of potash, thirteen pounds of nitrogen and twelve pounds of phosphoric acid."

EQUALIZING FOODS.

Some Things Which Many Poultry Keepers Do Not Understand.

When a variety of food is given, the quantity should not be increased to a greater amount than when grain is given. Those who feed grain make the mistake of not diminishing the grain in proportion to the clover or meat added. For a laying hen that is producing eggs regularly, the estimate of food allowed per day is four ounces, but it does not require any explanation from us to convince those who keep poultry that four ounces of grain is a very different thing from four ounces of cabbage or potatoes, as the one is a concentrated food, while the others consist largely of water. A gill of corn is about three ounces, and by using the gill as a mode of measurement the feeding may be easily regulated. No quantity of grain, whether of wheat or corn, given to a fowl should exceed one gill a day, and this also depends upon the breed to a great extent, and even upon individual hens of the breeds, as some eat more, and require more than others.

Finely-cut, fresh bone (with adhering meat) is also a concentrated food—more so than grain—hence, in feeding the hens one ounce of bone and meat daily (which is ample), the gill of grain must be reduced to one-half, as the bone and meat compensate for the grain. It would be expensive feeding if this equalization of foods was not given attention, and the hens would soon become overfat and worthless.

Allowing four ounces of food per day (three of grain and one of bulky food), and estimating a gill as three ounces, the gill should be reduced in accordance with the quality of the food. If an ounce of the bone and meat is given, it should equal one and a half ounces of grain. If finely-cut clover is given, one ounce of the clover should equal only half an ounce of grain, because the grain is more concentrated than the clover. We do not claim that these proportions are correct, but they enable the poultryman to roughly estimate how to feed. The hen that does not lay should be fed only one-half as much as the laying hen, owing to the fact that one is a producer and the other not.—Farm and Fireside.

THE CORN WEEVIL.

How a Texas Farmer Killed the Destructive Insect.

For many years in succession I have had my corn in the bin more or less ruined by the weevils. From my own experience in this line I should judge that there is an annual loss of over a million of dollars from weevils in Texas alone. Could the weevil be readily destroyed and exterminated we could export a large surplus of corn; as it is now, there is a great deal of truth in the saying that Kansas feeds Texas, both man and beast.

I have experimented with different insecticides to prevent the ravages of this insect, but as it is hard to kill my experiments failed until last year. Last fall in putting up my corn I placed two open bottles of bisulphuret carbon, four feet apart, on the floor of the bin. The mouths of these bottles were covered with a layer of cheese cloth, and each bottle covered with an old broken box. The corn was thrown on these boxes, and the bin filled to its utmost capacity.

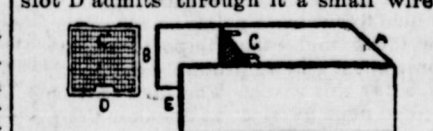
The result of this experiment was highly successful; what weevils were admitted from the field were destroyed and none further appeared. Thus, at a cost of fifty cents, with very little trouble, I effectually protected about five hundred bushels of corn against weevils. Another feature about this experiment is that I have noticed neither mouse nor rat in the bin, nor any traces of them, which was not the case before, for in previous years they, too, had done great damage to the corn.

Let me recommend to farmers the trial of my remedy, for I feel assured it will be with gratifying results.—Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

A SUCCESSFUL TRAP.

How to Catch Weasels, Rats and Other Chicken Thieves.

This trap I have used with great success in trapping weasels, skunks, rats and minks in their raids after poultry. It gets them every time. Make a box by using two boards 3 feet long and 1 foot wide, and two boards 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. Use the two longer boards for the sides and the two shorter ones for the top and bottom. Close the end at A, and make a door, B, of lath and wire netting (inch mesh), hinged at C with leather hinges. The slot D admits through it a small wire



staple fastened in the bottom board. A nail will secure the door shut. Excavate a couple of inches of dirt in the open space, E, for one or more steel traps. Before fixing the trap in place put a couple of live chickens in it and shut them in. I caught a weasel the first night and a skunk the second. In the one case I covered the trap with light dirt, in the other with chaff. The entrance at E may be narrowed if wished by a small stake at each side.—John E. Marsh, in Farm and Home.

