Chase County Courant.

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

VOL. XXI. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895. NO. 30.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE April government crop report makes the condition of winter wheat 81.4 per cent., a decline of 7.6 per cent. since December. The April condition last year was 86.7 per cent.

A CABLEGRAM to Washington on the 10th stated that seven out of the eight terms of peace between China and Japan had been agreed on.

SECRETARY MORTON has written a letter to Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, asking him to instruct his agents to make thorough inquiry into the present high price of beef, and to furnish him as rapidly as possible with all data at their command showing what diminution, if any, there is of the cattle supply of the United States for 1895 as compared with previous years.

THE president on the 12th had not answered the Chicago invitation to make an address in that city on the subject of the currency, but if he finds it impossible to go it was expected he would decline in a letter expressing his views on the subject.

IN response to an ivitation from some business men of Chicago to go to that city and make an address on the money question, President Cleveland has sent a letter giving his views on the subject, which are antagonistic to the sentiment in favor of silver, saying in one place that "the line of battle was drawn, and, disguise it as we may, it was between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism."

GENERAL NEWS.

FIVE men have been killed and twenty-five wounded in the Choctaw nation, and news of a terrible massacre was expected at any moment. Three bodies of Indians were in the field well supplied with food and arms. One of these represents the Jones and one the Locke faction, while the third was headed by Gov. Gardner, and was making earnest endeavors to preserve order. Gov. Gardner was at Paris, Tex., on the 13th seeking volunteers to aid him in suppressing the insurrection. He has also decided to ask for federal assistance.

THE $5,000,000 state house of Illinois at Springfield caught fire on the 13th. All the valuable papers, money and records were saved and locked up in the fireproof vaults. The damage done will probably amout to $750,000.

JOSE MARTI, who was selected as president of the new republic of Cuba at the convention held at Guatanaro, province of Puerto Principe, has been proclaimed by the insurgents as their chief executive. Maceo declined the honor in a most positive manner, as he desires to be in the field when the fighting begins. The names of the officers of the government, with the exception of the president, have not been made public.

THE National Provisioner, the organ of the meat and provision trade, had an article on the 13th explaining that the advance in prices of meat was due to a natural cause—the shortage of cattle in the country—and that it was unjust to couple the names of reputable business houses with conditions for which they were in no way responsible.

DORCHESTER, a small town on the Wisconsin Central railroad in Clark county, Wis., was swept by fire and nearly one-half of the business portion destroyed.

C. C. SHAW, county treasurer of Blaine county, Ok., has been arrested under an indictment of embezzlement. It is claimed that he has done away with $7,000 of the people's money.

WHILE trying to put an unknown tramp off the Rock Island westbound passenger train at Allerton, Ia., on the 11th, D. W. Perry, the train porter, was shot through the right breast. The wound will probably cause his death. The tramp escaped.

THE eight round contest between "Kid" Lavigne, of Saginaw, Mich., and Jerry Marshall, of Australia, which came off before the Triangle club at Chicago on the 11th, was declared a draw. Lavigne did all the leading and fighting from first to last.

WILLIAM COURT GULLY, liberal member for Carlisle, was elected speaker of the British house of commons on the 10th.

IN Cincinnati the striking coatmakers had a parade on the 10th and got several shops out in the line of march. They now claim there are 8,500 on strike. At the meeting of the managers the Presser's union joined the strikers.

AT Pittsburgh, Pa., the oil excitement on the 10th resmbled in a mild way the halcyon days of the Pittsburgh oil exchange. The Standard advanced its price 8 cents to $1.35, making an advance of 35 cents in the last three days.

THE suit of George W. Coudrey against Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford (Ill.) "Messiah," was heard at Chicago on the 9th and damages of $50,000 were awarded to Coudrey. The suit was for the alienation of Mrs. Coudrey's affections from her husband by the "Messiah" inducing her to enter his "heaven." Sweinfurth did not put in an appearance.

THE citizens of Porterville and Visalia, Cal., organized a vigilance committee to rid that portion of Tulare county of the lawless element and they ordered a supposed outlaw to leave the country. He opened fire on the crowd from his cabin and badly wounded three men.

THE Hotel Raymond, at Passadena, Cal., was totally destroyed by fire. The hotel was crowded with guests, but they all escaped with their lives, although wardrobes and other property were entirely consumed.

IN Beaver county, Ok., a great conflict was raging between homesteaders and cattlemen. Farmers have picked out the quarter sections and the best ones have been taken and filings placed on them in the United States land office. The cattlemen have fenced up the land not taken for homesteads for grazing purposes, and in many instances have fenced in a host of settlers from the outside world. Col. Poe, a government agent, has forwarded a circular to the cattlemen to meet him in Beaver City on the 20th, for a full investigation. It was said that serious shooting scrapes occurred nearly every day.

JAMES W. SCOTT, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, died at New York on the 14th very suddenly from apoplexy.

RECENT news from Shawneetown, Ill., was that there were thirty-nine cases of small-pox there. There was said to be great excitement, and many citizens left the town temporarily.

DUN'S review of trade for the week ended the 12th said that progress toward better business continued, but it was slow. The money markets were a little more active. The worst feature was the rapid advance in meats. Prices of commodities were a shade higher than last year. Receipts of corn were about half and the exports a fifth of last year's. No improvement in the price of domestic wool appeared.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended April 12 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 7:7; in New York the increase was 10.5; outside New York the increase was 4.3.

The Florida senate adopted a resolution declaring that it most heartily sympathized with the Cuban patriots in their efforts to free Cuba from foreign control and to obtain for the people of that island the right of self government, believing that they had the same reasons for their actions that America's forefathers had.

THE Tennessee senate has adopted a joint resolution asking congress to enact a free coinage law at a ratio of 16 to 1.

A PLAN for the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has been approved by the committees at home and abroad. It provides for an assessment of $10 a share on the $102,000,000 of common stock and an assessment of 4 per cent. on the second mortgage and income bonds. The cash so received will be used to retire the floating debt. The plan also proposes to acquire control of the Atlantic & Pacific, Colorado Midland and St. Louis & San Francisco. The total issue of general mortgage bonds if these roads are acquired will be $150,000,000.

CHARLES HART was hung shortly after midnight on the 11th in the state prison at Columbus, O., for the murder of Elsie and Ashley Good, children 7 and 9 years old. The children were gathering nuts in the woods, and Hart, who was only 18 years old, joined them. According to his own confession he killed the boy and then ravished the girl, afterward killing her, and burned their bodies in a log heap, having first dismembered them to conceal their identity.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to give Cook county and Chicago entirely separate governments.

AN authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources, and has been made public in order to clear up much apprehension arising from speculation. The terms are five in number, as follows: The independence of Corea, permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan, indemnity of 300,000,000 taels in silver (equivalent to $215,000,000 in gold), permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate contiguous territory, and a new Japan-China treaty opening the interior of China to commerce.

AT Covington, Ky., State Senator Goebet shot and killed John Sanford, president of the Farmers' national bank. The immediate cause of the shooting is said to have been the Goebet road law. Sanford is president and owner of several turnpikes. Senator Goebet secured the passage of a bill reducing the tolls. This was bad for the turnpike stock and Sanford was reported to have used severe terms in talking about Senator Goebet and his law.

PETER MAHER has signed articles for a fight with Steve O'Donnell, to take place under the auspices of the Atlantic Athletic club, at Coney Island, N. Y., on Thursday, May 30. The conditions are Marquis of Queensberry rules, five ounce gloves, limited to twenty-five rounds, the contestants to receive 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, of which the winner is to have three-fourths, the loser one-fourth, the fight to be at catch weights.

THE boiler of the Lebalm brick works at Lansing, Ill., exploded recently, killing an unknown man and injuring several others. About seventy-five men were employed at the plant.

A LANDSLIDE occurred at Conewago, Pa., on the 10th on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. Hundreds of tons of rock and earth crashed on to the tracks and traffic was blocked. This was the second mishap of the same kind within a week.

AT Cleveland, O., John Sejhar, a Bohemian laborer, shot and instantly killed Carl Richter and fatally wounded Albert Richter, the brother of the first victim. Two hours later the murder was found dead in a cell at the police station, where he had been taken.

PROF. JAMES DWIGHT DANA, author and scientist of Yale university, died at New Haven, Conn., on the 14th, aged 82.

MRS. WILLIAM BALDWIN, wife of the foreman of the Choctaw company coal shaft at Hartshorne, I. T., committed suicide by the use of strychnine. She had also administered the drug to her child, a girl of 7 years. Mrs. Baldwin died and the child's life was despaired of.

IN Wilkesbarre, Pa., the oil plant of the Atlantic Refining Co. was totally destroyed by fire. Shortly after the fire broke out one of the large tanks, containing 2,000 gallons of oil, exploded, but fortunately no one was injured. The loss will reach fully $50,000. The origin of the fire was unknown.

A NEW national organization of street railway employes has been formed in Cleveland, O., to take the place of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes which, it was claimed, was practically dead. The new society will be known as the National Street Railway Employes' league. Organizers were to start out at once and visit all the principal cities. The resolutions adopted by the new association said that municipal ownership of street railways was the only means whereby the objects sought could be obtained.

T. T. HUTCHINSON'S big brick four-story wholesale hardware building at Wheeling, W. Va., collapsed on the 9th, carrying with it W. H. Chapman & Sons' and A. L. Rice & Co.'s building on either side. Seven persons in the Hutchinson building were killed and a Catholic clergyman who was going up the alley at the side of the building at the time, was also buried in the ruins. The buildings adjoining caught fire, but the fire was subdued. The cause of the accident was the defective construction of the Hutchinson building. The loss will reach $200,000.

THE failures for the week ended April 12 (Dun's report) were 207 in the United States against 218 last year, and 27 in Canada against 14 last year.

AT Gainesville, Fla., Grant Griffin, colored, who murdered William Tibbs, a negro gambler, at La Crosse, on November 6, was hanged privately in the county jail.

AT Scranton, Pa., on the 10th the jury in the case of Anna Dickinson against Dr. Underwood and others, after being out seventeen hours, was discharged, being unable to agree. The majority of the jurors, it was said, favored a verdict for the plaintiff. Miss Dickinson sued to recover $50,000 damages for being incarcerated five weeks in the Danville asylum in 1891.

AT Susquehanna, Pa., the iron bridge was washed away on the 10th through the river being so high.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

CHAIRMAN HARVEY, of the Bimetallic league, has published at Chicago a letter to Mr. Cleveland in reply to the president's recent letter on the money question. Mr. Harvey says Mr. Cleveland's letter does not present the true merits of the controversy and holds that the shrinkage in values has led to a large volume of debt, and that a debt for $1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels to pay the same debt.

A DISPATCH to the London Times from Shanghai said that Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphed that a peace convention was signed at Shimonoseki on the 15th by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan.

THE Paris Figaro gave currency to a rumor that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, had found the North pole, and that it was situated on a chain of mountains. It was also said that he had planted there the Norwegian flag. The story was regarded as without foundation.

DELEGATES from the national board of trade met at Washington to discuss improvements in the methods of gathering government crop reports, statistics, etc. The meeting was called to order by A. C. Raymond, of Detroit.

AN incendiary fire was started in the livery barn of J. W. Watson, at Tahlequah, I. T., on the 15th, and before the flames could be checked two whole blocks, including eighteen business houses, four dwellings and about fifteen offices were destroyed. The total loss was estimated at $200,000, covered by perhaps 10 per cent. insurance.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg stated that the Novosti declared that the minister of finance intended to prepare for the establishment of gold currency by permitting payments and business transactions on the basis of the gold rouble, which had hitherto been forbidden. The depreciation in silver rendered impossible the establishment of an actual silver rouble currency, which was the Russian nominal standard.

THE St. Louis Pressed Brick Co. suffered a loss of $500,000 by the destruction of the works at Glen Carbon, Ill. About 250 men were employed at the works.

SWEDEN has now joined the other countries of Europe in increasing the duty on breadstuffs, as is shown by a report to the state department from United States Consul Boysen, of Gothenberg.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The president has appointed A. B. Reeves receiver of the Dodge City land office.

An organized band of thieves have recently been "doing up" the people of Fort Scott.

The bank of R. G. Heard, at Glen Elder, which was closed by the state bank commissioner last February, has paid its depositors in full and gone out of business.

The recent storm in western Kansas was said to have been very destructive to stock. For over fifty hours heavy winds blew the sand and snow at such a furious rate that nothing could face it.

The Eastern Kansas Medical society, recently in session at Topeka, elected the following officers: President J. C. McClintock; vice president, W. S. Bunsey; secretary, W. L. Gilbert; treasurer, Ida C. Barnes.

Prof. Canfield, formerly of the Kansas university but for several years past chancellor of Nebraska university, has been elected president of the Ohio state university at a salary of $6,000 and a residence furnished.

Salina is making efforts to have the fall meeting of methodist bishops held in that town. The entire episcopal board of the church will be present except Bishops Thoburn, of India, Taylor, Africa, and possibly two others.

M. A. Householder has filed a mandamus proceeding in the supreme court to compel Gov. Morrill to revoke the order recently issued, suspending him from duty as a member of the state board of charities, pending an investigation.

A young Kansas City, Mo., white woman and a Chinaman, who runs a profitable laundry, slipped over the line to Kansas City, Kan, the other day and were married by a justice of the peace. The girl had been the Sunday school teacher of the Chinaman.

Four children of W. W. Hupp, of Shawnee county, were recently poisoned by eating wild parsnips. Two of the children were saved by their mother, who gave them an emetic. It took only twenty-eight minutes to secure a doctor, but by the time he arrived two were dead.

The attorney-general on behalf of the state, has instituted quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court to secure possession of the office of state bank commissioner, now occupied by John W. Breidenthal, to which Gov. Morrill recently appointed C. S. Jobes, of Attica. The case will come up for hearing in May.

Walter Scott, a baker, shot and killed his young wife just as she was leaving the Christian church at Wichita Sunday, the 7th, and then shot himself. Both died instantly. The whole congregation witnessed the tragedy. They were married about two years ago, when Scott was 19 and his bride 17, but had separated.

The case of the United States against L. A. Gourdain, of New Orleans, charged with using the mails for lottery purposes, resulted in the United States district court at Topeka in a verdict of guilty on one count. Judge Foster sentenced Gourdain to pay a fine of $500 and confinement in the county jail for sixty days.

It is stated that petitions are in circulation at Atchison asking for the abolishment of the board of police commissioners. It is further reported that Gov. Morrill has given to Mayor Waggener assurances that if it develops that the people of the city desire the abolishing of the board he will act accordingly.

The governor has appointed A. C. Merritt, of Pottawatomie county, as state grain inspector. He has also appointed Drs. C. D. Clark, of Ottawa county, E. W. Hooven, of Harvey, and J. P. H. Dykes, of Stafford, as members of the state board of health; also Dr. A. M. Callahan, of Shawnee county, and Dr. T. J. Hatfoeld, of Marshall, to be members of the state dental board.

The state treasurer recently paid off bonds to the amount of $36,500, issued March 6, 1875, for the purpose of repelling Indian invasion. The transaction did not involve the removal of any sum of money from the state treasury. The bonds were paid by the transfer of the money to the permanent school fund from the general revenue fund. This canceled $36,500 in 7 per cent. state bonds and increased the money to the credit of the permanent school fund that amount.

Representative McCarthy, of Jefferson county, is said to have found a fatal error in the law providing that the county treasurers in counties having a population of less than 20,000 may deposit public funds in a bank. In the enrolled bill the word "shall" was used instead of "may," and after the word "bank" was added "at the county seat." It is thought that the enrolling clerks got hold of the original bill, which was afterward amended. The changes kill the law.

The quarterly report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture just issued contains valuable articles upon the characteristics, cultivation, work and uses of alfalfa in Kansas; interesting discussions on irrigation; notes on the well-water supply; observations in subsoiling, besides much other useful information. Anyone can secure a copy by sending 6 cents in stamps to Secretary Coburn, Topeka, the legislature having failed to make an appropriation to pay postage.

MR. HARVEY REPLIES.

The Bimetallic League Chairman Submits a Letter in Answer to Cleveland.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bimetallic league, whose headquarters are in Chicago, prepared yesterday the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee of business men:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President:

CHICAGO, April 15.—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that waited on you, and the persons who attached their names to the petition such committee presented, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city, who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represented that class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage-earners to the fact that raising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and the people generally, have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has lead to an ever-increasing volume of debt—to a money lending period—until it has increased, all told, public and private to about $40,000,000, about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States.

Money and those debts payable in money have been steadily increasing in exchangeable value with the property of the people. A debt for $1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels of wheat in exchange for these dollars with which to pay the same debt. The debts now in existence are principally old debts, or renewed or refunded debts, or new debts contracted to pay old debts, or debts the people have been forced to contract by reason of the continued decline in prices. The owners of products must now give up twice as much property to pay their taxes as in 1873. Seventeen thousand bushels of wheat would have paid the president's salary of $25,000 in 1873, and it now requires 100,000 bushels of wheat to pay your annual salary of $50,000. We have constantly pointed out to the people the ever increasing interchangeable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors has dominated your administration and you insist on such a currency as they have established, as a sound currency.

It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments and executions. It means that fixed incomes will wipe out the interest of stockholders in our railways and corporations. If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard.

So, that when you call the attention of the farmer and wage-earner to the fact that rising prices will make him pay more for what he buys, you should at the same time call his attention to the fact that it would enable him to pay his debt, free him from bondage in which he has been unjustly placed and again make him the owner of a home and a free and independent citizen. We might say further to him that rising prices causes money to seek investment, and would thus open up the channels of commerce and trade and give employment to millions now idle. It is not more money that we want to borrow, but to pay off what we already owe. The more money we borrow the more we must pay and the annual interest of all our public and private debts is now more than the annual profits of business and production. Where will it end?

CAPITOL ON FIRE.

The Fine State House at Springfield, Ill., Badly Damaged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Illinois' splendid state capitol building had a narrow escape from destruction by fire Saturday afternoon. The fire originated in the senate wing from a tinner's stove on the roof. The fire spread rapidly, and soon the whole immense building was filled with smoke so that it was with great difficulty that the firemen found their way through the labyrinth of hallways and rooms of the upper part of the capitol. In the wing where the fire was raging were the auditor's office, the state treasury and the offices of the insurance commissioner and the agricultural board. Wild confusion prevailed among the clerks and soon the halls were filled with excited men and women.

After nearly two hours of hard work the firemen succeeded in checking the flames. The loss is placed at about $75,000, mostly from smoke and water.

At 2:15 o'clock the fire had been entirely subdued, but the senate wing was flooded with water. The state library escaped with slight damage. The room occupied by the enrolling and engrossing committee was flooded and it is believed that many important bills passed by the senate were destroyed. There was no insurance.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Agreement Signed by Plenipotentiaries of China and Japan.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang's son-in-law telegraphs that a peace convention was signed at Shimonoseki Monday by the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan. Following are the terms of the convention:

First—The independence of Corea.

Second—That Japan retains the places she has conquered.

Third—That Japan shall also retain the territory east of the Liao river.

Fourth—That the island of Formosa be ceded permanently to Japan.

Fifth—The payment of an indemnity of $100,000,000.

Sixth—An offensive and defensive alliance.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Interesting Monthly Statement Issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The regular monthly statement of the bureau of statistics, issued yesterday, shows imports and exports during the month of March, 1895, and during the nine months of the present year with comparisons with the same periods in 1894, as follows: Exports of merchandise during March, 1895, $64,875,007, as against $70,697,500 during March, 1894.

Imports of merchandise during March, 1895, $69,294,807, as against $65,455,625 during March, 1894. During March, 1895, therefore, the excess of imports over exports was $4,419,800, while in March, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $5,151,875, making a difference of $9,571,675.

During the nine months of the present fiscal year the amount of merchandise exported was $622,760,673, and the amount imported $535,525,930, leaving an excess of exports of $87,234,745, as against excess of exports of $228,457,354 during the same period in 1894.

The amount of gold imported during March, 1895, was $7,258,621; exported, $3,135,219. The exports of gold during the nine months amounted to $61,529,986 and the imports $23,283,945. The exports of silver coin and bullion during the nine months amounted to $331,948,166 and the imports to $6,845,245.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the last nine months were 153,177, against 218,724 during the same period in 1894.

ACCURATE CROP REPORTS.

Secretary Morton Addressed Board of Trade Delegates on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At the meeting of the National Board of Trade delegates yesterday Secretary of Agriculture Morton, being asked to address the gathering, said he presumed the delegates were aware they were entering upon an inquiry of great gravity and difficulty. It was a matter between two great classes, the producer and consumers, as to what was needed, he said, in order to get accurate statistics. He said an annual crop census was needed, after which approximate facts of crop acreage could be obtained. Some persons thought this was too costly. He had discussed the matter with the president and had believed it was the only way. It had been estimated it would cost $500,000 a year, but the secretary believed, even if it should cost three times as much as this, it would be money well expended. He assured the members present that the agricultural department was anxious to co-operate with them in improving the crop reports.

PLATTSBURG'S BIG LOSS.

The Missouri Town Visited by a Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire—Incendiarism Charged.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., April 16.—Fire started about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the livery stable of James Storm, at the south end of Main street and before it was checked destroyed the courthouse, with all its records and two entire business blocks and partially ruined a third block, causing a total loss of $300,000, with an insurance only about one-half of that amount.

Although the volunteer fire department worked hard, the scarcity of water and the fact that there were several frame buildings in the block, militated against them. Considerable damage was done to the bank building, the express office and the business house of Kimball & McWilliams. The courthouse was entirely consumed, and the fire then spread to the west side of Main street, and destroyed the grocery of Hart & Young, the Davis hardware store, the Central hotel, Reilly's drug store, and other business houses.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Bill Warren, an employe at Storm's livery stable, is under arrest on suspicion.

EGYPTIAN DARKNESS REIGNED

Peculiar Combination of Sand and Electricity in Oklahoma and the Southwest.

