Chase County Courant.

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

VOL. XVI. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890. NUMBER 24.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate on the 3d Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution looking to an inquiry into the late lease to the North American Company of the privilege of fur sealing in Alaska, which was referred. A bill passed fixing the salaries of United States District Judges at $5,000. The Educational bill was then debated until adjournment....In the House a petition was presented from the Seventh Day Adventists, containing 253,000 names, protesting against the passage of any bill in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners for the Pension Bureau passed. The attempt by Mr. Perkins to have the rules suspended in order to pass the Oklahoma bill failed and the Arkansas contested election case then occupied the attention of the House until adjournment.

THE business transacted in the Senate on the 4th was unimportant. Several bridge bills were reported and the bill appropriating $30,000 for a monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton was passed. The Senate occupied five hours in executive session debating the resolution in regard to the manner in which proceedings in secret session leaked out and were published in full every day. The leak appears not to have been discovered....The entire session of the House was taken up in debating the Arkansas contested election case.

WHEN the Senate met on the 5th the attempt to pass the bill to increase the pension of the widow of General Warren developed the fact that no quorum was present. Pending efforts to secure a quorum the bill went over and the Blair Educational bill was again laid before the Senate. Senator Barbour spoke in favor and Senator Plumb against the bill. Adjourned....The House again took up the Arkansas contested election case of Featherstone vs. Cate and after a long debate ousted Cate and seated Featherstone by a vote of 145 to 135. Adjourned.

A NUMBER of bills were reported in the Senate on the 6th and bills passed giving a pension of $75 a month to the daughter of Major-General Worth, and increasing the pension of the widow of General Warren to $100 per month. After an executive session the Senate adjourned....The entire morning hour of the House was consumed in the discussion of a bill for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of land-offices. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, considered bills for public buildings. The debates at times were quite exciting. Several bills passed when the committee rose, after which the House adjourned.

AFTER the usual morning business the Senate on the 7th considered bills on the calendar and passed several bills for public buildings. Pending discussion of the appropriation of $500,000 for a building at Salt Lake City, the Educational bill was reached as unfinished business. Senator Blair again spoke in its favor and took occasion to refer severely to the press of the country. Senator Hale opposed the bill. Pending debate the Senate adjourned until Monday....The House passed the Senate bill for a bridge across the Arkansas river in the Indian Territory. The report of the committee on the Alabama contested election case of Threat vs. Clark in favor of Clark, the sitting member, was unanimously adopted. The bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of W. E. Woolbridge for the use of his invention of projectiles for rifled cannon was defeated. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole until recess. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IN a bond suit (Haus vs. the State of Louisiana) the United States Supreme Court holds that a citizen can not sue a State without its consent.

THE Senate has confirmed Henry C. Caldwell to be Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

THE President has approved the act providing for an Assistant Secretary of War.

THE Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered a report to be made on the Kansas City Public Building bill, recommending an appropriation of $1,200,000, cutting the amount down from $2,500,000.

AMONG recent confirmations by the Senate were Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of railroads and Isaac Clements to be pension agent at Chicago.

HENRY B. TUCKER and Henry St. John have been arrested in Washington for swindling Miss Helena Audenried, a stage struck young woman, out of $100. The two men had many letters from other stage struck girls.

THE EAST.

THE strike at the rubber works at Stoughton, Mass., has been compromised.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER, of New York, has been elected president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

THE Cleveland and Chicago express on the Lake Shore road was wrecked near Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of the 6th. The cause was due to a broken coupling, a Pullman car being piled on top of the day coach. Seven persons were killed and about fifteen injured.

CHARLES LIPPINCOTT, the soda water apparatus manufacturer of Philadelphia, confirms the report of negotiations by a British syndicate for the four factories in this country.

REV. CLEMENT M. BUTLER, M. D., died in Germantown, Pa., the other night, aged eighty years. He was at one time rector of Trinity Church, Washington, and chaplain of the United States Senate. He was an intimate friend of Webster, Clay and Calhoun in their day.

FIFTEEN Swedes and Hungarians were in a destitute and befuddled condition at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently. They had been shipped from Stockholm and wanted to reach Kansas City, where they were told houses and lands awaited them.

THE schooner Abbott O. Lewis stranded near Boston recently. The steward swam ashore with a line and saved the crew.

IN trying to thaw out frozen dynamite in Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, one man was killed and another fatally injured.

THE town of Reading, Mass., was reported on fire on the morning of the 7th. Much damage was done.

THE steamship De Ruyter, from Antwerp, went ashore at Scituate, Mass. The crew reached land with considerable difficulty. The vessel was valued at $50,000.

THE Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company, of New York, has assigned. They were rated at $1,000,000.

THE WEST.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH STANLEY, of the Broadway & Newburg street railway, Cleveland, O., has died from injuries received while jumping from one of his own electric motors.

DONNELLY & SONS, printers of the Chicago directory, have failed for $100,000.

ANDREW ALEXANDER'S saloon at Woodside, Ind., burned the other night, and Alexander perished in the flames. The fire was supposed to be of incendiary origin.

INTIMATE Chicago friends of Minister Lincoln believe that, in view of the death of his son, he will resign his office and return home.

THE Ohio State board of penitentiary managers has recommended to President Harrison the pardon of Fidelity Bank Wrecker Harper, who has yet four years to serve.

AN avalanche of snow swept down the mountain at Wall Cut on the high line division of the South Park railroad, near Wheeler, Col. A train was buried, the men being rescued with some trouble. A roadmaster was carried several thousand feet, entirely across the river.

THE Eastern lines have resolved to take their tickets away from the agents in the Chicago hotels.

MRS. MARY PETERSON, of Chicago, had an awful struggle with an escaped lunatic armed with a revolver, who menaced her in her own home. She, however, caught him by the throat and choked him until he was eager to let her go. He was captured later by an officer.

DANIEL DALY, a policeman who was struck in the head with a piece of shell at the Haymarket Anarchist riot, has become insane from the effects of the wound. He was adjudged insane in the county court at Chicago and sent to a private asylum.

WILLIAM H. FURSMAN, the Pontiac, Ill., forger, has been returned to his old home and placed in jail.

A BANK of lead thirty feet high and fourteen thick has been struck on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa.

GOLD has been discovered in a gravel bank near Sioux Falls, S. D. The extent of the deposit is not known.

THREE boys were instantly killed recently by an explosion of dust in the Armstrong furniture factory at Evansville, Ind.

JAMES MCINTOSH, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and two young ladies were drowned recently while driving across East Okoboji lake in a sleigh.

THE remains of Alderman Hillock, of Chicago, were interred in Rose Hill cemetery. His body had been refused interment at Calvary because he had been a Mason.

THE Attorney-General of North Dakota makes very grave charges of corruption against legislators over the Lottery bill.

THE great pigeon shooting match between Chicago and Kansas City ended at Chicago on the 7th in favor of Kansas City. The scores were 420 and 416.

THE SOUTH.

FOUR children of Henry Greenlee, a negro, were burned recently at Greenville, Miss., while the parents were at church.

WILLIAM M. POPE, teller of the City National Bank, of Louisville, Ky., is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000.

AT Claflin College, Charleston, S. C., Prof. W. J. DeTreville, white, cowhided J. N. Carnoza, the colored chaplain. The affair caused great excitement and threatened to develop into a race riot.

THE National League of Republican Clubs met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th, with President Thurston, of Nebraska, in the chair.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Jefferson Davis Land Company at Jackson, Miss., $8,000 of the proceeds of the stock sold was turned over to the trustees for the benefit of Mrs. Davis. It is thought that twice as much will be secured.

THE National Republican League adjourned sine die at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th, after adopting resolutions. Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was re-elected president and Cincinnati was chosen for the next place of meeting.

THE Mississippi river was reported at a dangerous height along the Arkansas shore.

A BAND of twelve moonshiners are under arrest at Atlanta, Ga. Their purpose was to drive out and punish informers.

FORTY armed men of the Smith and Slusser factions had an encounter at the court house at Barboursville, Ky., the other day. One man only received a serious wound.

THE levee at Point Chicot, Ark., broke on the 7th.

AN English syndicate is seeking to obtain a controlling interest in the fruit and oyster canning industry at Baltimore.

THE Kentucky Legislature is considering a bill which will put a stop to the mountain feuds of that State.

A LARGE portion of the money stolen by Express Agent Walton has been recovered at Dallas, Tex., where it was secreted.

MRS. ALEXANDER STOKES was burned to death in her dwelling in Denton, Md., the other day.

GENERAL.

YOUNG Abraham Lincoln, son of Minister Lincoln, died at London on the 5th from the effects of a malignant carbuncle in his left side.

LEAGUES have been formed in Rio de Janeiro and at Bahia, Para, Santos and Pernambuco to boycott British in favor of American goods.

THE English Government has officially admitted that the Sultan of Zanzibar had no right to cede to the English company the islands of Manda and Patta.

ADVICES from the Transvaal state that a serious riot has occurred at Johannesburg. President Kruger attempted to deliver a speech, but was prevented by the crowd, who organized a mass meeting, denounced the Transvaal Government and tore the flags from the Government buildings.

ARTHUR ORTON, the famous Tichborne claimant, is to seek a seat in the British Parliament as a Home Ruler.

STARVATION accompanied by cannibalism is reported from the Peace river Indians of the Canadian Northwest.

THE San Blas Indians are reported troublesome on the Isthmus of Panama.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the Government's African policy by a vote of 193 to 55.

A CRISIS has occurred in the Hungarian Ministry and the resignation of Premier Von Tisza was expected.

THE Prince of Wales has sent a letter to Minister Lincoln condoling with him on the death of his son.

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

THE Czar has received a threatening letter from a woman signing herself "Tchibrokoya." The Russian Ministers also received similar notes.

THE forces of the King of Dahomey in Africa have met with another serious defeat at the hands of the French, losing 400.

THE wholesale grocers have formed a combination to guarantee the sale of sugar at a profit.

FATHER DOGUER, of the Jesuit missions in Alfrica, has been taken a prisoner by the Dahomians.

A WOMAN'S head has been sent to Prince Dolgoroukoff in Russia, signed "Jack the Ripper." The murder was believed to be connected with Nihilism.

THE Scotland Yard policemen have evidence of a conspiracy of desperadoes in Canada to inveigle rich young men from England under the pretense of securing farms in the colony and murdering them. The idea grew out of the Benwell murder at Niagara Falls.

THE Arab power of Uganda, Africa, has been completely overthrown. Dissension, however, were probable because of Protestant and Catholic rivalries.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 6 numbered 260, against a total of 301 the previous week. Last year the figures were 281.

THE private banking house of Bellere et Freres, a branch of the Paris banking house operated at San Francisco under that name, has made an assignment. It is believed the liabilities will reach $500,000.

THE LATEST.

MISS CLARA BARTON, of the Red Cross Society, has issued an appeal for the pioneer settlers of North and South Dakota.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended March 8 showed an average increase of 8.3 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 5.4.

EX-SULTAN MURAD is reported to have died at Constantinople. He was deposed after a reign of a few months in 1876 on the alleged ground of insanity.

THE French position in Dahomey is said to be critical.

THE last honors to the remains of the late Minister Pendleton were held at Cincinnati on the 8th. The interment was at Spring Grove cemetery.

THE final dissolution of the famous Credit Mobilier Company was ordered at Philadelphia on the 8th.

FOR the first time since the fire began smoke ceased to issue from the South Wilkesbarre (Pa.) shaft on the 9th. Over a thousand gallons of water a minute had been poured into the mine for several days.

CONSIDERABLE destitution is reported among the laboring classes of San Francisco. Benevolent citizens have subscribed money to employ a number in the Golden Gate park.

J. P. MITCHELL, an oil well torpedo handler of Franklin, Pa., was literally blown to pieces by an explosion of nitroglycerine the other day.

RICHARD & MANN, lessees of the Parker House, Boston, are involved. Their liabilities are $315,000 and their assets $200,000.

W. R. COBB, who killed a man named Richardson in Cook County, Tex., seventeen years ago, has just been sent to the State prison for forty years for the crime.

THE five renegade Apaches in Arizona have been disposed of. Three were captured and two killed.

THE trial at Wadowice, Austria, of the persons accused of emigrant swindling resulted in the conviction by the jury of thirty-one of the sixty prisoners.

AN extensive blaze in the Ebhard Manufacturing Company's works at Cleveland, O., destroyed three brick buildings containing the rolling and repair departments. About 1,000 men were thrown out of employment.

JUDGE AITKIN, of Sacramento, Cal., has ordered the partition of the 45,000 acre ranch of San Jacinto Nuevo among ten persons.

THE Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to impose a duty of 3 francs on foreign corn and 5 francs on corn flour.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

SCOTT COUNTY has secured a judgment for $5,800 against Johnson Bros. & Service, ex-bankers, for county funds held by them at the time of their failure.

THE barn of Henry Harover, who lives near Andale, fifteen miles northwest of Wichita, was burned the other morning shortly before daylight. Five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat burned. Total loss, $5,000. No insurance.

SOME months ago an old man by the name of Thomas Garey, stopped at Fort Scott and put up at a boarding house. He was about eighty years of age and very miserly in his habits, washing his own clothes and subsisting on two meals a day. The other day he died, when in his room and upon his person was found $28,000 in money and securities. One citizen of the city said he knew deceased in Washington County, Iowa, thirty years ago, but knew little of his history since.

AT a recent meeting in Topeka of the board of directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange, which is the business branch of the Farmers' Alliance, arrangements for handling live-stock were made with the American Live-Stock Commission Company, and Edwin Snyder, a member of the board, was elected to represent the Exchange with said live-stock company at the stock yards in Kansas City, prepared to look after consignments of stock from members of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Company.

IN the district court at Scott City the other day the criminal case of A. R. Lasley, ex-county treasurer, who is a defaulter to the amount of $2,600, was finally quashed on account of technicalities. Lasley was then held for embezzlement on a complaint made before a justice of the peace.

THE council of administration of the G. A. R. recently held a meeting at Topeka and decided to hold two daylight campfires at Concordia and Wichita on March 24 and 25, at which time receptions will be tendered General Alger, commander-in-chief, who will then pass through the State on his way from Dakota to Arkansas. The date of the annual reunion to be held in Topeka was fixed for October 7, 8, 9 and 10.

WILLIS MASON recently filed suit against J. P. Berry at Topeka for slander and malicious prosecution, claiming damages in the sum of $10,000. Both plaintiff and defendant are colored. The slander consisted in calling the plaintiff "a dirty, broken down soldier deadbeat," and the malicious prosecution grew out of a State case against Mason wherein Berry was the prosecuting witness.

THE Medicine Lodge Sugar Company has sent to Germany for three tons of beet seed.

COMMITTEES representing the State organizations of the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of Labor met in Emporia recently and adopted a platform looking to the consolidation of the different organizations for political purposes.

THE State Superintendent of Insurance has received from all the fire insurance companies doing business in Kansas reports showing the business transacted by them in the State during 1889. It shows that risks to the amount of $3,142,432.25 were written in 1889 by Kansas mutual companies, as compared with $2,455,520.25 for the previous year. The foreign companies of which there are seventy-eight, wrote risks to the amount of $134,586,138.02 last year, the business for the previous year being $129,945,032.09.

THE other evening while the eleven-year-old son of Mr. W. R. Mansfield, of Winfield, was out riding, his horses ran away and threw the boy just as he was crossing the railway track. His head struck on the rail, producing fatal injuries.

A STRANGER, a passenger on the south-bound Santa Fe train, stopped at the Arlington Hotel in Wellington the other night and registered as Morgan Avery, giving no address. The next morning he was found dead in bed. No cause of death was given.

SHAWNEE COUNTY claims to have thirty organizations of the Farmers' Alliance with 3,000 or more members.

S. W. BERRY, a mail carrier between Lawrence and Clinton recently "fooled" with a pistol and lost a thumb and two fingers.

A COLONY of Illinois farmers recently purchased 1,760 acres of land in Reno County and will immediately come to Kansas to live.

THE residence of a Mr. Dunn, three and one-half miles west of Salina, was destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, $1,500; partially insured.

AT Leavenworth the other night Patrick Coneth was shot by a drunken soldier for refusing to enter into conversation with and knocking the soldier down. He may recover. The soldier had not been captured.

THE safe in F. Watson's store at Stafford was blown open by burglars the other night and $350 secured. The building was fired and destroyed.

THE three-story brick block at Wichita, owned by C. R. Miller and A. C. Robinson, was partially destroyed by fire the other morning. The loss on building was placed at $8,000, covered by insurance; on goods at $20,000; only partially insured. F. A. Cooper, druggist, and Grincar Bros., dry goods, were the heaviest losers.

THE Equal Suffrage Association of Atchison will ask the appointment of three women as census enumerators in that city and an equal number in the county outside of the city.

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

What the Senate and House Have in Hand and What is Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The uncertainty surrounding the disposition of the questions raised by the recent reconsideration of executive session matters makes it impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the work of the Senate for this week.

Senator Dolph's committee will to-day resume the interrogation under oath of members of the Senate respecting their connection with "leaks" in the past, and the report of the discoveries may precipitate another discussion similar to that of last week. So much of the time of the Senate was taken up with the discussion that the Blair Educational bill was not disposed of, and it still heads the calendar as unfinished business. A very general feeling exists in favor of closing this debate this week and to take a vote on the bill if possible. Mr. Evarts will close the debate in support of the measure.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Montana case is likely to be made this week, but the debate that must ensue will not begin until the Blair bill is out of the way.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill will be reported from the Committee on Appropriations this week.

Senator Stanford will offer a resolution to-day instructing the Finance Committee to investigate and report upon the expediency and desirability of the Government loaning money upon real estate mortgages at a nominal rate of interest, one or two per cent. per annum, retaining the right to call in a certain proportion of the loans when occasion demands.

In the morning hours the Oklahoma Townsite bill may be considered and further progress made in the execution of the order to dispose of public building and bridge bills on the calendar.

The work of the House this week will probably be devoted principally to adding new stars to the National flag. The District of Columbia Committee will occupy to-day in the disposition of measures relating to local affairs, and after that the Oklahoma bill will be taken up and passed upon finally, as far as the House is concerned. Then, according to notice already given, the Territories Committee will present for the consideration of the House the bill to admit Wyoming as a State of the Union, and this will be followed by the Idaho bill if any time remains.

The Committee on Elections desires to call up the contested election case of Mudd vs. Compton, from Maryland, but will only do so, according to present management, if it can be done without interfering with the Statehood bills already mentioned.

GREAT FIRE AT DETROIT.

A Quarter of a Million Burned Up in a Factory.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—At 6:15 last evening fire was discovered in the rear of Gray & Baff's six story furniture factory, 98 to 102 Congress street. The fire was on the fifth floor, and before the department could get to work had gained headway among the very dry materials and spread rapidly to the roof and then downward until the roof and upper floor fell, carrying the fire to the ground. Carroll & Hunt's chair establishment went next, the two making an intensely hot fire, which not only rendered firemen's work very difficult, but threatened to consume buildings on the opposite side of the street. The Carroll cigar factory was also gutted.

At midnight the fire was under control, but still burning fiercely. The total loss is estimated at $250,000, partially covered by insurance. The burned buildings were the property of Senator James McMillan and valued at $70,000.

FIRE AT WEBB CITY.

Horses Burned and Several Buildings Destroyed.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 10.—A fire at Webb City at four o'clock yesterday morning burned the livery barn of Ward & Thalbarn, the Buffalo Hotel and five one-story structures. The total loss is $11,000. There was no insurance except $200 on a carpenter shop. The fire originated in the livery stable. Twenty-two horses perished, fourteen belonging to the firm and eight to boarders. Six buggies and carriages, two transfer wagons and a sprinkler, owned by the firm, and ten vehicles owned by boarders were destroyed. Twelve horses were saved. Every thing except stoves and carpets were saved from the small buildings and hotel. Total loss, $10,700. The Waterworks Company is just laying mains and the town is absolutely without protection from a fire ravage. Carelessness in leaving clothes near a red-hot stove by the stable employes upon retiring was the cause of the fire.

Eight Persons Burned.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Mrs. Onesime Collerette, the wife of a wealthy French Canadian farmer, and her seven children, were burned to death yesterday in their home near Cote St. Michael, five miles from this city. The family lived in a large, fine house. At an early hour the building took fire and before assistance could be given it was burned to the ground.

Linemen Strike.

OMAHA, Neb., March 9.—Sixty linemen in the employ of the electric light and telephone companies struck this morning for a raise of pay. The Linemen's Union threatens to call on the telegraph men also to join in the strike. A few men are working, but they are all non-union.

AN OKLAHOMA DECISION.

Important Decision By the Commissioner of the General Land-Office—"Sooners" Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—An important decision in noting the rights of entrymen in Oklahoma has been rendered by Assistant Commissioner Stone of the General Land-office. By its terms three "sooners," who have been contesting for a quarter section of land in the Territory, are all knocked out, the Assistant Commissioner deciding that they have clearly violated the law and are not entitled to make entry in Oklahoma. The case is entitled Carley J. Blanchard vs. Ewers White and Vestal S. Cook, contest for homestead entry No. 6, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, involving the southwest quarter of section 27, township 12 north, range 3 west, Guthrie land district, the tract thus described adjoining the town site of Oklahoma City. It is the first contest case that has come before the General Land-office from that section of the Territory opened to settlement on the 22d of April, 1889, and is especially significant, indicating as it does that none of the "sooners" of any kind whatever, are entitled to land in the Territory, no matter whether they were there as deputy marshals, railroad employes, Government teamsters or "boomers" who successfully dodged the authorities.

The plaintiff, Blanchard, in his appeal cited what he believed to be errors in the local decision, and among other things alleged that the executive part of the Government in using the military to prevent citizens from entering Oklahoma after the Indian title had been extinguished, and before noon of April 22, had placed a strained and unwarranted construction upon the act of Congress, and had thus violated rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The defendant White alleges in his appeal that for two years prior to his entry he had been a deputy United States marshal for the district of Kansas, but that without any solicitation or previous intention on his part he was ordered into the Territory by Marshal Jones. While there on duty, maintaining law and order, and after twelve o'clock noon, April 22, he entered upon that land and made settlement in due compliance with law, and he sets forth that his entry was prior in point of time to the settlement of either of the other parties to the contest. He charges that Blanchard was also in the Territory before noon, April 22, as an employe of the Southern Kansas railway, although he did not locate upon the land until after White himself had made settlement. The defendant Cook, who also appealed, alleges in his affidavit that he did not enter prior to twelve o'clock, April 22, and that his settlement was the only one made in due compliance with law.