How to Hang Up Beef.

The following is a simple way: A is a sleeper over the barn floor. B B half-inch ropes (two chains will do) and C a gambrel stick, which must be round and straight and 6 feet long so that there will be room on each end for the ropes to wind. D D are levers to which the ropes are tied. The gambrel acts as a windlass, around which the ropes wind. With this contrivance two men can hang up the heaviest beaver.—N. E. Homestead.

Small fruits are a necessity on the farm, as they are not only promotive of health but also are deficiencies not easily procured outside of the large cities unless grown for family use.

DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPIN.

A Successful Virginia Farm on Which They Are Grown.

The largest and most successful diamond-back terrapin farm in the United States is on Hog Island, Va., near the village of Lewisetta. The island is situated at the mouth of Coneyer, and its name was suggested by the large number of hogs which in olden days roamed along its shores. The farm, which is at the head of a small estuary, covers about two and one-half acres of water and land. The entire space is surrounded by a closely fitting fence made of pine boards, about twelve by fourteen inches in width, which are driven in the ground about four feet, in order to prevent the terrapins digging their way out. At the upper end of the pond is a large waste gate made of copper wire. Through four wide doors at the lower end of the pond the water at Coneyer passes in and out as the tide rises or falls. At a distance the farm presents the appearance of a garden, with its fences rising about four feet above the marsh. Entering the inclosure you will find its inside space divided into four lots or pens. At the upper end of the farm is a space of marsh land, which is used as a burrow ground for the terrapins in winter, where they bury themselves from sight. At the lower end is found a space set aside which serves as a hatching pen. The terrapins lay its eggs during the months of June, July and August. June seems to be the favorite month. The female will leave her home in the water, creep up the bank, and after selecting a sandy spot she will arrange her nest.

She first props herself, extending her paws or front legs firmly and taking a grip upon the earth to hold herself in position. Then she removes the earth with her hind feet, striking the ground and scooping out the cavity with alternate blows. The top of the hole is made about the size of a silver dollar. After it has reached a sufficient depth the female will then commence to hollow it out around the side, making it about the shape of an inverted funnel. When the nest or hole has been completed she then lays the eggs, taking each with her foot and placing the lot in a circle until the bottom of the hole is covered. Then she places a layer of eggs on top of those first placed. When she has completed her duty she then replaces the earth upon the eggs. After filling the cavity she rises upon her hind feet and falls down upon the earth with her breast, thus packing the earth solidly. The done, the female diamond back displays a mind for deception that she would hardly be credited with by those who are not up to her intellectual

endowments, for she crawls about over the nest printing her foot-marks on the ground, thus removing all traces of the presence of a nest. The female is very timid in laying-time, and if she finds she is being watched she will amble off to the water, leaving her work, and will never return to finish it. The principal attention is given to the terrapin in warm weather. They require food once a day, although they can go without food for a long time. They are very fond of fish and crabs.

"Their feeding is a sight worth seeing," said Mr. William Russell, better known to the islanders as Uncle Bill. "The fish and crab are thrown overboard, and the terrapins soon smell the food. They come to the surface of the water and devour all the particles which are given them. I have placed fish on a board and set the latter adrift in the pond. Immediately the board was filled with terrapins, each hustling his neighbor for a better seat at the table." A small boat is kept within the inclosure to visit the deep water. With a pair of nippers a great number of terrapins were found buried in the deep water. Among those picked up were several which measured eight and nine inches. They weighed from five to six and a half pounds apiece. The farm visited is the property of Charles R. Lewis, the manager of the Maryland & Virginia Steamship Company. The cultivation of the diamond-back was a pet scheme with Mr. Lewis, and he determined some time ago to ascertain if the work could not be successfully carried out. He has invested in the project ten thousand dollars and feels confident that he will succeed in raising the terrapins in paying quantities.—Chicago Tribune.