WICHITA, Kan., April 16.—The entire southwest, including southern Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, witnessed a terrible sand storm yesterday. It was not only greatly damaging to the crops, but it was peculiar for the fact that it produced such an electric friction with the atmosphere that it is said horses being curried were almost stunned with electric shocks.

In the western part of Oklahoma and the Panhandle Egyptian darkness prevailed. Such a peculiar storm has seldom been seen and the superstitious thought the astronomical conditions which, it is said, are now repeating themselves for the first time since the death of Christ, has something to do with it. The rain that fell last night in western Oklahoma was actually a shower of mud.

She Prefers the Gallows.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Maggie Tiller, the colored woman who was convicted of murder, has declined to accept Judge Clifford's offer to grant her a new trial on condition that she plead guilty and her sentence be reduced to life imprisonment. "I would as lief be hanged as to go to Joliet for life," said she yesterday.

Killed by a Katy Train.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., April 16.—Henry Brock was killed by a Missouri Kansas & Texas passenger train at this place last night. He attempted to get off the train before it stopped with the above result.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

A TRAMP'S ROMANCE.

I had been trudging for twelve hours through the streaming rain, which had penetrated even the thick tweed suit I wore. It had rained steadily for twenty-four hours, and, judging from the thick, colorless sky and the white cloud wreaths that hung about the lower slopes of the mountains, there seemed every probability that a spell of bad weather had set in.

Driven as with a goad by the utter discomfort of the dirty inn I had left behind me in the morning, I pressed on in the rain-lashed gloaming towards the old Roman watering place on the southern side of the Stelvio pass, Bad Bormio; there, I knew, the joys of good food, clean linen and luxurious bath waited for me. Of course, I ought not to have cast one thought on these comforts of civilization, for the Stelvio pass is one of the grandest in Europe, and it has been my privilege to behold the great Madatsch glacier and the cloud-veiled head of the Ortler Spitz, as I stood at the top of the pass and looked over the glories of the Tyrolean Alps.

But I was very wet, very tired, very hungry; and I longed for my Capua down in the pleasant valley. My portmanteau had gone on by post—the carry-all, omniscient post of foreign parts. At Bormio I would rest me for three whole days; good dinners would I eat and sparkling Asti would I drink, and I would make merry with any pleasant folk chance might throw in my way. And so the pains and penalties of the poor pedestrian would be forgotten, or remembered only as a foil to the comforts of the present.

I hurriedly pulled myself up at this stage of my reflections, for anticipation had made me forget for a brief moment what was then my condition. The relentless rain had worked its way to my skin; only my feet were dry, thanks to the waterproof boots and stout leggings I wore. I was as yet within some miles of my goal when I overtook two pedestrians whose case was much worse than my own, for these two belated wanderers were women, and the poor creatures' skirts were wet and draggled and clung miserably about their limbs. Both were slender and young, and the heavy rain beat mercilessly on their heads and shoulders. Bedraggled though they were, I saw at a glance they were ladies, and a few words uttered by one told me that they were countrywomen of my own. My interest and sympathy were at once enlisted.

"Another hour, Betty, at most, and we can knock off. What a tramp we've had, and how it can rain in this wonderful country!"

I glanced quickly at the girl addressed as Betty. She was wet, but even prettier than her companion. The steady tramp of my steps probably caused Betty some alarm, for she looked nervously over her shoulder. It was then that I saw what a very pretty girl she was, despite her somewhat dishevelled state.

On the impulse of the moment I raised my hat and muttered some sort of salutation.

"Oh, you're English!"

The accent of pleasure was unmistakable and gratifying.

The exclamation came from Betty, whose dark eyes were turned full on me. Evidently the result of the inspection was favorable, for Betty smiled, and showed a row of gleaming little teeth, whose whiteness was accentuated by the rich red of the lips that enframed them. The young lady's complexion was slightly browned by exposure to the sun; but the lashing of the rain had brought a flush of pink to the smooth cheek, whose perfect contour was apparent as she turned toward me.

"Yes, I am English," I said, in a comfortable, elder-brotherly tone calculated to win the confidence of these two independent damsels-errant; "and I am on my way to Bad Bormio."

"So are we; and we are so horribly wet, and the road seems as if it would never end."

"It is a long tramp from Trafoi," I remarked.

"Oh, we only came from Frazenhohe this morning; we had some lunch at Santa Maria, and we hope to reach Bormio by dinner time," said the other girl, whose name I afterward knew to be Kate; "for, to tell you the truth, we are both awfully hungry."

"What hotel are you bound for?" I inquired.

"The Nuovi Bagni."

"Ah, I am going there, too. Will you allow me to walk with you and to carry that bag?" I added, pointing to a fair-sized rucksack strapped to the supple back of Miss Betty.

After a little demur the rucksack was unstrapped and attached to the haversack I carried. I saw, with satisfaction, that the slender figure, relieved of its burden, drew itself more erect, and moved forward with greater ease.

The two girls, tramping uprotected along that lonely road which winds down from the summit of the pass to Italy, seemed quite free from any fear of danger. The discomfort of rain-soaked clothing, boots heavy with mud, and the fatigue consequent on the long tramp, seemed to be the only cause of complaint they had.

"You see, when one is on a walking tour one can't stop for weather," remarked Betty, with a comprehensive glance round at the mist-shrouded mountains, the rain-lashed rocks showing their rich brown in vivid contrast to the gray sky and patches of vivid green moss; "one must take the good and the bad just as they come, like the rough and the smooth places on the road. My friend and I are good walkers, and we enjoy a tramp like this, in spite of the weather."

I had got the idea that the girls were sisters, although they were quite unlike in personal appearance. Bit by bit I got to know more about my damsels-errant. They had walked most of the way from Innsbruck, through the Brenner pass to Botzen; there they had taken the train to Meran, and from thence had pursued their tramp, stopping several days on the road at Spondelak, Trafoi and Franzenhohe.

"We shall stay at Bormio a few days and rest, and then we shall meet our bags again. You can't think how glad we are to see those bags; we quite love the very straps and buckles. Do you know Bormio at all?"

I avowed my ignorance.

"Nor do we. There was an American lady we met at Innsbruck who recommended the Nuovi Bagni to us. I think she thought us quite mad, but she was extremely kind.

"Kittie," she added, suddenly addressing her companion, "do look down there at that leaping water; that must be the Adda."

"Oh! our first Italian river, Betty! How jolly;" cried the enthusiastic Kate, her gray eyes beaming out from under her dripping hat brim.

Then she looked down to the valley and tried, I think, to realize that this rain-beaten scene really was Italy.

"Cheer up, Kittie; it will be fine tomorrow, and won't we revel in the sunshine when it comes?"

It was Betty who spoke. The manner of the girls toward each other amused me; they seemed to take the role of guide and consoler in turns, just as I have no doubt they had taken it in turns to carry the ruck-sack which I had now in my care.

The next morning was a sumptuous one. I was soon dressed and out of doors. I caught the sound of a woman's voice trilling out the refrain of an Italian volkslied.

The lark-like joyousness of the song seemed in harmony with the glorious morning. In a dreamy mood I listened. The singing voice floated nearer. I caught sight of a white straw sailor hat and a pink cotton blouse.

Italian peasant girls do not attire themselves thus I am a trifle short sighted, but, in a very few moments, I was aware that the early-rising songstress was Miss Kate Morison. A glance at the hotel register had informed me of the names of my fellow pedestrians.

She looked very pretty and fresh; the mass of light-brown hair was twisted up neatly at the back of her head. Clearly the luggage of the two girls had turned up, for there were no signs of travel stain about the trim blue serge skirt and the crisply starched pink blouse.

I wished her good morning and inquired for her absent friend.

"Oh, Betty is all right, thanks, only rather sleepy. I thought it a pity to waste one single hour of this heavenly morning, and I wanted to make a little sketch from the bridge."

"An artist as well as a singer?" I inquired, smiling.

"Oh, you heard me chirruping, I suppose. One must sing when one feels so utterly happy. Isn't the air exhilarating? But I must make my sketch. I can sit on the parapet—so—and get just the view I want."

Her busy pencil did its work with great rapidity, and, when I asked permission to look at the sketch, I was really surprised at the masterliness of her touch, and her knowledge of perspective.

She closed her sketch book, and we walked back together to the hotel. In the garden we met Miss Betty. She, too, looked dainty and fresh after her night's rest. The same source of information that had made me acquainted with Miss Kittie's name had told me her's—Blount.

At breakfast I happened to mention her by name, and I fancied a look of surprise crossed her face at the glibness with which I uttered it. But her manner showed no displeasure, and I was encouraged to offer my escort for an expedition to the town of Bormio. The quaint, old-world place, with its rough pavements and narrow streets, so Italian in its aspect, with the yellow-washed houses and curious loggias, and musty, silent church, delighted Miss Kittie, and gave much occupation to her pencil. But Miss Blount, whose artistic superiority her friend had proclaimed, did not make any sketches, although, no doubt, she stored up impressions for future use.

Nothing but a violent wrench would have enabled me to leave Bormio. I lingered on, hugging my chains; and the two girls, for what reason I know not, lingered too.

The place had a curious charm; it had the strength and grandeur of the mountains and the glory and glamour of the south. A week passed, during which the two girls and I were almost always together. Their utter unconventionality surprised me, but it delighted me too. Their plans were not fixed, but something had been said once or twice about extending their walking tour to the Engadine, by way of the Bernina pass. I had just made up my mind that where they went I would go, for the thought of Betty tramping unprotected and exposed to the chance of insult filled me with dismay. Already I assumed to myself the man's right of protection.

The two girls listened respectfully, almost obediently, to my advice, and made no objections whatever when I declared that I too intended to visit the Engadine, and would go when they went.

In my own mind I had fully planned how my romance was to end. I would marry Betty; we should be poor, but I knew her tastes were simple, and I would work trebly hard and win success for myself, and wealth for her, before we were five years older. Of such visions is love guilty!

As the girls were resolute to keep to their plan of walking from Bormio to Pontresina, we set out in true Bohemian fashion, like respectable gypsies. The roads were good, the weather perfect, and we tramped joyously to Bolladore and Tirano, staying a day here and a day there, just as the fancy took us. It was at Tirano that the climax of my brief madness came and the denouement of this adventure befell.

We were housed in the Hotel San Michele, one of the quaintest hostelries surely wherein a man might take his ease, for the building had formerly sheltered a peaceful sisterhood. The bedrooms were vaulted, the doors were of stone, and all the doors opened on to a broad, cloister-like gallery. At the end of this winding gallery was an immense loggia, which looked on the plazza and the cathedral—a pilgrimage church—whither on great festivals the faithful were gathered together from all the surrounding villages.

Perhaps it was the sobering influence of the gray old building, or the conventual air of the place, or the asceticism which breathed from those cell-like bedrooms; but certainly on that third evening of our sojourn there the girls' manner had changed. Betty's beautiful face was sad and clouded, and Kittie's gayety had vanished. After dinner she pleaded a headache and went to her room, and Betty looked troubled as she left us, but did not offer to follow. I suggested a stroll in the convent garden, from whence came the click of the bowls, for that old-world game was always in full swing after the day's work was over—the garden, being large, served as an open-air club to the townspeople. Betty agreed, and we were soon in the cool, high-walled pleasance—a quiet spot, where all we heard of the players was the click of the ball and the distant sound of laughter and talk.

The sun had set, and a cool breeze was whispering among the broad leaves of the fig trees; in the grass the drone of the grasshopper made a sleepy murmur. Betty was curiously silent, a trifle embarrassed in manner, and somehow this unwonted shyness and taciturnity gave me confidence in myself. I talked to her about many things, as if I were entitled to her sympathy, told her of my struggles, of my ambitions, of my hopes—talked as a man rarely talks save to the woman he loves and hopes to win for his wife. Somehow or other—made bold, I think, by a tender softening of her face when I spoke about the hardness of the struggle for fame when the struggle is made single-handed—I blurted out my secret. I loved her, and life would be a desert without her love.

Then in the gray twilight I saw a white, astonished face and two large, frightened eyes look at me in horror.

"Mr. Aslehurst!" she panted, "you are surely mad. It is not I you love—it is—" she stopped and bit her lips.

Good heavens! It was the old complication. I read her unspoken thought in a flash. She believed it was Kittie I loved, that it was for Kittie's sake that I had dangled at their heels all this time.

I was about to protest that it was she—Betty—and she only that I loved, when she resumed, in a calm, self-possessed tone:

"You must forget that you have ever spoken so to me, Mr. Aslehurst; that you have ever thought of me—in that way—for I am married already—my husband is coming to join us at Pontresina."

I stared at her incredulously for a moment.

"But, Miss Blount—!"

"I was Miss Blount once. I am Mrs. Field now. Perhaps you know my husband; he is a barrister, too; he could not get away sooner because he had some important case to work up," she went on, rapidly. "It is all Kittie Morison's fault—this—this dreadful mistake. Kittie was my greatest chum before I married last year; she was very angry with me for marrying, and she persuaded me, just for the sake of old times, when we used to come abroad together for walking tours, to be Miss Blount again. It was she who wrote the name in the hotel book at Bormio; and when you called me Miss Blount Kittie was delighted, and insisted on keeping up the joke."

"That was a little rough on me," I said, in a crestfallen way. The comical side of the situation was apparent to me, and for a moment I forgot the pangs of despised love.

"We did not mean any harm," she murmured, humbly. "We used to have such splendid times together when we toured about, Kittie and I. When I heard you call me Miss Blount, I almost forgot that I had a husband in London."

"Poor Field! He would not be flattered."

"You know my husband?"

"Slightly. We meet pretty often in hall," I answered, dryly.

"Oh, Mr. Aslehurst, what must you think of me? But I do love Edward, and I—I shall be so happy to see him at Pontresina. We are a model couple, and ever so contented. I—I thought that you admired Kittie Morison, she is such a dear good girl; she has always been very independent and high-spirited—but——" Again she stopped, and I read in Mrs. Field's beautiful face the gist of a little romance that had, no doubt, been simmering in her brain ever since our meeting in the rain-swept pass of Stelvio.

Alas, how easily things go wrong! I had fallen in love with the wife instead of with the maid, thanks to Miss Kittie Morison's little freak. Betty—I must call her by the name I have called her always in my thoughts—Betty had allowed the freak to be indulged, and I was a broken-hearted man—for fully thirty-six hours. But I could not in mere civility leave the two forlorn women to trudge together to Pontresina, especially now that I knew one of them was the wife of a brother barrister. By the time we reached our Alpine Mecca we were the best of friends again. Field turned up a day or two later, and I stayed on, for we all found four a pleasanter number than three in our mountain expeditions—and really, Kitty Morison—she has another name now—was and is a very pretty girl, and she is certainly much less independent than when I first made her acquaintance.—Strand Magazine.

—At 11 p. m.—He—"I'm not myself this evening." She (wearily)—"Indeed? It hadn't occurred to me."—Detroit Free Press.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Experience in electrical welding shows that the metal is strengthened at the point of welding.

—A new company is at once to apply for a charter for an electric road extending from Spencer, through East Brookfield and Brookfield to the town hall at Warren, Mass. There will also be a branch from West Brookfield to North Brookfield. The capital stock of the company is $150,000.

—At the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga., from September 18 to December 31, this year, especial attention will be given to electrical appliances, and the exhibits in this department, which are to be classified in 17 groups and 63 classes, will have an entire building, as at the Chicago world's fair, devoted to them.

—The unit used in measuring the strength of electric currents was first called "an ampere" by the French electric congress of 1881, the name being given to it in honor of Andre Marie Ampere, the French scientist, who elucidated the theory that the magnetism of the earth is the result of electric currents circulating around it from east to west.

—Following the Niagara project, now comes the utilization of the water courses of different sections of the country for the production of electricity for power and lighting purposes. The city of Atlanta, Ga., is about to harness the Chattahoochie river and realize therefrom through the agency of the Atlantic Electric Power Co., about 30,000 electric horse-power, to be used for lighting and power purposes.

—Static electricity and electro-magnetism have been reported recently from a new source, to-wit, the type-writing machine. In manifolding, where four to eight copies are made, on removing the carbons, they frequently stick together and to the hands; or, if laid against the clothing or on a blotter will cling very closely; but if slowly drawn apart several times the magnetism will gradually pass away. Some of the type-written copies repel each other very strongly, while others stick together. The young lady type-writer (of Chicago) who reports this interesting fact, says the Western Electrician, also complains that after a great deal of duplicating the machine becomes so charged as to yield a distinct and very annoying shock each time the gutta percha space bar is struck.

—Everybody in Niagara Falls is rejoicing, says the Buffalo Express, over the letting of the contract for the building of the electric road between the Falls and Buffalo. According to plans, the road is to be built of ninety-four-pound steel girder rails, with side trolley poles. It is to be double-tracked except for a distance of two and a half miles, where the highway commissioners of the town of Wheatfield refused to grant more than a single-track line franchise. The best feature of all is that it will give Buffalo and Niagara Falls cheap fares, the rate to be but fifty cents for the round trip at all times. Quick time is to be made, and in order to do this the road is to be made so that heavy cars can be used. The running of late cars will keep hundreds of Buffalo people in Niagara Falls until late in the evening, who are now obliged to go home before the really enjoyable part of the day about the Falls comes. The power for operating the road will be furnished by the Niagara Falls Power Co., and according to the contract, the cars will be running by July 1 of this year.

ALL UNDER THE WEATHER.

A Man Who Became Tired of Hearing the Complaints of His Fellows.

"How are you? Don't tell me that you are 'under the weather.'"

The greeting was uttered by a Main street man on his way back to his office after dinner. He asked the question with emphasis, not as merely using a conventional phrase, but as though he really wanted to know. Then, stopping his acquaintance, he explained his special interest in the subject.

"I want to know if you feel really well," he said, "and I sincerely hope you do. Don't be astonished at my unusually strong interest in your well-being. It is simply because every man I have met to-day has told me he felt 'under the weather'. Some are only a 'little under the weather,' but none seem to have been able to stand right away from under it. When I saw you I hoped that I had at last met a man perfectly sound in wind, and limb, and liver. You don't mean to say you are 'under the weather', too? Oh! Good-by. I've got to hurry."

It is tiresome to hear the complaints on all sides, and this particular kicker must be particularly tired of the general weakness of health, since he himself is one of those very people who exasperate the sufferings of humanity at large by never suffering from anything. But the complaint is not groundless. There may be no great amount of sick-in-bed cases, but every other man in the city seems to be walking abroad with a load on his shoulders, and he calls that load the weather. Some of those who try to explain things say that the barometer is directly responsible, others the thermometer. There seems, however, to be more probability in the theory advanced by a scientific person in my hearing yesterday that the heavy falls of snow purged the air of impurities only to keep those same impurities locked up as long as the frost lasted and turn them loose on the atmosphere to poison us when the temperature rose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Its Fit Place.

"Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard."

"Yes, sir."

"I find that it has disappeared."

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I—I took it down to the deaf and dumb orphan asylum."—Indianapolis Journal.

That Tired Feeling

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be Weak, or Nervous! Boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we incased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

TRICKERY OF THE CAMERA.

Photographs Are Not Always Good Evidence to Produce in Court.

One of the most eminent architects in the kingdom once showed a photo of a column and capital to a number of his colleagues. Had they ever seen such a capital? They had not, and they said so. Then arose disputes as to the precise nature of the architecture. Finally sundry big wagers were made, and then the architect proceeded gravely to explain the structure of the column and its capital. This he did by producing his Malacca walking stick and a few sprigs of succulent broccoli. Naturally enough, however, after many abstruse disquisitions on medieval architecture had been given on the subject of the mysterious pillar, this explanation of the photograph was received in silent disgust. An equally amusing case of the duplicity of the camera was found in a law case in London when suit was brought to tear down a court, which, it was maintained, was dingy, dirty and haunted by loafers of questionable character. The counsel on the other side, representing merchants having offices in the court, maintained that the passage was well lighted and eminently respectable. Photos were handed in from both sides. The first showed a narrow, disreputable-looking alley, strewn with rubbish and fallen boarding; the other picture, however, showed the court in dispute to be a fairly broad, well-lighted city thoroughfare, frequented by merchants of thriving appearance.—Strand Magazine.

This Means Business.

On the principal lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway passenger trains are electric lighted, steam heated and protected by block signals. With these modern appliances, railway traveling at high speeds has reached a degree of safety heretofore unknown and not attainable on roads where they are not in use. Electric lights and steam heat make it possible to dispense with the oil lamp and the car stove. Block signals have reduced the chances for collisions to the minimum by maintaining an absolute interval of space between trains.

PATRON (in basement) —"Gimme pigs' feet and a dish of mashed potatoes extra." Waiter (shouting the order through his hands)—"Trilby fer one; Little Billee on the side!"—Chicago Record.

When You Want a Thresher,

Horse Power, Swinging or Wind Stacker, Saw Mill, Self Feeder, or an Engine, address the J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Racine, Wis. They have the largest Threshing Machine plant in the world, and their implements may be relied upon as *the best*. Business established 1842. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

"PAPA gave me two pennies to put in the plate in church." "Do you know who those pennies were for?" "Course I do; for the organ man. I heard the music."—Judge.