The Commissioner, therefore, cancels White's entry and denies the application of the others.

CONCERNING CATTLEMEN.

Order Issued By the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Forbidding the Leasing of Indian Lands to Cattlemen.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 10.—Immediately after the issuance of the President's proclamation ordering the cattlemen to remove their cattle from the Cherokee Strip they began to negotiate for leases on the several Indian reservations in the Territory. Some consummated their leases and paid large sums of money to the Indians. Now comes the following order from Commissioner Morgan:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1890.—Sir: You are advised that the President of the United States by proclamation dated February 17, 1890, has directed the removal of cattle and other live-stock from the Cherokee Outlet lands, said removal to take place not later than October 1 next, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States.

You are advised that the proclamation above referred to confers no authority upon any one holding cattle upon the said Outlet to drive said cattle upon any other lands, and you are therefore directed to use necessary precaution to prevent cattle moving under the said proclamation from being driven upon lands under your jurisdiction, and if such cattle shall be driven there you will turn them back and drive them from the reservation with the aid of your Indian police. In the event of your inability to prevent the invasion of the reservation by such intruding cattlemen, you will promptly advise this department by wire.

You will also see that no attempt be made by any cattlemen or others to negotiate with any of the Indians under your charge for the privilege of grazing cattle on any reservation or part of reservation under the jurisdiction of your agency.

You will keep a close watch upon any cattle which may be moving toward the Indian lands under your charge and promptly report by wire the presence of any intruding stock there.

You will also use due vigilance to prevent the invasion of the reservation by any cattle infected with contagious disease, and if such cattle are driven upon the reservation you will have them herded and corraled in an isolated place and ask this office by wire for instructions. Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

CATHOLICS AND THE ALLIANCE

Bishop Fink Withdraws His Objection to the Farmers' Alliance.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 10.—In order that the letter addressed to a delegation of the Farmers' Alliance in this State may not be misunderstood Bishop Fink has prepared a circular letter to the clergy of the faithful of the diocese for publication in the official paper, the Catholic. The circular is as follows:

To the Reverend Clergy of the Faithful of the Diocese, Greeting.

Since the State delegates of the Farmers' Alliance has authorized a committee to wait on me to learn the objections which the Holy Church had in regard to the said Alliance, which I pointed out, and since the committee, authorized by a letter of the above named gentlemen, give me the assurance that every feature objectionable to Catholics as such, and which is contrary to the rules of the Holy Church shall be done away with.

Now, therefore, under the forementioned condition, I withdraw my objections to said alliance in regard to those lodges or sub-lodges in which the above assurance is being carried out honestly and honorably, till at the national convention next summer the proper changes will be adopted by that body. I further permit those of the faithful who have heretofore joined the alliance in good faith to continue their membership in the above mentioned lodges or sublodges.

I take this opportunity to thank those officers of the alliance who have worked so earnestly to bring about so happy a result. I congratulate our faithful Catholics for their manly stand in having their religious objections recognized by their fellow citizens. Now, since the Farmers' Alliance is strictly to adhere to its avowed purposes and aims, and since its platform is made broad enough for all farmers to stand on, and in whatever lodges it is made so, I wish it "God speed" in its honest aims.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

FATHER TIME.

'Twas in the long lost, careless days,
When childhood's spring was in its prime,
I, wandering through life's pleasant ways,
First came upon you, Father Time!
You took in unrelenting grasp
The hand held out in friendship's name;
I did not try to loose your clasp,
But smiled upon you when you came.

Oh, then your gifts were fresh and new,
The hours you brought me bright and long,
And love seemed steadfast, warm and true,
While life itself was one glad song!
The happy singers, you and I,
Together singing songs of mirth,
And sweet love ballads, by and by,
That soared above the common earth.

You led me o'er enchanted ground
Where kingly Cupid reigned supreme;
So sweet were thoughts that wrapped me round,
I longed to linger there and dream.
But still with unrelenting grasp
You drew me through the magic land,
Nor lessened once your steady clasp
Upon my oft rebellious hand.

You brought my pretty babes to me
And placed them in my happy arms;
The world all sunshine seemed to be,
And gladness drowned my weak alarms.
I blessed you then, old Father Time,
You led me through such lovely lands;
Life's joy-bells rang a golden chime,
Swung to and fro by angel hands!

When came the first faint minor thrill
That jarred upon our joyous moods?
Our sunlit heavens began to fill
With shadows wherein sorrow broods;
My anxious eyes grew full of tears,
I blamed you for their overflow,
I felt my heart grow faint with fears
And saddened with prophetic woe.

Ah, more than once in after years,
Through shadowed valleys dark with woe,
Through floods of silent, bitter tears,
You bade my little children go!
They would not stay for all my cries,
I could not follow without crime,
Shut were the gates of Paradise,
And then—I cursed you, Father Time.

So long ago—so long ago—
And now my fierce and fiery heart
Hath changed its hate to love, and so
I wait to watch the storm clouds part.
I wait to see the Heavenly light
Across my life's drear threshold climb,
But shall death, in his kindly might,
Part us forever, Father Time?

—Eva Best, in Detroit Free Press.

MURDER, NOT SUICIDE.

Trifles Which an Old Detective Worked Into Solid Facts.

Upon the Merest Thread of a Clue He and His Assistant Finally Run Their Man Down—The Sequel of a Terrible Crime.

During my experience as a detective I have been "in" on several cases which proved that the American was a full match for his English or French brother, and that when it came to a genuine "mystery" he had the acumen of a Vidocq to unravel it.

One morning in Chicago during the last year of the war a Mrs. Annie Holworth, a widow, about forty years of age, who kept a lodging-house, went up stairs to arouse a seamstress named Jane Ryan, who occupied a couple of rooms. These rooms were reached by an outside stairway, built against the end of the building. This stairway reached those two rooms only, and was only used by the seamstress. One room was used for a kitchen, and the other for a bed-room, and had been occupied for a year. Miss Ryan was a good-looking woman of thirty. While she called herself Miss, it was suspected that she had been married, but as she repelled every attempt to secure information, no one ever acquired any thing definite. She did a fine class of work for a certain store, earned good pay, came and went as she pleased, and the only thing the landlady could say to her detriment was that she was too reserved and unsocial. She never went out except alone, and no one ever came to see her except some one from the store. The rooms were furnished plainly, but neatly, and she had a canary bird for company.

The Ryan woman had agreed to do some fancy work for Mrs. Holworth on this day, and not having been seen or heard of up to the hour of ten o'clock, the landlady went up to see if any thing was wrong. She found the outer door slightly open, and, pushing her way into the bedroom which was also the sitting room, she was overcome at the sight. Miss Ryan was hanging stiff and cold in the noose of a rope made fast to a lamp hook in the ceiling. It was a stout iron hook bored well into a beam, and had never been used by Miss Ryan for the purpose intended. Word was at once sent to the nearest police station, and it so happened that a detective, whom I will call Graham, was sent to look into the case. I had been "partners" with him for two years, and where he went I went. As he had to stop on the way, I reached the place first, and was ready to report to him when he came that it was a clear case of suicide. I had entered the bedroom and stood before the body, but had been careful not to disturb any thing. Graham stood in the door, took around him for three or four minutes, and said:

"Tell the patrolman to keep every body out. There has been a murder here!"

I looked upon him as out of his mind, but he soon satisfied me that his mental faculties were never clearer. The curtains were down, and what I had seen was by the light of the open door. The body hung exactly in front of it and about seven feet away. We pulled off our shoes and left them in the kitchen, and then went in and pulled up the curtains. This let in a flood of light and enabled us to see every thing. The hook which held the rope was about nine feet from the floor. Miss Ryan was about five feet two inches tall. The knot in the noose was directly under her chin. Behind her was an overturned chair, but it lay on its side instead of on its back.

"First," said Graham, as we stood taking in these details, "these are men's tracks on the carpet. See there, and there, and there. The streets were muddy last night, and the visitor brought some of the stuff in here. Let us measure. She wears a No. 3 shoe, as you can see. These tracks were made by a No. 7 or 8 foot. It was a long and narrow one, showing a fine boot. A fine boot belongs to gentlemen's wear. How many suicides by hanging have you seen?"

"A dozen, perhaps."

"And I have seen twice that number. Did you ever notice the knot in front before?"

"Never."

"Nor no one else. See how the slack of the rope is made fast to the hook. Did you ever see such a knot before?"

"Yes; the men who do up large packages for shipment make just such a knot."

"Observe the face of the woman," continued Graham. "Has it the color of one who died with his or her neck in a noose—by ten minutes' struggling and strangling? No! Come, now, and look at the neck. This is a coarse, harsh rope. Has it rubbed the soft skin any?"

"Not a bit."

"The eyes are open to their fullest extent. One who dies by hanging almost invariably shuts his eyes very tightly. Notice the limbs. Her arms are down, and her body hangs plumb. People who suffer the agony of strangulation by the noose contract their limbs. She has a solid shoe on her feet. Let us examine the soles. See—you can rub off dried mud. Now look at that chair. She evidently upholstered the seat herself. The goods are a pale blue, the worst she could have selected. There should be dirt there if she stood on the chair. Can you find the least trace?"

The coroner had come, but Graham requested him to delay a little longer, and when we returned to the inner room he resumed:

"Notice the furniture. Would a tidy woman like her arrange it in this haphazard and slovenly fashion? And do you see that bird? He is dumpish and ruffled, but no wonder. This cage has been knocked to the floor. See how the wires are bent. There is seed on the carpet where it fell. Now look at the bed and tell me what you see."

"It has been disturbed since she made it."

"Correct. Some one has been overhauling it in a search, and it was a man. No woman would replace the pillows in that fashion. Now what do you see between the bed and the lounge? Get down on your knees."

"Faint impressions of that same boot, and here is a knot of ribbon and a part of an earring smashed flat under a foot."

"Exactly. Half of the earring in her left ear is missing, and that bit of ribbon was torn from her neck as she struggled for her life. She was choked to death on the floor. After she was dead the murderer arranged the rope so as to give it the appearance of suicide. He was a cool, nervy fellow, but he was not as sharp as he thought himself to be. Now for the coroner."

That official and his jury were admitted, the body taken down and examined by a physician, and the verdict was murder by strangulation. The doctor was not five minutes in agreeing with us that human fingers had produced death by clutching the throat, and that the body had been suspended at a later period. When we had the case fairly in hand we began the outside work. While the landlady had neither seen nor heard any thing to arouse her suspicions, she admitted to being somewhat deaf, and to having retired at an early hour the evening previous with a sick headache. On one occasion, being in the room when Miss Ryan was making her bed, she had caught sight of letters and papers between the mattresses. While we found none there, we could justly conclude that a search for them had tumbled the bed as we found it.

The rope was new, and it measured just fifteen feet in length. We visited twenty hardware stores before we found where it had been purchased. It had been bought on the afternoon of the murder by a young man about twenty-five years old, well dressed and of genteel speech. There were several reasons why the salesman remembered the circumstance. The young man had stated that he wanted it for a gymnasium. He had tendered a $10 bill, which could not be readily changed, he had cut off some of the frays at the end with a pair of scissors; he had a ring on his left hand with a green stone in it, and he had asked the salesman to do it up in a small compass and make a square package of it. As this was several hours before the murder it was plain enough that he had planned to do what he did do.

A closer search of the dead woman's effects resulted in the discovery of a note in pencil, written in a clerical hand. The paper was the same as is used in dry goods stores to wrap up parcels. The note was between the leaves of a pocket Bible, and had perhaps been written months before. It read:

I shall call this evening at eight o'clock, when I hope to find you prepared to look at the situation in a more reasonable light.

There was no signature, but Graham declared it a valuable pointer just the same. He was satisfied that the paper came from some store, and that the note was written by a clerk. While Mrs. Holworth declared that she never knew any one to call on Miss Ryan in the evening, it did not follow that no one had ever called. Any one could pass up or down without being seen, and unless there was too much noise in the room above her attention would not be attracted. The work was always brought to Miss Ryan and carried away when finished by a boy. It was ten days before we found out that her work was the making of children's velvet caps for a certain hatter. She had had no work, however, for three weeks previous to the murder. No one connected with the hatter's bore the slightest resemblance to the buyer of the rope, and the boy who carried the work was no longer in the employ of the store. We found him, however, after a week's search, and he remembered a man once giving him a quarter to carry a note as he was going with a bundle. He could not remember whether the man was old or young, nor any thing that was said between them on the occasion. Two things he did recall before we were through with him, and trifling as they were they put us on the right track. The man had a pencil above his ear, and he accosted the boy as he left the store.

Within a square from the hatter's were three dry goods store. Under the pretense of buying we passed through these until we had seen every clerk on the ground floors. Then we had excuses to get up and down stairs, but we found no one answering the description. We interviewed floor-walkers and managers, but got no news of our man. We then extended our search to the next block, and had "worked" two other large establishments when luck befriended us. I entered the basement of one of them, more from a sense of duty than from any hope of finding our man, when I ran right across him as he was directing some packing. He hadn't the ring with the green stone, but I had photographed his picture on my mind until I could have identified his face if he had been dressed as a laborer. I made some inquiries about buying boxes, and acted in a way intended to put him at his ease, but he suspected me from the first, and after a dozen words he turned away and entered another room. While perfectly satisfied that I had run our man to earth, I did not dare lay hands on him until he had been further identified. Graham must see him, and the managers of the store must be interviewed.

It was about ten o'clock in the forenoon when I found the game. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when I brought Graham. We then learned from the manager that the name of the suspect was Alexander Drew. He had been with them three years, and was engaged to a daughter of one of the firm. He had started in as head clerk in the packing-room, but had been promoted to be a salesman up stairs. After a few months, and at his own request, he had been transferred to the basement again. He was declared to be a model young man in all respects, but even while we were listening to this declaration word came up stairs that he had been found dead in a closet, having shot himself in the head an hour before his body was discovered.

When Drew's papers were overhauled we fully unraveled the mystery. Miss Ryan had been his mistress for years. He wanted to break with her and marry a fine girl. She had letters which she held over him as a weapon. He had become so desperate that he finally planned her death to get possession of these letters. Had a patrolman first entered the room, or had the coroner lowered the body and brought in his jury, the verdict would have been "Suicide." Indeed, the average detective would have found no case at all where there was a grand one.—N. Y. Sun.

ECONOMIC REFORMS.

What Prof. Nicholson Thinks of the Profit-Sharing System.

Prof. J. Shield Nicholson has an interesting and carefully written paper on the subject of profit-sharing in manufacturing industries in the Contemporary Review. His main contention is that it can be made a success if conducted on purely economic principles. At the same time he deprecates any theory of entering into it with the idea of nullifying the trades-union system, which he looks upon as in the main and in the end beneficial to both employers and employes. It must, however, the professor says, be distinctly recognized that the principle is to be applied in different ways, according to circumstances—the kind of industry, the class of workers, the nature of the markets, and the like. He also says that the full bearing of the system upon the general wages question can not be seen if the intention is confined simply to the details of one or two experiments, especially when they have been conducted in a foreign country.

He attributes the break-down of the Whitewood collieries experiment in profit-sharing to an attempt to keep the men from attending a meeting of trades-unionists. Yet, contends the professor, these men well knew that the bonus paid to labor must always be small compared with the market rate of wages, and, accordingly, that it is for the economic interest of the workmen to look first to the best mode of increasing the ordinary rate of wages, which is in the concrete, he contends, means the action of trades unions. Prof. Nicholson also contends that it would be a great mistake, both in theory and fact, that a share in the profits or a bonus on wages is the only possible foundation of a cordial understanding between the employers and employed and the only way to obtain various social advantages. He accordingly says that in most businesses there is room for extra earnings, and the best way to secure this end is to give a large share to those who, by their efforts or care, contribute to the result.

The professor criticises the opinion of Prof. Jevons, in 1870, that "the sharing of profits is one of those apparently simple inventions at the simplicity of which men will wonder in an after age;" this for the reason that profit-sharing is simply an addition to and not a substitute for wages; that, even if the system were adopted almost universally, the working classes would still in the main depend upon the ordinary rate of wages, which is determined by the conditions of demand and supply; that all that even trades unions themselves can do is to see that the best bargain is made which the conditions of the market allow, and profit-sharing can do no more. Finally, Prof. Nicholson says that profit-sharing is capable of much wider extension than it has yet attained; but the first condition of success is that the nature of the economic principle on which it rests, as well as the industrial forces with which it must work, should be fully realized.—Chicago News.

—A St. Louis throat doctor says he can take a man with a piping voice and give him the tones of Booth. It is done by cutting his throat just above the Adam's apple and sewing it up again. He has had three cases of it, and all have been a success.

—A squirrel was killed recently on its way from a grain field in San Joaquin County, California, and on examination of its pouches they were found to contain 819 grains of wheat, which goes to show how much damage a few of these animals can do.

AN APPEAL TO BENNY.

I've bin pestered thinkin about it, Frend Ben,
And I wanted ter wright you, agen and agen;
For its plagy perplexin. You see how it is,
The boys at the shop think thares suthin amiss,
And they ast arkard qwestions bout what you are doin,
Wile they are continally frettin and stewin,
For wurk at the place is alarminly slack,
And but haf of the hands on last Mondy went back—
"Laid off on account of stagnashun." In cource,
"He was sorry to do it." I marched with the boss
And held up one end of the banner, September,
Eighteen-eighty-eight, and I clarly remember
The letterin on it—twas: "Workin-men say
They want steady wurk and abundence of pay,
And holdin to this reserlution, intend
To vote for the party that stands as thare frend."

We did it—the party went in, but I gess
That the promises got kinder lost in the press
For the offices; sartinly nothins bin done
For the boys at *our* shop. They had lots of fun
With the banners and tortchlights in "whoopin up" days;
Now some on 'em qwestions as wether it pays
To continner to do it—and all of the stack on em
Have a vage sort o' feelin yure partys went back on em.

Now, Ben, I voted for you and am greevin
That my shop-mates suspect you were only deceevin,
And I wish when youve time twixt appointin to places
The heelers and wurkers, youde see to *our* cases.

For sum of the boys are inklined to be scrumpshus,
And praps, at the mildest, a little rambunkshus;
And the use of sware turms is increasin a little
With the men who sit outside the shop-dore and whittle.
As for me, it is only the facts I'm relatin—
Just facts, wile I sit on a stone cogitatin.

—J. D. Miller, in Puck.

THE MEANING OF IT.

Is Speaker Reed Guilty of Having Cast an Anchor to Windward?

Of course the desire to pass partisan measures intended to perpetuate the Republican party in power has had a great deal to do with the high-handed proceedings of Speaker Reed and the majority in the House of Representatives. But the lobby has been, we think, a far more potent factor in this wretched business. Under the rules which have prevailed in the House of Representatives for many years it would not have been impossible to carry through certain of the jobs in which the Republican leaders are interested. Under the rules as adopted the most scandalous of them have a good chance. They can not be defeated by filibustering. They can be carried by one more than a fourth of the membership of the House. It is not even necessary that a constitutional quorum shall be present. All that is necessary is that the Speaker shall pretend that he sees a constitutional quorum, and order the clerk to record the same. He is not bound to heed any protest, or to entertain any appeal. Any motions intended to delay proceedings until a full House can be secured, or to afford an opportunity for investigation or deliberation, he may pronounce "dilatory" and refuse to recognize. It will require only one hundred members to make a quorum of the committee of the whole, in which "all motions or propositions involving a tax or charge upon the people; all proceedings touching appropriations of money or bills making appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriations to be made, or autnorizing payments out of appropriations already made, or releasing any liability on the United States for money or property" must be considered. It would be impossible to formulate a code of rules more favorable to the jobbers and public plunderers, who are now swarming at Washington in greater numbers than since the days of Grantism.

"The looting legislation which is contemplated," says a Washington telegram to the New York World, "is something to astonish the stoutest imagination. Nothing like it has been known in the history of the country." The following partial list of looting measures already introduced or spoken of is given:

Contractors who built gunboats for the Government during the war are still begging for more money. One of the claims (McKay's) was allowed by Congress, and the bill was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland. The Republicans will allow all these, and no one knows the exact amount involved. It will reach millions.

The building of the United States penitentiaries is a worthy object, but there is corruption in the present scheme. It will call for the expenditure of $1,600,000.

The present cost of keeping Federal prisoners is $300,000 per annum. It will be twice as much under the new system.

The Republicans intend to pass the direct tax bill which Mr. Cleveland vetoed. This will cost about $20,000,000.

They intend to pass the Blair educational bill, which will involve an expenditure of $77,000,000.

Many millions will be granted as subsidies to ships in the foreign carrying trade, and for mail service.

A general canal scheme will be entered upon by the Federal Government. The Hennepin canal alone will cost $21,000,000.

It is intended to add hundreds of millions to the pension account by the repeal of the limitation in arrears act. The term fixed in the original statute was 1880.

There will be passed the biggest river and harbor bill at this session of Congress that the country has ever known.

The Hale navy bill and the Dolph fortifications bill involve at least $350,000,000.

A service pension bill will be passed which will call for an expenditure of $200,000,000. It is speaking within bounds to say that the thirteen regular pension bills will aggregate not less than $120,000,000 more than those of the last session.

The Pacific railroad funding scheme is omitted from the above list. Speaker Reed is especially concerned about this scheme, and will force it through at the earliest opportunity. He will also use his power to pass the tariff bill which the attorneys of the protected monopolies are fixing up for the ways and means committee.

Mr. Reed has not set up as a Czar, nor have the Republican leaders formulated their infamous code of rules merely as partisans. The work was done at the instance of the lobby, and the lobby will reap the benefits. We shall be surprised if Speaker Reed does not find his single term in the chair as profitable as were Mr. Blaine's years of service as Speaker. And it will be remembered that Mr. Blaine took the chair a poor man and came out a millionaire.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

——Perhaps President Harrison thinks that he had too many friends at the beginning of his term; he is succeeding remarkably in reducing the number.—Washington National Democrat.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Republican Plans to Force a National Negro Issue on the Country.