—Why He Didn't.—"Tom," I hear that young Simpkins started to commit suicide when his girl jilted him. Did he carry out his intention?" Jack—"No. He met another girl on the way and fell in love with her."—Yankee Blade.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 70	@ 4 00
Butcher's steers.....	3 40	@ 4 00
Native cows.....	3 00	@ 3 20
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	3 50	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80	@ 81 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33 1/2	@ 34 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	31	@ 31 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	77 1/2	@ 78
FLOUR—Fats, per sack.....	2 10	@ 2 30
Fancy.....	1 00	@ 1 10
HAY—Baled.....	5 50	@ 6 25
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	24	@ 26
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9	@ 10
EGGS—Choice.....	13	@ 14
BACON—Hams.....	9	@ 11
Shoulders.....	7	@ 7 1/2
Sides.....	9	@ 10
POTATOES.....	7 1/2	@ 8
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 20	@ 4 40
Butcher's steers.....	3 00	@ 4 05
HOGS—Packing.....	3 50	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	8 50	@ 9 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 50	@ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2	@ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	31	@ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	38	@ 39 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	26	@ 27
POIK.....	9 25	@ 11 50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 70	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 40	@ 5 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 50	@ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2	@ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	41	@ 41 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	30 1/2	@ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	38	@ 39 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	27	@ 28
POIK.....	11 25	@ 12 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 90	@ 4 40
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 50	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 04 1/2	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2.....	49	@ 49 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	37 1/2	@ 38
BUTTER—Creamery.....	31	@ 32
POIK.....	9 75	@ 10 50

The March Wide Awake

is a timely and attractive issue of the favorite magazine. Its frontispiece, illustrating Miss Brastow's characteristic story of "A March Mood," capitalizes the lingering snow of the departing winter, and there are March pictures and poems suitable to the season. Mrs. Harriet Maxwell-Converse concludes her entertaining chapters on Iroquois life with a spirited account of the Indian children's "Fire-fly Song." Lieutenant Thordike contributes to his series of "One Man's Adventures," an account of his startling experience "As War Correspondent." The serial stories, "Jack Brereton's Three Months' Service," by Maria McIntosh Cox, and "The Lance of Kanaana," by the entertaining storyteller who conceals his identity under the Arabic "Abd el Ardavan." The poetry is from such verse-makers as Herbert D. Ward, Elsie Kendall, Clara Doty Bates and others. The Men and Things department is full of entertaining things worth noting.

WIDE AWAKE is published at 20 cents a number, \$2.40 per year. At the news-dealers, or direct of D. LOTHROP CO., Publishers, Boston.

When a girl refers her lover to her pap, she feels that it is harder to question the pap than it is to pop the question.—Texas Siftings.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, vs.

LUCY CONY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1881.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

"Sold by Druggists, 75c."

A YOUNG MAN must get very foolish indeed when he undertakes to perfect himself in palmistry just to get an excuse for holding a young lady's hand.—Somerville Journal.

Open for Business.

The popular Louisville & St. Louis Air Line, after having the misfortune to suspend through traffic for 60 days on account of the burning out and carrying in of a tunnel, is again open for business. The Air Line is the shortest between St. Louis and Louisville, and the only line running solid vestibuled trains with parlor and dining cars daily between the two cities. Our popular agents are at their usual places, ready to serve the public.

F. A. WILLARD, R. A. CAMPBELL, Agents, Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., 103 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

The man who can sign a large check has written that are universally respected.—Washington Star.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

THERE never was, nor never will be, a chance to get square with the world, on account of its spherical shape.

A Coming Catastrophe is to be apprehended when the kidneys and bladder even partially cease operations. House them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which impels them to activity without unduly exciting them. Kidney disease is obstinate and destructive. Ward off the coming catastrophe with the Bitters, highly effective for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria and in grippe. Sovereign in all.

There is no valid reason why the milkman's wife should stay away from the ball if she wants to go, even if she does have to wear pumps.—Somerville Journal.