PISO'S CURE cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

"YOUNG man, don't you know you ought to lay something by for a rainy day?" "I do: my rubbers."—N. Y. Recorder.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.		
CATTLE—Best beeves	$4 50	@ 5 90
Stockers	2 95	@ 4 15
Native cows	2 30	@ 4 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 50	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	55½	@ 56
No. 2 hard	54¾	@ 55
CORN—No. 2 mixed	42½	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29	@ 29¼
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 55½
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 10	@ 1 40
Fancy	1 15	@ 1 55
HAY—Choice timothy	8 00	@ 9 00
Fancy prairie	8 50	@ 9 00
BRAN—(sacked)	70	@ 71
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17	@ 18
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@ 11
EGGS—Choice	9	@ 9½
POTATOES	50	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 00	@ 5 85
Texans	3 15	@ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 60	@ 5 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@ 3 85
FLOUR—Choice	2 00	@ 2 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	54¾	@ 55
CORN—No. 2 mixed	43	@ 43½
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30¼	@ 30½
RYE—No. 2	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@ 20
LARD—Western steam	6 75	@ 6 87½
PORK	12 35	@12 40
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@ 6 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 25	@ 5 20
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Winter wheat	2 50	@ 2 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red	54¼	@ 54⅝
CORN—No. 2	45½	@ 45⅝
OATS—No. 2	28½	@ 28¾
RYE	55½	@ 56
BUTTER—Creamery	12	@ 18
LARD	6 90	@ 6 92½
PORK	12 25	@12 37½
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Native steers	4 25	@ 6 07
HOGS—Good to choice	5 40	@ 5 70
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00	@ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	60½	@ 61¼
CORN—No. 2	50	@ 51
OATS—No. 2	32½	@ 33
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@ 20
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 75

"WHAT is the use of continually worrying about your health?" said the censorious citizen. "Life is but a span, anyhow." "I know that," was the reply, "but there are spans and spans. I'm looking for something on the Brooklyn bridge order."—Washington Star.

A LAPSUS LINGUÆ.—Friend—"Your own health is excellent, isn't it, doctor?" Doctor—"Yes, indeed. I can almost say that I don't know what sickness is."—Harlem Life.

"MRS. TROUT, why do you look so down in the gills?" "Trout, my dear, I can't help worrying when I remember that it's most fly time again."—N. Y. Recorder.

THE man who rides a hobby will not believe that the world is big.—Ram's Horn.

THE devil fears a praying mother.—Ram's Horn.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

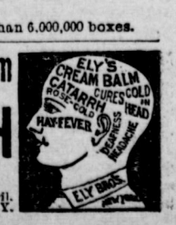
NEXT TIME BUY OUR $2.50 SHOE FOR MEN AND WOMEN HAMILTON, BROWN SHOE CO.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH Price 50 Cents.



Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Established Recently by the U. S. Post Office Department.

It Contains the Treasures Exhibited by the Department at the World's Fair—A Veritable Mecca for Philatelists.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It is a source of pride, as well as pleasure, to our people that there are so many public exhibits and museums in the national capital for the entertainment and instruction of visitors. The massive Smithsonian institution ranks as one of the finest museums in the world, covering every branch of art and science. In the navy yard there is a building containing a collection of relics identified with the army and navy which comprises another valuable museum. In addition to these public museums, which are distinct in themselves, nearly all of the executive de-



CANINE MAIL CART AND DRIVER.

partments possess interesting exhibits of their own which reveal to the inquiring public the nature and condition of the business with which they are individually connected. The patent office possesses a large and valuable museum consisting of models of inventions, the fruits of the labor and ingenuity of mankind; the treasury department has a rogue's gallery containing pictures of professional counterfeiters who have been apprehended and brought to justice, and an exhibit of the latest improvements in life-saving apparatus; the navy department has its exhibition of models of vessels of our navy, unsurpassed for magnificence and attractiveness; while in the war department can be seen an exhibit of the latest inventive development in rifles and carbines used by the infantry of the army, and also manikins of infantry and cavalry men dressed in the official uniforms worn at various periods of our national existence.

The post office department has recently established a museum which ranks among the finest in the city. Postmaster General Wanamaker, under the Harrison administration, first conceived the idea of providing a permanent exhibit for the post office department. Nothing elaborate, however, was done towards establishing the museum until after an exhibit had been sent to the world's fair at Chicago. Postmaster General Bissell, as soon as he became the head of the department, took an active interest in bringing about a consummation of the plans laid down by his predecessor. The work of arranging the exhibition was placed in the hands of two experienced employes of the department, and was completed about the middle of October, 1894, when the museum was opened to the public. The museum occupies a large room on the ground floor of the post office department building; a room which was for many years used by our city post office.

Of course, this museum is interesting to the general public; but the visitors who seem to predominate are the stamp collectors, to whom the museum appears to be a veritable Mecca. Interested parties may here find specimens of every kind of stamp used by the nations of the world. None of the stamps are in books, but are arranged in beautiful glass cases. The most conspicuous of all is the collection of United States stamps showing the issue from 1847 to 1893. They are placed in panels, each panel containing one series, and all of them arranged in an immense gilt frame fastened to the wall. A beautiful effect is produced by the artistic manner in which they are displayed.

A full set of the Columbian stamps issued in 1893 form a part of this collection, and on either side, inclosed by the blending colors of the different issues of stamps, are pictures of Postmasters General Wanamaker and Bissell, while at the lower edge of the frame is a portrait of ex-Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, who was for twenty years in charge of the issuance of postage stamps for the department. A fine display is also made of stamped envelopes issued from 1853 to 1893, and there is a frame full of official envelopes of all issues during that period. Very many of these official envelopes are now used instead of the old department stamps.

Perhaps the finest collection of foreign stamps in the world is the one displayed in this museum, in cases on the east and west walls, classified as to the different countries and many of them grouped in artistic designs. It is a noticeable fact that the majority of them are on thinner and better paper than ours, and few of them are larger than our Columbian stamp. With the exception of the Great Britain exhibit, all the foreign stamps were contributed uncanceled so that the individual features are plainly visible, which makes them all the more valuable as a collection. Besides the contributions of stamps many of the foreign nations have contributed large exhibits which show in detail the workings of their mail systems, and these form an important part of the museum.

Just in front of the door leading into the museum room is a life-size representation of the almost obsolete pony express. The rider is seated on a life-size horse; he wears a large sombrero hat and is dressed in clothes typical of the western frontier districts where this style of postal delivery was so long in vogue. The postman carries large revolvers in his belt. At the rear of the saddle, and tightly fastened to it, is the mail bag. This figure of a mounted postman represents the manner of mail carrying which prevailed when Buffalo Bill was a boy, and before the Pacific railroads spanned the continent.

Probably the most beautiful object in the whole collection is the model of the great ocean greyhound, City of Paris, built at a cost of $7,000 and donated to the government for use in this exhibit. It is placed in the museum with a model of the old Southerner, which was the first steamship to carry United States mail across the Atlantic. A striking contrast is formed by the exhibition of these models of the first and last of the ocean mail steamers. There are several other models of mail ships, and among them is a fine specimen of the flat-bottom steamers which are used in the shallow waters of Florida.

While a pleasing picture is formed by the exhibition of the models of the City of Paris and the Southerner, it might be said that another contrast is effected in the exhibition of a rough toboggan sled and a miniature railway car, representing probably the slowest and fastest method of carrying our mail to-day. These toboggans are used in Michigan and other northern states to carry mail over the country when the land is covered with snow. The model is realistic in shape. The dogs, three in number, are stuffed specimens, and saw actual service in Michigan, having been killed to be exhibited with the toboggan at the world's fair. They are attended by an Indian wearing snowshoes and dressed in clothes of multifarious colors. The miniature railway postal car is one of the handsomest models in the exhibition. It is complete in every detail and was built by the government at a cost of $3,000. It is one-fifth of the size of the regulation postal car. The top of the model is removable to reveal the inside workings of this swift-moving post office. One portion is fitted up with cots and reserved as a sleeping apartment for the clerks, while the remainder is filled with desks, tables, shelves and pouches to receive the mail as it is distributed. Miniature electric light lamps are also shown in the model.

To see the exhibit of locks which have been invented to protect mail pouches one would think it impossible for robbers to procure any booty from a railway mail car even after the train has been held up and an entrance effected. This



A SWEDISH POSTMAN.

exhibit is in two large cases. In a separate inclosure are life size representations of a special delivery messenger boy mounted on a handsome cushion-tired bicycle, and a city postman of to-day wearing the regulation blue uniform. In a case containing illustrations of the service in Sweden is the figure of a carrier armed with a revolver and sword and carrying bugle and pouches.

On the north wall is displayed a series of realistic pictures representing the hold-up of a California mail coach which actually occurred. The first picture depicts the masked bandits as they emerge from the bushes on the side of the road, and covering the passengers with rifles demand the halt of the stage. Others in the series show the passengers in the power of the robbers, with their hands up and their pockets being rifled of their valuables. There are also a large number of frames containing portraits of prominent promoters of the domestic mail service, and veteran postmasters and clerks who have been identified with the post offices for many years in the several cities. These pictures are arranged in groups according to the number of years which the individuals have devoted to the postal service. There are pictures of ten veterans who have been faithful servants of the government for more than half a century and forty-six who have served for thirty-five years. All are frail-looking, with grey hair, and show that time and toil have relentlessly sapped their strength.

SMITH D. FRY.

New Substitute for Gold.

The Journal de l' Horlogerie claims that a new alloy which it describes is a remarkable substitute for gold. It is composed of 94 parts of copper to 6 of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is then added. After the two metals have been perfectly fused together, a little magnesium and carbonate of lime is added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn out, wrought and soldered just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles when polished. It preserves its color, it is said, even when exposed to the action of ammoniacal salts or nitrous vapors. The cost of making it is about twenty-five cents a pound avoirdupois.

Aluminum in Shipbuilding.

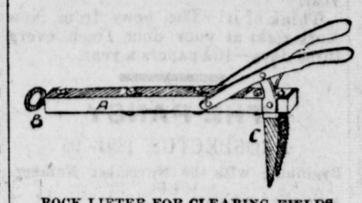
Aluminum launches are to be tried in the French navy on a large scale. An order for 42,000 kilogrammes of the metal has been given to the Aluminum company at Neuhausen, Switzerland, which is at present the largest manufacturer of the metal in the world, though the Pittsburgh company is rapidly catching up with it.

THE FARMING WORLD.

FOR CLEARING FIELDS.

A Rock Lifter Which, According to Its Designer, Really Lifts.

The rock lifter shown in the cut has been in operation on any rocky New England farm for many years. It consists of the beam (A) 4x4 inches by 4½ feet. There is a hook for chain attachment at B. The handles are self evident. The iron prongs (C) are 2 feet long, 3 inches wide and ¾ inches thick. There are two, one on each side of the



ROCK LIFTER FOR CLEARING FIELDS.

beam, 2¼ inches apart at top of beam and 2¾ inches at prongs. Underneath the beam and on top is a steel plate inclosing the two iron prongs to retain them in place and give strength to the whole tool. In use it is hitched up to an axletree of common cart wheels. The driver straddles the rock while the man who operates the tool with the handles jabs the prongs into the soil behind the rock. This is very quickly done. When ready for the pull the short beam has a decidedly upward slant and the pull has an oblique movement causing an upward thrust on the rock. For small rocks the delay in pulling is but a brief moment and often for the large ones but a short time. Rocks are pulled out large enough to give two yoke of oxen a fair pull on a drag to draw them away. To one having sunken or half sunken bowlders there is no tool on the farm which for its cost saves as much labor. I have cleared the past fall a 40 acre field of several hundred rocks. In rare exceptions for easy pulling surface rocks as high as 40 have been pulled in an hour.—J. H. Sanborn, in Farm and Home.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

AN experienced gardener recommends putting a toad in the hotbed to hold insects in check.

RAISE calves from your best cows only. Send the others to the butchers as soon as old enough.

THE road question and the school question are intimately joined, for when our roads are perfect it will be possible to have one central graded school in every township.

THERE is more in the man than in the cow a good many times, as far as profits are concerned. Some men get a fair profit out of their herds that other men would lose money on.

PORTABLE creameries are the best and cheapest inventions that have yet been brought out for the farm dairy. They do not cost much to begin with and are perfectly reliable and easily operated.

RADISH is a hardy plant. The seeds germinate quickly, and the young plants start off at once, providing a supply on rich soil in a few weeks. Kale is another hardy plant, and the seed may be planted very early.

Simple Way of Measuring Land.

The devices for this are numerous. I have a simple plan. There are 4,840 square yards in an acre. Any line of a certain number of yards will answer to measure the field. If a square, or a quadrangle, multiply the length by the breadth and divide the number of square yards by 4,840 and you have the number of acres and fractions thereof. If the field is of an angular form, then measure the length, and to get the average breadth measure across the ends, add together and divide by two and you have the mean width. I have practiced this plan for near fifty years. For ordinary work I usually measure by stepping off, accounting a step a yard. One can, by practice, measure very near correct.—Colman's Rural World.

Farming That Does Not Pay.

We recently came across a farmer, cultivating 150 acres of good land, working hard and trying to live economically, who said that he would not make his expenses this year. He had some cows which he kept only for beef breeding purposes, buying his milk and butter from a neighbor. The day we were at his place his wife was anxious to serve a nice dinner, so she sent into town to purchase some green vegetables, there being no room for a garden on the farm. When we saw these things we had no doubt of the truth of his statement. Can any man make money farming that way?—Rural World.

Failure in Poultry Raising.

Failures in poultry raising are due to the fact that too many make haste to go into the business instead of growing into it. Inviting and simple as the business at first seems to be, there are dozens of things that can only be learned in the school of experience. The merits of the different breeds for special purposes are to be considered. There are various diseases to be encountered and tact and experience will be required to so diagnose the case as to be able to apply the proper remedy. A little practical experience is of more value than much theory.

To Get Rid of Wild Onions.

The only practicable way to get rid of wild onions is by means of a systematic and short rotation and the use of smothering crops. Plow the land before any top sets are found and sow field peas, two bushels per acre. Cut the peas for hay and chop the land over with a cutaway harrow and sow in August crimson clover at rate of fifteen pounds per acre, with a thin scattering of winter oats. Cut oats and clover together for hay and put the land in corn and follow with winter oats and red clover. By the time this oat crop comes off the onions will be about gone.

BATTLE WITH WEEDS.

They Should Be Killed Before the Regular Crop Is Planted.

Weeds have not yet appeared, but they will be up and get a start so early in the spring as to completely cover the ground almost before it is warm enough. Weeds are an enormous tax on farmers. They not only compel them to do more work than should be necessary, but they rob the soil, crowd out the plants that come from the seeds planted by the farmers and appropriate moisture that is required by crops. They seem to spring up in a night, are adapted to all soils and thrive under the greatest difficulties. So many varieties of weeds exist that to exterminate one kind is but to make room for another. Spring weeds, summer weeds, fall weeds, dry weather weeds, wet weather weeds, and weeds that stubbornly hold on at all times confront the farmer when his labor is the heaviest and his expenses the greatest. Weeds seem to be a curse on farmers to remind them of their own lack of management, for when the farmers make mistakes the weeds seem to see their opportunities and take possession of the farms.

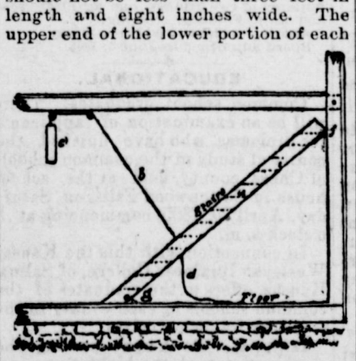
Weeds come from seed, and they pass through the winter safely. In fact, the farmer carefully preserves and protects them, giving them security from frost, and turns them up to receive the warm rays of the sun in the first days of spring work. When the weeds are not all killed by even reaching into the fence corners and other harboring places for them they produce seeds, which are scattered in every direction. The farmer comes along with his plow in the fall and turns the seeds under, giving them a covering for the winter, keeping them safe from the frost, and in the spring he turns them up to the surface, healthy and nearly ready to germinate. Before the seeds which produce the crop can be planted the weeds get under way and are able to destroy the crop by crowding the young plants. The farmer, therefore, protects the weeds and keeps his farm well stocked with a never-failing supply.

It is not an easy matter to kill out weeds after the regular crop is planted. One of the best methods is to plow early, harrow the land and let the weeds grow. When they are just appearing harrow well and plant again. By the time corn planting arrives the weeds will have been well thinned out. After the crop is planted the cultivator and wheel hoe, or even the hand hoe, may be relied upon to keep them down if the work is done when the weeds are young. Never let one weed produce seed. Some varieties produce millions of seeds from a single plant, hence every weed killed means less labor the succeeding year. It may entail a heavy expense to endeavor to destroy all the weeds, but the expense the next season will be more than reduced correspondingly. What should be done early is to give the weeds an opportunity to grow and then destroy them.—Philadelphia Record.

SKELETON STAIRS.

A Very Handy Thing to Have Around Wagon House or Barn.

It is often desirable to have the stairs in the wagon house or barn so arranged that they could be removed quickly. As this is not often practicable, the next best plan is to have them so constructed as to fold up out of the way. A good method of doing it is shown in the accompanying sketch, in which *a* shows one side of the stairs, the dotted lines representing the various steps. The steps should not be less than three feet in length and eight inches wide. The upper end of the lower portion of each



SIDE VIEW OF FOLDING STAIRS.

side is hinged to the side of the building at *f*, while the lower end is hooked to the floor at *g*. A rope (*b*) is attached to the stairs, passes over two pulleys and is there fastened to a weight (*c*), which is just heavy enough to raise the free end of the stairs up to the ceiling. When the lower end of the steps is released the whole folds up closely against its upper floor and is entirely out of the way. Two or three feet of the rope are allowed to dangle, as seen at *d*, by which the whole apparatus is again pulled down into position. The weight (*c*) should slide up and down close to the side of the building, so as to be entirely out of the way.—Orange Judd Farmer.

For Children on the Farm.

Give the boy or girl something in which to take an interest on the farm. Remove the young stock off the farm and much of the pleasure of stock-raising will be gone. A few bantam chicks will create an interest on the part of a child that owns them, and the stepping-stone to a more active interest in all classes of animals in the future will be laid. Boys and girls will stay on the farm without invitation if their early days are made pleasant and farm life attractive.

Potash for the Soil.

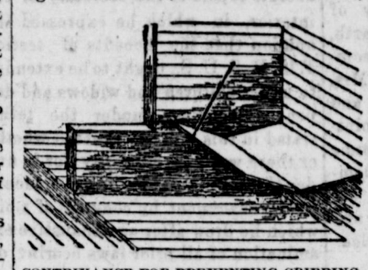
As much as five hundred pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash may be applied to an acre of ground, and while it is best to do so in the fall on very heavy soils, yet early in the spring is an excellent period for applying. If good wood ashes can be obtained cheaply they are better than salts, but they lack in uniformity of quality, some kinds being low in potash, while the customer who purchases a large quantity will incur the risk of procuring ashes that have been leached.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MANGER FOR CRIBBERS.

A Contrivance Calculated to Cure Horses of a Bad Habit.

When a horse acquires the habit of cribbing its market value and endurance are somewhat reduced. There are, however, a few exceptions to this, some of the most persistent cribbers being noted for their free driving and staying power as roadsters. The habit of cribbing is clearly attributable to domestication, as it is said to be unknown among the wild horses on the plains. The cause is usually attributed to indigestion and the impure air of stables. While this may be the leading cause in many cases it is not in all,



CONTRIVANCE FOR PREVENTING CRIBBING.

as colts at pasture often come into winter quarters inveterate cribbers. While most veterinarians have given the subject considerable study, no specific has yet been discovered for this trouble. Many suggestions as to food, time of feeding, watering, ventilation, wearing certain kinds of bits and other appliances are offered, but they usually prove of but little value.

When cribbing the animal grasps the top of post, rail, fence, manger or any object within reach that can be admitted between the jaws; hence, if these objects be removed it is plain that the act of cribbing cannot take place, and as a partial preventive while in the stable a slightly concave manger is erected, being for a 14-hand horse three feet from the floor. Its general position is shown in the sketch by L. D. Snook. It is as long as the manger is wide and not less than 3½ feet wide. The center is depressed six inches. At *a*, on both sides of the stall, is secured a chain or strap with a snap in one end of which is snapped into each side of the halter. While the horse has free use of his jaws and can eat freely any food placed within a certain radius, he is so confined that he cannot reach the front side of the manger and if the top of the manger be covered with sheet iron, no attempt will be made to grasp this flat surface. The contrivance may be hinged to the front of the stall and folded up out of the way at night or when not in use. If need be it can be placed directly above one of the common mangers. Of course the horse should have more freedom at night.—American Agriculturist.

THE CORRECT WEIGHT.

Kind of Hogs from Which the Most Money Can Be Made.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds.

He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds, this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make new weight.

A recent pig-feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days costs double that made in the first one hundred days.

The lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.—Rural World.

NOTES ABOUT SHEEP.

SUPPLY ewes with salt and clean drinking water at all times.

CLOVER aftermath is the best pasture for lambs that have been weaned.

GIVE the flock, including the lambs, the aftermath of timothy and clover.

THE thrift of the ewes and lambs depends on change of pasture in summer.

A GRAIN-FED flock will yield two pounds per head more wool than one poorly fed.

ALL ewes with unsound mouths, injured udders and bad coats should be fed for market.

WHATEVER the ewes may be, remember that profit depends upon using a pure-bred ram.

TEACH the lambs to eat a mixture of two parts bran and one part oil meal by weight as early as possible.

WHATEVER fluctuation there has been in the price of wool, the price of good mutton has been maintained with great evenness.—Farmer's Voice.

Odors of the Poultry House.

Cleanliness is the best mode of getting rid of odors, but even with the greatest care in that respect, odors will often prevail. The best remedy is to burn a spoonful of sulphur in the poultry house once a week, first closing it. The use of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water, freely sprinkled in the poultry house once a week, will be found very effective in disinfecting it.

CHEAP EGG FOODS.

Blood From Slaughter Houses Is a Highly-Recommended Substance.

Among the many substances that are the best for inducing egg production may be mentioned blood from slaughter houses. In the winter season it can be kept for quite awhile, and may be fed by mixing it with equal parts of corn meal and bran to a stiff mess. The reports that have come from those who have used it are largely in its favor. In the meantime, a supply of cut bone should not be overlooked, and the hens should have a ration of such at least every other day.

If those who keep poultry would feed less grain and take time to procure such materials as could be had at a small cost from the slaughter houses, the expense of maintaining the hens would be much less than when large rations of grain are used, and the supply of eggs would be more than doubled. It is the sameness of diet—the one kind of food from day to day—that throws the hens out of condition for laying, and entails a loss where one could just as easily secure a profit by going to a little extra trouble to provide a variety of food in order to afford the hens an opportunity to do their best.