Recent events indicate clearly that the most influential men in the Republican party have determined to create a National race issue and force it on the country—if possible for the leading issue of the campaign of 1892. It by no means follows that there will be such an issue, for the sober patriotism of the country will steadily resist its creation.

Should the attempt succeed, however, the results will be far-reaching, and in any event unfortunate. Nothing could be less desirable than to divide the country into two great National parties for and against the negro. The unwillingness of the Democratic party to accept such an issue and to take any attitude of hostility towards the negro has thus far served only to encourage the Republican leaders to become more demonstrative in insisting that there is a National negro issue which the Democrats must meet.

We have no doubt that if the Republican party could succeed in its vicious purpose it would be hopelessly demoralized. If it forced an issue of white against black, putting itself forward as an "Afro-American" party, it would be defeated so thoroughly that there would not be enough left of it to rally. But the party winning on such an issue would be equally demoralized by its success. The American system of constitutional government, sapped by civil war in the last generation, could hardly stand the strain of such a struggle in this. What began in malice would end in chaos.

No negro issue really exists in our National politics, and it is a work of extreme difficulty to manufacture one. But the work has been persisted in for many years, and misdirected effort to create it has been redoubled as the Democratic party has gained strength on questions of taxation and the administration of Government. The success of the Republican attempt is not impossible, and it may be that instead of outgrowing the politics of the civil war, as it seemed likely we would from 1880 to 1888, we can only escape them by greater convulsions.—St. Louis Republic.

AN IOWA OPINION.

Extracts from Governor Boles' Patriotic Inaugural Address.

Any system of taxation the effect of which is to take from one class and give to another is necessarily a partial and unequal distribution of public burdens. If such a system is necessary because none can be devised that is absolutely fair to all classes, it is apparent its inequalities should be confined to the lowest practical limit. This can be done by confining its operation to the one purpose of raising absolutely necessary revenue and in no other way.

It is probably true that the burdens of an exorbitant protective tariff fall more heavily upon Iowa than upon most of her sister States. Such a tariff is necessarily in conflict with the best interests of the one great industry which is the chief hope and sustenance of her people. It increases the cost of nearly every thing we buy and diminishes the price of almost every thing we sell. It obstructs our own ports against the importation of products we are compelled to use and foreign ports against those we produce and must send abroad. We have followed this delusion of a protective tariff until, with granaries overflowing, with flocks and herds that man can scarcely number, we are still poor, because by artificial means the profits of our own great industry have been depressed below their normal condition that those of another might be elevated above its own.

Let it be understood that the people of this State demand cheap clothing, cheap fuel, cheap implements of labor—in short, cheap necessaries. That they are not interested in cheap whisky or cheap tobacco; and that if compelled to take the latter cheap and the former dear they will surely resent the injury, and our labor will not be in vain.

EDITORIALS CONDENSED.

——A black Republican will vote for a white Republican, but a white Republican will not vote for a black Republican.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——Senator Blair says it is a high compliment to be called a crank. He properly appreciates the only compliment he has ever received.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

——If it were possible to put a label upon every article affected by the tariff and show just how much every buyer was paying as a tribute to that policy, tariff reduction would come in like a cyclone.—St. Paul Globe.

——In view of the numerous drunks and disorderlies at Mr. Morton's "buffet" the quiet and orderly saloon men at Washington must be glad that the Vice-President doesn't call his place a saloon.—Chicago Herald.

——Commissioner Raum is not gunning for the surplus quite so fiercely as the late Corporal Tanner, but he wants the scalp of the civil-service law. That is about the kind of a reformer the public took him to be.—Philadelphia Times.

——We observe that President Harrison is not appointing any negro postmasters or postmistresses at the North. Why, oh! Why is this? Don't the people of the North want negro postmasters and postmistresses?—Atlanta Constitution.

——The man who occupies the Presidential chair has never assented to the maxim: "A public office is a public trust." In fact, he said in a speech during the campaign of 1888: "It is not a case of maxims but of markets."—Milwaukee Journal.

——Senator Ingalls, it is said, is preparing for another speech. Probably he is going to explain why the black man isn't prosperous in the Republican State of Kansas, which he represents in the Senate. Let her go, Senator.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

——It is a lean year upon which the Republican Government has entered, and yet it is the year when the next Congress must be elected. Explanations made upon the stump in the coming fall promise to be interesting as well as difficult.—Boston Post.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

Hints and Suggestions Relating to All Sorts of Dress Novelties.

Light, fleecy furs are used for trimming house dresses.

Pompadour ribbons of various width are stitched on evening dresses in rows from the neck to the hem of the toilet.

Shepherds' checks of one color, with lines of black, white or red, come in soft twilled woolens for children's dresses.

Pretty cotton, merino and challie cloths leave printed borders along one selvage that will work up neatly for house gowns.

The furore for plaids this season received its first impulse from the tartan cloaks and gowns made for the Duchess of Fife.

Straight sashes of three-inch padded silk and angel sleeves of gauze are characteristics of a very novel house or party dress.

Fringing of monkey fur is a cozy-looking finish for a walking jacket. It is also seen on princess dresses of black silk and cloth.

Boat-shaped turbans have been displaced by the military cap made of the dress material, with a band of fur to match the muff.

Brilliant mohairs and lustrous alpacas come in all the new colors for the early dresses in which to shop, go abroad or take spring journeys to the land of flowers.

Any profit in the fur trade for the season has come from small pieces such as cuffs, muffs, collars, vests and capes. The English fashion of wearing fur capes in summer will doubtless be repeated next season.

A novelty in veiling is a dotted net with a Van Dyke border, below the points of which a fine fringe is woven. So arranged as to have the points fall over the mouth and the fringe dangle about the chin, not a man in a million would be able to tell his own mother.

With spring styles, slim figures will be introduced, and fat women ordered to wear stripes, long, straight draperies, and yokes for all underskirts. Already the yokes are in the notion stocks. They are made of canvas and silk, profusely gored to fit about the hips smoothly, and edged with buttons to which the petticoats can be buttoned.—N. Y. World.

ITEMS ON HOUSE-WORK.

Little Conveniences That Add to the Comforts of Home Life.

Good house-keeping consists in continual care for small things which in themselves are nothing, but in the total make up the comfort of home life. It is a simple matter to see that all the house stores are kept on hand, that each match-box about the premises is filled, that every room has a convenient receptacle for matches and one for burned matches. Yet the neglect of so trifling a matter may cause some one, hunting in the dark for a match, an enormous amount of annoyance. A good supply of nice brown papers laid away carefully and a bag or box containing different kinds of twine cost a house-keeper nothing, as they may be saved from parcels; yet such a habit will find ready appreciation when some one is in need of paper and string to tie up a parcel. There is nothing so unsightly as an old newspaper for such a purpose. There are so many good uses that old newspapers can be put to, that brown paper should be always kept on hand to wrap up parcels. There is nothing better than old news papers under a carpet to soften the tread and keep the hard floor from wearing out the carpet. There seems to be some ingredient in the printer's ink that drives away moths, and for that reason newspapers are better than any thing else to wrap up furs and woolens during the summer. They should never be destroyed after they are read unless used for kindling, but should be kept in a straight pile. It is a wise precaution to keep a roll of old linen, one of old cotton and needles and thread in the kitchen drawer where it can be readily found in case of a burn or cut. A step-ladder on hand to reach high places saves a great deal of trouble. A step-ladder table, which may be covered when not in use, or a wooden-seated chair should be on every floor, except the kitchen floor, where the ceilings are usually so low that any high place can be reached by standing on the kitchen chairs, which are always, or should be, made with wooden seats that may be scrubbed and washed. All these matters are small, but a series of petty vexations are more liable to irritate the temper than genuine trials.—N. Y. Tribune.

Persian Flower Worship.

A recent traveler in India gives the following description of flower worship as practiced by the Persians in Bombay. A true Persian, in flowing robe of blue and on his head a sheepskin hat—black, glossy, curly, the fleece of Kar-Kal—would saunter in and stand and meditate over every flower he saw, and always as if half in vision. And when the vision was fulfilled and the ideal flower he was seeking found, he would spread his mat and sit before it until the setting of the sun and then fold up his mat again and go home. And the next night, and night after night, until that particular flower faded away, he would return to it and bring his friends in ever-increasing troops to it, and sit and play the guitar or lute before it, and they would altogether pray there, and after prayer still sit before it, sipping sherbet and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal late into the moonlight, and so again every evening until the flower died. Sometimes by way of a grand finale the whole company would suddenly arise before the flower and serenade it together with an ode from Hafiz and depart.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

—An English religious paper publishes the following advertisement: "A lady wishes to hear of a good school for girls, where the birch rod, now coming into fashion again, is used in the old way. Also of one for boys. Mrs. Griffiths, Church Times office."

—Germany is the only civilized country in the world wherein murderers are still beheaded with an axe or sword.

WHEN SLEEPY-TIME COMES.

Do you fancy our Rob goes to bed? Indeed, no!
But he stops his stick-horse, with a very loud "whoa!"
Just in front of my chair, for a second or so,
When the clock on the mantel strikes eight,
As he says: "Mrs. May, now the dark's coming down,
I must hurry along, ma'am, to Happy-dream town.
There's a river to cross, and, you know, I might drown
If I dared any longer to wait."

Perhaps, five minutes later, I find him in bed,
With a handkerchief tied 'round his dear curly head.
He is really quite ill, so the doctor has said,
But his merry eyes twinkle with fun.
So, at once, I'm a hospital nurse, understand,
And I sit by his side, smoothing softly his hand,
Until soon, very soon, he is safe in the land
Where his journeys in dreams are begun.

There are times when together the mountains we climb,
(It is only the staircase, you know, every time,)
And our journey begins at the instant the chime
Of the clock on the mantel says eight.
Or my Rob's engineering a passenger-train,
Which has stopped at the station so near the home lane,
That it finds me a traveler caught in the rain,
Who is very glad not to be late.

And my little boy knows it is all make-believe,
But it helps him, you see, not to worry and grieve
When the time has arrived all his playthings to leave,
And to yield to his go-to-bed fate.
Who am I? O, his mamma, you know, "Mrs. May,"
And his partner in planning this nice little way
Which so happily closes the long, happy day
When the clock on the mantel strikes eight.

—Patty Caryl, in Housewife.

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian,

AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

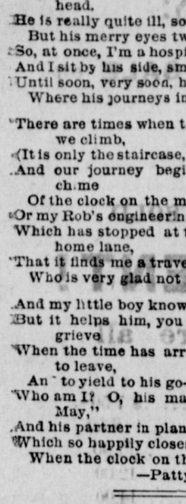
By H. Rider Haggard,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOODVILLE and GREIFFENHAGEN.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE AWAKING OF HARMACHIS; OF THE CEREMONY OF HIS CROWNING AS PHARAOH OF THE UPPER AND THE LOWER LAND, AND OF THE OFFERINGS MADE TO THE PHARAOH.



AGAIN I woke, to find myself stretched at length upon the stone flooring of the Holy Place of Isis that is at Abouthis. By me stood the old Priest of the Mysteries, and in his hand was a lamp. He bent over me and gazed earnestly upon my face.

"It is day—the day of thy new birth—and thou hast lived to see it, O Harmachis!" he said at length. "I give thanks. Arise, Royal Harmachis—nay, tell me naught of that which has fallen thee. Arise, beloved of the Holy Mother. Come forth, thou who hast passed the fire and learned what lies behind the darkness. Come forth, O newly born!"

I rose, and walking faintly, went with him, and passing out of the darkness of the Shrines, came once more into the pure light of the morning, filled with thought and wonder. And then I went to my own chamber and slept; nor did any dreams come to trouble me. But no man, not even my father, asked me aught of what I saw upon that dread night, or after what fashion I had communed with the Goddess.

After all these things which have been written, for a space I applied myself to the worship of the Mother Isis, and to the further study of the outward forms of the mysteries whereto I now hold the key. Moreover, I was instructed in matters politic, for many great men of our following came secretly to see me from all quarters of Egypt, and told me much of the hatred of the people toward Cleopatra, the Queen, and of other things. At last the hour drew nigh; it was three months and ten days from the night when, for awhile, I left the flesh, and yet, living with our life, was gathered to the breast of Isis, on which it was agreed that with due and customary formality, although in utter secrecy, I should be called to the throne of the Upper and Lower Land. So it came to pass that, as the solemn time drew nigh, great men of the party of Egypt gathered to the number of thirty-seven from every nome, and each great city of their nome, coming together at Abouthis. In every guise they came—some as priests, some as pilgrims to the Shrine, and some as beggars. Among them was my uncle, Sepa, who, though he clad himself as a traveling doctor, had much ado to keep his loud voice from betraying him. Indeed, I myself knew him thereby, meeting him as I walked in thought upon the banks of the canal, notwithstanding that it was dusk and that the great cape, which, after the fashion of such doctors, he had thrown about his head, half hid his face.

"A pest on thee!" he cried, when I greeted him by his name. "Can not a man cease to be himself even for an hour? Didst thou but know the pains that it has cost me to learn to play this part—and now thou readst who I am even in the dark!"

And then, still talking in his loud voice, he told me how he had traveled hither on foot, the better to escape the spies who ply to and fro upon the river. But he said he should return by the water, or take another guise; for since he had come as a doctor he had been forced to play a doctor's part, knowing but little of the arts of medicine; and, as he greatly feared, many there were between On and Abouthis who had suffered therefrom. [In Ancient Egypt an unskillful or negligent physician was liable to very heavy penalties.—Ed.] And he laughed loudly and embraced me, forgetting his part. For he was too whole at heart to be an actor and other than himself, and would have entered Abouthis with me holding my hand, had I not chid him for his folly.

At length all were gathered.

It was night when the gates of the Temple were shut. None were left within them, save only the thirty-seven, my father, the High Priest Amenemhat; that aged Priest who had led me to the Shrine of Isis; the old wife, Atoua, who, according to ancient custom, was to prepare me for the anointing; and some five other priests, sworn to secrecy by that oath which none may break. They gathered in the second hall of the great Temple, but I remained alone, clad in my white robe, in the passage where are the names of six-and-seventy ancient Kings, who were before the day of the divine Sethi. There I rested in darkness, till at length my father, Amenemhat, came, bearing a lamp, and, bowing low before me, led me by the hand forth into the great hall. Here and there between its mighty pillars lights were set that dimly showed the sculptured images upon the walls, and dimly fell upon the long line of the seven-and-thirty Lords, Priests and Princes, who, seated upon carven chairs, awaited my coming in silence. Before them, facing away from the seven Sanctuaries, was set a throne, around which stood the Priests holding the sacred images and banners. As I came into the dim and holy place the Dignitaries rose and bowed before me, speaking no word, while my father led me to the steps of the throne, and in a low voice bade me stand before it.

And then he spake:

"Lords, Priests and Princes of the ancient orders of the land of Khem—nobles from the Upper and the Lower Country, here gathered in answer to my summons, hear me. I present unto you, with such scant formality as the occasion can afford, the Prince Harmachis, by right and true descent of blood the descendant and heir of the ancient Pharaohs of our most unhappy land. Priest is he of the inmost circle of the Mysteries of the Divine Isis, Master of the Mysteries, Hereditary Priest of the Pyramids which are by Memfi, Instructed in the Solemn Rites of the Holy Osiris. Is there any among you who hath aught to urge against the true line of his blood?"

He paused, and my Uncle Sepa, rising from his chair, spoke: "We have made examination of the records and there is none, O Amenemhat. He is of the Royal blood, his descent is true."

"Is there any among you," went on my father, "who can deny that this Royal Harmachis, by sanctions of the very Gods, hath been gathered to Isis, been shown the way of the Osiris, been admitted to be the Hereditary High Priest of the Pyramids which are by Memfi, and of the Temples of the Pyramids?"

Then rose that old Priest who had been my guide in the sanctuary of the Mother and made answer: "There is none, O Amenemhat; of my own knowledge know I these things."

Once more my father spake: "Is there any among you who hath aught to urge against this Royal Harmachis, in that by wickedness of heart or life, by uncleanness or falsity, it is not fit or meet that we should crown him Lord of all the Lands?"

Then rose an aged Prince of Memfi and made answer: "We have inquired of these matters; there is none, O Amenemhat!"

"It is well," said my father; "then naught is wanting in the Prince Harmachis, seed of Nekt-nebf, the Osirian. Let the woman Atoua stand forth and tell to this company those things that came to pass when, at the hour of her death, she who was my wife prophesied over this Prince, being filled with the spirit of the Hathors."

Thereon old Atoua crept forward from the shadow of the columns and earnestly told those things that have been written.

"Ye have heard," said my father; "do ye believe that the woman who was my wife spake with the divine voice?"

"We do," they answered.

Then my Uncle Sepa rose and spake:

"Royal Harmachis, thou hast heard. Know now that we are gathered here to crown thee King of the Upper and the Lower Lands—thy holy father, Amenemhat, renouncing all his right on thy behalf. We are met, not, indeed, in such pomp and ceremony as is due to the occasion—for that which we do must be done in secret, lest our lives and the cause that is more dear to us than life should pay the forfeit—but yet with such dignity and observance of the ancient rites as our circumstances may command. Learn, now, how this matter hangs, and if, after learning, thy mind consents thereto, then mount thy throne, O Pharaoh, and swear the oath!

"Long hath Khem groaned beneath the mailed heel of the Greek, and trembled at the shadow of the Roman's spear; long has the ancient worship of its Gods been desecrated, and its people crushed with oppression. But we believe that the hour of deliverance is at hand, and with the solemn voice of Egypt and by the ancient Gods of Egypt, to whose cause thou art of all men bound, we call upon thee, O Prince, to be the sword of our deliverance! Hearken! Twenty thousand good and leal men are sworn to wait upon thy word, and at thy signal to rise as one, to put the Grecian to the sword, and with their blood and substance to build thee a throne set more surely on the soil of Khem than are its ancient Pyramids—such a throne as shall even roll the Roman legions back. And for that signal, it shall be the death of that bold harlot, Cleopatra. Her death must thou compass, O Harmachis, in such fashion as shall be shown to thee, and with her blood anoint the royal throne of Egypt.

"Canst thou refuse, O our Hope? Doth not the holy love of country swell within thy heart? Canst thou dash the cup of Freedom from thy lips and bear to drink the bitter draught of slaves? Great is the emprise, and may be it shall fail, and thou with thy life, as we with ours, shalt pay the price of our endeavor. But what of that, Harmachis? Is life, then, so sweet? Are we so softly cushioned on the stony bed of Earth? Is bitterness and sorrow in its sum so small and scant a thing? Do we here breathe so divine an air that we should fear to face the passage of our breath? What have we here but hope and memory? What see we hear but shadows? Shall we then fear to pass pure-handed where fulfillment is and memory is lost in its own source and shadows die in the light which cast them? O, Harmachis, that man alone is truly blest who crowns his life with Death's most splendid wreath. For since to all the Brood of Earth Death hands his poppy flowers, happy indeed is he to whom there is occasion given to weave them in a crown of fame undying. And how can a man more gloriously die than in a great endeavor to strike the gyves from his country's limbs, so that she again may stand in the face of Heaven and raise the shrill shout of freedom, and, clad once more in the panoply of strength, trample under foot the memory of servitude, defying tyrant nations of the earth again to set the seal of their dominion on her brow?

"Khem calls thee, Harmachis. Come, then, come, thou Deliverer; leap like Horus from the firmament, break her fetters, scatter her foes and rule a Pharaoh on Pharaoh's throne—"

"Enough, enough!" I cried, while the long murmur of applause swept about the columns and up the massy walls. "Enough. Is there any need thus to adjure me? Had I a hundred lives, would I not most gladly lay them down for Egypt?"

"Well said! well said!" answered Sepa. "Now go forth with the woman yonder, that she may make clean thy hands before they touch the sacred emblems, and thy brow before it is encircled of the diadem."

And so I went forth with the old wife, Atoua, into a chamber apart. There, muttering prayers, she poured pure water upon my hands into a ewer of gold, and having dipped a fine cloth into the water, therewith wiped my brow.

"O happy Egypt!" she said; "O happy Prince, that art come to rule in Egypt! O royal youth!—too Royal to be a priest—so shall many a fair woman think; but, perchance, for thee they will relax the priestly rule, else how shall the race of Pharaoh be carried on? O happy I, who dandled thee and gave my flesh and blood to save thee! O royal and beautiful Harmachis, born for splendor, happiness and love!"

"Cease, cease," I said, for her talk jarred upon me; "call me not happy till thou knowest my end; and speak not to me of love, for with love comes sorrow, and mine is another and a higher way."

"Ay, ay, so thou sayest—and joy, too, that comes with love! Never talk lightly of love, my King for it brought thee here! La! la! but it is always the way—'The goose on the wing laughs at crocodiles,' so goes their saying down at Alexandria; 'but when the goose is asleep on the water, it is the crocodiles who laugh.' Not but what women are pretty crocodiles. Men worship the crocodiles at Anthribis (Crocodopolis), but they worship women all the world over! La! how my tongue does run on, and thou about to be crowned Pharaoh! Did I not prophecy it to thee? Well, thou art clean. Lord of the Double Crown! Go forth."

And I came forth with the old wife's foolish talk ringing in my ears, though of a truth her folly had ever a grain of wit in it.

As I came, once more the Dignitaries rose and bowed before me. Then my father, without delay, drew near me, and placed within my hands a golden image of the divine Goddess Ma (Truth), and golden images of the arks of the divine God Amen-Ra, of the divine Mout, and the divine Khons, and spake solemnly:

"Thou swearest by the living majesty of Ma, by the majesty of Amen-Ra, of Mout, and of Khons?"

"I swear!" I said.

"Thou swearest by the holy land of Khem, by Sihor's flood, by the Temples of the Gods and the eternal Pyramids?"

"I swear!"

"Remembering thy doom if thou shouldst fail therein, thou swearest that thou wilt in all things govern Egypt according to its ancient laws, that thou wilt preserve the



"I CROWN THEE PHARAOH."

worship of its Gods, that thou wilt do equal justice, that thou wilt not oppress, that thou wilt not betray, that thou wilt make no alliance with the Roman or the Greek, that thou wilt cast out the foreign idols, that thou wilt devote thy life to the liberty of the land of Khem?"

"I swear!"

"It is well. Mount, then, thy throne, that in the presence of these thy subjects I may name thee Pharaoh."