"I HAVE in my employ a man who has been a victim of periodic headaches for years, has tried all kinds of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Brandywine helps him more than anything ever did." O. D. Kingsley, M. D., White Plains, N. Y.

The mail train is seldom late, but the train of a female is always behind.—Gleanings of Europe.

One dose of Beecham's Pills relieves sick headache in 20 minutes. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

It is of a beautiful golden color has an elegant Hop flavor. "The A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of St. Louis.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, HOBART, MASS.

Best of All To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

HEAT is born of light. Even in the game of poker it is the raise that makes things warm.—Binghamton Leader.

It is definitely settled that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will enter the World's Fair grounds at the south-west corner of the grounds, over the R. & O. tracks. The plan which was only partially completed for letting the Lake Shore in at the southeast corner over the Pennsylvania tracks, the World's Fair officials were unable to satisfactorily arrange.

MIRRORS are for the indolent; they encourage idle reflections.

FOR Coughs and Throat troubles use Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly.—C. F. Fitch, Miami, Ohio.

TWO things a woman always jumps at—A conclusion and a mouse.—Life.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE Best Blood Remedy

IS SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, because it never fails to force out the poison; it builds up the system with new rich blood, and it is harmless, because entirely vegetable.

Mrs. E. J. ROWELL, No. 11 Quincy Street, Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

"Having suffered much from contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of Swift's Specific I was restored to perfect health, and all eruptive sores disappeared." J. CROSBY BYRON, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

DE.—Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, room, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric appliances, including appliances, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dropsy, Neuritis, etc., and all diseases of the Throat treated by Consumed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose. Comfortable and quiet home for women during confinement. Special attention paid to Diseases of Women.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Book describing Diseases of Women sent free. Electricity in all its forms, bath, electric massage, etc., are provided as may be required. Patients in addition to such other medical treatments as may be deemed advisable, are treated by the use of the most powerful and efficient electrical apparatus, and the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill & Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses on duty at all times. For further information call on or address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

If you want any Piano the first step is to send your address for our Catalogue. A safe step and costs but a cent.

WE TELL YOU what dealer can supply you, or we ship piano on approval ourselves, no risk to you.

OUR BARGAINS AND SECOND-HANDS offer facilities interesting to many. Drop us a line.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co., BOSTON, MASS.

City Women Millions of them use Pyle's Pearl instead of Soap. It's natural they should be the first to know the new ideas. If Pearl is good for them, it's of far more value to whose work is harder—Country Women

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl." IT'S FALSE! Pearl is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl, do the honest thing—send it back. 308 JAMES PYLE, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures Catarrh of the Throat.

Glves Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 52 Warren St., N. Y.

1892. For Over Thirty Years

we have always had very pleasant dealings together, the public and myself, and I again have the pleasure of presenting to them my Annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue. It contains the usual immense variety of seeds, with such new kinds added as have proved to be real acquisitions. Raising many of these varieties myself, on my own farms, and testing others, I am able to warrant their freshness and purity, under such reasonable conditions as are contained in my Catalogue. Having seen their special interest, I am head-quarters for choice Cery corn, Miller Melon, Edible Peas, Hubbard Squash, Deep Hearted All Seasons and Warren Cabbage, Etc. Etc. Catalogue FREE to all. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marshfield, Mass.

1892. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

1892. FARGO'S \$2.50 Shoes

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR FARGO SPECIAL SHOES. If he does not keep them send to us for the style and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive list furnished on application, also comic pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

\$500 REWARD will be paid to the agent of any scale company who will say over his own name as agent, that the JONES 5 TON WAGON SCALE, \$600 is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars, address only Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

ASTHMA—IF YOU SUFFER Swedish Asthma Cure relieves the suffering in a moment. Inspires refreshing sleep and cures where all others fail. It will never disappoint you. Price 6c. of druggist or by mail. Sample mailed free. COLLIER BROS., DRUGGISTS, 217 E. LOUIS, MO.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. Fat Folks Reduced. Remedies for month by harmless herbs. No starving, no medicine, no calomel. Send for free circular, and receive a copy of C. W. F. SUTHERLAND, 1000 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED, no knife, no pain. Dr. CROSBY & NOBLE, 103 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Tuition free. Express & Station, Buffalo, N. Y.