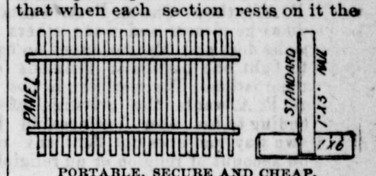
Green food should not be omitted from the list at any time. In winter the best substitute is finely-chopped clover hay, scalded; and a pound of such food makes a large and bulky meal. Cooked turnips are also excellent, and a cabbage will be eaten clean to the stalk. Refuse from the breweries and glucose factories makes excellent food for poultry, and the blades of corn fodder cut up and scalded are also relished. It is the variety, the change of food, which keeps the hens in good working order.

Fowls will eat almost anything, and without injury. There is no rule by which to feed them. Give them anything that they will eat, but change the food often. Do not simply change from one kind of grain to another, but make a complete change, and then return to grain again. If kept on one kind of food for a time the fowls show their disgust by refusing it. They will not lay until they get something else, as it is required by them, and those who feed a variety of food will make no mistake.—Farm and Fireside.

PORTABLE FENCE.

Every Farmer Who Keeps Poultry Should Make One at Once.

Poultry fencemaking is often considered a great task, and therefore many choice specimens are practically spoiled for breeding purposes. For portable fence construction, as shown below, take a piece 1x6 inches and 3 feet long and another piece 1x3 inches and of sufficient length to reach from ground to top of upper rail of panel. Nail these pieces together at right angles and a support is made. Drive a 30-penny spike nail into the edge of the upright deep enough to hold firmly and bend upward to form a hook on which to hang the panel. Drive the spike so that when each section rests on it the



PORTABLE, SECURE AND CHEAP.

pickets will clear the ground. I use two standards to each panel, placing them 2 feet from each end. The pickets or panel may consist of lath nailed to light scantling. By the use of this fence you can regulate the size of the yard, and if no fence is wanted it can be taken apart and stored under shelter. If desired to inclose fresh pasture it can be done in short time. Its cost need not exceed 1½ cents per linear foot at lumber yard or 1 cent per linear foot your own lumber sawed at a mill.—A. F. Whitright, in Farm and Home.

The Cause of Small Eggs.

The steady improvement in the grade of poultry kept by farmers has resulted in the increased size of eggs. This difference is so marked that the eggs produced in the north always command in the markets a higher price than those from the south, where the improved breeds have been more slowly introduced. In that section the undersize of poultry and eggs is doubtless due chiefly to the lack of new blood. The debilitating effect of the heat is sometimes given as the explanation, but the true one is rather the lack of care and proper breeding, the indirect result of the climate, which, by permitting the birds to forage all the year round, relieves the owner of much trouble, but at the same time checks his interest in their best development.

Keep Your Objects in View.

Hens afford a profit from eggs and flesh, and yet they excel, according to the breed used, in either direction. He who wishes to make eggs a specialty should pay but very little attention to the market qualities of the breed, while those who wish to raise the best birds for the market should make eggs a secondary matter. It should be the aim to secure both, if possible, but no breed combines in itself all the requirements for eggs and flesh. If we secure a breed that comes up to such a standard it may be lacking in some other direction, perhaps tender when young and not hardy. Always, however, have a definite object in view.—Prairie Farmer.

Bees Divided Into Classes.

Bees are properly divided into different classes, and each performs its separate work. The comb-builders construct the comb, the honey-gatherers collect the nectar from the flowers and deposit it in the cells, the water-carriers bring in the water required for the support of the young brood, the nursing bees feed the young bees until they are old and strong enough to take care of themselves, the guards watch over the entrance to the hive to keep out intruders, the pollen gatherers gather the farina from the flowers and carry it in cavities. They all work and make no mistakes.—St. Louis Republic.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

POSTPONED.

On account of the serious illness of Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, of the Leavenworth *Standard*, Vice-President of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, we have, at her request, postponed the meeting of the Democratic editors at Leavenworth, the 13th inst., to May 11th, 1895. B. J. SHERIDAN, President.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

The next annual session of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity of Kansas will be held at Leavenworth, on Saturday, May 11th, 1895, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, V. J. Lane and Frank L. Webster are hereby appointed a committee to arrange programme for the meeting. All editors of Democratic newspapers of the State are cordially invited to be present and participate in the business and pleasure of the session.

B. J. SHERIDAN. President.

Governor Morrill couldn't find a Republican in Kansas competent to discharge the duties of State Accountant and appointed a man who voted for Cleveland in 1892. This made some Republicans awful mad.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, will surely be at Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly on Great Grand Army Day, June 20. No one had more sincere regrets than he that it was impossible to be there last year and his positive assurance is that he will come.

When T. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Gunsaulus, Iahu Dewitt Miller, Fred Emerson Brooks, Frank G. Carpenter, Hon. Z. T. Sweeney and Frank Beard are announced among the lecturers at Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly, you may rest assured a great program is on the docket for the coming session —June 17-28.

The officers of the United States internal revenue district for Kansas and Oklahoma, which has headquarters at Leavenworth, state that returns have nearly all been received from those expected to pay tax and the number was 960. The amount expected to be paid does not exceed $54.000. Most of this is from corporations and is interest on bonds. One of the officers said the decision of the Supreme court would reduce the amount at least one-third.

The marked difference between an A. P. A. and a man who is not an A. P. A. is this: The A. P. A. wants to do as he pleases and make others do as he does and also he takes an oath to fight one particular religious denomination. The man who is not an A. P. A. wants the privilige of attending to his own business in his own way and does not fight any one on account of religion or no religioh. *Paola Spirit.*

Governor Morrill says: "I am willing to face a condition and to admit that my predecessors have not had the courage to do, and that is the law cannot be enforced where local public sentiment is against it. We cannot deny facts, and it is a fact that the prohibitory law, under present local conditions, cannot be strictly enforced in a few weeks, but the community would be plunged into a quarrel that would be of indefinitely more injury to the city's wellfare than the few saloons that are run. I am a friend of the prohibitory law and I would like to see every drinking place in the state closed; but it has been the experience of 14 years that it cannot be done."

WINFIELD CHATAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Arrangements for the Ninth annual session of the Winfield Chautauqua Assembly to open at Island Park, June 18, are now about completed. One of the finest platforms ever offered at an assembly will be given. Frank G. Carpenter, Washington; Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Armor Institute, Chicago; John DeWitt Miller, Philadelphia; Frank Beard, New York City; Dr. T. H. Dinsmore, Emporia, Kan.; Hon. W. J. Bryan, M. C., Nebraska; Dr. Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus, Ind.; Edward P. Elliot, Chicago; and John Temple Graves. Atlanta, Constitution, are among the attractions already secured. The Department of Instruction each under a specialist of reputation and experience, are as follows: Bible Normal, W. C. T. U. School of Methods, Parliamentary Usage, Natural Science and Chemistry, Physical Culture, Political Science and History, Houshold Economy. Nurses' Home Training, Kindergarten, C. L. S. C. Round Table, Fraternal Society Reunions, Campfires. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables, and Recognition Service will be in charge of Miss Kate Kimball of the home office. For information send for copy of Assembly Herald, or Address

A. H. LIMERICK, Sec., Winfield, Kan.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 27th, 1895, commencing ae 8 o'clock, a. m

T. G. ALLEN, Co. Sup't.

LATEST PENSION LEGISLATION

We print herewith the act for the payment of accrued pensions in certain cases, which will be of interest to a large number of readers.

Judge John M. Renolds, assistant secretary of the interior, is the father of this act, and its paternity is due to the fact that he found, upon induction into office, a decision dated Sept. 28, 1892, under which, in many instances, the pension reverted to the government instead of going to the widow or minor children of the defendent, or to the person who bore the expense of the last sickness and burial of the pensioner. This matter received his careful consideration, and he made an elaborate report to the secretary of the interior, in which he expressed the opinion that the benefits of section 4718, R. S. U. S., ought to be extended to minor chilnren and widows and dependent relatives, under the terms statsd in this bill, but doubted whether there was any authority for it under the law; therefore he recommended the enactment by congress of a bill which he drew after an exhaustive examination of all prior laws bearing on the subject.

After this bill passed the senate, it was referred to the appropriate house committee, and said committee adopted a substitute in lieu of it, by which reimbursement claims had precedence over those of a widow or minors of a soldier. Upon having his attention called to the matter, he earnestly urged the adoption of the original measure, claiming that the rights of widows and minor children ought to have priority, and pointing out other defects in the substitute. The result was that the house committee accepted his views, and under the management of the Hon. Mr. Strong and other friends of the measure, the bill passed.

The act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the 28th day of September, 1892, the accrued pension to the date of death of any pensioner, or of any person entitled to a pension having an application pending, and whether a certificate therefore shall issue prior or subsequent to the death of such person shall, in the case of a person pensioned or applying for pension on account of his disabilities or services, be paid first to his widow; second, if there is no widow, to his children under the age of 16 years at his death; third, in case of a widow to her minor children under the age of 16 at her death. Such accrued pension shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person, nor be liable for the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatsoever, but shall innure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children. And if no widow or child survive the pensioner, and in the case of his last surviving child who was such minor at his death, and in case of depending mother, father, sister or brother, no payment whatsoever of their accrued pension shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of their last sickness and burial, if they did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses. And the mailing of a pension check, drawn by a pension agent in payment of a pension due to the address of a pensioner, shall constitute payment in the event of the death of a pensioner subsequent to the execution of the vouchers therefore. And all prior laws relating to the payment of the accrued pension are hereby repealed.

One State after another goes against woman suffrage. It is now Massachusetts which follows in the wake of New Hampshire and South Dakota and New York and Kansas, all of which have voted against it within half a year. We are more surprised at Massachusetts, where the women constitute a large majority of the population, unlike in South Dakota and Kansas, where the men are in the ascendant, or in New Hampshire and New York, where the population of the two sexes are about equal. five stunning blows to woman suffrage within a few months! Blows from the Bay State, the Empire State, the Granite State, the Sunflower State, the Granite State, and the Swingecat State, blows from the voters at the ballot box in one state, from a constitution in another, and from the legislature in three states. It is rough upon woman suffrage.—*New Ywrk Svn.*

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

The Kansas City World, although the newest, is the best daily paper published in Kansas City. It contains all the news, presented in readable style, full telegraphic service and complete market reports. The World cannot—and does'nt want to—take the place of your home paper, but it will supplement the local publication with all the news of the world spread before you daily. Send 40 cents, and try it for a month. Subscription price $3 50 per year, delivered by carrier in many towns through Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma at 10 cents a week.

THE KANSAS CITY WORLD, Kansas City, Mo.

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SORCERY.

For many years, with every grace and gift
He knew, to win her priceless love he sought.
All treasure of his heart and brain he brought,
With hands by ode great hope made true and swift,
And cast all at her feet, with love's unthrift
still in her heart the marvel was not wrought;
Still was she of life's sweetest love untaught.
And then one came, and lo! a look, a bid
Of answering eyes, a something, nothing one
May give a name, and she hath learned, unbid,
What he had failed to teach with prayers and tears.
Who knows the secret of that look, that tone?
And who can tell the secret that is hid
In the one moment that outweighs long years?

CARLOTTA PERRY.

—From Demorest's Magazine for March.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

April 8. 1895.

The Board of County Commissioners met persuant to law. All members present. J. M. Warren deputy clerk. Minutes of preceding regular and special sessions were approved.

The resignation of T. J. Corbin as constable of Matfield township was accepted.

W. C. Handy was appointed constable of Matfield township.

Petition of S. J. Nicholson for privilege to put gates across a certain road granted.

Lew Becker, Wash Brickell and P. B. McCabe appointed viewers on the W. A. Doyle road.

A petition for bridge at Matfield, laid over indefinitely.

The Board appointed Wm. Stevenson, Sr., G. W. Blackburn and John Leith, road viewers on road petition of B. H. Chadwick.

W. C. Handy's bond as constable of Matfield township, approved.

All other bridge and road business laid over for further consideration.

April 9.

Board met pursuant to ajournment.—In matter of allowing O. H Lewis to put gates in R. C. Madden road between Secs. 18 and 19—22—8 and Brandley road between Secs. 19 and 30—22—8 and T. J. Banks road between Secs. 20 and 31—22—8, ordered that said Lewis be permitted to put in two gates on each road.—Ordered that $22.47 be allowd N. M Patten on account of double assessment on Secs. 22—20—6.

In matter of fees of Justice of the Peace in Matfield township, laid over that the matter may be referred to the District Court on an agreed statement of facts.—Bond of G. W. Gilmore as Superintendent of Poor Farm approved.—$28.60 allowed School District No. 6 on account of error in accounts, the county having received this same amount from the bank on the money deposited.

C. A. Sayre road petition laid over for want of bond.— Rebate of tax of $3.66 allowed Geo. Cox by reason of exemption not having been allowed.—H. A. Mowry road petition laid over for want of bond.—Ordered that the names of persons receiving aid from the county the last year, be published.—H. Wagoner bridge matter laid over for want of time to examine site.—Ordered that the offer of Wm. Harper to give $7.50 per thousand feet for the old lumber of the Cartter bridge be accepted.

April 10

Petition of A. T. Rector and others to vacate road on south side of sec. 32—22—8 granted.—Board visited bridge location at State road crossing and thence visited the Poor Farm.

April 10th—Board returned from visit to poor farm and site of bridge at state road crossing, at 4:30 p. m.

Contract let to J. W. Brown to furnish coffins for pauper burial.

April 11—Board viewed bridge sites east. Fees in case of State vs. Clara Brandley and others, rejected.

County surveyor ordered to survey and plat Chas. A. Sayre road.

April 12—Taxes on $475 of C H. Hofman rebated on account of double assessment.

County clerk instructed to advertise for building of two bridges, one at State road and one at Foreman crossing.

Ann R. Smith allowed $1 per week,

Board adjourned to June 5, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL.

Common school graduates! There will be an examination of applicants for diplomas, who have finished the course of study of the common schools of Chase county, held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 20, 1895, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m.

In connection with this the Kansas Wesleyan Business College, of Salina, Kansas, offers to the graduates of the common schools of each county in the state the following prizes:

1st. prize. To the one passing the examination with the highest average, not falling below 60 per cent on any one branch, a life scholarship, in their Business College, or Institute of Shorthand.

2nd. prize. The second prize is worth $25, and is transferable to any one livihg in the county.

These prizes are to be awarded upon the result of the respective examinations taken for graduation, at a regular time and place designated by the County Superintendent. These are prizes worth working for. To the one receiving first prize, if wishing to attend a business college, the scholarship is worth $50.

The K.W. Business College is backed by the Northwest Kansas Conference, and Board of the Kansas Wesleyan University, an institution of high rank, has at its head, Professor T. W. Roach, for several years County Superintendent of Cloud county, Kan., a man of large business capacity and experience, and one of the leading educators of the State, highly endorsed by such men as Winans, Speer, Fitzpatrick, Lawhead, Pres. Taylor and in fact by all the old school men of the State. There is, prehaps, no better Business College, or Institute of Short hand and Typewriting, and Penmanship in the West than the Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

T. G. ALLEN, Co. Supt., Chase Co., Kan.

THE ART AMATEUR.

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.) Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

FOR 10C. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 35c). Or FOR 25C we will sent also "Painting for beginners" (90 pages). 10c

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Safford-ville, Kans., and receive all the information in regard to these cures from me, free of charge for such services.

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

ALMOST A NEW YORK DAILY.

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

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

THE PANSY

PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95

Beginning with the November Number.

A SERIAL STORY.

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

A SERIAL STORY.

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

NATURAL ISTORY.

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

A SERIES

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

FRONTISPIECE STORIES.

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

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS.

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

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Which many found helpful last year.

THE PANSY READING CIRCLE.

Roman Literature Papers, by Elizabeth Abbott.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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

DAILY THOUGHTS.

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

NEW COVER DESIGN.

Of which this is a fac-simile, (reduced

Thirty-two pages of reading and illustrations in each number adapted to young people from nine to fifteen years of age.

Each serial, if published in book form, would be worth the price of the magazine.

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

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

For his first week's work one agent's profit is $168. Another $136.00. A lady has just cleared $120.00 for her first week's work.

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

RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at what is known as the Foreman crossing; also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock m, each proposal to be accompanird by a forfeit of $50 deposit.

Specifications on file with the county clerk.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order Board of County Commissioners.

Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL] M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that proposals for the building of a double arch bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near what is known as the State Road crossing. Also, proposals for two stone abutments; and, also, proposals for a superstructure of 110 foot span iron truss bridge, 14 foot roadway, at the same place, will be received at the county clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Wednesday, June 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock m, Each proposal to be accompanied by a forfeit of $50 deposit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

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Witness my hand and official seal, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

First published in the Courant, April 18, 1895

Number 1969.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase County, Kansas.

D. C. Brenneman, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lydia P. Brenneman, Defendant,

The above named defendant, Lydia P. Brenneman, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled cause and court and that said plaintiff on the 18th day of April, 1895, filed his petition in said cause asking for a decree and judgment of said court forever divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant; and that the said defendant, Lydia P. Brenneman, must file her answer in said cause on or before the 3d day of June, 1895, or the said petition of plaintiff will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you setting aside and canceling the marriage of said plaintiff and defendant and forever divorcing said plaintiff, D C. Brenneman, from you the said defendant, Lydia P. Brenneman.

BRAINNE & BRAINNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attest: J. E. PERRY, Clerk Dist. Court, Chase Co., Kan.

Ripans Tabules.

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

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

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

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING. TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH. TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

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

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

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

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many a Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

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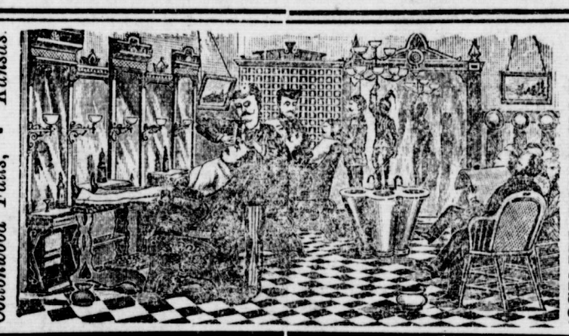
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COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.

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FREE SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTOR For the PIANO or ORGAN.

ABSOLUTELY NO TEACHER NECESSARY.

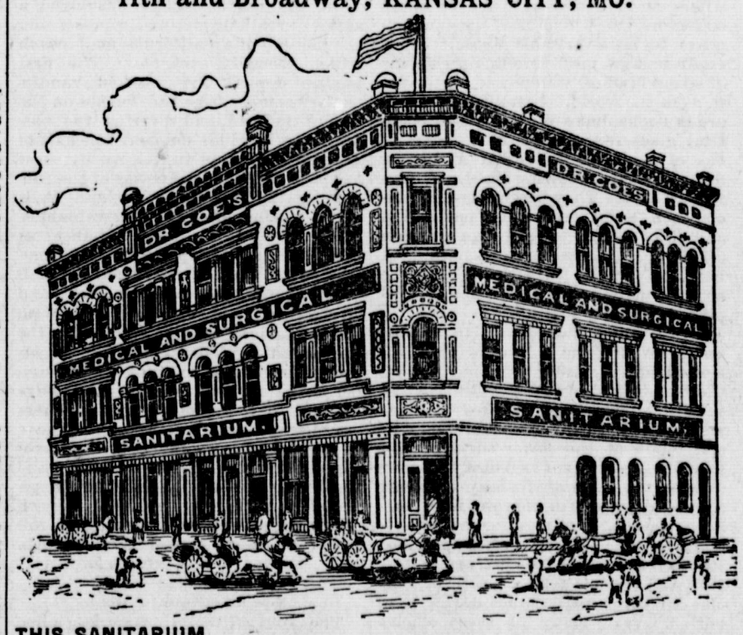
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Address at once, The Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our Simplified Instructor for the Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Violin beat the World. No teacher necessary. Wonderful progress in one hour. Either one mailed on receipt of fifty cents, Mention This Paper.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM,

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT

Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

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As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED

With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the **Editor of this Paper,** who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

The Chase County Courant.

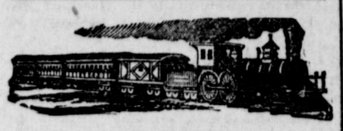
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

THURSDAY, APRIL. 18, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

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



TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.	At.x.	Col.L.	Chi.L.	Chi.x	KC.x.
	am	pm	pm	am	am
Cedar Grove.	12 55	10 56	2 45	11 18	10 13
Clements....	1 03	11 05	2 53	11 30	10 23
Elmdale.....	1 14	11 19	3 05	11 48	10 36
Evans	1 17	11 23	3 08	11 55	10 40
Strong.....	1 25	11 31	3 15	12 15	10 48
Ellinor.....	1 32	11 40	3 22	12 27	10 57
Saffordville..	1 37	11 46	3 28	12 36	11 03

WEST.	Mex.x.	Cal.L.	Col.L	Okl.x.	Tex.x.
	pm	pm	pm	am	pm
Saffordville..	6 23	6 12	1 36	2 32	1 17
Ellinor.....	6 31	6 17	1 42	2 40	1 25
Strong.....	6 42	6 24	1 50	2 50	1 34
Evans.....	6 52	6 30	1 57	3 12	1 43
Elmdale.....	6 56	6 34	2 00	3 18	1 47
Clements....	7 12	6 44	2 12	3 38	2 03
Cedar Grove	7 22	6 52	2 20	3 55	2 13

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer.....	2 20am	7 45pm	
Evans.....	2 07	7 30	
Strong City.....	1 45	6 57	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone.....			3 25
Bazaar.....			4 10

WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar.....			4 20pm
Gladstone.....			4 50
Cottonwood Falls.			5 15
Strong City.....	3 10am	8 30am	5 20
Evans	3 20	8 45	
Hymer.....	3 40	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

The school of Ed. Rockwood, closed last Friday.