I mounted upon the throne, whereof the footstool is a sphinx, and the canopy the overshadowing wings of Ma. Then did Amenemhat once again draw nigh and place upon my brow the Pshent, and on my head the Double Crown, and about my shoulders the Royal Robe, and in my hands the Scepter and the Scourge.

"Royal Harmachis," he cried, "by these outward signs and tokens, I, the High Priest of the temple of Ra-Men-Ma at Abouthis, crown thee Pharaoh of the Upper and Lower Land. Reign and prosper, O Hope of Khem!"

"Reign and prosper, Pharaoh!" echoed the Dignitaries, bowing down before me.

Then, one by one, they swore allegiance, till all had sworn. And having sworn, my father took me by the hand; in solemn procession he led me into each of the seven Sanctuaries that are in this temple of Ra-Men-Ma, and in each I made offerings, swung incense, and officiated as Priest. Clad in the Royal Robes I made offerings in the Shrine of Horus, in the Shrine of Isis, in the Shrine of Osiris, in the Shrine of Amen-Ra, in the Shrine of Horemku, in the Shrine of Ptah, till at length I reached the Shrine of the King's Chamber.

Here they made their offering to me, as the Divine Pharaoh, and left me very weary—but a King.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FILTH AND DISEASE.

If Persons Would Be Healthy They Must Above All Things Be Clean.

While it is the universal testimony of all sanitarians that filth generates disease, many persons only admit this with a mental reservation.

They see the children of the very poor, half clad with dirty rags, playing in the dust and dirt, and yet apparently perfectly healthy. They do not understand how health can depend so much on cleanliness while examples of this kind are so numerous.

A little explanation will show why this is so and that the sanitarians are altogether right.

It is well known that dry earth will absorb poisonous gases, and render them harmless, and is therefore one of the best disinfectants known; also, that fresh earth, though moist, is a powerful disinfectant. Earth is not filth, and if children are allowed to become filthy they need the free use of disinfectants, such as dust, fresh earth and pure circulating air. These are the sanitary circumstances that prevent such children getting sick.

It would be much better, however, to have the skin kept clean by frequent ablution, and frequent change of clothing. Then, with pure air there would be no need of wallowing in the dirt to disinfect.

Decaying exhalations from the body are very poisonous and prolific of disease germs. The same may be said of other refuse matter, such as decaying vegetables in the cellar, or waste from the kitchen.

Sometimes a very small amount of such decaying matter is sufficient to infect a whole family or a neighborhood. A decaying tooth may be the cause, not only of bad breath, but continued ill health.

If we would be healthy all the corners and out of the way places must be carefully watched, and the clear, ringing words, *be clean*, kept ever uppermost in the mind.—By D. H. Roberts, M. D., in Journal of Hygieo Therapy.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

The most valuable book in the world is said to be a Hebrew Bible at the Vatican in Rome. In 1512 Pope Julius, then in great financial straits, refused to sell it to a syndicate of rich Venetian Jews for its weight in gold. The Bible weighs more than 325 pounds, and is never carried by less than three men. The price refused by Pope Julius was therefore about $125,000, and that, too, when gold was worth at least thrice what it is now worth.

A STITCH in time saves nine—but this was said before sewing machines were invented.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A good way to clean an iron sink is to rub it well with a cloth wet in kerosene oil.

—A dripping pan half full of cold water on the upper grate in the oven will prevent cake or pies from burning.

—The pie crust of meat or chicken pies should always be perforated before baking, to allow the escape of noxious gases generated within.

—Chocolate icing can be and is better made with yelks of eggs instead of whites, making a softer icing and disposing of the yelks of the eggs.

—Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth open.

—A man with poor health and poor digestion confined himself to bread and butter, accompanied with strawberries, raspberries blackberries, peaches, etc., in their respective seasons. They cured him.—Country Gentleman.

—For Erysipelas. A poultice made of cranberries pounded fine and applied in a raw state. Or, strip off the outer bark of elder, break up the wood with the inner bark and steep in buttermilk. Drink, and apply to the parts affected.—Household.

—A refreshing and nourishing drink for an invalid with a weak, irritable stomach is barley water. Wash two ounces of pearl barley in cold water. Put it in a half pint of boiling water; boil five minutes. Pour off this water and add to it two quarts of boiling water; boil it to one quart and strain. Flavor with fresh lemon juice and sweeten lightly.

—A pretty little cushion for real service can be made of the bottom of a tumbler and a piece of ribbon and lace. Any housekeeper can supply the broken tumbler. Make a cushion for the top of any pretty material, plush velvet or cashmere are very pretty, and edge it with wide lace, finishing with a heading of loops and ends of narrow ribbons of various colors, placed close together and fastened to the cushion with tiny gilt or silver pins.—The Home.

—Savory Omelet.—Have ready one pint of bread crumbs, a large handful of chopped parsley, a slice of onion minced fine, a teaspoonful of dried sweet marjoram. Beat two eggs very light, add a teacup of milk, pepper and salt to taste, and a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Mix all well together, and bake in a rather slow oven until slightly browned. It must be baked in a buttered dish, and turned out on a hot platter to serve. It must also be eaten hot.—The Housekeeper.

JUDGES OF COOKING.

A Professional Man Thinks That Men Are the Best Conniseurs.

"Doctor, you're the very man I want to see," said a representative of the San Francisco Call, hailing a jolly, well-known professional gentleman. "It is well known that you are au fait on the subject of preparing a meal for the table, and having just finished reading an article by Juliet Carson, in which she declares that man is the best caterer, and that as far as the cooking of a meal is concerned he knows better than a woman how it should be done—now, I should like to have your opinion on that subject,"

"As a rule, a man can do better than any woman any thing that he undertakes," was the doctor's sententious reply.

"Rather severe on the fair ones, doctor, and it is not giving the opinion asked for."

The doctor smiled and then said: "I should say that a man is the best judge of cooking for the reason that he has so many more opportunities than woman of knowing what good cooking really is. Of course I know how things should be cooked, and I have tasted the products of the kitchens of the French, Italian, German, Spanish, Mexican, American and English, and while I admit that the French chef is far ahead of all others in preparing many dishes that tickle the palate, I must say that I do not think he knows how to cook a roast, a sirloin, for instance."

"Is that not because you are an Englishman?"

"Perhaps," admitted the doctor; "but I'll tell you where they beat the world, and that is in frying. As to vegetables, they put too much soda in their peas to suit me. I don't like the flavor it gives, although some do, and I know others who greatly admire the bright green such treatment gives the peas. By the way, very few people in America know how to cook vegetables, and we have such a host of them in this country. Take string beans, for example. Why, in England we throw away about half of the bean. Here they just snip off the two ends and pull off the string and then cut the bean up into choppy little pieces. Now, the proper way to prepare a string bean is to cut off the two ends, slice off a bias piece from each side of each end and then cut what is left of the bean down its entire length.

"Do I cook when I'm camping? I should say I did. Why, I can cook a piece of venison when it is only one day old so that it is simply delicious. How do I do it? Well, that depends a good deal upon how it is cut. To be perfect it should be cut right out of the back, along the length of what we call the 'shoulder strap.' Then I smother it. When I am out camping I smother it in a frying-pan by covering it with a plate, and it is perfectly delicious. And I know how to cook oysters and fish—oh, I'm great at frying fish, and there's only one way to do it, too. They should be cooked in olive oil; and don't you know there is no art nicer than cooking a baked fish? It needs to be done to such a nicety that the skin will be all soft and tender, so that it can be cut without tearing away the flesh. Then there is a quail, nearly always spoiled by being cooked until dry as a chip that has been in an oven for a week. Unless a quail is juicy it is not worth looking at. Then there is another great mistake that people make in cooking quail—that is cooking it with pork; that in every instance ruins the flavor. Now, in conclusion, let me say that in my judgment men are better judges of cooking than women."

My stomach and digestive organs were in a chronic state of disorder and my liver and bowels so torpid at times that I had to resort to the most drastic cathartics, which would always leave me in a delicate condition. I suffered from general debility and my whole system became deranged. Sick headaches and violent cramps in my stomach were common, as also frequent skin eruptions, and no woman suffered from the weaknesses of our sex as I did. I was under treatment of several physicians and also used a much advertised sarsaparilla without the least apparent relief, but instead my health became worse. I reluctantly consented to try Bull's Sarsaparilla. The first dose convinced me it was stronger than any other and I felt a warmth through my whole system. Before I had finished the first bottle I began to improve. I have only taken five bottles, and now my appetite is splendid, my bowels regular, and my digestion as good as it ever was. My headache and other troubles have ceased and I am better than I have been for ten years.—*Ann. L. Cooke, Mt. Vernon, Ind.*

WHERE is the boasted liberty of the press if a paper may not indulge in the luxury of grammatical errors without being hauled over the coals for it?—Binghamton Leader.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

MESSRS. F. J. CHENEY & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly, L. L. GORSUCH, M. D., Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

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THE nervous timidity of brides and grooms can be easily explained, since it is natural for contracting parties to have a shrinking manner.—Baltimore American.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

BUTCHERS are authority for the statement that a large percentage of "good livers" are "going to the dogs" nowadays.—Prison Mirror.

WE moved here recently and the druggist said he didn't have any Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, but when I said I wouldn't have any other, he said he would get some in a few days, and so he did. I know what Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers will do, and will not give my children any other.—*Mrs. J. D. Blair, Burton, Cal.*

WHAT nonsense it is to say a man is "inclined to be bald." When a man is becoming bald it is quite against his inclination.—Boston Transcript.

NO SOAP has *ever* been imitated as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap. The market is *full* of imitations. Be careful that you are not *deceived*. "J. B. Dobbins, Philadelphia and New York," is stamped on every bar.

DIME museums that advertise for midgets are in mitey small business.—Texas Siftings.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

WHEN a Prohibitionist goes out to paint the town he does it in water colors.—Binghamton Republican.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

THE average waiter holds a tray, but the boarder generally finds him playing the deuce.—Binghamton Leader.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IT is a very strong-minded man who can have a bad cold and not have the influenza.—Syracuse Herald.

THOSE who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

ANCIENT spinsterhood is the flirt's punishment for contempt of court.—Puck.

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"My health was very poor last spring and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders for me as it has built my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." JOHN MATTHEWS, Oswego, N. Y.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

ROBERT EMMET.

FULL TEXT OF THE ORATION OF ROBERT M. RUGGLES, AND OF THE PAPER READ BY DENNIS MADDEN AT THE EMMET CELEBRATION, AT STRONG CITY, KANSAS, MARCH FOURTH.

ORATION OF ROBERT M. RUGGLES, OF EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Time throws her sable mantle over the deeds of men. History is of the past and not of the present. Many of its pages can be fairly read only in the light of a later age. Ignorance, passion and prejudice ever darken present times. Brighter light alone can pierce the gloom and reveal the truth. It is not only the privilege but the duty of the present to interpret aright the events of the past, and to present to the eyes of the world the wisdom, virtue and heroism of the noble men who have made their ages memorable. In such a spirit let us draw aside the curtains of prejudice and night, pin them back with the stars of justice and truth, and with wisdom unclouded look out upon the past.

For what search ye, men of Poland? Sons of France and freemen of America, what memories bind ye to the past? And, as sweet incense, the winds waft back the answer: Even as the child clings to its mother, and the vine to the tree of its adoption, so does the great heart of nations cling to those noble ones who have proved themselves true to a purpose, whose reach is beyond the horizon of the world of sense and the things of time

Shall we search for a man who is willing to suffer untold agonies that principle and conscience may live? He is yonder in the person of a Luther or a Huss. Shall we search for a person who has the qualities of a leader—judgment, magnetism and enthusiasm? Behold a Jefferson or a Lincoln. Shall we search for an inspired orator, one whose words and sentiments burn into the heart with letters of living fire? Behold a Demosthenes or a Webster.

Let us search for no one of these, but rather for one who combines within himself the elements of them all—those qualities of true greatness, which after the clouds of sectionalism, jealousy and prejudice have cleared away, a *man*. Yonder such a man stands in the person of Robert Emmet.

Do I transcend the perogatives of the impartial historian when I give Robert Emmet this place among the immortal galaxy of nature's noblemen.

Ask England, and what is the answer? She will tell you that Emmet was an agitator of public discord; a traitor base and contemptible; a menace to the liberties of his countrymen. He smothered every sentiment of justice; defied the laws of his country and king; stirred up the smouldering flames of riot, anarchy and rebellion; trampled on all obligations to his God; to accomplish what?—the gratification of an insatiable ambition. Oh, thou Babylon of nations! Oh, thou despot of the seas! Thy judgment is biased; thy charity is manacled!

As we stand on the shores of America and look three thousand miles across the heaving billows of the ocean we behold Erin, "the fairest flower of the earth, the brightest gem of the sea." We behold, even on this blooming paradise, a people bowed down by the weight of seven centuries of tyranny and despotism; and over them, triumphant in her inhuman ambition, is England, the reins of government in her selfish grasp, wielding her imperial scepter, and driving the people down deeper and deeper into the mire of their own despair. Such is the land for which Emmet fought, such the condition of the people for whom he died.

He first becomes known to the world as an orator, while attending Trinity College. He next appears at the head of a band of patriotic and determined men, storming the English castle. One man fails him and the attack is unsuccessful. A price is set on his head by the English government, but he escapes to the mountains, hunted and hounded, with no shelter from the blasts of the night. His friends urge him to flee to America. Then out of the bosom of the Atlantic there rises a beautiful vision of that land of freedom. He secs his exiled brother at the topmost round of the ladder of fame. Loyal friends that have preceded him are extending their arms in a welcoming entreaty. There, his hostility to England would be a ready passport, and his genius command a position greater than a king. He pauses before the temptation and looks down upon his native land. Oh, what a picture of misery is presented to him!

The streets of Dublin are filled with people. Crowds are gathering on the corners and confusion reigns supreme. Tenants are starving, yet the cruel tithe law is enforced. The bands of infamy, on every hand, are holding the fair forms of liberty in a perfidious bondage. The pent up forces of past centuries are bursting forth in an awful eruption! Yonder harbor, whose waters once floated the laden ships of every clime, is now empty! Yonder factory, whose every stone once thrilled with life, is now silent, and those broken windows and that tall blackened chimney guard its deathlike solitude! The clink of the hammer, the sound of the loom and the spindle are hushed! Instead of peace and prosperity, he sees desolation and despair; instead of activity and life, silence and death.

From Emmet's inspired soul comes the question: Is it in accord with thy will, Oh, God, that it should be thus, that the liberties of this land should be withheld, that the very life-blood of these starving millions should be taken to enrich and perpetuate a corrupt society in a foreign land?

For answer the darkening shades of seven centuries are illuminated and he sees Ireland in the strength and vigor of her freedom. Benificent monasteries, her Brehon laws, commerce throbbing with life and activity, freedom of thought and worship—these are the elements of her prosperity. Events of history are rapidly passing before him. Henry II plants the seed of that parasitic plant, *alien landlordism*, the hideous fruits of which are now scattered broadcast over the entire land. Following this in rapid succession comes the amalgamation law; *the religious persecution*, the Catholic disenfranchisement; the severe martial law; the land tenure; all executive offices held by Englishmen; ten thousand women and children rudely torn from their homes, and either cast out into the storm to die or be shipped out of the island as English slaves! Then those venomous reptiles, *fraud and corruption*, wind their slimy coils around the fair form of Ireland and bind her to the chariot wheels of England! The crisis of Ireland's history has come and it calls for the *man*! He forgets his wealth and estate, his hopes of happiness with the queen of his soul! Aye! his very life! And now, he pauses not; and standing there between heaven and the land he loves so well, with generations passed and generations to come for his audience, he sends rolling down the mountain side the joyful cry: Oh, my beloved Ireland, it is God's will, and thou shalt be free!

Turning his back on the alluring picture of America, he hastens down to re-enter the fray, to join his fortunes with the struggling handful who can but do and die. Is this ambition? Well might he say from the scaffold, in all the solemnity of the hour in which he was to meet his God: "Oh, my country! had personal ambition influenced me—had that been the soul of my actions, could I not, by my education and fortune, by rank and consideration of my family, have placed myself among the proudest of your oppressors? My country was my idol. To it I sacrificed every selfish, every endearing sentiment; and for it I now offer up my life."

His was, indeed, a noble life; in it, truth reigned supreme. He had but one path; that of duty. A master of himself, he was master of others. With almost infinite power over his fellow men, he never used it for selfish ends. Most ardently beloved, he was the most generous of lovers. His courage, integrity, intellectual scope and above all his abiding faith in God, sustained him where others would have failed. A strong, dominant principle is the motive power of all great lives. As the principle, "Liberty and Union," ruled the life of Webster, as "liberty of the slaves" made Abraham Lincoln an honored President and a lamented martyr; as "liberty of conscience" nerved the arm of Luther, when, defying the Pope, he laid the foundation of Protestantism; so the one motive of Robert Emmet's life was the *liberty of his countrymen*. This principle was deeply implanted in his nature. It was sung to him in the cradle. At his mother's knee he learned to lisp it in his prayers to God. In school boy days he suffered persecution because of it. And at last, in the Dublin court room, it furnished the key-note to that sublime speech of vindication that will ever associate the name of Emmet with the foremost orators of the earth.

When he arises to answer the voice of treason, his voice is firm. He denounces the court, appeals for Irelands's freedom, vindicates his stainless record, and asserts the purity of his motives. His features are illuminated with a celestial light. Undaunted courage, loftiness of purpose, Christian resignation flash from his eyes, as sentence after sentence, he nears the close. England hangs her head in silence and shame. The judge, fearing the effect of his fiery eloquence, seeks military protection. He wins sympathy, even from the hearts of his accusers.

Nor does his heroic bravery fail him on the scaffold. But, after having suffered all the agonies of mortal death, with a fervor and a pathos sublime, he says: "My friends, I die in peace and with sentiments of universal love and kindness toward mankind." With an impassioned feeling he invokes the blessing of the Loving Father to rest upon his beloved countrymen, and with a magnanimity unsurpassed, save only by Him who drank that bitterest cup, says: "Father, forgive them."

Thus died one of liberty's truest champions. Irelands noblest defender. Such is the record of a general, an orator, a statesman, a *martyr*, who, in his efforts to emancipate his country yielded to nothing save the will of God.

Who, then, shall say he failed? Tenderly cherished in his heart were the same principles that made the life of Washington immortal; and because the unseen ways of Providence made their ends different, shall we crown the one and defame the other? Is seeming success the only criterion upon which we may base our judgment? No! The repeated defeats of the early Christians did but presage their future victories. The bell tolling the funeral knell of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, was but the prelude to the obsequies of slavery. So did the going out of Robert Emmet's life, the setting of the sun of Ireland's brightest hope, foretell a glorious dawn. Though defeated, maligned, condemned and hanged, he is not forgotten nor dishonored. His memory is as green in the hearts of his countrymen as the shamrock on the hills of Tara And the sons of freeman, in every clime, looking up into Heaven's own blue, shall, with quickening hope and kindling patriotism, read the sentiment—at once the inspiration of Ireland and the text for the hand that shall at length write the legend upon his tomb: "When my country shall take her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

"Right forever on the scaffold;
Wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And beside the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own."

PAPER READ BY DENNIS MADDEN, OF COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

We have met to commemorate the birthday of Robert Emmet, Ireland's illustrious patriot and martyr. The birthdays of great men, like the anniversaries of great events, bring up before our mental view, like the painted canvass, the historic scenes and characters of the past. To obtain a proper conception of Emmet's life and labors we must turn back the pages of history, to his time, and take an account of the situation that then existed. Ireland had been oppressed, for centuries, by England. The spirit of the people was broken, and their national aspirations crushed. They were deprived of all civil, religious and political liberty; their property was confiscated; their right even to live was questioned; they were the legitimate subjects of spoliation and reprisal; they were fugitives, hiding in dens and caves, to escape penal laws; they were aliens in the land of their nativity, while their rulers consisted of a class of greedy adventurers who, lured by the sight of wealth in the possession of a defenseless people, came upon them like a band of robbers, enriching themselves by plundering; they gained place and power against the will and consent of the people, by force and fraud, they fomented discord, bred strife, created hatred and dissention, and provoked outbreaks, and discontent among the people, in order to get a pretext to exterminate and banish them and to confiscate their property. All this was done in the name of law and order. England looked on and saw all this. She encouraged, supported and maintained the policy of her minion class, well knowing what that policy was; they were the torchbearers of her high civilization, the ministers of her justice. Her history boastfully proclaims her mission and theirs to be to civilize and Christianize the Irish. The Irish could have gotten along well without the civilization and Christianity that England brought them. Like all shrewd criminals, England hid her guilty motives under a veil of virtue and innocence; but the veil has been rent, and her guilty motives discovered. Her history is a perjured witness bought and paid to give false testimony, but it will not avail. The indictment found against her for her crime against Ireland has been proved before the public bar of the world, and she has been convicted, and stands today the greatest living criminal of the age. The traces of the conditions that existed in Emmet's time are yet plainly visible in Ireland, but they are breaking up like the ice that bound the stream, and are floating away on the strong under current.