PENSIONS Due All Soldiers if Disabled. \$2 fee for law form. A. W. REICHERT & SONS, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, O.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. S. PHEASANT, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. BSE.

A. N. K.—D. 1385

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

BLAINE'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Blaine Writes a Letter in Defense of His Son—He Reviews the Divorce Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary of State James G. Blaine furnished to the Associated Press yesterday for publication a recital of the facts of his son's marriage and its consequences under the heading: "A Personal Statement." He says:

"Since the separation of my son and his wife three and a half years ago my family have silently borne every misrepresentation, every slanderous attack, every newspaper interview which it has pleased the now divorced wife to inspire. The one person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing a horror of the public discussion of private matters combined with a regard for the future of my grandson to permit so much calumny to go unanswered. The last outrage of the kind embodied in the decision of the judge at Deadwood, Dak., assumes an official character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife—a greater wrong to my grandson than even a publication of the truth can inflict upon him. It is necessary in speaking that I should give a summary, as brief as possible, of the marriage and the incidents which followed and led to the separation."

A letter which he addressed to Rev. Thomas I. Ducey at the time of the marriage states the important facts bearing upon that event.

Mr. Blaine then goes on to say: "When I wrote this letter I believed that Miss Nevins had no other responsibility in the marriage than in consenting to my son's appeal and was blameless for this alone. Since then I am prepared to say that the marriage was arranged by her far more than by my son; that she did everything to promote it; suggested every arrangement; anticipated and provided for every emergency and that, in fact, but for her personal, active and untiring agency the marriage would never have taken place. In this she showed knowledge and foresight not to be expected of a woman of 21 years. Within ten days after her arrival in Augusta, within one week from the day she first met my son she was adjusting him thus for several days: 'Write nothing until I see you. Let me know at once about the law (of marriage). I can't wait to hear. It makes me ill. Can you come to me a moment? Am alone. Do not send up your card. Did you see the laws. Do not keep up the suspense. The Bar Harbor house is perfect, but I love the dear old place here better.'"

"Don't ask any questions that may lead people to suspect anything. Remember that we are in mouths of every man, woman and child in Augusta. Every word you speak is repeated and misconstrued. Every look of yours, every flush of your face is talked of. Look into the laws only to-morrow and perhaps one question at the bank (where he obtained the money for his marriage journey on my account by inducing the cashier to advance him funds on his memorandum, a thing he has never learned to do before he met Miss Nevins)."

"When they reached New York, after they had fled from Augusta, she cautioned my son not to forget the \$20 gold piece in a little box for Ducey, and look in his pocket of his gray clothes for the ring. In short, she took charge of every matter and directed the proceeding to the last minute. It was thus that a boy of seventeen years and ten months, in some respects inexperienced even for his age, was tempted from his school books and led to the altar by a young woman of full twenty-one years, with entire secrecy contrived by herself and with all the instrumentalities of her device complete and exact."

Next follows a defense of his wife from imputations made upon her conduct, and the fact of his daughter-in-law leaving.

"Just forty-four days after this willful departure she returned to my house accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nevins, my grandson and his nurse. At the moment of their arrival there were in the house only Mrs. Blaine, who was ill, and the servants. Mrs. Blaine at once arose, dressed and went down stairs, having previously instructed her maid to do everything required for their comfort. This was the only time she ever met Mrs. Nevins. Neither lady advanced to greet her. No hand was extended to her, but from Mrs. Nevins, seconded by her daughter, came charges against her son and herself, so insulting and so violent that a servant was called in for the frankly expressed purpose of acting as a restraint upon the elder visitor."