Miss Nina Spencer, on Prairie Hill, is quite sick.

Read the "Notices to contractors," in another column.

The Frank Lee store building is under good headway.

Mrs. R. B. Moore, of Ohio, is visiting at E. L. Robinson's

Judge Matt. McDonald was down to Emporia, last Friday.

Two good milk cows for sale, James Drummond, of Elmdale. mch 28 4t

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

Robert Cuthbert has put a new picket fence in front of his residence.

Miss Lizzie Clay, of Emporia, visited relatives at Strong City, last Sunday.

Take your leather work to John Glen, the harness maker, at Strong City. ap18

Mrs. A. J. Robertson visited with friends, in Emporia, the first of the week.

L. L. Clay was reported seriously ill, at his home, in Strong City, this week.

C. B. Hager, who has been sick, with quinsy, is again able to be at his store.

W. Y. Morgan and wife, of Emporia, Sundayed with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs, Dora Silverwood, *nee* Cochran, returned to her home, at Mulvane, last week.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock has gone to Texas, on business, to be absent a couple of weeks.

W. W. Hotchkiss left, Sunday afternoon, for Westville, Conn., with a car load of horses.

Born, on Sunday, on April 14, to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Newman, of Strong City, a daughter.

Wm. Blosser, of Strong City, was in Osage City, last week, looking after his property interests.

Mayor Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, has re-appointed A. F. Fritze as clerk and treasurer of that city.

Born, on Sunday, April 14, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Newman, of Strong City, a daughter.

H. E. Lantry left, Saturday, to attend the bedside of his mother, who is lying seriously ill in Chicago.

Bert Chamberlain, of Topeka, was circulating among his many friends in Strong City, on Monday last.

Chas. Ditmars, of Carbondale, a cousin of Mrs. Dothard and Miss Ditmar's, has located in this city.

J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Kansas, arrived here, last week, on a visit to relatives, and on business.

William Barry, a stone-cutter from Osage City, and a friend of Joe Plumberg, was in town, Monday evening.

If you need anything in harness or shoe work, go to John Glen, at Strong City. He guarantees satisfaction. ap18

Dr. A. Earl Barrett, homeopathis, has registered with the county clerk, to practice medicine at Matfield Green.

Geo. McNee on Middle creek, has 240 head of 2, 3 and 4 year old steers, for sale, Post office address, Elmdale, Kans. april 11-2w.

Edgar W. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived here, yesterday morning, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paperhanging. jy20tf

Geo. M. Hayden has been appointed Street Commissioner, by Mayor T. M. Gruwell.

500 TONS ICE.—Leave orders with Kerr and get Ice delivered to your house, at 30 to 40 per cent. less than former prices. m 28 4

Monday was quite a gloomy day, and Tuesday was more so, with so much of a tinge of winter that fires were quite comfortable.

Mrs. Robt. Routt, of Emporia, visited friends in this vicinity, Tuesday. Mr. Routt is in Colorado in the employ of Duchonois & Jones.

F. P. Cochran went to Leavenworth, Tuesday, to speak at the Old Soldiers' Home, at a Keeley cure meeting, yesterday.

Arwed Holmberg, THE COURANT'S efficient foreman, has been confined to his room all this week, the result of an attack of malarial fever.

P. J. Norton, returned, Sunday from Arizona, where he has been for several months past in the employ of B. Lantry & Sons as head bookkeeper.

W. C. Handy has begun setting the poles for the extension of the Matfield & Bazaar Telephone line to Strong City, by way of Cottonwood Falls.

Ladies—I am prepared to do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, childrens clothes a specialty, at my residence, one door east of Eureka house. apr. 11 3w MRS. MAY DRAKE.

Fred Cunningham, the best printer boys Chase county ever turned out, left, last Friday, for Pueblo, Colorado, where he expects to secure employment.

John E. Martin having resigned as agent of the Santa Fe, at Emporia, that efficient agent, J. A. Lucas, at Strong City, has been transferred to Emporia.

W. C. Handy, of Matfield Green, has taken a contract to fence in a quarter section of land, east of Dave McKee's near Matfield Green, owned by Chas. Knabb, of Hiawatha.

The literary entertainment given by the High School, Tuesday evening, in the High School building, was largely attended, and has been spoken of in the most flattering terms.

Miss Fannie Mundy was at her home, in Hartford, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, consequently, the pupils of the Strong City Catholic school enjoyed a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lantry have returned from their sojourn in Arizona, where Mr. Lantry has been looking after the interests of B. Lantry & Sons' large railroad contract works.

The Chase County Stone Company has taken a contract from the Santa Fe railroad to build a dam across a conon near Raton, which will require about 1,400 car loads of rock,

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

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

Mrs. Albert Stratton, of Reading, who was here, visiting her parents, returned home, last Friday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Rev. Thomas Lidzy, who returned home the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Frank M. Wilcox, of Council Grove, was in Strong City over Sunday visiting her son, the *Derrick* man, and numerous friends. She was accompanied by her son and daughter, Master Frank and Miss Grace.

Since *The Pointer* has been put on the trail at Cedar Point, A. Lehnherr, one of the war horses of Democracy in Central and Western Kansas, has, been seriously contemplating the starting of a *Setter* at Clements.

Through an oversight last week we neglected to make mention of White's sixth addition to Strong City, but nothwithstanding nevertheless but, Charlie is just as happy over the arrival of that big boy on the 6th.

Geo. McGovern and Steve Adare, under the firm name of McGovern & Adare, are now proprietors of the popular Bank Hotel, at Strong City, and are making of that holstelry one of the best on the Santa Fe Route.

Miss Rosa Higbee, of Emporia, who has been visiting her uncle, W. S. Ronigh, this week, visited her aunt, Mrs. Capt. H. Brandley, yesterday and the day before, accompanied by her cousin Miss Ophelia Romigh.

The Chase County Fish Protective Association has been organized, with a full set of officers, and agents appointed at the principal places in the county; so, boys, you will hereafter have to do your fishing as the law allows.

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

The dance at O'Byrne's hall, in Strong City, Monday night, was a most pleasant affair, the music, which was furnished by Prof. Glen, and Osborne and Dennison, is spoken of as the best which has been furnished in that town in many days.

The good news has just reached us that Mrs. B. Lantry has taken a change for the better, and that there are bright hopes of her speedy and ultimate recovery. Mr. Lantry is reported as improving, but, as yet, unable to leave his room.

For Sale.—An improved farm of 80 acres, on Middle creek, north of D. Park, for $850; $450 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Well fenced and plenty of water. Apply to W. Hadlock, on the premises, or address him at Elmdale P. O., Kansas.

The Odd Fellows of Chase county will celebrate the 76th anniversary of the founding of that noble order, in the United States, at Strong City, April 26, with an interesting and approprate programme. A grand banquet will follow in the evening.

Any reader of this paper can obtain a "spray calendar," giving full and up to date directions for preparing and applying the most approved insecticides and fungicides, by sending a two-cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, to the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kansas.

John Boylan, one of Strong City's respected and influential citizens, left, Saturday, for Chicago, where he will place himself under the care of expert physicians for the treatment of a chronic ailment. It is to be hoped Mr. Boylan will return soon completely cured.

JUST ARRIVED.

And now on sale at the Postoffice, a choice assortment of Plants, from the Greenhouses of Bird & Rodman, Florists, of Topeka. They must be sold inside of two days. Come early and get the choice ones.

FOR SALE—One Aultman and Taylor engine and seperator. Apply to F. M. COPELAND.

The Easter services at the Catholic church, in Strong City, Sunday last, were largely attended and very impressing. The altars were beautifully and profusely decorated with flowers and plants, and the sermon by Father Appolinar elicited wrapt attention.

W. C. Handy, the genial proprietos of the Handy House, at Matfield, war a welcome caller at this printery, last Wednesday. Will is one of those sort of fellows whom it is a pleasure to meet, and it is his aim to always make his patrons comfortable and feel that they are at home.

The editor visited at the mouth of the Kaw, last week, and it seemed to him that the usual crowd at the Union depot was missing. Has times got so hard that travel is decreasing?—Reveille.

No; crankism is doing so much traveling now, that the people have been crowded off the highways and thoroughfares.

Genial, good hearted Phil Goodreau, who has been taking a well-earned rest of several weeks under the parental roof, at Miltonvale, is back at his old post as foreman of the *Reveille*. Phil's vacation has improved his looks and appetite wonderfully, and the neat appearance of the *Reveille* this week is noted by all.

John Glen, who recently moved his harness and repair shop from Iowa to Strong City, is meeting with splendid success. His work speaks for itself. Being a first-class mechanic, and employing none but the best of workmen, his trade is increasing rapidly. Give him a trial and you will always afterward patronize the Glen Harness and Repairing shop.

The theatrical company which billed Strong City for last Saturday night, failed to materialize. "The Gold Cure" was to have been put on the boards, but when it was learned by the management that that town had suddenly became "dry," it was considered but a "waste of fragrance on the desert air," and, instead, a "Double Chloride of Gold Cure" entertainment was given Wichita on Strong City's date.

Mr. John Glen, a well known and celebrated cornetist, late of the Hawkeye State, is the latest acquisition to the Strong City Band, and a surprising improvement in the music rendered by that excellent organization is already noticed. Mr. Glen has concluded to make Strong City his future home, and, being an accomplished musician, will make of that band one of the best in the state. He is prepared to give instructions on all musical instruments.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

The I. O. O. F. fraternity, of Chase county, will celebrate the 76th anniversary of the founding of the order, in the United States, at Strong City, Kansas, on Friday evening, April 26, 1895, when Grand Master Ferguson, of Wellington, will be present and deliver an address. This promises to be a red letter day for Odd Fellowship in this county. The following is the programme and order of exercises announced for the occasion:

10:48 a. m.—Reception of Grand Master Ferguson and visiting members by committee on reception, headed by Strong City band, and escorted to I. O. O. F. hall, where informal reception will be held. Reception committee (in regalia)—George W. Crum, J. F. Kirker, W. C. Harvey, C. I. Maule, George George, Wm. Clark, W. H. Holsinger, F. P. Cochran.

6:00 p. m., sharp—Assembly at I. O. O. F. hall.

6:30 p. m.—Parade, in regalia, in charge of J. F. Kirker, Grand Marshal, led by Strong City band.

7:00 p. m.—Singing of Opening Ode, by Brethren,

7:15 p. m.—Prayer, by Rev. Thomas Lidzy.

7:30 p. m.—Introduction of Grand Master, by F. P. Cochran. Address on Odd Fellowship, by Grand Master Ferguson.

Banquet. Address open to public, who are cordially invited. Banquet for Odd Fellows and friends.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS.

Mrs. Henry Wagner is recovering, after a week's illness.

Lee McDowell spent a day shopping, in the Falls, this week.

The sad news came to Dick and Lee Jones, of their sister getting quite badly hurt in a runaway, near Eldorado. Mrs. Jones went down a few days ago. We have not heard from her lately, but wish her a speedy recovery.

A number of our farmers are sowing alfalfa, this spring.

Riley Underwood is quite sick.

The Handy house is giving good meals, which the farmers and traveling public appreciate very much.

Dr. Barrett arrived, Thursday. We wish him the best of success, and hope he will remain with us.

Last week we spoke of Miss Hattie Perrigo selling steam cookers. She informs us that the objections some persons are trying to raise on the territory she has worked are not true, namely: The mingling of flavors, taking longer to cook, and are not good, simply because they used one back east, and they have been in Kansas since long before this cooker was invented. Very absurd, indeed.

Rev. Cramer's family has arrived and taken possession of the M. E. parsonage. We bid them welcome.

Rev. and Mrs. Cameron went to El Dorado, on a business trip, this week.

We are not in possession of the name of the Christian minister who arrived Thursday, but will say the reverend gentleman's discourse at the stone church, Friday evening, was very impressive and full of gospel truths.

E. Waidley, wife and son started for the Strip, last Friday.

'Squire Hix occupies E. Waidley's residence.

B. F. Largent spent a day at the Falls, this week.

HARRY.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP

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

The manufacturers of Invinciable Baking powder will demonstrate the good qualities of their powder by baking hot biscuits

At Our Store, on Saturday, April 20, for Purity and Strength. Invinciable holds the front rank in baking powders. The manufacturers take this method of introducing their baking powder to the people of Chase county. Their agent will serve Hot Biscuits free at our store on the above date.

We have many nice things to eat, at prices that cannot be duplicated in the county. Glance over our prices, compare them with what you pay and see what we can save you.

22 lbs. Granulated Sugar,	$1,00
All Package Coffee,	.20
No. 1 Rio "	.20
Early Breakfast (Java Blend).	.25
Tar Soap, (Grandpa's Wonder)	.05
Good Rice per lb.	.05
Raisins, "	.05
Japan Tea "	.20
3 cans Tomatoes.	.25
3 cans Corn,	.25
2 cans Cal. Apricots,	.25
2 cans Cal. Egg Plums,	.25
2 cans Cal. Green Gages,	.25
2 cans Cal. Muscat Graeps,	.25

SMITH BROS.
THE CASH GROCERS.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Kansas State Sunday School Association will be held this year at Salina, May 7, 8, 9. The music is to be in charge of Prof. Excell, of Chicago. The leading Sunday School workers of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are upon the program.

Rates are one fare for the round trip. This county is entitled to as many delegates as it has Sunday Schools. For futher information apply to Jessie F. Shaft, Clements, Kan., or J. F. Drake, Topeka.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The following is a report of the City Schools for the school month ending April 12, 1895:

ROOM.	TEACHER.	Number Enrolled.	Av. No. Belonging	Av. Dail Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.	Number Tardinesses.	Per cent. Tardiness.	Not Absent Nor Tardy.
High School.....	Lowther, Kyser.....	62	60 8	54 9	90 2	68	2 8	8
Grammar	J. S. Stanley.....	29	28 5	26 8	93 9	10	9	11
Second Intermediate.	Carrie Breese.....	23	21 7	19 9	91 6	24	3 0	6
First Intermediate..	Anna K. Rockwood..	33	30 1	27 3	90 7	10	9	7
Second Primary.....	Rida W. Winters....	31	28 4	24 4	85 9	13	5	5
First Primary.....	Minnie Ellis.....	36	31	31.	94 3	6	5	2
Totals.....	.....	214	212 5	184 3	91 1	131	1 1	39

"BANNER" ROOMS.

Largest number enrolled—High School.

Highest per cent of attendance—Miss Ellis'.

Greatest number neither absent nor tardy compared with average number belonging—Mr. Stanley's.

PERFECT IN ATTENDANCE.

High School Room:

Senior Class—Carroll Lucas.

Middle—Lulu Heck, Mamie White.

Junior—John McNee, Daisy Blades.

Eight Grade—Nellie Guthrie, Anna Arnold, Lizzie Brandley.

MR. STANLEY'S ROOM.

7 A Grade—Bertha Perrigo, Maudie Strail, William Timmons, Dudley Doolittie.

6 A Grade—Rosa Murdock, Edna Allen, Lettie Brooks.

MISS BREESE'S ROOM.

5 A Grade—Eva Kuhl, Janet McNee, Lona Butler, Perry Wisherd, Arthur Thorp, Jay Kuhl.

MISS ROCKWOOD'S ROOM.

B Class—Albert Dodge, Bessie Timmons.

A Class—Hugh Findley, Edna Dart, Maud Kuhl, George Munroe, May Welte.

MISS WINTERS' ROOM.

2 A Grade—Bertha Flint, Amanda Giese.

2 A Grade—Laddie Arnold, Bessie Hait, Lewis White.

MISS ELLIS' ROOM.

2 B Grade—Eddie Frisby, Mary Timmons.

BOOKS ✦ FREE

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

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

Address DELAND & CO.

Fairport, N. Y.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

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

4
MONTHS
—FOR—
25 CENTS.
THE
TWICE-A-WEEK
TIMES,
Issued Tuesday and Friday,

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

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

IF YOU WANT
A DAILY
SEND 50c
AND GET
The Daily and Sunday Times
FOR ONE MONTH
Address
THE TIMES
KANSAS CITY, MO.

AN EVERGREEN TREE!
WITHOUT COST.

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

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

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

DENTIST.

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

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-tf

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City,
STANDARD LIQUOR CO.,
OLIVER & O'BRYAN.
Established by R. S. Patterson 1868.
614 BROADWAY,
KANSAS CITY, - - - MO.
Kentucky Bourbon, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 per gallon.
Penn. or Md. Rye, $2, $3, $4, $5 per gallon.
Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.
Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge F. O. B., Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 17, 1895:

Miss Mary Allen.

All the above remaining uncalled for, May 1, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

We also have one dozen photographs of a family group, consistiug of father, mother, little baby and little girl, that were taken at the railroad photograph car, and have not been claimed by any one.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.



"Hallo, Fatty, where are you going?'

Fatty.—"Down in town, to get fine oysters at Bauerle's."

Leany.—"I like fine oysters myself?

Fatty.—"I think you do for your fine stomach."

Leany.—"Yes.'"

Fatty.—"But what I call a fine oyster is a large, fresh oyster, too big for your fine stomach."

Leany.—"What difference is there in it?"

Fatty.—"They make a better stew; they are better raw; they make a better fry. Good bye." dec 6

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Madden building, east side of Broadway. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH 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. fe23-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM. E. Y. GREEN
GRISHAM & GREEN,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

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



MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY!

MR. EDITOR:—I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than $10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay $5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I sell as many washers as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear $3,000 this year. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone can do as well as I am doing. MAGGIE R.

REVIVO



RESTORES VITALITY.
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT
FRENCH REMEDY,

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

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

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

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

A WORKING FARMER'S VIEWS.

Believes That the Single Tax Should Be Adopted in Counties Where the People Demand It.

To the Editor of the Advocate:

Will you allow me space to give my reasons for dissenting from your general position, that the farmers of New York state are unalterably opposed to the "single-tax," and to the Ainsworth bill as a scheme for having the experiment tried in city counties without the consent of the farmers in the rural counties?

I am a working farmer born and bred, and my farm of two hundred and forty acres of rough land, my only source of revenue. Therefore I believe that I must and do look upon the question of taxation from the standpoint of the working farmer. And no farmer in the state can have a stronger prejudice against the exemption of personal property from taxation than I had when the idea was first presented to me. I would willingly have agreed that personal property alone should be taxed and real estate exempted, because the people I knew who paid personal property taxes were comparatively rich, owned farm mortgages, and were well able to pay; while the real estate owners of my acquaintance were many of them poor and had to pay interest on mortgages. I had taken it for granted, too, without thinking much about it, that real estate was mostly in the country, and personal property mostly in the cities where things looked to me as if there was plenty of money to pay taxes with.

But when I went on to air these views to a Henry George man, he showed me that though the land was in fact mostly in the country, the land values were mostly in the cities. It took my breath almost to see in the controller's report that New York and Brooklyn paid half the real estate tax of the whole state, and there were twenty-five or so other cities to pay most of the other half. And right at home I found from the supervisors' journal that the towns of Olean and Franklinville, because they contained the largest two villages in our county of Cattaraugus, paid one-quarter of the real estate tax of the county while covering only one-sixteenth of the acreage. I had to admit that real estate taxes hit hardest in a very different quarter from what I had supposed.

Of course I had not cared at any time to be taxed on my own little personal property, my farm stock and implements. I knew it was hard enough work to get these things without being burdened with taxes on them. But I would not be reconciled to the exemption of mortgages till I caught the idea which I have ever since believed in and advocated, of taxing mortgagees as joint owners, by making their share of the tax a legal offset to an equal amount of interest. I have yet to meet a mortgagor who cares to argue against that plan.

As to the great fortunes of the millionaires, we farmers are generally ready enough to agree that they are a product of monopoly solely, especially after we have figured out that it would take a man over five hundred years to earn a million dollars at five dollars a day. And monopolies, or, to speak more correctly, any methods of legal robbing of the many by the few, are not subjects to be taxed but wrongs to be abolished; and it is in that way alone that we should look upon them and work earnestly for their overthrow.

Finally, I believe it is opposed to good public policy to tax improvements on land. Whether in city or country they are a blessing to the whole community; they give employment to labor, put money in circulation, assist production and tend to make everybody richer. Therefore they ought to be encouraged by exemption from taxation.

For a number of years I have made a point of observing and asking questions with a view to ascertain what would be the effect upon the amount of annual tax, in average cases, of exempting improvements and increasing correspondingly the tax on the land. I believe that in ours, which is an average rural neighborhood, three-quarters of us would not find the amount of our tax to vary as much as five dollars annually through such a change. A considerable number of farmers who have made themselves homes would be greatly relieved from taxes because their land of itself has little if any value. A few farmers who hold several hundred acres of more or less desirable land would find their tax increased.

But it is in the cities, where land values really lie, that the immense and beneficial effects of this change would appear, in better buildings at less cost, lower rents and work for the unemployed. And this could mean nothing but brisk markets and fair profits to the farmer. Though I say it myself, there is not, to my knowledge a working farmer in my neighborhood, nor of my intimate acquaintance, who is afraid of the land value tax, or who objects to it being tried in any county of the state whose voters may demand it.

GEO. B. ROUNSEVELL,
Haskell Flats, N. Y.

Exempting Small Homes From Taxation.

To the Editor of the Examiner—Sir: It is currently stated that the State League of Loan associations will urge a measure in the legislature "to exempt all homes not exceeding $2,000 in valuation from taxation for state purposes."

That probably is not an exact statement of the purposes of the league. As stated it would give rise to very unequal taxation, for, if the value exceed the limit however little, the whole would be subject to taxation. The intention, doubtless, is to propose an exemption of $2,000 in value from all homesteads. But the proposition should be more explicit still. The state constitution requires land values and improvement values to be separately assessed; therefore it should be expressly stated whether the exemption shall be taken from the land value or the improvement value, or from the sum of both. There is strong reason for not making any exemption from the land values. The exclusive use of valuable land is a special privilege, however used, whether for homestead or other purposes, and the value of the privilege should be taxed into the public treasury in virtue of its being due to the presence and industrial activities of the whole community and not to anything the owner may do. With improvements the case is quite the reverse. In them there is no special privilege. They are the result of individual labor and for that reason should not be taxed.