The class differed from the masses in everything. They held nothing in common between them. They differed in race, in traditions, in religion, but the greatest difference was that the existence of the one depended upon the deprivation of all the rights of the other. Nothing could be more radical. Difference of race might be merged in time; difference of religion might be softened in time; but time could not ingratiate a system, the very being of which threatened the life of the people; one or the other must perish out of sight; both could not live side by side; the Irish soil has not sustenance enough for both. Emmet naturally belonged to the class; he had all their privileges, advantages and inherited tendencies; was of their religion, but he saw into the future, with a clear eye, that the existing conditions must give way; that the class must release their hold on the people's throats; that its construction was artificial and built upon the sand and could not stand the storm that was about to break loose upon it; that injustice could not always prevail; that a nation could not forever be assassinated. He came over to the side of the masses, and took his place in their interest Herein lies his true greatness and glory. He sacrificed himself for his country. It was a great example. It did not belong to those times. The class looked on with astonishment. It was the first sign of their decay. They could not bear it. The dread of losing their unrighteous power and ill gotten gains filled their souls with alarm, and moved them to commit the blackest deed of history. They condemned him, through the farce of a trial, to a most ignominious death. He was hung and beheaded, and the dogs of the street were allowed to lap his blood; but his pure soul, releived from suffering, flew, like a dove, to the high seat of justice, to stand as an accuser spirit before that eternal Judge who marks even the sparrow's fall, and procured the judgment of Heaven against that Godless system, that has caused his country's ruin, and that judgment is now being carried into execution. His life teaches us that patriotism is a virtue worth living and dying for; that the rights of the many must be respected by the few; that the lines of religious differences should not separate us from each other; that justice knows no caste. These lessons have sunk deep into the hearts of all mankind. His example has filled all hearts of Irishmen with the spirit of brotherly love. Religious intolerance and rancor have ceased, and we have all obtained, through him, a better understanding of the broad humanity of the creed of Christ. The cause for which Emmet died is moving on to victory; though the class and its government coadjutors have scourged with coercion, evicted, benished and exterminted, to maintain their supremacy, it is fast slipping away, in spite of their frantic efforts, in the resistless current of a nation's might. Truth can not be burried out of sight forever; it will eventually rise up and roll back the stone from the door of the sepulcher, and appear in fiery tongues, among its faithful deciples. The Irish cause is deferred for a brief time by a casual majority in Parliament. Although the good and true are filling the prisons, and the criminals are all on the outside, although the crowbar brigade is going its round of evictions, it will not be long before a change will come. England is met upon the high seas by an armada more powerful than all eastern ironclads; Parnell is the flagship; the others, bearing down from every point, are his colleagues. The are sticking the ram of intellectual progress into England's hulks, and pouring the round shot of reason through spar and rigging. One-half her force, with the stately cruiser Gladstone at their head, have deserted her and joined their fire, with the victors, on their late friends. The mistress of the sea, with all her proud navy, can not long hold out against this overmastering force. She must soon strike her colors, and run up the white flag.

The cruel death of Emmet drew the world's attention to the cause; the race driven, in exile, into every land, held that attention. His light went out like a star in the night, but it streaked the east with the gray dawn that is now purpling toward sunrise. The sunburst will soon light the island of saints and martyrs, and blend again her ancient free colors of green and gold. Let us all stand firm and stand together, Let us touch elbows in the ranks, for we all belong to that grand army that is marching with a free and swinging step to the sea, bearing down all opposition in our way.

No marble monument marks the resting place of Robert Emmet, in Glasnevin Cemetery; no inscription gives his title to fame: yet, more enduring than chiseled inscription of stone his name and fame rests secure, in the kindly recollections of a liberty loving world.

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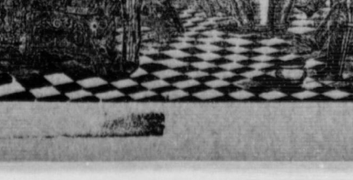
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

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TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.	At.Ex.	NY.Ex.	E.Ex.	way fr
	a m	a m	a m	p m
Cedar Grove...	12 10	9 50	11 37	12 01
Clements.....	12 23	10 02	11 46	12 25
Elmdale.....	12 44	10 20	11 59	1 02
Evans	12 50	10 26	12 04pm	1 14
Strong.....	1 05	10 37	12 12	2 10
Ellinor.....	1 20	10 50	12 21	2 40
Saffordville....	1 28	10 57	12 26	2 55
WEST.	Cal.x.	Mex.x	Den.x.	way fr
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Saffordville....	3 33	3 36	4 41	7 52
Ellinor	3 41	3 43	4 46	8 05
Strong.....	3 55	3 55	4 56	9 00
Evans.....	4 12	4 05	5 05	9 20
Elmdale.....	4 18	4 10	5 08	9 30
Clements.....	4 39	4 27	5 23	10 02
Cedar Grove.	4 52	4 37	5 33	10 34

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Diamond springs..	11 29pm	6 30p m	
Hymer.....	12 15am	6 55	
Evans.....	12 38	7 30	
strong city.....	12 50	7 50	4 20pm
cottonwood Falls..			4 32
Gladstone.....			4 50
Bazar			5 30
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed.
Bazar.....			5 40pm
Gladstone.....			6 20
Cottonwood Falls..			6 40
Strong city.....	4 10am	6 30am	
Evans.....	4 22	6 45	
Hymer.....	4 42	7 17	
Diamond springs...	4 58	7 42	

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532 Washington St., New York

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Cloudy and warm, Monday.

Mr. S. Fred Perrigo was at Emporia, Monday.

Dr. W. H. Cartter started to Washington City, last night.

Mr. F. P. Cochran went to Topeka, Tuesday, on law business.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Levi Griffith, of Cedar Point, was at Florence, last week.

Miss Mollie Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home, from Topeka.

The first candle-fly of the season made its appearance, Friday night.

Messrs. J. D. Minick and J. W. McWilliams went to Kansas City, Tuesday.

Why not get the best? it costs you no more. Red School house Shoes are the Only genuine school shoes made.

Mr. J. I. Hey, of the Strong City Bank, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mr. Henry Bonewell went to Kansas City, Thurday, and returned home, Sunday.

Rev. J. L. Leahr went to the Conference, Monday, now in session, at Emporia.

Mr. John Doering has moved into the residence south of Dr. Charles L. Conaway's.

Mr. Edward E. Gregory, of Topeka, was visiting at Mr. E. F. Holmes's, last Sunday.

Mr. Ed. Reifsnider has put down a sidewalk in front of his residence, in Strong City.

Mr. Edgar W. Jones, of Herrington, was in town, last week, visiting friends and relatives.

Real, Imported Fauret French kid shoes at New York Cash Store.

Mr. W. G. McCandless had his right thumb broken, the other day, by the kick of a horse.

Messrs. David K. Cartter and Wm. J. Deshler returned, Saturday, from a visit at Wichita.

Born, on Friday, February 28, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, on South Fork, a son.

Judge C. C. Whitson and family have moved from Topeka, back to their farm, near Elmdale.

Born, on Wednesday, February 26, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, on South Fork, a daughter.

Real Imported Fauret French kid shoes at the New York Cash Dry Goods Store.

Pensions have been granted to Mr. A. W. Orrill, of Toledo, and Mr. Frederick Willey, af this city.

Mr. Oscar McIntire, of Strong City, has gone to Council Grove, from whence he will go to Colorado.

Mrs. Harry Carpenter, of Strong City, has returned from a visit at Independence, Howard ahd other places.

Dr. Redden, Chairman of the State Board of Health, says Chase county has the best health record in the State.

Mr. John S. Weirman has bought Mrs. T. S. Jones' property, on the southeast corner of 2d and Sycamore streets.

Mr. Adam Gottbehuet and his son, Robert, have moved into Mrs. Adam Hann's house, in the sobthwest part of town.

Tthe Creamery has been started up again by Mr. Herron Johnston, of Ringgold, Iowa, a brother of Mr. T. B. Johnston.

Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, has gone on a month's visit to New York, New England, Washington, and perhaps, Georgia.

In order that his wife may receive medical treatment in this city, Mr. Mason Young has moved to town, from near Cahola.

Red School - House Shoes have hand worked button holes and are made in kid and oil grain.

Mr. Ed. Pratt and family are keeping house at Glendora, California, where, he writes, property is very cheap and still declining.

Mr. Robert Cuthbert has bought the M. H. Pennell property, on Pine street, between Main and Friend, for Mrs. John C. Simington.

About April 1st the Lantry crusher, at Strong City, will begin on a contract for the Santa Fe railroad, that calls for car loads of ballast per day.

Mr. A. Ferlet, mine host of the Union Hotel, after being confined ta his room for about two weeks, by sickness, is again able to be around.

Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, arrived here, Friday evening, on a visit to friends and relatives, and returned home, Monday night.

NEW SHOES AT THE NEW YORK CASH DRY GOODS STORE. COME AND SEE THEM.

Mr. Wm. Doty left, last night, for the Old Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, where he will spend the remainder of his days in peace and comfort.

Mr. Robert Cuthbert has returned from a visit of several months with friends in Michigan, coming back more than ever before pleased with Kansas.

Mr. Wm. E. Hillert has gone into the furniture and undertaking business, in this city, with Mr. J. G. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Hillert.

Dr. F. M. Jones and wife, of Strong City, have gone to Edmond, Oklahoma, the Doctor to be gone about one week, and Mrs. Jones to remain there for a few weeks.

Letters Remaining in Bazaar Postoffice, February 28, 1890: Miss Emma Rohde, Mrs. Hariet Manley, Lewis Grigsby, Thos. Duke, Wm. Goldman, A. A. Knox.

Mr. Charles Fritze, a blacksmith, and brother of Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, arrived at that place, a few days ago, from Decatur, Indiana, and will locate there.

Married, on Thursday, March 6th 1890, at the residence of the mother of the groom, in Strong City, by 'Squire C. W. Jones, Mr. Geo. S. Rumford and Mrs. Caroline Hinble.

Married, Monday, March 10, 1890, at 12:15 o'clock, p. m., by the Rev. W. F. Mathews, in the parlors of the Eureka House, this city, Mr. Alonzo Collier, of Cuba, Illinois, and Miss Jennie Stewart, of Astoria, Illinois.

Married, on Wednesday afternoon, March 5, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Edward Blanchard, of Minnesota, and Miss Jessie Bucknam, of Chase county. They departed for Minnesota, that evening.

Mr. Barney Lantry, Jr., has returned to Strong City, from New Mexico, where has been a locomotive engineer for the past two years. He, probably, will remain at Strong, and take charge of the crusher engine when it starts up again.

Why not get the best? it costs you no more. Red School-House Shoes are the only genuine school shoes made.

Mr. John Bell, a nephew of Mrs. Richard Cuthbert, and his son, Frank, arrived here, Sunday evening, from Millsboro, Yorkshire, England. They sailed on the White Star Line, and were six days and six hours in coming from Liverpool to New York.

The Fox Creek Farmers' Alliance held an open session, last Saturday night, in the lower Fox creek schoolhouse, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. T. H. Grisham, on the grievances of the farmers and laborers of this country.

To Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Bielman, on Rock creek, was born, on Monday March 3d, 1890, a fine, eight-pound boy; but, alas! their joy must soon be turned into sorrow. Scarcely had this little bud more than begun to unfold its petals and shed its perfume in the home, for parents and friends, until it was snatched away, to bloom in the garden above, and perfume a holier atmosphere. It died, suddenly, Saturday morning, last; the funeral services were held on Sunday, and the interment occurred at the Bazaar cemetery. **

New Shoes at New York Cash Dry Goods store; come and see them.

Mr. John H. Roberts, lately of the firm of Brown & Roberts, furniture dealers and undertakers, of this city, left here, Tuesday morning, for his old home, at Manhattan, Putnam county, Indiana, to make that his future home, though he said to us, before leaving, that he expected he would be coming back here, some of these days, to go into business here again. Mr. Roberts came to this city about five years ago and began clerking for Messrs. Ferry & Watson, from which position he formed a copartnership with Mr. J. G. Brown, in the coffin and furniture business, about three years ago, remaining in said business until a few weeks ago, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Roberts is young man of good moral habits, was a singer in the M. E. Church choir, of this city, and Secretary of the Sunday-school of the same Church, which Sunday-school, last Sunday, passed a resolution of thanks to him for his untiring services rendered to the Church and Sunday-school. During his sojourn among us he made many friends in this city and county, whose best wishes go with him wherever he may go, or in whatever business he may engage.

Red School-House Shoes have hand-worked buttOn hOles and made in kid and Oil grain.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.

The rhetorical class is quite interesting, essays being the principal work.

The following motto was selected by the senior class, this week: "Minds that have nothing to confer, find little to perceive."

Last week, we received Irving's works, which were ordered for the library.

The High School will not enter the contest for the banner again this term. It will be left at the other building and the room which receives the lowest per centage of tardiness there will receive the banner. Miss Hunt's room has it, this week.

The games of last week, namely: "croquetnola," "consequences," and "truth upon honor," have vanished like clouds after a storm.

The Sixth A Grade rhetorical work for this month will be given in Music Hall, Friday evening, March 14. No admission fee will be charged. Patrons of the school are especially invited. Exercises begin at 7:45.

We are very much interested to know just how many secret societies Cottonwood Falls boasts of. We have heard of the "C. F. L. I. S;" the "J. M's.," the "T. T's., the "V. P's.," and the "G. O. P's.," Other letters and symbols have faded from our memory, but we do not imagine for an instant, that those given include all the secret organizations that infest the community. R. B.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. M. Wisherd and L. T. Drake, and known and doing business under the firm name of Wisherd & Drake, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts due the firm have been sold to J. R. Drake with whom all parties indebted to the firm must make settlement.

J. M. WISHERD,
L. T. DRAKE.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Feb. 22, 1890.

RED SCHOOL-HOUSE SHOES
For sale at the New York Cash Dry Goods Store.

HORSES WANTED.

The undersigned will be at J. G. Atkinson's livery stable in Cottonwood Falls, some time soon (the date will be announced in the newrpapers), and will pay the highest market price for good horses and mares from five to eight years old, and weighing from 1,200 up, in suitable condition for Eastern markets. S. S. MAYER,
JIM KERR.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Chase County Alliance, March 1, 1890:

1. We demand the abolition of National Banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of National Bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect complince with the law,
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress shall take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shal not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.
6. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence, we demand that all revenues, National, State and County, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered
7. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail
8. We demand that the means of transportation and communication shall be owned by, and operated in the interest of the people, as in the United States postal system.
9. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
10. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
11. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purpose of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
12. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
13. We demand ahe adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.
14. We demand that United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that there be some method of polling votes adopted whereby a count of votes can be had, doing away with all fraudulent returns.
15. We demand that Congress pass a law establishing government loan agencies, by which money may be loaned directly to the people of the government without the intervention of National Banks, said money to draw a rate of interest large enough to covor the expense of operating the loan agencies and pay cost of abstracts, and pay the same rate of interest that the National Banks now pay the government, and as one per cent. per annum will pay the expense of operating agencies and abstracts, we demand that the government loan money on real estate securities at two per cent. per annum and that the sum of eight per cent. per annum be collected, said sum to be deducted from the principal each year, thereby establishing the payment of mortgages by graduated installments, such graduation to continue until said mortgage be reduced to one-tenth of the original sum as near as may be, at which time both principal and interst become due
16. We demand that Congress shall pass a law prohibiting foreign capitalists from becoming owners of any kind of business whereby said capital can control the price of labor or price of agricultural productions, unless said capitalists shall become bona fide residents of the United States.
17. That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State and furnished to pupils at cost. Provided: that the text books shall not be printed by the State Printer at present rates.
18. That we advocate free sugar, with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties.

M. W. GILMORE,
Co. Sec'y.

ASSESSOR'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Township Assessors of Chase county, held at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, March 3, 1890, the following schedule of assessment was adopted:

HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

1st class, 4 years old and over	$ 60 00
2d " " " "	45 00
3d " " " "	30 00
2 years old and over	20 00
1 " "	$10 00-15 00
Jacks three years and over	$100 00-300 00
Jacks 1 year and up to 3 years	$50 00-100 00
Mules 3 years and over	$ 60 00
Mules 1 year and up to 3 years	$ 15 00-25 00
Fancy drivers, horses or mares	$70 00-125 00

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

4 years old and over	$300 00-500 00
3 years and over	200 00-300 00
2 years and over	100 00-200 00

GRADE STALLIONS.

4 years and over	$100 00-200 00
2 years and over	75 00-100 00
3 years and over	50 00- 75 00

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE—FEG.

Bulls 2 years old and over	$ 30 00
Bulls 1 year	20 00

GRADE BULLS.

2 years and over	$ 20 00
1 year old and over	12 00

THOROUGHBRED COWS.

3 year and over	$ 25 00
2 years and over	20 00
1 year and over	15 00

DOMESTIC STEERS, FULL FED.

3 years and over	$ 25 00
2 years and over	15 00
1 year and over	10 00

WESTERN CATTLE, FULL FED.

3 years and over	$ 20 00
3 years, half fed	12 00
3 years, half fed domestic	18 00

STOCK CATTLE.

Milch cows	$ 10 00
Stock cows	7 00
Heifers 2 years and over	5 00
Heifers 6 months and over	3 00

STEERS.

2 years and over	$ 11 00
1 year and up to 2 years	7 00
6 months and up to 1 year	4 00

SHEEP.

High grade	$ 1 50
Common grade	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swine per 100 lbs	$ 1 50
New lumber wagon	25 00
Old lumber wagon	5 00
Pleasure wagon and hacks	$5 00-50 00
Piano, first-class	$ 100 00
Piano second class	$25 00-50 00
Organs, first-class	$ 50 00
Organs, second-class	$15 00-25 00
Gold watches, 50 per cent.	
Silver watches, 50 "	
Money, 75 "	
Mortgages 75 "	
Notes 75 "	
Fall wheat, per bu	.30
Oats "	.08
Rye	.15
Millett	.25
Corn	.07
Potatoes	.12
Wool per lb	.08

IMPROVEMENTS ON REAL ESTATE

Breaking per acre	$ .75
Stone fence per rod	50 to 75
Hedge " "	10 to 20
Wire " "	10 to 20
Board " "	10 to 30

LANDS.

1st bottom, first-class	$ 7 00
" 2d class	5 00
1st class upland	3 00
2d class "	2 00
Buildings one-third value	

F. A. JONES, Chairman.
JAS. R. JEFFREY, Secretary,
JOSEPH GRAY, Falls.
A. B. EMERSON, Cottonwood.
WM. P. EVANS

The city election will take place, on Monday, April 7.

WINTER EXCURSIONS VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

The "harvest excursion" season is past, and the Santa Fe Route, pleased with its success in each of those excursions, again comes to the front with still another inducement for people to travel via that popular line in the way of round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to principal points in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Texas; also Aiken, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Brunswick, Georgia; Callahan, Florida; Charlestown, South Carolina; Jacksonville Florida, Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans Louisiana; Savannah, Georgia; limited to return not later than June 1, 1890. Transit limits to points in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Texas will be 30 days each way; to other points named above, transit limit will be 4 days each way.

Tickets are now on sale to principal tourist points in California, also Phœnix and Prescott, Arizona; Portland, Oregon, good for six months, with going limit 60 days. Las Vegas, Hot Springs N. M.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Idaho and Montana, good for 90 days, transit limit, 30 days each way. Stop-over privileges allowed on all tourists tickets within transit limits.

Full information cheerfully given relative to routes, rates. Side-trip rates and other special rates to points on the Santa Fe, quoted on application. Sleeping car accommodations secured, and baggage checked to destination. For infomation regarding connections, etc., call on F. P. Butts, Santa Fe agent, Cottonwood Falls, Ks, or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. &T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialteat. aug5-tf

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Fresh bread every day at E. F. Bauerle's; two loaves for 15 cents; four for twenty-five cents, or sixteen for $1.00; and he will run his wagon every day in both towns, with graham, cream, rye and light bread.

If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug15-tf

RED SCHOOL-HOUSE SHOES
For sale at the New York Cash Dry Goods Store.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS., February 28th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, Chase county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on April 16th, 1890, viz: Charles M. Lacoss, H. E. No. 8076, for the E ½ of Ne ¼ of sec 12, tp 21 south, range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry G. L. Straubs, Hiram C. Varnum Joseph Robertson and Joseph Winters, all of Clements, Kansas.

HENRY W. SCOTT, Register.

FEBRUARY 1st 1890

The ST PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA R'y, and its branches became the

Great Northern Ry. Line,

If you are going
To the Free Farms of the Milk River Valley
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The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY line runs its own Magnificent Dining Cars, Palace Sleeping Cars, Special Apartment Cars, and Free Colonist Sleepers on Daily Through Trains.

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Carpenter & Builder,

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NEW DRUGS.



AT
THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

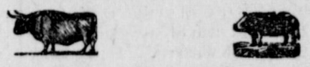
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WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

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ja5-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS.
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
fe28-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office in Hilert's Building,
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.
fe2-tf

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-tf

WM. J. ALLISON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Residence and office at
WONSIVU, - - - - KANSAS.
apr25-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-1yr

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

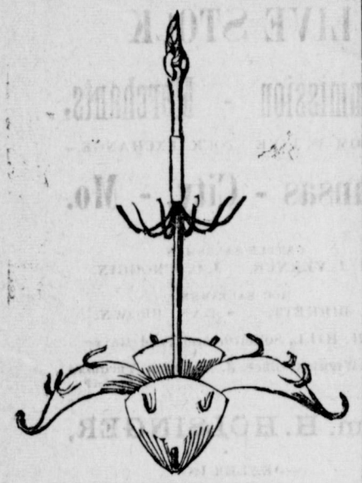
TO SAVE LIFE.

The Clever Invention of a French Naval Officer.

A Grapnel Which Will Reach Either Vertically or Horizontally, and Bring Up a Body from Any Depth of Water.

To bring up a helpless man from the bottom of the sea in time to permit restorative measures to be applied is the problem which First Officer Emmanuel Debrosse, of the French line steamer Bourgoyne, had set himself and which he thinks he has very effectively solved, says the New York World. His position in the commercial marine gave him abundant chance to study the question of life-saving in all its various phases, to note the merits and demerits of the existing systems and to know from observation just what was needed and how best to apply it.

In the commercial ports of Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire the great French society for succoring the drowning had placed all known appliances. There were grapples and lines, belts and poles and other devices to be thrown in various ways to the struggling victim. How well these numerous appliances do their work the statistics of the work of the life-saving corps most eloquently testify, but against each and every one of them there are objections, and the unhappy exceptions were entirely too many when all the devices failed and the loss of human life was recorded. Even the plucky life-saver who plunges in at the risk of his own to save the life of another can not always meet with success. If the body



THE GRIP ACTING VERTICALLY.

goes down in dark and murky water the diver, no matter how skillful he may be, finds the chances of success reduced to the barest minimum. Many of the hooking devices are limited by the length of the pole to which they are attached, and the others, fastened to long lines, are with difficulty manipulated under very readily supposable circumstances.

Officer Debrosse had two drowning cases occur under his own eyes, either one of which might have been turned to a rescue had the proper implement been at hand. The first was at Marseilles in 1886, and the other no later than the evening of September 18 last beside the French line pier in this port. A sailor was engaged in painting the side of the vessel and fell into the sea, sinking almost at once, but indicating his position under the water by the bubbles of air rising to the surface. Two good divers went to his rescue, but the bottom was fully thirty feet away and the water so black that at half that depth the divers were unable to see any thing at all. Several sailors rigged up from a raft a device for dragging the bottom, but the raft was not easily managed. A boat was hastily procured and for upward of two hours the efforts towards rescuing were kept up, the ship-carpenter hastily rigging up a sort of fishing



THE GRIP ACTING HORIZONTALLY.

implement, but this served only in the end to bring up the dead body. It was a case where something entirely different from any present apparatus was called for, and the case was one of many.