"My son was entirely free. No restraint was attempted, or desired, or needed to insure separation. On the day of his wife's departure he was as strongly determined as on the day of her divorce not to resume his relations with her. Far be it from me to hold my son blameless, though, when his youth, his uncompleted education, his separation from the influences of home, the exchange of a life full of hopes and anticipation for premature cares and un congenial companionship are considered, I hold him more sinned against than sinning. But his mother, at no time, in thought, or word, or deed, attempted to separate this man and his wife. On the contrary, she did not fail, by liberality, by consideration, and by extension, to foster in every practicable way their happiness, if happiness to him had been possible. JAMES G. BLAINE."

Guilt of Quackery Murder.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Feb. 23.—Waltman Thompson was yesterday found guilty of the murder of William Pearsall and his wife and two children. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court. The charred bodies of the Pearsall family were found in the ruins of their home on February 24, 1891. Thompson was known to have been a visitor to the house, and he was arrested on suspicion. Valuables belonging to the Pearsalls were found on his person, and he was finally indicted for the murder. His trial and conviction followed. Most of the evidence against Thompson was circumstantial.

Only the Captain Saved.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British steamers Loughbrow and Forest Queen collided off Flamborough, a village of Yorkshire, East Riding, on the North Sea yesterday with great force. The Forest Queen was torn apart and sank with every person on board except the captain.

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Dry in Arizona.

BENSON, A. T., Feb. 23.—The failure of rain for the next three weeks will be a serious blow to the cattle interests in Arizona. The pasture has been very dry up to within the last three weeks. Practically no rain has fallen for nearly a year, and the losses of cattle throughout the territory are already larger than for seven years. Joseph Land, cattle inspector for Benson and Pantano districts, estimates the losses along San Pedro above Benson at 12 per cent, and on the lower San Pedro 50 per cent up to the present time.

LYNCHED.

Cullen, the Child Murderer, Hanged by a Mob at Marshfield, Mo.—The Crime For Which He Suffered.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., Feb. 23.—Richard Cullen, the young man arrested charged with the murder of the foster child of Cullen's step-father, Henry Shaw, was taken from the jail by an armed mob, at 10 o'clock last night, and hanged to a telegraph pole.

Last Tuesday night the body of a four-year-old boy was found in an old well near the residence of Henry Shaw. The child was a waif, having been found on the doorstep of a prominent citizen four years ago. It was then two weeks old, and was adopted by Shaw at that time, and he reared it and cared for it as his own. Monday night Mrs. Shaw put the boy to bed in a room where Richard Cullen, Shaw's step-son, slept. Tuesday morning the child was missing. Shaw immediately gave the alarm and a search was commenced. Suspicion pointed to Cullen, who had been jealous of the waif, because he believed his step-father intended to leave his property to him, and it was believed the boy had been murdered. About 5 o'clock Tuesday evening some one thought of the old well near Shaw's place, and in a short time the body of the little innocent was brought out. A coupling pin was fastened to the neck of the body and the examination by physicians showed that the boy had been thrown into the well while yet alive. An inquest was commenced that night and continued next day. In the course of the investigation tracks leading from the Shaw house to the well were discovered. Cullen wore a peculiar pair of hobnail shoes, and these shoes, it was found, fitted the tracks exactly, conclusively proving that he was the guilty man. He and his mother were both held for the murder and committed to jail. The general indignation which was at first felt has grown stronger and stronger as each day passed, until it found expression in the public revulsion of last night. Cullen was a reckless youth of 22, and had recently returned from the west.

MURDER AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A Barber Kills a Man Who Had Punished Him.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 23.—Some days ago Frank Breeze, a young collar-maker, punished William H. Dettmer, a barber, for abusing an old man. Dettmer swore he would get even. Yesterday morning early the two met in Porter's saloon when Dettmer began to curse Breeze, but the latter told him to let him alone.

At this Dettmer whipped out a revolver and fired at Breeze, but missed. Breeze ran, and as he went out of the door Dettmer fired again, the bullet striking Breeze in the back of the head, producing instant death.