It is obvious also that the exemption should not be taken out of the sum of the values, for then it would come in part from land values of homesteads and to that extent would leave the special privilege untaxed. By all means let there be a $2,000 exemption of homesteads from taxation, but let it be expressly for improvements. Untaxing improvements will make it easier to erect homesteads; taxing land up to its full rental value will make it easier for the landless to get land for homesteads. JAMES S. REYNOLDS.

San Francisco, January 3.

From a Man Who Does Not Understand the Law of Economic Rent.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—Editor Tax Reform—Sir: You say:

"If the rent of the land really belongs to the individual, of course it is robbery for the community to take it without his consent, whether for taxes or anything else."

But, even if it be admitted that the rent of the land does not belong to the individual, this does not settle the question whether the community should tax this rental away. The community ought not to force any one to give up wealth that he has in his hand unless there is no better way to set matters right. Single taxers err in resorting to such high-handed a measure as entering upon an individual's premises and taking by force wealth that came into his possession through government titles to land, which are a part of the single tax philosophy. Titles limited to occupancy and highest use as determined by free juries are not a part of single taxism. It is the title that brings monopoly rental value into the hands of individuals. How could any considerable unearned increment be reaped if land could not be withheld from occupancy and highest use? How quickly the site value of New York and Chicago would drop to about nothing if the single taxers' notion of *titles* did not prevent men of "brain and brawn" from working up new site values! When the valuable sites all get into fair competition, what a tumble in site value! Did not Duluth tend to reduce land values in Chicago?

When the majority in the community stop turning the constant flow of the wealth of others into the hands of landholders, there will be no appreciable land values to be taxed.

EDGAR D. BRINKERHOFF.

The editor thinks that the growth of population in Duluth was not at the expense of the rest of the country, and that production in other places tends, by free exchange of products, to make life easier in Chicago and therefore to increase Chicago land values.

The English Death Duties.

Americans who are grumbling over the prospect of having to pay a two per cent. income tax will not derive much consolation from an article in the North American Review for March, by Lord Playfair, on the new succession tax in England. Lord Playfair says:

A tax of less than £14,000,000 on realized wealth is like a tiny drop of water taken out of a large bucket on the point of a needle, for it is absolutely insignificant in proportion to the huge accumulated wealth of the nation. In proportion to the annual increase of capital it is also a trifling abstraction.

This is what Lord Playfair has to say about the graduated death duties proposed by Sir William Harcourt's budget as chancellor of the exchequer. These duties are in addition to the income tax. On an estate as large as that of Jay Gould they would amount to 8 per cent., or more than six millions of dollars.

The American income tax is a moderate one.—N. Y. World.

The Tax Question in Scotland.

Sir Charles Cameron, M. P., for the College Division of Glasgow, says: "I have always held that if a man holds ground vacant for the purpose of obtaining some prospective increase in value, it was politic that he should be heavily taxed—it was politic that he should be encouraged as soon as possible, to put his ground into the market and open it for the accommodation of the public." "He did not see why vacant ground—ground held vacant for the purpose of the unearned increment—whether it were in the center of the city or in the surrounding neighborhood—he did not see why a very smart tax should not under the new board be imposed upon such properties."

—There are two orders of Pius, one established by the fourth, and the other by the ninth pope of that name

MEXICO'S FREE ZONE.

What It Is, Where It Is and Its Evil Effects—The Difficulty of Curing Texans Addicted to the Use of Cheap Smuggled Goods.

There is a bad set of cheap men dwelling in Texas along the valley of the Rio Grande. Not only are they willing and anxious to get their food and clothing as cheaply as possible—which spirit is condemned by all good and patriotic protectionists—but they are ready to speculate by selling cheap goods smuggled over the river from the Mexican side. It is even basely asserted by some that these Texans, in their greed for gain, sometimes forget their patriotism and assist the "Greasers" in smuggling goods into this country. It is taken for granted that the "Greasers" have no patriotism and are willing to risk being caught in their attempts to make a few dollars by smuggling cheap goods into Texas.

What has made the inhabitants of the Rio Grande valley so very, very bad? It is the "free zone." What is this "free zone?" It is a narrow strip of land, nowhere more than twelve miles wide, extending along the Mexican frontier from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California. For certain reasons—chief of which was the difficulty of preventing smuggling—Mexico established this free zone and remits duties paid upon foreign goods received within its borders. As it costs more to transport goods from available Mexican ports to this zone than to transport them across the United States from the gulf or Atlantic ports, and as under the law of 1886, goods could be transported in bond across the United States without the payment of duties, large quantities of goods have reached this zone from United States ports.

Since the establishment of this free zone Mexico has had no trouble with smugglers on her immediate border. She has, however, had difficulty in quieting the clamor of the rest of her citizens for as cheap goods as are conferred upon the favored residents of this zone. To still these jealous desires to become "cheap men," by eating and wearing cheap goods, Mexico has several times threatened to treat all her citizens impartially—not by removing all duties, but by abolishing the free zone. She has been deterred only by the threats of her spoiled children, in this free zone, to revolt and to make all manner of trouble, if they were deprived of their special privilege of enjoying cheap goods. These favored citizens were not, however, satisfied to enjoy their cheap goods alone. They evinced a willingness, for certain considerations, to share these cheap goods with their neighbors across the Rio Grande—where, owing to heavy duties, not paid by foreigners, goods were much higher. The Texans—be it said to their shame—were only too ready to tempt the "Greasers" by offering them good bargains for their smuggled goods.

In spite of all of the special treasury agents that the United States could place along the Mexican border the smuggling of goods back into the United States has become a leading industry in the free zone. At last Uncle Sam has found a way to get square with these "cheap and nasty" trading "Greasers" and to a considerable extent to prevent them from depraving the tastes of Texans who are becoming accustomed to the use of cheap smuggled goods.

Our last congress passed a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to stop the transportation across this country, in bond, of goods, wares and merchandise going to the free zone. If this move does not stop the little game of the free-zonites it will certainly cause them not a little trouble and increase the cost of goods to them. This will tend to prevent smuggling into Texas. The Texans, however, have become so addicted to the use of cheap goods that it may take some time to cure them and to so far Americanize and protectionize them that they will hate the sight of cheap foreign goods and would not use smuggled goods at any price. This ideal patriotic state of mind is attained by but a few followers of McKinley. These never use foreign goods and are free from the temptations of cheap prices. They prefer to pay two prices for everything. BYRON W. HOLT.

THE LAWS COMPARED.

The Story of a McKinley Organ Refuted by the Figures.

We find in the Cleveland Leader, the newspaper which represents McKinley and his ambition, the following assertion:

"The tariff law which took the place of the McKinley law is full of favoritism to the trusts."

The official copies of the two tariff laws show the following duties imposed upon products which are now or recently were controlled by trusts or similar combinations:

	New Tariff.	*McKinley Tariff.*
Steel rails, ton	$ 7.84	$13.44
Steel beams, ton	13.41	20.16
White lead, pound	1¼ cents	3 cents
Linseed oil, gallon	20 cents	32 cents
Ingot copper	Free	1¼ cents
Sheet copper	20 per ct.	35 per ct.
Boracic acid, pound	3 cents	5 cents
Refined borax, pound	2 cents	5 cents
Card clothing, foot	40 cents	50 cents
Refined sugar, cwt	42½ cents	60 cents
Starch, pound	1½ cents	2 cents
Cordage, pound	10 per ct.	1¼ cents
Binding twine, pound	Free	7-10 cent
Cotton bagging, yard	Free	1 6-10 cents
Harrows, etc	Free	45 per ct.

The estimate of the sugar trust's protective duty in the new tariff, 42½ cents per hundred, is that of Mr. Aldrich, the republican leader and expert in tariff legislation in the senate, whose comparison of the two duties is expressed in the words "42½ as against 60 in the law of 1890."

The paragraph which puts harrows on the free list is as follows: "Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins." If the leader knows that the manufacture and sale of any one of the other farm implements or machines here mentioned are controlled by a combination agreement, the example can be added to the list. Concerning the harrow combination the New York supreme court said: "It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly intrenched, or how competition could be more effectually strangled." The combination of steel beam manufacturers has been dissolved; the steel-combination controls the rail industry; for some time past the producers of ingot copper have had no effective agreement.

A majority of the reductions would have been larger if the original Wilson bill had been passed. The combinations were assisted in the senate by a little group of men who were democrats in name, but republicans in sympathy and purpose, so far as "favoritism to the trusts" was concerned, and by an alliance of these men with the leaders of the republican side.

We advise our McKinley contemporary in Cleveland and other republican journals which are repeating the assertion we have quoted above to read the new tariff act and compare the duties imposed by it upon the products of combinations with the corresponding duties in the McKinley act, which they profess to regard as "the wisest and bravest of tariff laws yet framed."—N. Y. Times

MORE EVIDENCE.

Why American Woolens Can Now Seek a Foreign Market.

Less than a year ago British manufacturers and merchants were startled by large sales of American carpets in England at prices that secured preference over the English goods. That was under the McKinley tariff, which taxed highly the wool from which the carpets were made, and also imposed a heavy duty upon foreign-made carpets for an imiginary protection to the American manufacturers. Now that the removal of the wool duties has placed our manufacturers on an even footing with the rest of the world as regards raw materials, American woolen cloths are being offered for sale in Bradford, Eng., the great woolen center of the world. Consul Meeker reports to the state department that a Bradford merchant had shown him samples of American woolen suitings which were purchased for 50 and 60 cents per yard. The buyer of these goods was astonished that they could be made in America and sold at so low a figure.

The explanation of this incident antedates the event itself. The Bradford Observer publishes each year a careful review of the textile trades for the preceding twelve months, which is prepared with exceptional care and discernment. In reviewing the course of trade in 1894, and forecasting the effects of free wool for American manufacturers, the Observer said:

"With a twelve-cent duty on imported wool the American article was, as it were, 'walled in,' and had to be made the best of, often for purposes for which it was not suitable, with a corresponding evil effect upon native goods. English manufacturers, being left free to select the most suitable wool for any purpose, were thus able to produce the best possible article at the lowest possible price, and this condition was of vital importance in enabling them to fight successfully the high duties upon goods. This position of affairs no longer prevails. American manufacturers have, like ourselves, the free choice of the wools of the world, and in the future, instead of being compelled, for fiscal reasons, to stick to a few lines of wool which their competition made dear, they can now buy the cheap wools which were formerly left to us, and of which we made good use in the competition for their trade in finished goods."

Bradford enjoys peculiarly sensitive relations with the United States, and this view of the benefits to be derived from free wool has been substantiated by the event which Consul Meeker relates. The taxes upon the crude materials used in manufacturing, which have been persistently retained by the protectionist tariff framers, are the greatest burdens that have been carried by American industries. Add free raw materials to the mechanical advantages which our manufacturers enjoy, and the markets of the world are open to them.—Philadelphia Record.

MACHINE-MADE SHOES.

How America Has Been Forcing England Back in the Shoe and Leather Trade.

The strike of English workingmen against the employment of improved American machinery in the boot and shoe making industry of that country is incidentally an indication of the way America has been foreing England back in the shoe and leather trade year by year ever since our manufacturers got free hides.

As a result of free hides and improved machinery we are now in a position to command the leather and shoe trade of the world. Our methods have revolutionized the industry here and in Europe, and to meet our competition England has been obliged to adopt them.

In 1860, when the McKay machine was introduced, all boots and shoes were made by hand. Fifteen years later machine-made shoes had begun to come into general use, but it was not until the Goodyear machine was introduced in 1875 that the industry was completely revolutionized.

The extent of this revolution may be imagined from the fact that our entire product of leather was only $32,000,000 in 1860, while in 1891 our exports alone amounted to $30,000,000, not including manufactured articles. Of boots and shoes in 1880 we produced $166,050,000; and by 1890 this great total had grown to $220,000,000.

The growth continues, and the next census will probably see a production treble that of 1880. We have a great advantage over Europe in leather-making, as we can get hides and the bark to tan them much more easily and we are more accustomed to handling improved machinery.

Ten years ago it was hardly genteel to wear a machine-sewed shoe. Now few wear any other kind, and prices have been so cheapened that the best shoe can be bought now for what the worst cost in 1860. It is both foolish and futile for the English cobblers to fight the machines.—N. Y. World.

M'KINLEY OR SHERMAN.

Indications That Ohio Is Wavering in Her Choice.

The McKinley presidential boom in the eyes of many politicians is the most interesting boom of all. These men are very fond of dwelling upon certain features it is thought to possess. They regard it as a sort of test boom.

Shall the next campaign be waged upon the tariff issue? If so, who is the foremost representative of the tariff issue on the republican side? All of the republican aspirants for the nomination are protectionists and all have declared time and again for the fostering of home industries by high customs duties. But whose name is found at the head of the list when the champions of protection are called off? And if there is one man among them so conspicuous that he stands singled out both by his own and the opposing party as the most pronounced protectionist of them all ought not he to carry the banner when protection is the issue? This is the McKinley case. The friends of the government insist that the tariff must be the issue and that he is the foremost republican representative. It is not his only merit in their eyes. They are willing to match him against any of his rivals on any score. For all-around ability, for high and attractive personal character, for patriotism and the best order of Americanism, they maintain that he is the peer of any man in either party, and would prove an exceptionally strong presidential candidate. They expect to see him nominated.

Another point of interest attaching to the McKinley boom relates to what may be termed its home embarrassments. How is it to shake off these and the different interpretations put upon them at a distance? For a time there was a misunderstanding as to Gov. Foraker's attitude. A doubt existed as to his real interest in McKinley's success. An opinion prevailed that this doubt ought to be removed. Friends of the two men conferred and the doubt was removed. Foraker in an authorized interview declared unequivocally for McKinley for president, and McKinley as unequivocally declared for Foraker for senator. All seemed clear then so far as Ohio was concerned, and a full delegation to the national convention, well selected and cordially pledged, was guaranteed.

But a bigger man than Foraker is now the subject of talk well calculated to disturb not only the friends of McKinley, but the friends of all the other aspirants as well. McKinley is most in interest because this man lives in McKinley's state. All speculation about the next presidency has come to include the name of John Sherman. His great abilities, his past eminent services, the influence he exercises in matters of finance, are the subject of much comment. His face is again one of the most prominent in the pages of the pictorial press. No colored cartoon representing the presidential aspirants is complete without it.

Whenever it is suggested that the financial, and not the tariff, question should be the issue for next year the suggestion follows that Mr. Sherman would best represent that issue. It is even insisted that his nomination would be so conspicuously fitting in such circumstances that if the party failed to make it the contest at the polls might be lost. The people, it is claimed, would resent the presentation of such an issue without the candidacy of the man best entitled to stand for it and best prepared to give it form and substance in office.—St. Louis Republic.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

——Mr. Foraker and Mr. McKinley may have kissed and made up since Reed committed hari-kari. In fact many things have happened since Reed did that.—St. Louis Republic.

——Hon. Thomas B. Reed seems to have taken time by the forelock and gone to the woods in advance of the rank and file of his party. But they will come after him.—Kansas City Times.

——Senator Frye says that Reed wrote the McKinley bill, and the New York Tribune says it was written by Harrison and Blaine. If this thing goes on the correct answer to the question who wrote the bill will be as difficult to find as the answer to who struck the Honorable William Patterson.—Brooklyn Eagle.

——The advance of business prosperity continues and it may be observed that it increases in velocity as the effect of the new tariff law is more fully felt. The money which was taken from the wage-earners to fatten the treasuries of trusts under the McKinley era now finds its way to the furniture stores, the grocery stores, the drygoods stores and the art depots, to provide comforts and luxuries for those who earn it. That is the difference that makes business better and people happier.—Kansas City Times.

——Free wool has come to stay. It already affects and lowers the home price of woolens and ready-made clothing, and this is an object lesson people will not care to unlearn. As yet the maker of woolens is too highly protected with the tax of from forty to fifty per cent., and he is demonstrating, as in this shipment of cheviots, that he needs no protection, because he is meeting abroad successfully the competition he has said he could not meet at home. Free woolens will soon follow free wool.—St. Paul Globe.

——Senator Frye shouts that if the people will give the republican party unlimited power for ten years it will seize the islands of the seas, plant the American flag on them and see that it never comes down. Not the people, but only Omnipotence itself, could grant unlimited power of that kind. Such a policy would involve us in endless entanglements and wars, with no adequate compensation. Our vast domain in North America is certainly big enough without trying to spread ourselves over the waters of the ocean and over the international pitfalls of the earth. If the Fryes were intrusted with unlimited power they would plunge the United States into unlimited pandemonium.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHO MADE THE BILL?

Where the Responsibility for the McKinley Law Belongs.

The adjournment of congress has not been sufficient to stop the mouth of Senator Frye, of Maine. His jaw is like death, in that it has all seasons for its own. In a speech in Connecticut last week Mr. Frye said:

"The McKinley bill was the best tariff measure ever enacted. McKinley did not make that bill. The United States senate made it. Reed, of Maine, had more to do with it than McKinley."

Mr. Frye professes to be a friend of Reed. Does he call that backing his friend? If so, it is a dangerous kind of backing, to say the least of it. Yet it chimes in admirably with the claim recently put forth by some of McKinley's friends that he is not responsible for McKinleyism.

In a sense it is true that Reed was responsible for the McKinley law. Had he not taken the position he did, and pushed on the work of stealing democratic seats until the republicans got a good working majority, the bill would never have got through the house. But it is not apparent, in the present state of our knowledge of the secret history of the period, that Mr. Reed had very much to do with the framing of the bill.

Mr. McKinley was chairman of the committee that reported the bill to the house, and he defended it from first to last. His responsibility for it, therefore, is as complete as it could possibly be. But, if it comes to a question of credit (?) for framing the bill, the case is somewhat different. It is perfectly well known that many parts of the bill, and these the essential and objectionable features, were not written by Maj. McKinley at all. On the contrary they were written by men who during the campaign of 1888 had bought the right to tax the American people for their own benefit. The iron and steel manufacturers of the Pittsburgh district had Henry W. Oliver as their head representative at Washington, and when his work was done he went back and reported that "the metal schedule was that offered by the manufacturers," or words to that effect. Mr. Wilson humorously said that the ways and means committee had their tables covered with blanks and that all manufacturers whose standing with the committee was good were invited to come there and write such sections of the law as they desired. This is unquestionably substantially the truth with reference to the most outrageous and most characteristic parts of the law. They were written by the persons interested in excluding competition on certain articles, and were designed to prohibit importations of such articles entirely or as nearly as possible.

Under the circumstances it scarcely seems worth while to debate the question who made the McKinley law. It was dictated by the trusts and monopolists, but Reed, McKinley and Harrison approved their work.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

Democratic Opinions of the Action of the Supreme Court.

The law is practically a dead letter, for what is left of it is most unjust, since it taxes energy and brain instead of accumulated wealth and idle capital.—Denver Times.

If you pay rent you pay income tax; if you receive rent you do not pay income tax. Thus say the wise men of the United States supreme court.—Chicago Times-Herald.

As the income tax law now stands it should be entitled an act for the discouragement of thrift in the producing classes. The incoming congress should repeal it at the earliest possible moment.—N. Y. Herald.

Though the central principle of the income tax remains, the decision of the supreme court invites further attacks and the law cannot be deemed settled until a positive affirmation or rejection is obtained.—St. Louis Republic.

It looks as if the income tax would not bear very heavily on the wealthiest families in this country. The immense fortune of the Astors is largely invested in real estate, and its enormous income is chiefly in the shape of rents from the same.—Boston Herald.

——Now that it has developed to the senses of Gov. McKinley, as the result of personal observation and inquiry, that the industries of the south are reviving and expanding, he suddenly discovers that the one thing they need is protection of the McKinley brand. The major is the dangerous man dominated by one idea.—Detroit Free Press.

The supreme court has performed a traditional feat of driving a coach and four through the income tax law. There is very little left of its effective provisions, even in its present condition, and there will be still less when the lawyers of the land have accepted what is practically the invitation of the court to submit the undecided questions to a full bench.—N. Y. Times.

With rents and state and municipal bonds exempt from taxation under the income tax law there is mighty little left of it, and the tie vote on the remainder of the law renders it certain that every little popgun in the land will be turned upon it, and the upshot of the whole matter will be that litigation enough will result to almost eat up the receipts.—St. Paul Globe.

The effect of the decision is to exempt the large incomes from investments and to tax incomes from industry. Thus a law intended to correct in some measure the injustice of taxation levied wholly upon consumption creates by virtue of the decision of the court a greater injustice by exempting that form of accumulation which is most secure and to the value of which the owner has contributed the least, while taxing the productive industry. There is, however, cause for gratification in the fact that the principle of the law is not shaken. The justice of taxing superfluity and apportioning the cost of government with some regard to ability to pay and benefits received is not denied.—N. Y. World.

ARE FOND OF DANCING.

Berliners Love to Indulge in Terpsichorean Dissipations.

Actors and Actresses Ridicule the Prussian Bureaucrats in a Clever Way—A Bit of the Tyrol in Berlin—A Swell Affair.

[Special Berlin (Germany) Letter.]

Berlin isn't Paris, and there never was any Jardin Mabille nor any Closerie des Lilas there, but in point of dancing, I think, the German capital beats the French. This year's ball season especially, short though it was, brought an immense number of terpsichorean dissipations, and among them there were a few that deserve some mention.