The Debrosse grapnel may be readily understood from an inspection of the cuts showing it under two plans of operation. Supposing, as in the case cited, the body rests at the bottom or near it, with its position plainly indicated by the rising bubbles of escaping air. It is lowered down, its weight carrying it vertically, a jerk of the sustaining string and the four sections of the metallic globe open out like arms, and with the movement upward close in tightly upon the body and lift it to the surface and within reach of waiting friends. It may be worked with celerity, and if the first aim of the fisher should not be successful it is only the work of an instant to make a new effort a little distance away. From the diameter of 35 centimetres when closed the arms spread out to a reach of 80 centimetres, the metre being 39⅓ English inches and the centimetre a hundredth part thereof. There is no dependence upon poles, etc. In the weight of the instrument is its principal power, and no matter how deep or how shallow the water is it is equally effective. Dragged along the bottom in the manner of an ordinary grapnel, the Debrosse apparatus answers admirably. The hooks upon the outer surface of the now closed sphere attach themselves to the clothing of the helpless victim, and so, long after life has apparently departed, he may be brought to the surface and resuscitated. It is, however, as a vertical grapnel that the machine will do its best work, and that for which it is uniquely adapted.

It Was Jonah.

Sunday-School Teacher — Who was cast into the sea?

Boy—Peter.

Teacher—No. Try again.

Boy—McGinty?—Arnold Record.

SPANISH GYPSIES.

They Live in Homes Cut in the Solid Rock—They Dance to the Merry Music of the Guitar and Tell Travelers Their Fortunes.

I took a long walk up the course of the silver Xenil, beginning it through the Alameda, the loveliest of public gardens, says a writer in the New York Journal. No prohibition of picking flowers there! I fancy there are enough for all. Again I followed the tumbling Darro, and frequented the Gypsies in their rock-cut caverns on the hill over against the Alhambra till I had got a considerable comprehension of their way of life. My guide-book takes the pains to say that one should



A SPANISH GYPSY.

not do it unless very well accompanied. Perhaps there is something of exaggeration in this. At all events I yet survive to tell the tale.

Their homes are cut in the veritable solid rock, supplemented here and there with a trifle of masonry, and the chimneys project among the cactus on the hillside above. There must be a hundred or more of them.

This kind of dwelling is of very ancient origin and not uncommon in Spain. Nor is it as uncomfortable as might be supposed, that is to say when compared with other dwellings of the poor. The rock is all ready to hand and moderately soft, and it is easier to cut it out into the habitations desired than to build them up regularly of brick and stone; that is all there is of it.

You don't get too much window light, it is true, since none enters except by a small opening or two in front; but then these are not a people to put their fine eyes out with much reading or writing, nor indeed with working either, though one or two make a semblance of having forges and doing blacksmith work.

How they jigged and clapped and twanged their guitars, those dark-skinned gypsies, and how white were the teeth of laughing Enriqueta. Their dance ought to have succeeded at the Paris exhibition, after the precedent of those in the Rue du Caire.

They wanted to tell my fortune in my hand. A beautiful blonde lady with blue eyes was sighing for me, and I would win a million pesetas (francs) in the lottery. A little more money and they would tell me the name of the lady.

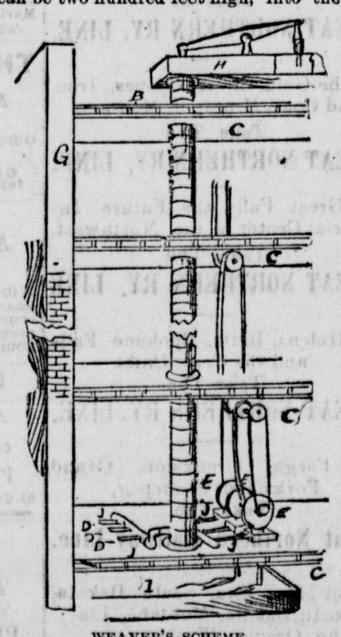
"Vamos! a little more money; now her name?"

She would be called Quiteria Ramona. Henceforward, then, writes a Madrid correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, whenever I shall meet Quiteria Ramona, and shall be free to respond to the purposes of destiny, I must think my fate approaches.

TO USE NIAGARA FALLS.

A Mechanic Invents a Machine by Which the Wasted Power Can Be Used.

Another scheme has been devised to utilize the water at Niagara. Several schemes have been talked about, and all of them have been too expensive to be even thought of. W. E. Weaver, a mechanic of Buffalo, has a plan which calls for towers to be erected at the base of the bluff below the village, which can be two hundred feet high, into the



WEAVER'S SCHEME.

open top of which he would put the water by means of a canal tapping the river above the village.

A, automatic water regulator; B, water tower; C, floors; D, turbine wheels; E, water motors; F, shafting and pulley to connect power to machinery; G, wall standing at base of bluff; H, water from feed canal; I, escape of waste water under wheels; J, pipes leading water from base of towers to motors and turbine wheels. At the base of the tower are a series of turbine wheels from which practically unlimited power can be generated. This machinery could be used for any purpose.

With Her It Is a Success.

"Do you think marriage is a failure, Mrs. Choker?" asked Mrs. Simeral of the minister's wife.

"No, indeed!" was the reply. "Mr. Choker gives me his fees for pin-money."—Harper's Bazar.

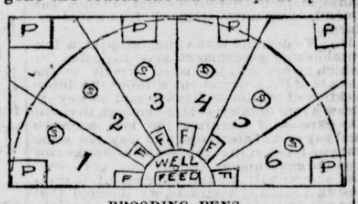
FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BROOD SOW.

Some Suggestions as to Her Care and Treatment—A System of Separate Pens.

Of all the domestic animals the sow is the only one that makes and prepares for herself a comfortable or in fact any bed for use in bringing forth her young. Other animals may and usually do separate themselves from the herd, but only the sow seeks seclusion, quiet and comfort. A very large proportion of all animals are delivered of their young during the night, which would seem to indicate an emphasis from nature that seclusion and quiet are important elements for successful birth. When, therefore, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette, the sow at liberty always separates herself from her companions and goes to some remote spot and constructs for herself a comfortable bed, and if possible near a stream of water, as the time for delivery approaches, is it not an interpretation that instinct demands of her, or for her, three things, viz.: seclusion, quiet and comfort? Following, then, the instructions thus interpreted, it is the duty of the herdsman to conform as nearly thereto as practicable.

To my mind such promptings of the sow are emphatic protests against the large hog-house with its multiplicity of pens and crowded condition. Observation has led the writer to avoid their use and, therefore, the construction of large hog-houses for a number of reasons, among which are the following: First, the noise resulting from the moving about of the hogs in other pens in the same building makes the farrowing sow restless, irritable and uncomfortable. Second, it is impossible for the herdsman to go into the large house to feed, or give the occupants of other pens therein special attention without creating a disturbance and commotion among the occupants, be he ever so careful. Third, if any sow in the large house accidentally steps upon the foot or otherwise injures one of her young, causing it to squeal, every sow in the house is liable to get up and become more or less excited. For several days after farrowing the sow that has undergone the ordeal should be kept as quiet



BROODING PENS.

as possible, so that the new-born claimants for pedigrees may nurse often and accumulate strength to enable them to keep out of the way of the mother when she gets up and walks about. The noise and commotion of the other animals in the house prevent the new mother from remaining quiet; on the contrary, it makes her restless, uneasy, irritable and reckless, and the result is that the little, weak, awkward, staggering fellows are, or at least a large per cent. of them, trampled under foot and either crippled or killed. Fourth, the large hog-house can not be made as warm as a small one without great expense. Fifth, the large house is more expensive than the same number of farrowing pens constructed separately. I present above an illustration of a system of small lots and the location of the sleeping and feeding pens, together with place for cribs, well, etc.

The illustration explains itself, and but little need be added except to give dimensions, mode of construction, etc. In size it is 250x500 feet. The widths as they center on the feeding circle are 25 feet. The dotted line is designed to show how the entire pens may be made in the form of a half-circle. If the square form is used each lot contains nearly a half-acre, Nos. 2 and 5 being a little over and the two others less than a half-acre. The two largest lots can be used for the two largest litters. The feeding half-circle is at its widest place 125 feet, and the largest width 62½ feet. This gives room for a large crib or grain room and for a well. P. P. P. P. P. P. are the sleeping pens, 6x8; F. F. F. F. F. F. are feeding floors, 10x13 feet; S. S. S. S. S. S. are places for shade if there be no natural shade in the lots, and may be constructed as follows: Place four forks or posts in the ground, leaving above ground three to three and one-half feet, and on these posts or forks place rails or poles, and on top of them about three feet of straw. Such a structure makes an excellent and cheap shade.

All outside fencing should be at least four feet high, and the inside partition fences need not be over three feet in height. To construct six pens on the above plan takes 5,075 feet of plank one inch thick, six inches wide and eighteen feet long, or twelve feet in length takes same amount. If the panels are only twelve feet long it takes 246 posts; if eighteen-feet panels are made then only 164 posts will be needed. The total cost of the six pens, including sleeping pens, feeding floors, and all material, labor, etc., with lumber at $1.50 per hundred, is $159.50. If the lumber can be obtained at $1 per hundred, and the owner does the work himself, the material will cost $94.67. The advantages of the separate-lot system are many, but a few of them may be named without extending this article unduly. First, each sleeping and farrowing-room is off to itself and away from the feeding place, and the occupant of one need not be disturbed by the noise or restlessness of the occupants of the other lots; second, the pen can be made warmer and more comfortable, and if necessary, as it frequently is, can be made quite dark; third, it is cheaper in its construction; fourth, each litter can in that way be kept by itself until weaning time, and still have plenty of room for exercise, and in addition avoids the smaller and weaker litters from being robbed by the older and stronger ones. It does away with the necessity for ear marks to designate the members of the several litters from each other, for at weaning time the sow may be turned out and the pigs kept in the lot until they are ready for the market.

FULL FEEDING.

Not Much Danger to Be Apprehended from This Cause.

Some old fogies have an idea that high feeding, as they call it, but what sensible men call *full* feeding, exhausts the vitality and energy of the cow, causing her to wear out sooner than she would on a short diet. Possibly a cow may be overfed, but it will be difficult to make her eat more than she needs if she is fed regularly. A starved cow might gorge herself to her injury, but if fed regularly a properly balanced ration she will not injure herself by overeating. And as to exhausting her, it strikes me that she will hold out much longer if well fed.

A man on half rations would wear out and break down much sooner than if full fed. The same is true of a work animal or of a milch cow. There is nothing gained but much lost by a starvation diet.

But suppose, says the Country Gentleman, full feeding should shorten the term of productiveness, is there not more profit in a large yield for a few years than in a small yield for double the length of time? The small yield does not pay cost, and prolonging it only increases the loss, while the large yield only can give a profit.

It used to be thought that the way to get profit from pigs was to feed them on short rations twelve months or more and then fatten them, but men have learned better. In Holland no farmer keeps pigs longer than eight or nine months. Better feed them well all the time and no longer than you have to, and get good profit, making them weigh almost as much in eight months as they used to at twenty. This is a saving of feed. Just so it is with the cow, and our best dairymen are finding it out.

Do not be afraid of wearing out your cow by giving her enough to eat. Keep her all the time at her best. A clean barn is also good for the cow and it exerts a good influence among the employes. Customers, also, who drop in will quietly note the fact, and health and thrift will prevail. It is a good plan to tie the cow's tail while in stable to a hook fastened overhead in such a way that when she lies down the brush is held up from the dirt, but when standing the tail is in its natural position. Let your most faithful man attend to the feeding. He will reduce the grain bill, while at the same time giving each cow her proper share. Brush and card the cows daily. Sickness is often avoided in this way. Kindness to animals costs nothing, and they appreciate and pay for good treatment.

For milch cows nothing is better than young hay or young clover hay. This is much sweeter and more nutritious than timothy. Old, ripe timothy hay is good for nothing. It makes poor meadows, poor cows, poor milk, poor butter—every thing poor. Milch cows should have water twice every day, once is not enough. They eat a great deal of dry food and must have plenty of water to help digest it and make milk. Good feeding and good care cost nothing and make a farmer rich. Poor feeding, dirty barn and poor care cost a great deal and make the farmer very poor. Keep no poor milkers, no smokers; keep the cows milked very clean and no trouble with their udders. Always milk before feeding; never while the cows are eating.

HANDY FEED-RACK.

How It Is Constructed—Some of Its Manifest Advantages.

N. A. Cullen, Gratiot, Wis., sends to the Orange Judd Farmer the description and drawings of a feed-rack, illustrated herewith, which he has in use. He writes: "For a 16-foot rack take four posts 10 feet long, and set them 2 feet in the ground. Leave a space of 4 feet, then set another row of posts opposite the first. Commence nailing on boards (poles will do) about 2 feet 8 inches from the



HANDY FEED-RACK.

ground and board it up tight to the top of posts. Eighteen inches from outside of long posts set a row of fence-posts to form a manger, and board it up two feet from the ground on the outside of posts. On top bolt a straight pole to the posts, and about 20 inches above this bolt another to prevent large stock from hooking smaller ones into the manger. The advantages of this rack over the old-fashioned rail or pole rack is that it makes a good shelter when full or empty. There is no feed wasted, and stock will not get their heads fast as they frequently do in rail racks. One of your readers in this vicinity lost three good steers one winter by their getting fast in the old-fashioned manger."

Indiana Wheat Statistics.

William A. Peele, chief of the bureau of statistics for Indiana, has completed that portion of his report relating to the agriculture in the State during 1889, together with tables comparing that year with 1888. The tables show that in Indiana last year 2,773,883 acres were sown in wheat. In 1888 the acreage was 2,728,111, an increase in 1889 of 47,772. In 1889 the total wheat crop was 41,541,570 bushels and in 1888 it was 28,750,764. This makes the average yield in 1889 14.9 and in 1888 10.5 bushels per acre. Here, for the first time, is the relative value of the last two years as wheat seasons, as shown by their actual results. Knox County is the banner county, averaging over 22 bushels to the acre.

PROF. SANBORN, of Missouri, in more than one hundred feeding tests, determined that to make a certain amount of gain, pigs weighing 220 pounds required eighteen per cent. more food; pigs weighing 270 pounds required fifty per cent. more food, and pigs weighing 325 pounds required seventy-eight per cent. more food than pigs weighing seventy pounds

FARMERS AND THE SINGLE TAX

By THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

[Paper read before the Joint Committee on Taxation of Ohio Legislature, Jan. 9, 1889.]

If anything in human experience, as applied to methods of taxation, is settled, it certainly is the fact that taxation upon personal property never can be made a success. Taxes can be raised from personal property, no doubt, for large sums are thus raised, but that they cannot be levied with any reasonable approach to accuracy or equality is demonstrated, not only by conclusive reasoning, but by the more conclusive fact that they never have been thus levied. It is not for want of earnest and long sustained effort that the failure of this system of taxation has come to pass. For centuries the effort has been made, and for at least six centuries it was backed by all the power of a government which commanded the whole civilized world and which armed its taxgatherers, not with the paltry weapons of oaths and penalties, but with the more substantial powers of indiscriminate search, the lash, the rack, the thumbscrew, the gridiron and the cross. The Roman empire fell to pieces under the pressure of this vain effort to reach personal property by taxation. The same thing was attempted, at a later period, in dealing with the Jews. It failed with them. They could be robbed and murdered, but they could not be regularly taxed.

That which all the tremendous power of Rome, in its grandest days, failed to accomplish, that which the infernal tortures of Spain could not accomplish, when it beheaded hundreds, burned thousands, and massacred tens of thousands, letting loose a brutal soldiery in the vain struggle to tax the Netherlands, the American people are still apparently convinced that they can accomplish by distributing blank forms, administering long oaths and threatening penalties of fifty per cent. How far they have succeeded the present Governor of Ohio has set forth in repeated messages, as the Governors of New York have for many years set forth in theirs. Their complaints have become monotonous in their uniformity. Nothing, indeed, has been added to the sum of knowledge on this point, since the calm and detailed report of David A. Wells to the New York Legislature in 1871, in which the experience of that State and many other States was luminously set forth, and it was made clear that taxes on personal property were nowhere equally assessed or efficiently collected.

TAXATION BY OATH.

The result of the wide-spread maintenance of these taxes is to fill the land with liars and perjurers. In some States the business of perjury is mostly confined to the assessors, who regularly make returns which they know to be false, but cannot make true. In others, such as Ohio, Vermont and Connecticut, perjury is the business of the taxpayers Their scrupulous consciences, in many cases, find a way of escape by omitting, in fact, to take the oath which they sign, and they are innocent of everything except lying. The delicately conscientious get some one to sign for them, and where an oath is absolutely required, a considerate notary certifies to the oath before it is taken; after which, of course, it is not taken at all. On surveying the whole field, however, one's faith in American truthfulness is cheered, and we entertain larger hopes for the future of humanity. For it appears that, where the blanks are diligently circulated and the oath insisted upon, the average man will return ten, if not fifteen per cent. of his invisible property; whereas, in the absence of this appeal to piety, he will return nothing at all. This touching proof of American reverence for the sacredness of the oath reminds one of the famous Yankee who, hearing his father accused of having falsely warranted the quality of a trifle sold for twelve and a half cents, replied: "No; the old man would never tell a lie for ninepence; though he would tell eight of 'em for a dollar."

TAXATION ON PERSONALTY UNEQUAL.

Of course there are some forms of personal property which can be seen and appraised by the assessors, almost as readily as real estate, though not with so correct an estimate of value. The objection to taxation of chattels is not that none of them can be taxed; it is that so many of them can be and are reached, while so many are not, that the tax is necessarily unequal and unjust. The important question, therefore, is, upon what class does this tax bear most oppressively? If taxes were levied only upon land values, or upon the values of land and buildings, would the smaller property owners, and especially the farmers, pay more or less of the whole taxes than they do now?

THE EFFECT ON FARMERS.

Farmers generally have been long convinced that the rigid taxation of personal property would relieve their burdens; and it is by their votes that the existing system is maintained. This is all theory on their part. They have not studied the facts and know nothing about them. They assume that "it must be so."

But let us study the facts, before discussing any theory. The assessment returns from Ohio furnish all the facts which are needed in order to determine whether taxation on personal property is of any benefit to the agricultural community.

NO SEPARATE CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS.

Any attempt to separate the community into two distinct classes, one of which is taxable only on real estate, and the other of which is taxable only on personal property, is obviously impossible and absurd. No man is ever reached by the tax gatherer who does not occupy some piece of land. If he did not, the tax collector would never find him. Tramps pay no direct taxes. Neither can any man live without occupying some improvements on real estate and possessing some personal property. Every tax payer, without exception, is an occupant of land and improvements upon land, and an owner of personal property. The only selfish interest which any tax payer has in deciding between rival systems of taxation, is to know which will produce a sufficient revenue to the State with the smallest possible burden to him. In considering, therefore, the interest of any class, such as farmers, the real question to be answered is not whether they, in fact, own more or less personal property than merchants, bankers and money lenders. It is first, whether they own more personal property in proportion to the value of their land than do those other classes; and, second, whether the particular kinds of personal property which they own are more easily reached by the tax gatherer than are the kinds of property owned by the other classes. The State must raise a certain fixed amount for public purposes. This amount, it will assess upon all the tax payers in proportion to the value of their property as reported by the assessors; not in proportion to its real value, which the assessors, of course, are never able exactly to ascertain. If, therefore, experience proves that assessors are able to find twenty times as much land value in the possession of merchants as they can among farmers, but only ten times as much personal property among merchants as they find among farmers, it is a plain result, as simple as the rule of three, that the taxation of personal property will end in making farmers pay a larger proportion of the taxes than they would pay if all taxes were concentrated on land.

THE FARMER'S IDEA.

Now the average farmer, no doubt, says at once that this is impossible. He owns, we will say, 100 acres of land, and he knows of no merchant in any of the great cities who owns as much as one acre. He owns neither stock nor bonds, and has only $500 in the bank. He knows of 1,000 merchants or money lenders who each own $100,000 or $1,000,000 in stocks and bonds and keep balances of $50,000 in the bank. He asserts, therefore, that it is a matter of plain common sense that the exemption of personal property from taxation must increase his burden, so as to make him pay one hundred times as much as the merchant and banker.

THE FARMER AND THE BANKER.

But the farmer, in reasoning thus, entirely overlooks the most important facts of the problem, and abandons the common sense of which he so much boasts. That common sense would tell him that, just as his 100 acres are worth to him far more than 100,000 acres in the midst of Africa would be, so one-tenth of an acre in the heart of Cincinnati is worth more than all his farm. It would also tell him that the assessor can easily count his cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and estimate pretty correctly the value of his house and barns; whereas the most expert assessor can never find out how many bonds the banker owns, unless he can persuade that banker to tell him; while in estimating the value of the banker's house and furniture he might guess at $10,000, $25,000 or $50,000, with a perfectly equal chance of being right or wrong in either case. The banker has chairs, standing side by side, of apparently exactly equal value, but one of which cost $25 and the other $250. He has two paintings, one of which is five times as large as the other, and which the honest farmer would, therefore, think to be five times as valuable; whereas, in fact, the large picture is barely worth $500, while the small one would sell as quick as lightning for $20,000. There are many houses, in large cities, upon the interior decoration of which the owners have each spent more than $100,000. The most experienced assessors would fail to discover that these decorations were really more costly than those in adjoining houses, which in fact did not cost one-tenth of that amount.

ACTUAL WORKING OF OHIO TAXATION.

Let us review some of the statistics furnished from year to year by the official reports of assessors in Ohio, as compiled annually in the auditor's report. For the purpose of such comparison let us set on one side the four counties which include all the largest cities, and on the other side the five counties which contain the smallest proportion of city population among all the counties of Ohio.

The former, which we will call the city counties, include Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Franklin and Lucas, with the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo.

The latter, which we will call the rural counties, are Geauga, Noble, Carroll, Medina and Monroe.

[*To be continued.*]

Montreal May Adopt The Single Tax.