Dettmer coolly placed his pistol in his pocket, walked out of the place and disappeared. He has not yet been captured, although a mob and the police force have searched for him all day.

Dettmer is unmarried. Breeze is a married man and has two children. He was very popular and a quiet and peaceable young man.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of the Mother of a Young Babe in Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Jane Phelps, who had been suffering from a stomach trouble for some months, died Saturday. When an application was made for a death certificate at the health office Dr. Mereness refused to sign one, stating that the woman was dead when he arrived at her house. Two weeks ago Mrs. Phelps became a mother, since which time she has depended on charity institutions for support. Mrs. Phelps was the wife of a coal agent. The remains were taken to Keokuk, Ia., for burial. She was the daughter of a business man of that city. The health officer issued a certificate that the woman died of starvation.

THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

They Were Victims of a Severe Storm On the Coast of Portugal.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times' Oporto correspondent gives details of the frightful storm reported from there Saturday. He says: "It is reported that 300 fishing boats and 300 persons drowned. The loss of life is probably underrated. The steamer Elbe made three futile attempts to leave Leixoes harbor on Saturday and a fourth attempt on Sunday morning, which succeeded. While out she saved a boat load of twenty men and has not returned up the coast to Vigo, where some boats, it is reported, have taken refuge. The storm did not affect shipping in Leixoes harbor."

Three Miners Crushed to Death.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 23.—Thomas Carroll and Frank E. Doyle, miners, were crushed to death by a cave-in Saturday afternoon in the Bell Mac. About the same time Kane, a miner at work on the 800 level of the St. Lawrence, met his death in the same manner. Both mines are Anaconda properties. The coroner's jury Saturday evening returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the company. All three victims were unmarried men.

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KANSAS G. A. R.

Attendance Larger Than at Any Previous Encampment—Election of Officers.

ATCHISON, Feb. 23.—Yesterday was the big day of the eleventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of Kansas. At no previous encampment has the number of delegates in attendance been as large as at the present meeting.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a grand army parade which was participated in by 2,000 old soldiers, besides several hundred members of the Sons of Veterans. The procession included the officers of the G. A. R. and among those following were ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill and nearly every prominent man in the state who is a member of the order. The children from the Soldiers' Orphan's home, numbering 150, also took part in the parade. In a carriage in the procession was Faith Phillips, a nineteen-months' orphan baby, which has been adopted by E. C. Johnson post, of Atchison. The baby attracted much attention.

But little business of importance was transacted at the G. A. R. meeting at the opera house yesterday, the hours being taken up by the reading of reports. The report of Assistant Adjutant Gen. Campbell showed that seven new posts had been mustered in since the reading of the last report, and that seven charters had been surrendered. The order shows an increase of 333 members, with a total membership of 20,610. The total number of posts in the state is 444. The finances of the different posts and of the Grand Army were shown by the reports to be in good condition. The value of real estate belonging to the posts is \$27,180.56, while the value of other property is \$29,309.80.

The woman's relief corps, acting as a reviewing power, yesterday morning passed on the long pending difficulty in John A. Martin corps, of this place, confirming the action of the investigating committee appointed at Hutchinson a year ago to adjust the difficulty.

The Sons of Veterans adopted the report of committee providing for a complete revision of the by-laws. The order is growing—has a membership in Kansas of 3,400 and no unpaid debts.

A. R. Green, of Cedarvale, was elected department commander of the Grand Army of Kansas on the first ballot, defeating O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, by sixteen votes. Green's election was made unanimous upon Coulter's motion.

The encampment adopted a recommendation of Department Commander McCarthy in his retiring address, to abandon the policy of permanently locating G. A. R. reunions, and that the policy of offering prizes to post showing the greatest increase be continued; also his remarks in defense of the disability pension bill.

The Ladies' Aid society elected Mrs. Katie A. Horn, of Mankato, division president; Miss Mattie Gross, of Ellsworth, vice president, and Miss Kate Taffe, of Kansas City, Kan., mustering and receiving officer.