There is an ancient law on the statute books in Prussia, dating from the time when actors and opera singers were trolling about the country and, by int of "one-night stands," eking out



ENTRANCE TO ALPINE CLUB HALL.

a miserable and precarious livelihood. This law classifies stage folk with domestic servants, with the "Gesinde," and even vouchsafes to their boss, the owner of the theater or chief of the troop, the right of "manual correction," i. e. of slapping the members in the face and administering other mild forms of personal chastisement. Well, about last New Year the president of the police in Berlin, Baron von Richthofen, finding that a provincial court in a suit against a theatrical manager had resuscitated this old law and applied to it the case in hand, issued a ukase calling public attention to the fact that actors and actresses, from the prima donna to the weazened old intriguante, were "Gesinde" and, as such, amenable to the rules and regulations in such case made and provided.

The press ridiculed the order; the "profesh" first laughed at it, then waxed wrathy and held indignation meetings; the public wondered, smiled and said nothing. The order was not rescinded. It remains nominally in force to-day, although in "innocuous desuetude," I suspect.

Recently the whole theatrical profession in Berlin gave a ball at the Kaiserhof, the most aristocratic hotel in town, which they styled "Gesinde ball," and at which everybody present appeared in the costume of a member of the servant class. It had been arranged by half a dozen of the daintiest and most popular actresses, including Reisenhofer, Jenny Gross and Else Lehmann, and it was a stunning success. Satirically, humorously and by the law of contrast the hundreds of jolly Thespian disciples demonstrated that it is folly to class them in the year 1895 with the kitchen maid or the valet. The critics of Berlin were present, of course, and a score of the most popular writers, such as Stinde and Blumenthal and Ludermann, and a few airy literary trifles, written for the occasion, were performed. But the chief joke of the evening was, of course, the costuming. The very flower of the profession, both male and female, disported themselves clad as nurses and cooks, chambermaids and body servants, coachmen and footmen and ushers, porters and butlers, and imagination had lent them wings for devising new classes of domestic



TYROLESE NATIONAL DANCE.

sprites. The fact that some 20,000 marks were added to the pension fund for superannuated actors shows that, financially as well, the affair was a success.

Another very odd and original ball occurred on the selfsame night. It was given by the Berlin section of the Austro-German Alpine club at the Philharmonic building, and of its kind it was, perhaps, even more enjoyable. The whole interior of the huge building had been transformed into a bit of Alpine country. The immense ballroom (where on other nights the finest concerts in the capital are performed) had been changed into a landscape near Meran, Tyrol, and the festival celebrated there was a counterfeit of that of the vintners of grape-buried Meran, with gayly-decorated village streets on the main floor, and glinting glaciers in the background. A Meran band of drummers and fifers played the Passeyer march, the same which led Andreas Hofer and his Tyroleans into battle against the French in 1809; and everybody was an Alpine boy or lass for the time being. The costumes worn by the participants were genuine, as most of those present were members of the Alpine club and had used those same "duds" before in climbing steep paths high up in the Bavarian or Tyrolese mountains during recent summers, and enough of the natives had been imported from their far-away homes to complete the illusion. There were a band of yodlers, a number of zither players, a half dozen of expert dancers of the "Schuhplattl," and a whole score of villagers from the Vintschgau in the Tyrol to perform the famous "Bandel" dance around the May pole. The wine rooms and beer cellars were fitted up to match, and once past the grim barrier at the entrance gate, where Austrian revenue officers sat and collected tribute, the visitor was not in Berlin, but in some Alpine village, high up and away from the busy world.

To talk of the subscription ball at the Royal opera house at this late day seems superfluous, for this most resplendent and aristocratic of all private balls given occurs regularly once every year during the carnival time. Suffice it to say that it was more brilliant and glorious of diamonds, colors and handsome women and stately men than ever, and the emperor strolling up and down among the immense crowd for upward of an hour, with his train of glittering aides and flashing cuirassiers, added not immaterially to the picture. For it was a picture—not a ball. Although the space given up was that of the whole opera house, holding many thousands, and although the price of admission is purposely fixed rather high, the pressure was so enormous as to make dancing quite impossible.

From this ball to those which, just now, engage the special attention of the police, is quite a step, but it has to be made in order to complete the survey. There are, it is true, a large number of decent and respectable public ballrooms in Berlin, like the Artushof, where the girls or wives of the small middle classes, the mechanics and the shopkeepers, now and then have a hop with their husbands, sweethearts and relatives, where clubs or societies meet and have a good time in a slow, old-fashioned way. There are cheaper places, still well-behaved enough, where the large array of servant girls and cooks, of coachmen and gardeners, meet and dance, where young soldiers and old soldiers show themselves in all their martial splendor with their best girls. But these places have not been interfered with by the police. The category which, of late, has been put under police surveillance and of which some at least have been suppressed and others restricted, is the one where vice



BELLE OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BALL.

in its most alluring garb has been stalking rampant for months and years.

The Blumensale (flower halls) is a good specimen of this latter kind. It was a month ago that a sedate old aristocrat, member of the reichstag and owner of large estates in the eastern provinces of the monarchy, one evening after a fine dinner at Dressel's allowed himself to be lured to this place by a couple of gay young diplomats who had shared the meal with him. Next morning the old gentleman was dead, and the last penny of a large sum he had had upon him was gone. There had been an orgy in one of the boxes, and a couple of the handsomest members of the demi-monde were arrested, but soon let go for want of proof. This incident in metropolitan life, an incident which had often occurred before, induced the police to subject those Blumensale and similar establishments to a more rigorous supervision. At present they are forced to close at 2 a. m., and, since the regular customers of these places, both men and women, as a rule, only begin to show up at midnight, this "early-closing order" means the financial ruin of the owners unless it be rescinded before long. The Blumensale are the acme of material elegance, and none but persons in full ball costume are allowed on the floor, while nothing but champagne at six dollars a bottle is served by the waiters. In point of dash and "go," however, they do not equal similar establishments in Paris.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

An Excellent Reason.

The two wives were discussing the pecuniary peculiarities of their respective husbands and they coincided with great unanimity until they reached the point of their own relation to the purse-strings.

"My husband never gives me a cent of money unless he growls about my extravagance," said one.

"Mine does the same thing," attested the other.

"But I get even with him," and her face showed the color of satisfaction.

"How do you ever do it?"

"I go through his trousers' pockets when he's asleep."

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the other, "I wouldn't do that for anything."

"Why not? Haven't we a right to the money as well as they have?"

"Yes; but I wouldn't go into my husband's trousers' pockets for it."

"I'd like to know why?" quite indignant at the apparent reproof.

"Because," blushed the other, "he carries his money in his vest."—Detroit Free Press.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Ginger Cake.—One pint good molasses, two-thirds pint of buttermilk, two eggs, butter size of walnut, teaspoon ginger, heaping teaspoon soda, flour enough to make too thick to run; bake in long pan.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Winter Squash.—Split the squash, remove the seeds, stew it in as little water as possible or steam it. It will cook in an hour. Scrape out the soft part from the shell, mash and season it with butter, salt and a pinch of sugar. Put it on a hot dish, smooth the top, and if you like, sprinkle with a little pepper at regular intervals.—Boston Budget.

—Escalloped Oysters.—Take a pint of large oysters, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a gill of cream, two tablespoonfuls of cracker dust and some pepper and salt. Put the cream and butter into the chafing dish. Drain the oysters and lay in layers sprinkled well with cracker dust, then another of oysters with added cracker, and a little butter, salt and pepper. Cook ten minutes covered.—Farmers' Voice.

—To Prevent Cold Feet at Bedtime.—Draw off your stockings just before undressing and rub your ankles and feet well with your hand as hard as you can bear for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is very useful.—Leeds Mercury.

—Washington Pie.—Bake two crusts; put one pint of milk with one cupful of sugar on to boil. Take the yolks of three eggs and one-half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of flour; mix with enough milk to make a smooth batter and stir into the milk on stove, stirring constantly until it thickens. Remove from fire, flavor with lemon or vanilla, or both, put into crusts and beat whites and add a little sugar and put on top. Return to oven and brown slightly.—Farm and Fireside.

—Codfish Croquettes.—Put a pound of codfish to soak twelve hours before needed. Two hours before the meal put in cold water and bring slowly to a boil, drain and let cool. Then pick into flakes and put into a bowl with six boiled Irish potatoes, one small minced onion, a tablespoonful of butter, half a saltspoonful of black pepper, two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup or half the quantity of Worcestershire sauce, one raw egg. Mix all thoroughly, then form into oblong cakes, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry a light brown in boiling lard.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Dried Beef.—Cut out of the hindquarter all of the meat suitable for drying, being careful to cut in long, smooth pieces, following the natural divisions as far as possible, beginning at the lower end of the leg. We use a twenty gallon jar for beef, and pack the boiling meat first, then the meat to dry. Do not pack it very close, as being free from bone it may be so pressed that the brine will not penetrate it. I use the same brine as for pork, though if the meat is to be kept in the brine until the weather is warm it is best to add a little more salt on it when you take the meat out to dry, and boil the brine over. Leave two weeks in brine, hang and dry; if you wish it smoked a little hang in the smoke house a day or two. Then, if any of you wish, I will tell you how to keep it free from mold, bugs, etc., and to keep it moist, with no dry outside that is not fit to eat.

DON'T CARRY A DOG.

Woman's Advice to Women on Two Everyday Subjects.

Next to the woman who wears a low-necked dress, I think I despise the woman who carries a dog. My dear, these women will be the death of me yet. I can not endure them. If I could, without causing remark, whenever I met a woman carrying a dog, I would shake her with all my strength. Carrying a dog, with the world full of orphan babies! Carrying a dog, with children being beaten to death by drunken parents! Carrying a dog when you haven't ambition enough to make your own bed.

But to digress for a moment from the woman who carries a dog to the woman who wears a low-necked dress. I have a word to say about this matter. It seems a hard thing to mention, perhaps, but if the fool-killer were to make his rounds to-day we could spare this type of woman very well. The girls we care to keep are in no danger. We can spare the other sort. I can not imagine a wholesome, sweet-hearted woman, be she young or old, divesting herself of half her clothing and thrusting herself upon the notice of ribald men. I can sooner imagine a rose tree bearing flaunting weeds, or a linnet croaking the dissonant notes of a frog. The cheek that will blush at the story of repentant shame; that will flame with indignant protest when the skirts of a Magdalen draw near, yet deepens not its rose at the thought of uncovering neck and bust in a crowded theater or public reception, is not the cheek of pure and simple womanhood. It is not necessary to be a prude to inveigh against this custom. I know how contemptible are the affectations and hypocrisies of life. Half that is yielded to evil was meant for good. The high chancellor of hades has put his seal on much that was intended for the Lord's people. But there are things so palpably shameless that to argue about them is like trying to prove by demonstration that two and two make five.

What nature intended to be modest, and simple, and sweet made over into blushless, barren, dewless rock. It is not always politic to be plain spoken. If you care to be popular be smooth of speech and guarded in expression. Never lightning and thunder if you want to preserve content. But summers that have no electric disturbances in them are not healthful summers. So in matters such as this, the agitations of which create discord and altercation, a tempest is better than the moral death bred by undisturbed tranquility.—Amber, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

His Pet Grievance.

"What makes you look so unhappy while you are singing?" asked a friend of the tenor of a prominent church.

"Put yourself in my place," said the tenor, crossly. "As soon as I reach my solo the soprano begins to flirt with the bass, and the members of the congregation are so diverted by them that they pay no attention to me. Is it any wonder I look unhappy?"—Detroit Free Press.

SHERIFF WILKINS FREED.

Years of Slavery and How He Escaped—Health Is Improving—Has Gained Fifteen Pounds in Weight—Talks About His Deliverer Daily.

URBANA, Ohio, April 16, 1895.—(Special).—This town is in quite a boil of excitement since the facts about the improved physical condition of many of our leading citizens became known. Anderson & Cramer, the big wholesale and retail druggists, were called on and frankly admitted that they were the first to start the good work, as Mr. Anderson termed it. "Yes, we introduced No-To-Bac into this town about three years ago. The demand at the start was very light, the folks had no faith in it, but we sold to a few people, and to our great astonishment every one reported a cure. Since that time we have sold hundreds of boxes, and every one under a guarantee to cure or refund the money, and strange as it may seem, we have never had a call to refund money. This is indeed a great record of merit, and it is because of this merit that the big sale has resulted. As every cure brings in at least twenty-five customers, we know that No-To-Bac can be relied upon in every respect, and No-To-Bac not only relieves the nervous irritation and makes the use of tobacco entirely unnecessary, but at the same time builds up and fortifies the general physical condition. I just saw two of our prominent merchants pass down the opposite side of the street; they were cured by No-To-Bac a year ago, and they have not used tobacco since and have been greatly improved in health. We have a great many customers, men who are well advanced in years, who have been cured of the tobacco habit by the use of No-To-Bac, and who continue taking it right along for its tonic effects. As a natural invigorator and stimulant we believe there is no preparation in America to equal it."

"You know R. P. Wilkins, our sheriff, don't you?"

"Yes, of course I do."

"Well, you want to interview him."

Mr. Wilkins was called upon, and said: "Yes, November 4th, last I bought my first box of No-To-Bac from Anderson & Cramer. I had little faith, and to my great surprise, after using part of the third box, I was completely cured and did not have the least desire for tobacco. I had been a perfect slave to tobacco for over twenty-five years; I smoked from twelve to fifteen cigars a day; to-day I feel better, I sleep better, think better, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight, and there is not a day passes that I do not recommend No-To-Bac to many of the tobacco users who I know are destroying their lives and vitality by the use of the weed."

Further investigation revealed the fact that there are 500 people living in this town and the surrounding country who have been cured by No-To-Bac. If the cures go on at this rate it will not be very long before the tobacco industry is going to be seriously affected. The sale of No-To-Bac has been phenomenal.

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and in the purchase of the genuine article you run no physical or financial risk.

The Mouse's Ear.

The outer ear of a mouse is a thin, almost transparent membrane, and recent experiments show that it is highly sensative to movements of the air which to the human ears do not represent sound at all. It is asserted on good authority that mice are sensitive to music and the stories of their singing have been fully confirmed. They have a pleasant musical note, resembling that of the cricket.—N. Y. World.

A Wise Precaution.

Lady (in gimcrack furniture store)—Phew! It's freezing cold here.

New Boy—Yes'm. That's to keep the furniture from falling to pieces—Good News.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Timpany," said the leader of the brass band to the bass drummer, "but we shall have to dispense with your services." "Why?" "Why? You ask me why? A man who has grown so fat that he can no longer hit the middle of the drum asks me why!"—N. Y. Journal.

WILLIE SLIMSON—"Mamma says she feels so sorry for you." Mrs. Winterbloom—"Why, Willie?" Willie—"Because you are going to have your reception the same day as hers."—Harper's Bazar.

"IS YOUR husband out of politics?" asked the visitor. "Yes," replied the wife of the ex-statesman, "I think he must be. Every time I mention an election he says he's not in it."—Washington Star.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

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

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

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

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

MEDIOCRITY can sometimes instruct, but it takes originality to amuse.—Milwaukee Journal.

Short Journeys on a Long Road

Is the characteristic title of a profusely illustrated book containing over one hundred pages of charmingly written descriptions of summer resorts in the country north and west of Chicago. The reading matter is new, the illustrations are new, and the information therein will be new to almost everyone.

A copy of "Short Journeys on a Long Road" will be sent free to anyone who will enclose ten cents (to pay postage) to GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

GOD writes the Gospel not in the Bible alone, but on trees and flowers, and clouds, and stars.—Luther.

Like a Machine,

Which kept in order runs smoothly and regularly, so the bowels keep up their action if measures are taken to keep them in good working order. This infers, of course, that they are out of order. The surest recourse then is to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a laxative mild but effective, which is also a remedy for dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble.

WHEN lovers hang over the gate there is a good deal to be said on both sides before they quit.—Texas Siftings.

THE Jefferson County Exposition, Pine Bluff, Ark., solicits correspondence as to her lovely climate and unequalled opportunities for investment in farm or timber land.

IT is as easy to call back a stone thrown from the hand as to call back the word that is spoken.—Menander.



The Door of Life.

The fear of pain and the dangers of parturition fill many a woman's breast with dismay. There is no reason why childbirth should be fraught with danger and distress. It is a natural function, and should be performed in a natural way without undue suffering. Nature never intended that women should be tortured in this way.

Taken during gestation Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery, thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

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THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH — DUSTLESS LABOR SAVING — BEST IN THE WORLD

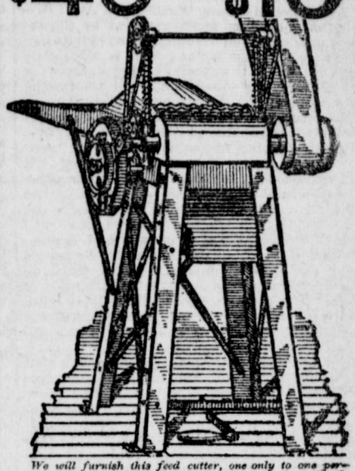
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THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

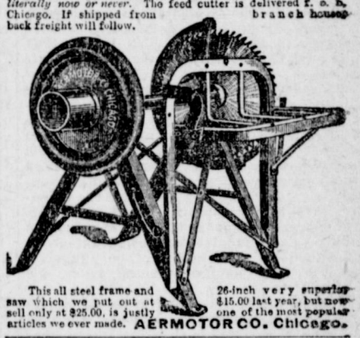
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This all steel frame and saw which we put out at $25.00, is justly sell only at one of the most popular articles we ever made.

26-inch very superior saw which we put out last year, but now

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago.

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LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
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L'Art de La Mode.
8 Colored Plates,
Designed by Our Special Corps of PARISIAN ARTISTS.



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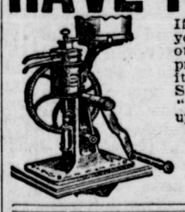


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$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
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W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory.
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For twenty years folks all over the world have cured rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains and aches by using St. Jacobs Oil. There must be something in it, for you couldn't fool all the people for so many years.

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

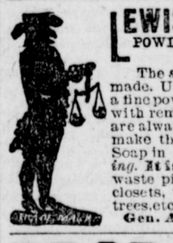
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SESSIONS DAY AND NIGHT; NO VACATIONS.

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED.
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The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
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DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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CURRENCY QUESTION.

President Cleveland's Letter to the Chicago Committee.

He Says the Line of Battle Is Drawn Between the Forces of Safe Currency and That of Silver Monometallism.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The citizens who invited President Cleveland to come here and address a meeting on the monetary question have received the following letter on the subject:

To Messrs. William T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roche, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry S. Robbins.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 13.—Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine. My attachment to this cause is so great, and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate. I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all needs of his home must belong to his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson. An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may, in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that anyone in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

In our relation to this question we are all in business for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our inter-dependence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood, and each has its shops and manufactories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found related in one direction to those whose wants they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiments should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in the time of distress and national discredit, would be the poor as they reckon their loss in their scanty support and the laborer and workingman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of the safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

POISONED HER CHILD.

Mrs. William Baldwin Then Took Strychnine at Hartshorne, I. T.

HARTSHORNE, I. T., April 15.—Mrs. William Baldwin, wife of the foreman of the Choctaw company coal shaft, committed suicide by the use of strychnine. She had at the same time administered the drug to her only child, a bright girl of 7 years. Mrs. Baldwin died at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the child's life is despaired of. The mother left letters of instructions as to the disposition of the bodies of herself and child, alleging that family trouble was the cause.

WAR AMONG CATTLEMEN.

A Contest Is Raging in Beaver County, Ok., That May End Seriously.

PERRY, Ok., April 15.—In Beaver county, Ok., a great conflict is raging between homesteaders and cattlemen that may end very seriously. Beaver is the extreme western county in Oklahoma, and very little of the public lands have been filed on by homesteaders. Farmers have picked out the quarter sections and the best ones have been taken and filings placed on them in the United States land office. The cattlemen have fenced up the lands not taken for homesteads for grazing purposes, and in many instances have fenced in a host of settlers from the outside world. This fencing up by cattlemen is in direct conflict of the United States laws, and the few settlers are making it hot for them. Hundreds of complaints have gone to the commissioner of the general land office and Special Agent R. R. Poe of the land department at Washington has arrived at Beaver to make thorough investigation of the numerous complaints by the homesteaders. Col. Poe has forwarded a circular to the numerous cattlemen who are accused to meet him in Beaver City the 20th, with all other parties concerned, for a full investigation. It is said that serious shooting scrapes occur nearly every day between the warring elements.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SETTLERS.

The Council Grove Reservation Near Oklahoma City Open to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It was stated at the land office that the Council Grove reservation, near Oklahoma City, is open to settlement and those making entries will have a prior right when the land is disposed of according to the new law regulating the sale of military reservations. The transfer of the reservation from the war department was made a few days ago. The value of the land will be announced soon by a commission and after appraisement will be sold to the highest bidder. Those having located on the land, however, need not bid, but can secure their claim by paying the highest bid offered. This advantage can be secured by locating on the land now. The same law applies to the Fort Hays reservation, adjoining Hays City, Kan., and that of Fort Supply, in western Oklahoma. Those locating on the Fort Hays reservation may not be benefitted by settlement advantages, as an effort is being made to have congress donate the whole reservation to Kansas for educational purposes. The bill passed the last congress, but was not signed by the president. Should the department defer appraisement of that reservation, and congress pass another bill, and it became a law, settlement on the reservation would be defeated.

THE SCARCITY OF CATTLE.

Ex-Gov. Brokmeyer Gives His Views of the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Brokmeyer has just returned to the city from an extended trip through the southwest as far south as Corpus Christi, Tex., and brings with him valuable information bearing upon the live stock industry and the prevailing high price of beef. "The supply of cattle has dwindled to an extraordinary extent," said the governor. "Ranchmen told me in Texas and in the territory, and I have observed the fact for years past myself, that the supply of cattle has been curtailed because of a reaction resulting from overproduction. In 1883 cattle raising was such a remunerative industry that millions of dollars were thus invested. Everybody owned ranches in less than no time, and what was the result? The supply was so enormous and the competition so keen that the prices brought on the market gradually fell until, I undertake to say, $50,000,000 were lost. Those who could withdrew from the business, while others lost every hoof they owned. On the heels of this came a five years' drought in the brood belt of Texas."