Henry George's theories are having a practical effect in Toronto, where a motion was carried by a public meeting in favor of assessing all land within the city at the full selling value at which it is held by the owners. A number of aldermen supported the motion. For cities this is undoubtedly the true system. Vacant lots would not under it be held by speculators for a rise. Cities would be more compact, better built, and the man who improves his property would not be placed in a more disadvantageous position than the man who does not. If this law were put in force Montreal real estate would be sold for actual value, vacant lots would disappear, industry and enterprise would be relieved of a large share of their present burdens, and the whole community would enjoy the unearned increment which now goes into the pockets of speculators, who hold real estate, not to improve it, but to make money by the labor of those who improve property in their vicinity.—Montreal Star.

GORDON'S CHARMED LIFE.

The Miraculous Escape From Death of Georgia's Soldier Governor.

For the first two years of the war the life of General Gordon appeared to be protected by some omnipotent power. In leading his men he was constantly exposed, and though others fell on every side of him he remained uninjured. He was bruised many times, but never once was a drop of his blood spilled. His clothes on several occasions were pierced and rent by bullets, his hat was twice lift from his head and his canteen was shot from his side without his being hurt. Finally a superstitution grew among the men that their leader bore a charmed life. And when the opening shot at the battle of Sharpsburg was fired it was asserted that the bullet had never been molded that would break the skin of Gordon. Before the close of the great fight, however, not only one but many bullets had found their billets in his body, and the Sixth Alabama Regiment, which he then commanded, mourned bitterly because they believed that their leader, who knew not what fear meant, was beyond all hope. In that one fight General Gordon had more narrow escapes than almost any other man who survived through the great four years struggle.

At the beginning of the engagement a shell burst immediately in front of him, and a large piece struck him fairly in the chest. A bad bruise was inflicted; but Gordon never showed that he felt the pain of it and continued at the head of his men. Shortly after the explosion of the shell a bullet passed through the fleshy part of his right leg, but still he made no moan. A handkerchief tied about the limb absorbed the blood and served to set an example of endurance to the men. One hour later a ball passed through the same leg, between the leaders and the knee joint; another bandage was applied, and still the commander continued at his post. Only half an hour later and the left arm, raised to emphasize an order, fell useless, a ball having passed through it, severing in its passage every tendon and also a small artery. The constant loss of blood made him weak, but the mighty will conquered pain, and all requests to retire from the fight were refused with scorn. Fifteen minutes later and a Minie ball tore through his left shoulder, breaking in two and leaving half the lead buried in the bone. Tottering and scarcely able to stand, Gordon turned to rally his men, and as he did so the final wound was inflicted. Square in the left cheek the bullet struck, coming out under the ear. At last the wonderful physical energy gave way, and the dauntless commander fell forward, with his mutilated face buried in his cap, and so he would have died, drowned by the blood that flowed so freely for his country, but for a bullet hole which had pierced his cap unnoticed, and allowed the red fluid to escape. How long General Gordon lay there unconscious he never knew, but the sensations he experienced, as he himself describes them, must have been very terrible. He says he felt that a six-pound shot had carried away his head. He argued with himself that if his head was gone he could no longer think, as the brain must have been destroyed. Then he concluded that he was dead, and it was only the immaterial part of the man still hovering over the useless clay that was thinking; finally he decided that if he were alive he could move his legs, but if he were dead he had no legs. With a great effort he did move his limbs and, pierced as they were, he drew them almost to his chest. The effort sent the little blood remaining in his body to the brain, and he recovered consciousness only to faint again. When he next came to himself he was on a litter being taken to the rear. For seven months General Gordon remained away from his command. At the end of that time, though his wounds were only partially healed, he returned to duty as Brigadier-General.

He passed through several other desperate conflicts without injury, and was not wounded again until at the battle of Shepherdstown, in 1863, a bullet struck him in the head just above the hair and inflicted a bad wound.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the battle of Steadman was fought, and General Gordon, as a corps commander, received his last wound, a ball piercing his right leg.

Among his relics General Gordon keeps an iron-bound pocket-book which once saved his life. Be carried it in his pocket and a ball struck it and bent it double. Had it not been for the pocket-book the missile would have torn through the hip bone and would almost surely have caused death.—Atlanta Constitution.

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

After Leaving College Be More Than a Mere "College Man."

When you get out of college, young man, get clear out. You can get back for half a day or so at any time—at a boat-race, a foot-ball match, at commencement—whenever there is a reasonable excuse; but in your daily walk and conversation be something more than a college man—be a citizen. Be even an alderman, if you can. Take the world to be yours, as Bacon took all learning to be his, and don't forever limit your view of it by what was once visible from some point in New Haven or in Cambridge. Go and be a *man* somewhere. Don't be satisfied to be a mere "graduate" for all time. Of course you owe your *alma mater* a debt that you are always ready to pay and a loyalty that should have no breaks in it. When you have grown to be the size of Daniel Webster and your Dartmouth asks you to defend her in court, you are going to be proud when you do it. That is all right. You can't do too much for her or do it too well. If you accumulate any reputation that is worth having, feel honored indeed when she offers to share it with you, but don't be too persistently anxious to strut in her plumes to the disparagement, it may be, of worthy men who have no claim to any similar privilege.—Scribner's Magazine.

—A well-educated but needy woman, in Connecticut, recently offered to sell her body (after death) to a physician, for dissection, for $100.

BURDETTE ON HOTELS.

The Humorist Delivers a Discourse on the Doctrine of Discomfort.

Did you ever notice—of course you have—the attention paid to the art of making hotel rooms systematically unhomelike and uncomfortable? I have been observing it for thirteen years. I suppose the object is to keep the guest out of his room as much as possible, so that he won't use the furniture, the soap and towels, the gas or the lamp. In the average country hotel—by that I mean a hotel in a town of 5,000 or less—a guest has to keep up a constant struggle in order to occupy his room at all. While he is at breakfast a girl comes in, takes away all the linen and tosses the bed up into a volcanic bit of chaos, throws the pillows on the lounge or sofa, if there be one, hangs the bolster on the lone chair or table, and takes away all the towel. There is but one; I use the word all out of courtesy. The idea that anybody washes his hands or face at any time during the day, save immediately after rising, seems never to occur to some landlords. Unless you raise a row about it, after the towel (those towel) are (is) taken away during breakfast hour, no more are (is) brought in until after supper. Of course you never use the soap in a cheap hotel, so the fact of its presence or absence does not worry you, unless you should want something to sharpen your pen-knife on, and then a cake of cheap hotel soap rises to the situation. It beats an oil stone all to pieces. And in a hotel of what you may call the third and often of the second class, it is a part of the landlord's creed that no living man ever, ever, ever wants to write a letter in his own room. A table is not a part of the furniture. When it is it is either a good saddler with a gentle canter, or a "single footer" with a gait like a Kentucky "sand sifter," and you have to hold it with your knees when you try to write. I have quit using them. I take out a bureau drawer, turn it upside down, push it back in place about two inches, and defying the landlord, have a table it would break his heart to see.

But come to the first-class hotels. Now and then you get a room with a drop-light in it. You can then sit in your own room in the evening and read. But as a rule there is no drop-light. The bureau and mirror are on one side of the room; heavy, rich, massive, no sparing of expense. Now, it is just as easy to have the long gas-jet close to the mirror. Then one can shave, see the parting of his hair and dress. But no; either there is a bracket-jet away over on the other side of the room or a dim chandelier hanging so high that a man of my height has to stand on a chair to light it. And you might just as well try to read by the moon. And since the smaller towns have got to using electric lights I have had a time. The light in your room is a pear-shaped thing hanging on the end of a string, from the center of the ceiling. I chased the beggarly thing all around the room some times before I can get a grip on it and turn it on. When it is turned on it is about two candle power, and you can neither read nor dress nor sit still and think by it. The hotel bed-room is exclusively a bedroom. It's good to sleep in and nothing else. If there was any economy in making it uncomfortable and inconvenient, I wouldn't kick. But any man who has ever traveled knows that the landlord often goes to great expense of money and trouble to arrange his bed-rooms to the greatest inconvenience of the guest who may have an insane notion that he would like to read and write in his own room.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE BIXBY PAPERS.

Plain Living and High Thinking Are Good Enough for Mr. B.

"We've got to watch the corners mighty closely this year and retrench in every direction possible," said Mr. Bixby the other morning after a breakfast of porterhouse steak, Mocha coffee, honey and rolls, "and I think, my dear, we'd better have a little plainer table hereafter. I never did believe in this thing of putting so much money into one's stomach in the way of rich and expensive food. Plain living and high thinking ought to be our motto, so we'd better have a plainer table after this."

"All right," replied Mrs. Bixby, "I am quite willing." And when Bixby came home to dinner he sat down to dried beef in a milk batter, boiled potatoes and a dessert of boiled rice.

"Harriet Amanda Bixby!" he said sternly, "what in thunder does *this* mean? Do you suppose I am going to work like a slave and then be fed on such fodder as this? Not much I won't."

"You said this morning that you believed in plain living and high—"

"Plain fiddlesticks! People who want to make starved jackasses of themselves on that tom-fool principle can *do* it! I believe in good living. Its about all the comfort a man gets in this life anyhow. I'm going down to the hotel for my dinner now, and it'll cost me a dollar and a half, and I'll take all my meals there if you ever try to come your plain living and high thinking dodge on *me* again!"—Time.

Well Acquainted With Hiram.

"No, Hiram," said the young girl, sadly; "I can not be your wife. We are too compatible."

"Compatible!" he exclaimed. "Isn't that the very reason why——"

"Not in our case. I should probably insist from motives of economy on dispensing with a servant and doing my own housework, and you would probably let me do it, Hiram."—Chicago Tribune.

—A cork core floating rope has been invented. The inventor claims that his floating rope of one inch thickness will stand a strain of more than 1,000 pounds. The rope consists of a core of small round corks, about three-quarters of an inch long, placed end to end, around which is braided a network of cotton twine. This is surrounded by another layer of strong cotton twine, braided in heavy strands, which is about a quarter of an inch thick. The rope is very soft and pliable, and even after being tied in a small knot will return to its original shape.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Rev. Dr. James Johnson says that the signs of the times denote that Israel will be largely reclaimed by the study of the Hebrew New Testament version.—The Spirit of Missions.

—Twelve hundred converts have been baptized in the Baptist mission in Russia in the past two years. The mission is principally among the German colonists in South Russia. There is also a successful mission in Roumania and Bulgaria.

—Baptist progress in Sweden is one of the most remarkable religious movements of the present time. Revivals are constant. In twenty years the number of church-members has advanced from 7,900 to 32,308. The baptisms in 1888 were 2,390.

—Self-control is the main element in a successful life. Children should be taught to control themselves at home and at school. The pupil who learns to obey lawful authority because it is right, learns the most important lesson of life.—J. A. Cooper.

—The thirty missionary societies in the United States have an income of $3,906,967; 1,193 stations, and 2,954 outstations; 937 male and 1,200 female missionaries; 8,617 native helpers; 2,243 churches, with 174,784 communicants, of whom 21,978 were added last year; 3,864 schools, with 137,905 pupils.

—When a society like the Christian Endeavor can report 7,671 local organizations and a membership of 470,000, its popularity at least is plainly manifest. The critical may still question its abiding usefulness, and look upon it as the result of one of those temporary waves which occasionally sweep over the churches; but that this organization has taken a strong hold upon large numbers of the young people in the churches of our country can not be questioned.—The Church at Home and Abroad.

—A remarkable record of progress in the Telugu mission of the English Church Missionary Society is given in the Intelligencer: The total number of Christian adherents within this mission in 1849 was 65; in 1859, 177; in 1869, 1,726; in 1879, 3,998. It thus appears that from 1869 to 1879 the Christians had multiplied at the rate of about 131 per cent. From 1879 to 1888 the increase has been at the rate of 121 per cent., giving a yearly average of 475. This record suggests what may be done in India in the coming years.

—A unique enterprise for reaching the masses was started about a year ago in Detroit, under an impulse received from the Christian Workers' convention, which had just held its annual session there. The Casino Theater, an establishment of low tone, and frequented by hundreds of young people, was leased by several gentlemen in the city, among them the proprietor of the Detroit Journal, and converted into a Gospel Tabernacle. Services have been held seven nights in a week, one evangelist succeeding another in conducting them. A daily noon prayer-meeting draws an average attendance of fifty. Temperance is kept at the front. There have been some remarkable conversions, and the endeavor is made to induce such converts to join some church.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The prosperity of a jest lies very often in the digestion of him who hears it.—Puck.

—The easiest money to spend, and the hardest money to save, is that which we have not yet earned.

—Few of us ever discover bigots among those who agree with our religious convictions.—Troy Press.

—No pusson is lazy 'case he doan want money, but, beca'se he doan want ter work.—Arkansaw Traveler.

—Only what we have wrought into our character during life can we take with us to the other world.—W. Humboldt.

—The way of the transgressor is hard, yet good people tell us it is the easiest thing in the world to follow it.—Rome Sentinel.

—Perseverance is essential to success. He who deliberately sticks to his work will accomplish that work. It is the steady gait that tells.

—A woman with glasses on appears pretentious. She seems to desire to see, whereas it is the part of women to be seen.—Fliegende Blatter.

—There are few things in the world really worth getting angry about, but there are lots of things that justify a man in getting mad.—Somerville Journal.

—The good a man does is buried with him; but it is unpleasantly suggestive that no allowance is made for this fact in measuring the grave.—Baltimore American.

—The dividing line between wisdom and folly is so extremely fine, that a prudent man will be very careful how he accuses any one but himself of being a fool.—Rothe.

—Unless good and evil were finally to be separated, how dark the future would be! Unless good were to prove a better investment to us than evil, how hard it would be to struggle against evil as we ought to in the present.

—Thought is the fundamental distinction of mind. Thought force is the strongest force in the world. It is said that not more than one person in fifty thousand is a thinker. The mind is measured by its power to think.—J. A. Cooper.

—Speech is largely molded by character, as character is, in turn, more or less molded by speech. Expression is the pressing out, or outward exhibit, of that which was within. Every one, from the most commonplace talker to the most cultivated writer, shows his personality in his favorite words and phrases, or idiosyncracies of speech and action.—S. S. Times.

—There is no such thing as utter failure to one who has done his best. Were this truth more often emphasized, there would be more courage and energy infused into sad and desponding hearts. The compensation may seem shadowy and afar off, but it is not so. It attends every one who is conscientious, painstaking and resolute, and will never desert him, whatever may be the fate of his exertions in other respects.—N. Y. Ledger

The Women! God Bless Them!

What would the world be without women? Our mothers, our sisters and our wives—what would there be without them in life worth living? And yet whom do we neglect so cruelly? Our horses and our cattle are carefully sheltered and fed, and their first symptoms of ailing given quick attention. But our best friends among the gentler sex grow thin and pale before our very eyes, and because they do not complain we fail to notice it. Oh! let the mist fall from our eyes and let us realize how weak and fragile is woman, and how zealous we should be in their behalf when it comes to a question of health. Let us remember that for thin, pale wan looking women Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is just their need. It will make their cheeks rosy and they will grow in strength and flesh.—*Gainesville Advocate.*

We often hear of a man being carried away by his ideas: this must be when he get into a train of thought.—Philadelphia Press.

"Fair Play"

is all that is asked for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when taken for catarrh in the head, or for bronchial or throat affections, or lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) and if taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure or the money paid for it will be refunded. It is the only *guaranteed cure.*

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

There are plent of barks upon the sea, but they have nothing to do with the ocean grayhounds.—Boston Globe.

Notice.

Attention of those suffering with Dropsy is called to Dr. H. H. Green & Son's fair offer to furnish free a ten days' trial treatment to every sufferer. These physicians have made hundreds of almost miraculous cures in various parts of this country, and to-day stand as the only successful Dropsy specialists in the world. See their ad. in this paper.

The position of Minister to Greece is looked upon as a fat office.—Yonkers Statesman.

Sumter, South Carolina, June 2d, 1887.
Dr. A. T. Shallenberger,
Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir:*—I have been using your Antidote for Malaria in my family for several years. For more than a year I had chills, and was so low down that I had not strength to walk. Mr. Whomsley begged me to try the Antidote, and it cured me at once. I am now a strong, healthy man. We use no other medicine in the family, as we find it the quickest, safest, and also the cheapest. Yours very truly,
Samuel Clark.

Manners make the man—which explains why some men are only half done. The force was too small for the job.—Puck.

The "Mother's Friend"

Not only shortens labor and lessens pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

A married couple may be one but that one can not travel without two railroad tickets.—Rome Sentinel.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 11.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 25	@	4 60
Butcher steers	3 00	@	3 65
Native cows	1 80	@	3 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69	@	69½
No. 2 hard	63½	@	64
CORN—No. 2	21½	@	21⅝
OATS—No. 2	18¼	@	18¾
RYE—No. 2	86	@	86⅛
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85	@	2 00
Fancy	1 45	@	1 50
HAY—Baled	4 00	@	7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	@	22
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	8½
EGGS—Choice	10	@	10½
BACON—Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6⅞
POTATOES	80	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40	@	4 90
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	3 60
HOGS—Packing	3 50	@	3 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	5 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76	@	76¼
CORN—No. 2	24½	@	24⅞
OATS—No. 2	20	@	20¼
RYE—No. 2	40	@	40⅛
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	24
PORK	10 25	@	10 80
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 90	@	4 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50	@	4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77⅛	@	77½
CORN—No. 2	27⅛	@	27¾
OATS—No. 2	20⅛	@	20½
RYE—No. 2	42	@	42⅛
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23
PORK	9 85	@	9 90
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50	@	4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	3 15	@	4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	86½	@	88
CORN—No. 2	85¾	@	86½
OATS—Western mixed	27½	@	30¾
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	24½
PORK	10 75	@	11 00



The above grocer reminds us of a celebrated physician whose complete knowledge of the natural disorders in the human frame, has enabled him to compound a medicine that never "Misses the success that is sought." It cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula or blood-poisoning. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, "Fever-sores" Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, of whatever name or nature, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it, that they have long sold it, through druggists, under a **positive guarantee** that it will, in every case, either benefit or cure, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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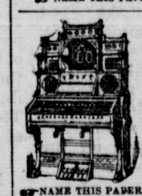
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Terrible Experience of a Chicago Woman With an Escaped Lunatic.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Last evening Mrs. Mary Peterson, weary from her day's work, sat by the kitchen fire to await the coming of her husband, when the front door opened. Supposing it to be her husband, she got up to greet him, but before she reached the hall door it was thrown violently open and a strange man with a ferocious glare in his eyes confronted her.

For a moment the two stood facing each other, the woman almost paralyzed from fear and the madman gloating over his intended victim with glittering eyes.

Then the maniac drew a revolver and leveling it at the woman's head, fired. With a superhuman effort she sprang to one side, and then, with a bound like a tiger, clutched him by the throat.

It was a fight for life, and even the madman with his awful strength, could not loosen the woman's grip. In vain did he strike her with his revolver. He tried to bring the muzzle in line with her head that he might blow her brains out, but she hugged him so closely that he could not, and the weapon was again discharged into the wall.

The woman clinched her hands the tighter, and the man's eyes began to start from their sockets, while his face changed from red to a livid purple and his tongue rolled out as he gasped for breath. The veins of his forehead swelled almost to bursting, but she held on, knowing that her life depended on her grip.

Back and forth across the room they struggled. Chairs were overturned and the table, set for supper, was upset. The madman had ceased to strike her and all his efforts were to break her grasp on his throat. He began to weaken. At last the blood spurted from his nostrils and the sight of this was more than the poor woman could stand. She relaxed her hold and fled from the house to the nearest neighbor's and the police were called.

As soon as he was freed from Mrs. Peterson's grasp, the madman slunk to the attic of the house. In a short time officers arrived and the maniac was found in the attic. He had lost his pistol in his struggle with Mrs. Peterson, but after another contest he was finally overpowered.

Nothing could be learned from the man, however, further than that his name was Albert Jenssen and that he had escaped from a Michigan insane asylum. After closely examining him he was taken to the detention hospital.

NOLAND RESIGNS.

The Missouri State Treasurer Suddenly Tenders His Resignation Pending the Investigation of His Books.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. E. T. Noland entered the Treasury Department. Governor Francis was in the private office, and walking up to him, Mr. Noland handed him an envelope. "Here is my resignation, Governor," he said, and turning, walked out.

To His Excellency, David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7, 1890.—Sir: I herewith hand you my resignation as State Treasurer of the State of Missouri. Very respectfully, E. T. NOLAND.

What led Mr. Noland to tender his resignation can only be surmised as he declines most positively to talk. He would only say last night that he was preparing a statement to give the press. What the nature of this statement will be can not be foreshadowed at present.

Mr. Noland was engaged last night upon the statement he will make public to-day. He counseled with friends and there is an undercurrent of anxiety about the capital as to what disclosures may be forthcoming.

Governor Francis has not accepted the resignation of Mr. Noland yet. He will move very cautiously in order to avoid complication.

The Attorney-General is looking up all the points bearing upon the case in order to decide what disposition should be made of the resignation. Some hold that it is a constitutional right of a State officer to resign at any time and under any circumstances, while on the other hand others contend that while under suspicion Mr. Noland's resignation can not be accepted. It is believe that the action will only serve to complicate matters and involve intricate legal questions.

THE DEAD ROBBER.

Identified Beyond a Doubt as Shannon Robison, of Homewood, Kan.

MERIDEN, Kan., March 8.—Great excitement has prevailed in this little city ever since the killing last Sunday morning of the Valley Falls bank robber. The authorities have been keeping his body from day to day, hoping that some one would come and identify the body and give it a burial. It has been almost a daily occurrence for some one to arrive who thought they could identify it, but up to yesterday no one had been able to do so.

Yesterday afternoon A. R. Shaw, Isaac Shaw and H. W. Lemon arrived from Homewood, a small town near Ottawa, Kan., and each identified the outlaw beyond question, his name being Shannon Robison and his home at Homewood, Kan., where he leaves an eighteen-year-old wife and one child.

Robison some two years ago married a Miss Shaw, then sixteen years of age, and engaged in the mercantile business and was also the village postmaster. It is said he had always been considered honest and honorable and was, up to the time of his bank robbery, considered a constant church member, belonging to the Baptist denomination.