The Sons of Veterans elected E. A. Agnew, of Newton, division commander; John A. Henning, of Salina, senior vice commander, and H. W. Hoffman, of Emporia, junior vice commander.

CAUCUS ON SILVER.

The Democrats Hold a Caucus But Seem to Have Decided Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The democratic members of the house met in conference last night pursuant to a call issued by Representative Holmes, chairman of the caucus, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions, which are now published as submitted to the caucus, having been revised since the request for the call was circulated by Mr. Hartner, of Ohio. Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued use of both gold and silver as money, and that we are unalterably opposed to any legislation which will drive either metal out of general circulation.

Resolved, That in justice to the democratic party and with due consideration for the general business, industrial and financial interests of the nation, we deem it the duty of democratic members of the Fifty-second congress to defer any definite action on the subject of free coinage until the question of its wisdom and justice is distinctly made in the elections of 1892.

A split occurred among the free coinage men over the motion to adjourn, some favoring caucus adoption of the Bland resolution. It was finally decided, however, to adjourn.

The result of the caucus seems to be that the silver question is left just about where it was before the caucus was held, the silver men evidently being in a majority, but the minority being unwilling to be bound by caucus action.

This leaves the matter with the rules committee to decide whether a special order shall be brought in.

Oklahoma Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At an executive session of the house committee on territories yesterday morning it was pretty well settled that the claims of Oklahoma to admission into the union as a state will not be recognized this term. The reasons upon which the objection is based have been stated before, but delegate Harvey and the Oklahoma people made such a stubborn contest that it appeared for a while likely that preconceived objections might be overruled in the end and the territory be admitted. After the session yesterday, however, members of the committee stated that the committee would not make a favorable report on the bill and Oklahoma will have to go over with Utah until a more favorable congress sits in judgment on its claims.

A Lumber Company in Big Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—About eighteen months ago the federal government brought suit to recover \$2,217,000 from the Sierra Lumber Co., of San Francisco, for timber cut off government lands in Teheama and Butte counties from October, 1878, to October, 1890. The jury awarded the government \$41,000 damages and \$3,000 costs of suit. When the verdict was given Judge Sawyer said the damages were excessive but unless the government would agree to accept a compromise he would set aside the verdict. The compromise was effected yesterday by the government accepting, it is stated, \$15,000.

Dry in Arizona.

BENSON, A. T., Feb. 23.—The failure of rain for the next three weeks will be a serious blow to the cattle interests in Arizona. The pasture has been very dry up to within the last three weeks. Practically no rain has fallen for nearly a year, and the losses of cattle throughout the territory are already larger than for seven years. Joseph Land, cattle inspector for Benson and Pantano districts, estimates the losses along San Pedro above Benson at 12 per cent, and on the lower San Pedro 50 per cent up to the present time.

Similar to the Mitchell Case.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 23.—Emma Williams, colored, was today charged with fatally wounding Eleanor Richardson, also colored. The case resembles that of Alice Mitchell of Memphis. Eleanor is a bright mulatto 17 years old and Emma Williams a comely black of 23. The two have been living together for more than a year, Emma displaying the most ardent affection for her companion.

Tuesday night Eleanor went to a ball with a male friend, Emma followed and calling her from the room, stabbed her repeatedly with a large knife, inflicting fatal wounds.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolutions Reported by the Committee to the St. Louis Conference—Declarations For a Third Party—Low Tariff, Free Silver and the Sub-Treasury.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—At the conference of labor organizations yesterday Ignatius Donnelly, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted:

This is the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth, to and for the producers of the nation, this declaration of union and independence.

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places, in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organizing for self-protection. Imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while the poor possess only the desolate and the dreary. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich worldlings; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor; and the supply of currency is purposely withheld to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

A NEW PARTY NECESSARY.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together, in the name of peace, order and society, to defend liberty, prosperity and justice.

We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles. We charge that the controlling influence dominating the old political parties has been the existing dreadful conditions, to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, monopolies, the domination of silver, and the oppressions of usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of Mammon—to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure private gain for the few. 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