Suffering Indians.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7.—A gentleman who has just returned from the Peace River Indian reservation brings frightful stories of starvation and destitution among the Indians there and states that if the Government does not take action to relieve them the whole band will be exterminated. All of them are so much reduced physically that they are unable to hunt and are resorting to cannibalism. He had heard of only two or three cases of that horrible nature when he left, but feared that many more might have occurred by this time. Influenza has also played sad havoc among them.

LAKE SHORE WRECK.

Disastrous Wreck Causing a Number of Deaths—A Meager Report.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—The Cleveland and Chicago express on the Lake Shore railroad, due here from the West at 8:55 last evening, and running very fast to make up lost time, broke in two at Bayview station, about six miles from this city. The two sections came together and a terrible wreck resulted.

The first news of the disaster was brought by an engine from the scene of the wreck, bringing one man who had lost an arm. He was immediately put under the influence of ether and no particulars could be learned from him. Reporters could not obtain transportation from the railroad company and were obliged to go to the wreck by horse and buggy, thus greatly delaying the news of the accident. When the break occurred the front part of the train, consisting of the engine, tender, smoker and two day coaches, was quickly brought to a standstill. The rear half, composed of five heavy Pullmans, came on down the grade and crashed into the second day coach. The first Pullman being the heavier lifted the day coach in the air and they now lie one on top of the other and both having telescoped the first day coach.

Both the day coach and the Pullman was full of passengers and the loss of life and limbs will probably be high.

W. E. Deland, who managed to get aboard the relief train, says the wrecked train was behind time and was having trouble with the brakes. At Bayview the train came to a sudden stop and a moment later there was a terrible crash. The sleepers had become separated from the rest of the train and had dashed into the day coach, telescoping it completely. There were forty or fifty people in the day coach and Mr. Deland says he can not see how any could have escaped uninjured. He stepped off just before the crash and was, so far as he knows, the only one who escaped.

The dead number seven, as follows: Mr. J. E. Stewart and Mrs. J. E. Stewart, Rochester; J. Swan, sleeping car porter, Salamanca; Mrs. J. D. Bancus, Saratoga Springs, died of injuries; three unknown.

The injured were about twenty.

SURVEYED THE STRIP.

Civil Engineer Tucker Puts a Low Valuation Upon the Coveted Land.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 7.—J. B. Tucker, a civil engineer, who from 1871 to 1874 was engaged in surveying and platting into townships and sections the Cherokee Strip, and noting the general topography of the country, said yesterday that the best land in that section was from the Arkansas river to the Panhandle of Texas, from the Red river to the Kansas line. There was no one body of land of equal size in the country as good as this for agricultural pursuits—beginning at the Arkansas river, extending west to the 98th meridian, west from Greenwich and south to the north line of Oklahoma proper inclusive—about 56x75 miles. On this no comment is necessary. It was rated: Twenty per cent. level, first rate; 70 per cent. rolling, first and second rate; 10 per cent. broken, third rate, with plenty of water and timber along the rivers and creeks. Going farther west between the 98th and 99th meridian west the country was much poorer. While there were some good quarter sections they were the exceptions rather than the rule. Here were the salt, gypsum and red clay country. The gypsum beds might some time in the near future be worked with profit. This section was rated: Thirty per cent. level, second rate; 30 per cent. rolling, second rate; 40 per cent. broken, third rate; poor water and little or no timber. Between the 99th and 100th meridians a man might by just looking over the country be deceived, but not after living there one summer. This section was rated: Fifty per cent. level, third rate; 40 per cent. rolling, sandy, third rate; 10 per cent. broken, third rate. At that time the entire tract could not have been sold for 50 cents an acre. Taking in the poor land in the western portion $1.25 was all it was worth now.

A Woman's Awful Death.

PARIS, Tex., March 7.—News has just reached here of a horrible death that occurred at Milton, eighteen miles southeast of this city, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Kirk Rosser, an estimable lady of that vicinity, was at home with her twelve-months-old babe and her husband's sister, about eight years old. The lady was sitting before the fire when seized with vertigo and pitched forward into the flames which set her clothing on fire. The little girl succeeded in pulling the woman out, but could not extinguish the flames. Mrs. Rosser revived and, realizing her danger, jumped in bed and pulled the bed clothes around her, which immediately took fire. The little girl picked up the baby and ran to the nearest house, a quarter of a mile away, for assistance. With great difficulty the flames were extinguished, but the woman was burned so badly that the flesh dropped off the bones and she died in a short time.

Ahead of the Assembly.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro to the Temps says that the Brazilian Government has resolved to promulgate a new Constitution without waiting for the Constituent Assembly to meet. At the coming elections for members of the ordinary chamber the voters will be required also to vote "yes" or "no" to signify their approval or disapproval of the Constitution.

Kentucky Lawlessness.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 7.—E. Messer, with forty armed men of the Slusher party, arrived from Flat creek yesterday morning. Judge Boyd placed a strong guard around the court house. Notwithstanding this, the factions opened fire. William Day, of the Smith faction, received a dangerous wound in the leg and Messer's clothing was pierced. The presence of the guards and the falling snow prevented further damage. Before embarking for their return home the Messer party threw cartridges into the stove at the depot, and when asked by the agent to desist drew knives and carved the stovepipe.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

The Mystery of a Murder Committed Twenty-four Years Ago Cleared Up By the Dying Confession of the Assassin.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 7.—After twenty-four years the mystery surrounding the assassination of Dr. Joseph H. Levering, of Lower Merion, has been solved by the deathbed confession of John G. Henderson, of that place, who died Tuesday evening within a short distance of the tragedy.

February 13, 1866, Dr. Levering, who had been making a professional call, was putting away his team for the night. While coming out of the stable the report of a gun was heard from behind a stone wall within ten feet of the door at which the doctor appeared. The report of the gun aroused the family, and the lifeless body of the doctor was found two minutes after the shooting. Every household joined in scouring the neighborhood for the assassin, Henderson assisting his neighbors. An inquest was held but nothing could be ascertained to permit of the smallest suspicion falling upon any one.

The excitement occasioned by the shooting was slow to die out. The leading men of the locality, including Henderson, issued circulars, offering $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. With the lapse of time, however, the murder sank from public attention, but gossip recounted many interesting incidents in the relationship which had existed between Henderson and Levering. Henderson was the proprietor of the village store and was of good repute. When the war broke out Dr. Levering was drafted and Henderson went to the army as his substitute. Among the other considerations for this service the doctor was to have charge of Henderson's business and his family. It was said at the time that Henderson became jealous of the doctor's attentions to his wife, but he afterwards showed no evidence of such feelings. The crime was not attributed to him.

Henderson resumed his business after the murder, and five years subsequently illness compelled him to retire. He moved to Philadelphia, but returned to Lower Merion.

Fearing that he was about to die Henderson called his family to his bedside Tuesday afternoon, and in the presence of the family physician confessed to killing Dr. Levering in cold blood. He described the tragedy minutely and also confessed to sending Dr. Levering on a decoy call previous to the shooting. Henderson expired a little before midnight. He gave no reason for his bloody deed, and the confession has aroused as much excitement as did the crime itself.

AFRICAN ASPIRATIONS.

What the Oklahoma Immigration Association Expects to Do.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—The Oklahoma Immigration Association, which has its headquarters in this city and which has already induced several thousand negroes to locate in the new country, issued the following address yesterday regarding the reported disturbances between whites and blacks in Oklahoma:

"Realizing the gravity of the problem which to-day confronts the American people and fully conscious of the strained and distorted condition of affairs between the races by reason of inherent racial differences, and believing further that all good men desire a bloodless and speedy solution of that problem, we issue this address to the American people.

"We believe that our cause is just, hence we are doubly armed. We believe that your sober second sense and your maturer judgment will persuade your belief, if it is not already so formed, that our solution is the only just and practicable one. Oklahoma Territory offers us the only opportunity to work out our destiny. It is peculiarly adapted by reason of location and climate. With 20,000 colored people already there, and this number daily augmented by new arrivals, we are warranted in believing that we are justified in this appeal. The dispatches sent out by irresponsible parties are calculated to do us as a race great harm, and in view of all such disparaging reports we are compelled at this time, in self-defense, to beg of you that moral influence which all good causes demand."

Meat Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported several amendments to the Edmunds bill "providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases." The principal change is placing the execution of the provisions of the bill in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture instead of Secretary of the Treasury. In the original bill the power of the President to issue retaliatory proclamations, excluding the products of any country discriminating against the products of the United States, was limited to the present Presidential term. The limitation was stricken out by one of the amendments.

Approved By Pillsbury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7.—The Tribune-Star publishes an interview with C. A. Pillsbury, the leading wheat dealer of the Northwest, in regard to the Chicago Board of Trade cutting off quotations from the bucket shops. He says the step is in the right direction, and that all dealing in futures should be stopped by law. He says that all sales should be for the delivery of the actual article, and that gambling in grain is responsible for the low prices.

May Pardon Harper.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—E. L. Harper, the bank wrecker, has been recommended by the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary for pardon. The board will review the history of his case and the grounds for pardon will be forwarded to President Harrison. Harper was vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati, and lost the money of the concern in Chicago wheat deals. He was received at the penitentiary December 12, 1887, on a ten years' sentence. With the good time which he has gained and will continue to gain he will have only a little more than four years more to serve.

YOUNG LINCOLN DEAD.

The Unfortunate Youth Succumbs to His Disease.

LONDON, March 6.—Master Abraham Lincoln, son of Mr. Robert Lincoln, the United States Minister, who has been suffering for a long time from blood poisoning, arising from a malignant carbuncle on the left side below the armpit, died at seven minutes after eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

During the morning the lad was in a comatose condition. He refused to retain nourishment, and the doctor stated definitely that his death was only a question of a few hours. He suffered no pain. Mr. Lincoln and his family were at the bedside of the dying boy from early in the morning until he died. He passed away quietly.

The following account of the lad's illness is authoritative:

He went to Versailles to study French, and had been there about two months when he began to feel vaguely indisposed. This feeling lasted for about a week, when, on November 6, a large carbuncle developed in a few hours on the left side under the arm, both left arm and hand at the same time becoming greatly swollen. His parents were sent for, and on their arrival from London, twenty-four hours later, they found his condition as above stated, except that the arm swelling was somewhat diminished. Next morning the local physicians made an incision in the carbuncle, and it was thereafter treated with great care with poultices and antiseptics until November 18, when an alarming inflammatory and febrile condition set in.

An operation was performed by distinguished Paris physicians, and thereafter the wound so made was carefully treated. The patient continued to take and digest nourishment perfectly well, but notwithstanding this he began to lose flesh, and the wound, instead of healing at all, became unhealthy.

Finally, it was deemed expedient to remove the sufferer to London where he might receive attention from the famous surgeons of that city, and this was accordingly done on January 17. The patient was at once placed in charge of Dr. Maclagan of Cadogan Place, London, assisted by Dr. Jones and Dr. Thomas Smith, surgeon. The lad's trouble was not limited to the outside of the chest wounds, but extended inward, interfering materially with the movements of the ribs on that side and causing also an effusion within the chest, which effusion increased to such an extent that on February 20 the patient was in imminent danger of being suffocated. By this time the emaciation had greatly increased. Desperate operations were resorted to by the surgeons, but without success.

THE COLD SNAP.

The Farmer's Review Says It is Responsible For Damage to Winter Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Farmers' Review says: The report of our correspondents indicate that the present cold snap damaged winter wheat in many counties in Central Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Michigan from 10 to 30 per cent. Wisconsin and a portion of the counties in Northern Illinois are protected at present by a blanket of snow. Very few reports of damage by winter killing have been received from Ohio and none from Kentucky. In the Ohio valley, however, embracing portions of Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois, excessive rain has swelled the streams and flooded the bottom lands, greatly damaging wheat fields on low grounds. With the exception of a few counties in Kansas and Central Illinois there are no complaints of damage from Hessian fly. The best all-around report comes from Kentucky, all of our correspondents in that State quoting the condition of wheat as "good to very good," and no damage from any cause. The most discouraging reports come from Michigan. Owing to fall droughts many fields began the winter in poor condition. While a few counties are covered with snow many are bare, and wheat has suffered greatly from the alternated freezing and thawing experienced during the past month.

THE DEAD BANK ROBBER.

Two Mysterious Women View His Remains and Probably Know His Antecedents.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—Two women of this city called at police headquarters to see Chief Gardiner about the dead bank robber. The chief was absent, but a description of the dead man was furnished, and the women left at once for Meriden. When they saw the dead body one of them fainted, but said nothing about the identity of the dead man. They returned to Topeka and were followed by County Attorney Gephart, of Jefferson County, who came up on the same train. The women got off at the North Topeka junction depot, however, and escaped Gephart. It is thought they knew something about the case. The picture of the robber in the sheriff's office still attracts much attention. Depotmaster Watts, of the Rock Island, has seen it and says that the man loafed about the Rock Island Second street station for several hours one day last week. At that time he had several packages under his arm.

Premier Tirard to Resign.

PARIS, March 6.—M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, has recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to attend to his duties, and was present at a meeting of the customs commission of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. In the course of his remarks he intimated that he regarded his political mission as ended, and said he expected to tender his resignation in writing to President Carnot to-day.

McCabe on Oklahoma.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—E. P. McCabe, the colored candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, says that he puts no faith in the dispatches sent out from Guthrie and Washington that the whites will forcibly resist any effort to make Oklahoma a negro State. He said to-day: "If appointed Governor I will administer the laws of the United States without fear or favor to white and black alike. That character of balderdash may do south of Mason and Dixon's line, but we go to the Territory to put an end to that kind of politics. Stuffed ballot box and shotgun policy must be relegated to the South, where it belongs."

JURY SYSTEM DEFECTS.

Judge Noah Davis Discusses What He Considers Needed Reforms.

There are few men in this country better qualified to discuss the jury system than Judge Noah Davis. His experience on the bench and at the bar has been wider than that of most jurists, and besides he has made a close study of our system and its needs.

The conclusion that this eminent lawyer comes to is that our jury system needs a complete overhauling. In fact, Judge Davis goes so far as to say that we should amend the Constitution and reconstruct the whole system.

"The jury system as it now stands is entirely unsatisfactory," said Judge Davis. "Nothing but a complete and radical overhauling will have the desired effect."

"What is the cause of the present discredited condition of the jury system?" the judge was asked.

"It arises from various causes," was the reply. "In the first place it is now too easy for men to escape performing jury duty. There are too many loop holes for escape. Men of business who have a certain amount of influence can escape performing jury duty upon a variety of pretexts. Now, as a rule, those very men who are so anxious to escape performing what is their duty are men who would make the very best sort of jurors. As they escape the service that they should perform, the judges in our courts are compelled to fall back upon an inferior sort of men, and to accept the best sort of material at hand for jurors. You can readily see that this in itself is sufficient to lower the status of our modern juries."

"You would not, then, extend the rule of exemption from jury duty as has been suggested?"

"I most decidedly would not. In fact, I would take exactly the opposite course. I would make it more limited than it now is. I would make it so that no citizen could escape serving on juries except for the most valid of reasons. I would have laws passed that would be so drawn that every man should be compelled to perform his duty or incur severe punishment. Under such circumstances we should get the very best kind of jurors, and should not have to take any sort of talesmen who might be found."

"What do you think of the proposition to exempt foreigners to a large extent from jury duty?"

"I think the proposition is a bad one. There is no reason at all why foreigners should be exempted if they can speak and understand English. All that is needed is that the juror shall be sufficiently intelligent to understand the evidence given in any case. So far as the law is concerned he has nothing to do with that. The judge will instruct him on that. No, I see no reason whatever for exempting foreign-born citizens who can understand English."

"What other reform would you suggest in the jury system?"

"There is one very radical reform and change that I think should be made. It would require a constitutional amendment to bring it about, but to my mind it ought to be done. I would have the number of jurors in civil cases reduced from twelve to six. There is no reason whatever why six good men can not return as true a verdict as twelve, and then it would be much easier to select the smaller body. In criminal cases the same is true, but in these cases the number may be arranged by consent of the parties interested. It would, as I say, be necessary to change the Constitution in order to bring about this reform in the jury system, but in my opinion it would be worthy of a trial.

"This is a subject worthy of careful study," continued Judge Davis. "No one who has business in our courts now can fail to see the necessity for reforms, and radical reforms, too, in the whole system of obtaining jurymen. There is an absurd prejudice in some quarters against changing this institution, but this ought to be swept away. The system, as it is, is wholly unsatisfactory. Under it the most competent to act as jurors seldom do so, and under it men who are in a sense incompetent, are continually serving. This ought to all be changed, and if the public will but interest itself in the matter through its representatives, reforms would soon follow."—N. Y. Cor. Chicago News.

Making Pearls to Order.

Whether the pearl has gone out of fashion because of the facility with which artificial ones have been made is a matter that may be accepted as in a great measure true, for the pearl is one of the most beautiful of gems. In addition to the efforts, successful too, towards making artificial pearls, efforts have also been made from time to time to force the oyster itself to produce the pearls by introducing foreign substances within the shells, which have not been altogether successful. In the South Kensington Museum in London the writer has seen several evidences of these attempts, as well as shells which came from China containing small images of Buddha. It is said that these were originally molded in tin foil and then placed between the shell and the mantle of the oyster. The shells were then returned to their natural beds, and after a time a layer of mother-of-pearl coated these figures and attached them to the shell. In some instances they are cut out and sold, and it is said the Chinese priests claimed them to be evidences of their miracle-working powers. —Denver (Col.) News.

—An unassuming citizen of frugal mind blackened his own boots for economy sake the other day, and then went out to the barber's for a shave. Lying back on the luxurious chair, he was lulled into a dreamy state by the barber's prattle. Then he felt something at his feet. Opening his eyes he saw a colored youth in full play at them with blackening brushes. "What's the matter there," he said; "I blackened those shoes myself." "Dat's what I 'spected, boss," was the cool reply; "dat's why I had to do um over."

—With a woman it is a struggle to provide something for the inner man, and with a man it is an effort to provide something for the outer woman.—Atchison Globe.

STOCK ITEMS.

Frozen slop will cause a pig to lose weight rather than to gain. It will pay to warm all sloppy food for pigs.

Give your hogs enough coarse feed to distend their stomachs and prevent their over-loading them with concentrated food.

No wise man will sell green barley; in other words he will not sell his yearlings or two-year-olds of either cattle or horses.

To make the greatest success of growing one kind of stock a farmer should have the best, and handle it in the best manner.

It is said that the English shepherds find cut cabbage preferable to either beets or turnips for sheep. Lambs in early winter are especially fond of it.

"Hogs and alfalfa will be my chief operations this season and next," said a prominent farmer to us the other day. From all we can learn it looks as though Kearney County will raise a big surplus of hogs during the next season.—Kearney (Kan.) Advocate.

There is danger in watering a horse after letting him go too long without it. If you have driven hard all day and can not feed or water, put him up, giving hay first, water in about an hour, and then feed oats. See that he is well taken care of, and he will be all right in the morning.

Break your colt with a quick, active horse. It makes a better walker and driver. When you want it to draw, commence light, increase gradually, and the colt will think he can draw anything. Teach the colt to stop at "whoa" and use the word "steady" if you want him to go slower.

Ten years ago we exported to Canada about 300,000 pounds of dressed beef; now the total approximates 4,000,000 pounds. This great change has created no little alarm among the Canadian farmers, and they are now petitioning the Dominion Parliament to double the import duty, hoping thereby to shut out the great bulk of these competing meats. —Exchange.

The question having been raised in the East that butter made from cows fed on ensilage is not so good as that from cows fed the ordinary dry feed in winter time the matter was fully and carefully examined, and resulted in producing evidence showing that where milch cows had ensilage feed they gave a richer and better quantity of milk than when they did not get such food.

Horses are bred for some purpose—for use or for sale. If for the owner's own use, and satisfies his requirements, that is enough; but if an animal is bred for sale it must be one that can accomplish something. It must be able to pull, to travel or to show off to city fashion. In other words, in order to sell well a horse must be a draft horse, a trotter or roadster, what would be classed as a coach horse.—Cor. Horse World.

FARM NOTES.

If the orchard is cropped continuously care must be taken to keep it well manured.

When the garden plot is used continuously a regular system of rotation should be carried out.

A good rotation in the garden is as essential in securing the best results as it is with the field crop.

One of the best varieties of gooseberries is the Downing, though Houghton's seedling is also an excellent kind.

In the garden or orchard the best plan is to spread the manure as fast as it is hauled out, scattering as evenly as possible.

In many localities blackberries can be added to the list of small fruits with profit. They need about the same room and the same cultivation as raspberries. The Snyder and Lawton are both standard varieties and can be grown almost anywhere, as they are both hardy.

The early peas of low-growing sorts may do very well without being bushed, but if the tall kinds are grown some pains must be taken to keep them from the ground or they will probably mildew. If you can, cut the brush and have it ready before the spring work begins.

In undertaking to grow fruit, it will be found more profitable at the start to make such a selection of varieties, plant in a well prepared soil and give such attention during growth as is necessary to secure the best results, and then send to market in a shape best calculated to secure the best prices.

Currants are among the healthiest and best fruits that can be grown. The White Dutch and the Versailles are both old standard varieties, one white and the other red. The rows should be four feet apart and the plants not closer than two feet apart in the row. When it can be done it will be best to plant the currants in a partial shade.

A novel method of striking rose cuttings is said to be much in use with European growers. A ten-inch cutting is bent in the form of a bow and both ends inserted into the earth, so that only a part of the center with the bud is above the ground. This arrangement stops the evaporation from the top end, while the lower end is forming roots.

Children's gardens should be fostered and encouraged wherever there is space enough to allot them, even if only a few feet. Such a one as that they can plant, sow and replant to suit their own notions. At first the replanting will be very apt to go to the length of destroying what they seek for, but a little guiding will soon put them in the right way, and by its means lessons of patience will be inculcated and a natural love of flowers engendered that will cling to them through life.

Clippings.

"Ah, that horse was a gallant beast," said General Vane, "you should have seen him at Antietam—he scented the battle afar off." "You bet he did," said Kuhl, "if you were on him."

Don't fret about what your reputation will be after death. Tombstones are mighty charitable.

It takes an impatient man to make a patient woman.

Brown Hall, the new college dormitory at Princeton, is 177 feet long, while old Nassau Hall is 176 feet. The latter, when built in 1756, was the largest building in the United States.