INDIANS AT WAR.

Five Men Killed as a Result of a Feud in the Choctaw Nation.

PARIS, Tex., April 15.—Five men have already been killed and twenty-five wounded, some of them fatally, in the Choctaw nation, and news of a terrible massacre is expected at any moment. Three bodies of Indians are in the field well supplied with food and arms, and the worst is feared. One of these represents the Jones and the other the Locke faction, while the third is headed by Gov. Gardner, and is making earnest endeavors to preserve law and order, if necessary at the muzzles of rifles. Gov. Gardner, of the Choctaw nation, was here Saturday seeking volunteers, fully armed and equipped, to aid him in suppressing the insurrection. He has also decided to ask for federal assistance.

A NOTED EDITOR DEAD.

James W. Scott, of Chicago, Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy in New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Holland house, this city. His death was very sudden. He was taken with pains in the left side in the morning and a doctor was called. He said the pain arose from the passage of a stone from the bladder, and administered morphine. At 1 o'clock Mr. Scott became unconscious and the doctor was hastily summoned again. He found that apoplexy had supervened, probably brought on from the pain, and Mr. Scott died without recovering consciousness.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

The Wind Uproots a Tree and Dashes It on a Camp.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 15.—Between Blaine and Whatcom a party of Indians, composed of one man, two women and a 5-year-old boy, sought shelter from a storm and made their camp at the foot of one of the huge cedar trees abounding in that locality. When the storm was at its height a furious gust of wind struck the giant protector of their camp, tore it up by the roots and hurled it to the ground. The camp was struck fairly in the center and completely demolished, all of the party except the man being instantly killed.

THE BEEF COMBINE.

The Secretary of Agriculture Institutes an Inquiry into the Charges of a Packers' Dressed Beef Combination.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton yesterday began an inquiry into the recent increase in the price of meats, for the purpose of ascertaining if any combination in violation of law exists for the purpose of putting up prices. His letter of instructions for the inquiry is as follows:

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of bureau of animal industry—Sir: Furnish at your earliest convenience a statement of the number of cattle received at the stock yards in Omaha, in Kansas City, in East St. Louis and in Chicago during the months of January, February and March for the years 1894 and 1895. It is important just at this time to ascertain as nearly as may be from these sources what falling off there is in the cattle supply of the United States as compared with previous years.

In January, 1895, cattle sold for $5.70, in February, the same year, for $5.65, and in March, the same year, for $5.77½ per 100 weight at the Kansas City stock yards. In 1892 they sold in the same market, in January at $5, in February at $4.80, and in March at $4.70 per 100 weight; while in 1893 they sold in January at $5.60, in February at $5.55, in March at $5.70. In January, 1894, at the Kansas City stock yards, they sold at $5.25, in February at $4.80, and in March at $4.50. I wish now to ascertain the prices paid at Kansas City and Chicago during January, February and March of 1895, and also the number of cattle received at these points during that time.

The largest cattle receipts at Chicago in any one day occurred, I believe, April 25, 1892, when 32,677 head were received; and the largest cattle receipts in Chicago in a single week were 90,528 head, received during the seven days ending September 19, 1891, and the largest receipts for a single month at Chicago were in September, 1892, when 385,466 head were received.

Be kind enough to instruct the agents of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, wherever they may be stationed, to collect and send in as rapidly as possible all reliable data at their command which may tend to truthfully show what diminution, if any, there is in the cattle supply of the United States for the year 1895, as compared with previous years.

Also instruct the agents of the bureau of animal industry to make thorough inquiry as to whether, in their judgment, there is any combination, in violation of law, by which a cattle "trust" is putting up the price of beef products while it is putting down the per capita price of cattle. Very respectfully yours,

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

This investigation is due to the fact that in all of the cities of the country the prices of beef have been raised materially since March 1. Charges have been freely made that the "Big Four" packers' combine has been responsible for the rise and that cattlemen have not profited by it.

ROBBERS MAKE A BIG HAUL.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars from Cripple Creek Secured by Two Men.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 13.—The mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland Terminal railroad at Grassy, was boarded to-day about 2 miles from here by two men who overpowered the driver, Robert Smith, secured an express package containing $16,000, and escaped on horseback.

Two men sitting beside the road at the top of the Tenderfoot hill asked Messenger Robert Smith for a ride. He drew up his team and one of the men climbed up to the seat behind him, while the other mounted the baggage behind. As soon as Smith started to drive on the man struck him on the head several times with a revolver. The blows staggered but did not stun him. The man on the seat with him also drew a revolver and, leveling it at him, commanded him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold their bridles. He complied, and while he was covered with their guns they rifled the mail and express pouches. Then they unhitched the two leading horses, mounted them and rode off rapidly into the mountains. Smith, who was very weak and bleeding profusely, drove into the city as quickly as possible.

TWO MORE OUTLAWS SHOT

Oklahoma Officers Run Down and Kill Part of the Dover Robbers.

HENNESSEY, Ok., April 12.—Tuesday night the United States deputy marshals located the fugitive Dover train robbers, but during the night the outlaws fled. They were tracked to a deserted ranch formerly known as Drumm's ranch, 70 miles northwest of here, and were preparing dinner yesterday when they were surrounded by the officers and challenged. Their reply was a volley of bullets.

The outlaws, five in number, attempted to force their way out but were met on every side by bullets from officers' Winchesters. Three of them finally escaped, closely pursued by part of the marshals, a few taking charge of the two outlaws who were killed.

None of the marshals were badly wounded except one named Moore, who received a bullet in the shoulder, more painful than dangerous.

JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS.

What China Must Do in Order to Secure Cessation of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources, and has been made public in order to clear up much apprehension arising from speculation. The terms are five in number, as follows:

First—Independence of Corea.

Second—Permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan.

Third—Indemnity of 300 million taels (Chinese coin worth $1.33) in silver. Equivalent to $215,000,000 in gold.

Fourth—Permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate contiguous territory.

Fifth—A new Japan-China treaty, opening the interior of China to commerce.

Vessel Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from Honolulu yesterday, reports that while she was there the German bark Triton arrived and reported that in longitude 131 west, latitude 10 south, she passed a four-masted steel vessel on fire with the masts hanging over the side. It was impossible to ascertain the name of the vessel. Shipping and insurance men say that no vessel such as that described by the Triton is due at this port. They are inclined to believe that the burning ship belonged to an English line of vessels plying between European and South American ports.

WHAT SHE WANTS.

England Demands an Apology and Some Cash from Nicaragua.

LONDON, April 12.—In regard to the report which has reached here from New York that the British sloop of war Wild Swan has joined the Royal Arthur, the flagship of the British Pacific squadron, at Panama, preparatory to their expected departure for Corinto, Nicaragua, to enforce the ultimatum of Great Britain demanding $75,000 indemnity for the expulsion from Nicaragua of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields, it is stated that the announcement is premature. At the admiralty yesterday, in answer to questions on the subject, it was said that no orders had been given to the Wild Swan or Royal Arthur which would warrant the statements made.

The Times yesterday, in an editorial on the situation, says: "If we are compelled to collect the customs Nicaragua will, presumably, have to pay the costs of the collection in addition to the indemnity. She will find it less troublesome and cheaper to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite the jealousy of America have failed. The justice and good sense of the Americans have proved too strong for the success of these characteristic maneuvers. The Americans should only hear our case and demands to acknowledge that our conduct was reasonable and just, to admit that our claims were of such a character as they would themselves have made under similar circumstances. We have assured America that we are not seeking fresh territory. Our object is to obtain an adequate apology for a wrong done and the payment of the compensation we believe to be our due."

HIGH WATER.

A Freshet in New Jersey Does Considerable Damage.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 11.—Not since the freshet of 1862 has the Delaware river been so high as it was yesterday. All the houses on the river front are flooded and families are moving their furniture in boats. The railroad bridges at Martin's creek is under water and nothing can save it from going down, but heavily loaded cars were run on it during the night. Should this bridge give way, all the bridges from Easton to Trenton will probably go down. Many factories have been flooded, and the aggregate loss will be great. Much excitement prevails, and the banks are lined with people.

At Belvidere the plant of the water company has been considerably damaged. Dwellings on Water street were so flooded that the inmates had to be taken away in boats. The large ice-house of Boardman Bros. on the outskirts of the city was swept away, with thousands of tons of ice. Farmers have sustained great losses along the river. Men have been guarding the saw mills and lumber yards all day.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Cuban Insurgents Reported to Have Won a Battle.

TAMPA, Fla., April 11.—Late reports from Havana assert that the steamer Manuilita has just arrived from Santiago with more than 300 wounded Spanish soldiers. They were taken to the hospitals there because the hospitals at Santiago are crowded. A letter from Santiago mentions a battle at Trosenes, near the Canto river, in which the Spanish Gen. Salcedo, with 1,000 men, engaged a band of the revolutionists under Rabi. The Spanish loss was said to be 380, while the Cuban loss was 4 killed and 39 wounded. The Spanish troops were mostly boys, the letter states, and in the battle pity was taken on many who were caught and their lives were spared. Maceo has organized a large force in Santiago province. Since his arrival 800 soldiers who fought under him in the former revolution have joined him. They are principally from Majaguabo, Maceo's old home.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

A Mass of Information Pertaining to the Revolutionary War Now Accessible.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Documents relating to the services of soldiers and civilians at the time of the revolutionary war, which heretofore have been scattered through the pension, state and war departments, have been gathered together and placed in the care of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the records and pensions office of the war department. These documents contain a mass of information of great value to the historian, biographer, pension claimant and genealogist. Previously they were practically inaccessible as they were not indexed and were piled up indiscriminately with few titles and little or no system.

The Mine Disaster.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 11.—A special from Whatcom, Wash., says that twenty-three men were killed in the explosion in the Blue Canyon mine. Only two of all who were in the mine when the explosion occurred lived to tell the story of the frightful catastrophe and their own miraculous escape. The disaster was undoubtedly caused by the accumulation of fire damp, which was exploded by a blast in the breast of the gangway.

Pension Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 12. — Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the interior department has affirmed a decision of the pension office refusing to allow a pension to a man receiving a gunshot wound while on veteran furlough. In doing this he overules a decision of the last administration holding that a soldier while on veteran furlough was in the line of duty.

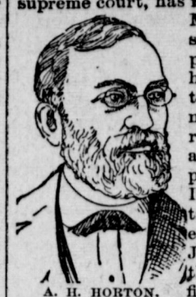
Coyote Dick Dead.

DENISON, Tex., April 11.—Dick Edwards, alias Billy Leroy, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hattie Haynes, committed here on the night of May 17, 1892, and sentenced to life imprisonment, died in Huntsville prison. It was believed that Edwards killed three of the women and wounded the fourth on that eventful night. He maintained his innocence to the last, and when approached for a confession replied that he had nothing to say, and died with the secret locked in his heart. Consumption was the cause of death after two months' confinement.

JUSTICE HORTON RETIRES.

The Chief Justice of Kansas Supreme Court Out—David Martin His Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, of the Kansas supreme court, has resigned and David Martin, of Atchison, has been appointed to succeed him. Judge Horton tendered his resignation to Gov. Morrill late yesterday afternoon. It was promptly accepted. In less time than it takes to tell it, his excellency named Judge Martin for the place and notified him of the appointment by wire. Judge Horton's resignation takes effect April 30.



A. H. HORTON.

The resignation of Judge Horton is not a surprise. It has been talked about in legal circles for two years. The gossips have it that Judge Horton wanted to leave the bench about the time the Lewelling administration went into effect, but remained to prevent the appointment of a populist to succeed him, as such an appointment would have made a populist court. That's what the populist party wanted above everything else. But Judge Horton held on until the republicans got back into power, so that he might be succeeded by one of his own party political faith.

Judge Horton has been chief justice of the supreme court since January 1, 1877. His third term, which Judge Martin has been called upon to fill, will expire January, 1897. Judge Horton has made a national reputation as a jurist and the announcement that he will resume the practice of his profession will doubtless be read with interest.

HYPNOTISM.

Chief Justice Horton Explains the Case in Which It Figured.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—In an interview yesterday Chief Justice Horton, of the Kansas supreme court, explains away the general acceptation that the court has recognized hypnotism as a defensive plea in a murder case. The facts in the case are these: A man named Gray procured a gun and incited a man named McDonald to kill Patton. Gray made McDonald believe that Patton was traducing the character of Mrs. McDonald. McDonald, who did the killing, was acquitted. Gray was convicted in the lower court, and the supreme court affirmed the decision. The case was known far and wide as the hypnotic case. Judge Horton says: The McDonald case was not presented to the supreme court. If it had been and the same evidence presented to us against Gray had been presented against McDonald, the supreme court, had it the power, would have ruled for McDonald's conviction. The acquittal of McDonald seems to have been a miscarriage of justice."

EXPENSES PILING UP.

The Committee Investigating the Kansas Charitable Institutions Making Slow Progress.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12.—The committee charged with the investigation of the state charitable institutions under populist rule is making slow progress. Representative Eckstein thinks that the investigation will consume the rest of April and the greater part of May. Much of the evidence taken in the investigation of W. S. Wait will be used in the cases of Householder, Kniberg and others against whom charges have been filed, but new witnesses will be introduced also in each case. As witnesses from all of the institutions will be examined, fees and mileage will pile up into an immense sum. The expenses of the committee's work it is estimated will be between $10,000 and $20,000, possibly fully the latter sum.

Patriarchs of America Officers.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., April 12.—The supreme lodge of the Patriarchs of America has elected the following officers: Supreme patriarch, Col. L. C. Weldy, Galena; vice supreme patriarch, J. V. Seuber, Chanute; supreme high priest, Julia S. Jones, Labette; supreme guide, Lydia P. Firmin, Girard; supreme secretary, H. F. Reed, Parsons; supreme treasurer, J. J. Pierson, Parsons; supreme guard, P. C. Lolmaugh, Coffeyville; supreme protector, C. D. Beaty, Dennis; supreme medical director, J. I. Tinder, Parsons. The office of supreme organizer was abolished. There was a net gain in membership of 766 during the past year.

McKinley to Visit Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 12. — Department Commander Harris has received a Cincinnati paper which contains an interview with Gov. McKinley in regard to his western trip, in which the governor says: "The only trip I will make this year that I know of at the present, will be to Ottawa, Kan., to participate in a gathering of ex-union veterans. The western trip which has been so kindly announced for me will not be made." Gov. McKinley will be at Ottawa, June 20.

Mrs. Strevel Disappears.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 12.—Mrs. Noah Strevel, who recently confessed that her husband, Noah Strevel, murdered his father, Stewart Strevel, the ranchman who was found on his ranch with his throat cut last month, has been taken secretly from the city, presumably by those interested in the prosecution, and it is thought they will attempt to keep her where the defendant's attorneys cannot influence her against testifying at the trial.

Kansas' First Fruit Raiser Dead.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 12.—James Stickler, who is credited with being the first farmer in Kansas to plant a fruit orchard, died at his farm west of Atchison yesterday. He was 90 years of age, and settled in Atchison in 1854. A portion of one of his trees planted when he first settled here was exhibited at the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Killed Over a Claim.

WICHITA, Kan., April 12.—Thomas O'Keefe was shot and killed near Manchester, Ok., yesterday by unknown parties. Jack Reilley was contesting his claim and is suspected.

ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Bishop Goodsell Makes Public the Northwest Kansas Methodist Appointments.

LINCOLN, Kan., April 10.—Bishop Goodsell yesterday announced the following assignments:

Concordia district—F. D. Baker, presiding elder, Concordia. Belleville, W. E. Cannon; Bellaire, S. C. Elwell; Burr Oak, J. W. Adams; Burr Oak circuit, J. D. Walker; Clyde, A. J. Markley; Concordia, M. M. Stolz; Courtland, M. J. Bailey; Cuba, W. E. Jenkins; Formoso, to be supplied; Hollis and Wayne, J. M. Miller; Iona, James Flowers; Jamestown, W. S. Vandervort; Jewell City, B. T. Stauber; Lebanon, G. Moulton; Mankato, T. J. H. Taggart; Minden, G. W. Burch; Narka, W. B. Keeley; Randall, S. R. Price; Rice, James Kerr; Salem, J. B. Lewis; Scandia, J. O. Osmore; Smith Center, G. L. Barick; Warwick, E. R. Zimmerman.

Ellsworth district—Isaiah McDowell, presiding elder. Bunker Hill, C. W. Talmage; Claflin, J. W. Blunden; Ellis, S. H. Woodward; Ellsworth, R. B. Beaty; Ellsworth circuit, T. B. Tomlinson; Galatea, F. L. Templin; Grainfield, J. F. Clark; Hays City, L. A. Dugnar; Hill City, George Nulton; Hoxie, T. H. James; Kanapolis, John Hogan; La Crosse, Warren Applebee; McCracken, A. L. Haselett; Natoma, W. C. Jordan; Oakley, S. A. Caldwell; Ogalah, C. M. Thompson; Palco, J. A. Stone; Plainville, W. M. Sedore; Paradise, W. H. Wolf; Ransom, E. E. Gunkle; Russell, W. R. Allen; Sharon Springs, to be supplied; Wakeeney, J. E. Johnson; Wilson, F. N. Cox; Winona, H. B. Colgrave.

Norton district—E. W. Allen, presiding elder, Mankato. Achilles, C. C. Crandell; Bardsley, J. E. Brown; Brewster and Levant, J. T Shackelford; Colby, J. N. Clark; Goodland, J. M. Willis; Jennings, J. W. Winterburn; Kanardo and Roulson, J. E. Bates; Linda, J. W. Beauchamp; Long Island, W. O. Allen; Phillipsburg circuit, H. P. Mann; St. Francis, J. S. Hall; Selden, L. M. Hall.

Beloit district—J. A. Hull, presiding elder, Beloit. Alton, J. G. H. Armisted; Beloit, L. O. Ousel; Beloit circuit, J. V. Morris; Blue Hills, M. O. Moyer; Bristow, L. M. Kerr; Cawker City, W. C. Litell; Dana, B. F. Rhodes; Gaylord and Cedarville, M. J. Mumford; Glen Elder, G. M. Glick; Kensington, F. D. Funk; Kirwin, C. E. Trueblood; Lenora, C. D. Davis; Logan, R. H. McDade; Marvin, Reuben Basbee; Osborn, W. A. McWright; Portis, J. M. Allen; Reamsville, W. R. Bennett; Solomon Rapids, M. W. Wheelan; Stockton, J. C. Horn; Menlo, G. H. Cheney; Norcatur, E. E. Davison; Norton, J. L. King; Norton circuit, J. R. Thompson; Oberlin, J. W. Snapp; Oronoke, J. L. Clark; Phillipsburg, A. N. See; Webster, J. W. McPeek; Woodston, J. H. Hoff.

Salina district—W. H. Sweet, presiding elder, Salina. Ada, W. T. Selby; Barnard, H. R. Golden; Bennington, H. J. Lorenzo; Brookville, to be supplied; Culver, S. W. Welty; Delphos, Parmenus Smith; Glasco, J. W. Edgar; Gypsum, W. M. Nash; Lamar, E. A. Smith; Lincoln, H. M. Mayo; Lindsborg, W. A. Seville; Marquette, S. L. Semans; Tescott and Beverly, J. H. Kuhn; Waldo, T. A. Windsor; J. H. Lockwood, district superintendent Kansas of the American Bible society, and Dr. Aaron Schuyler, professor in the Kansas Wesleyan university at Salina, are members of the Salina quarterly conference; Menlo, G. S. Warren; Miltonvale, J. H. Laird; Minneapolis, E. H. Fleischer; Pottersburg, C. A. Folgren; Salina, C. E. Line; Solomon, R. A. Hoffman; Sylvan Grove, A. T. Mitchell.

J. H. Allen, W. R. Pierce, W. H. Haupt, W. H. Bowen and C. H. Stevenson were left without appointments to attend school. The next year's conference will be held at Salina, Kan.

A PECULIAR FATALITY.

A Resident of Florence, Kan., Killed by a Flying Stake.

FLORENCE, Kan., April 10.—Mr. C. E. Winner, aged about 30 years, a well-known citizen of this place, died yesterday from the effects of a terrible blow from a flying stake. Some parties were moving a house in Firmin & Case's addition to this city, when a stake pulled out of the ground, flew some 30 feet, striking Mr. Winner across the abdomen, knocking him senseless. He lived but a short time. He leaves a wife and child.

The Oldest in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 10.—The Eastern association of Congregational churches of Kansas is holding its spring meeting in this city. The first meeting was held at the First Congregational church last evening. The session will close this evening. This is the oldest association in the state. It was organized in 1857, when there were few Congregational churches, or any other kind, in Kansas. Now there are nine associations in the state.

A Boy Fatally Injured.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 10.—John Manson, Jr., son of John Manson, one of the oldest residents of Atchison county, lost his life at Lancaster, 12 miles west of here last night. He was driving a team, which stopped suddenly, throwing him over the dashboard. The team then started up and the wagon passed over his head, causing almost instant death. He was 19 years old.

United Presbyterians Meet.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 10.—The Kansas City presbytery of the United Presbyterian church met in this city last evening at 7:30. The opening sermon was given by the retiring moderator, Rev. James White. In connection with the meeting of the presbytery the Women's Presbyterial Missionary society and the Presbyterial Y. P. C. U. will hold their annual meetings.

Poor Grain Prospects.

WICHITA, Kan., April 10.—John H. Baldwin, a special agent for a leading agricultural paper, arrived here yesterday after making a personal investigation of the condition of wheat in southern Kansas and Oklahoma. He says that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the acreage is destroyed and the ground is being plowed up for corn. Oats is nearly a complete failure.

To Establish a College.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Methodist Protestant conference in session at Alexandria, Va., declared last night in favor of the establishment of a church university for that denomination at Kansas City, Kan., where it is understood that a large tract of land will be donated for that purpose.

Kansas Sunday Schools.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—An open rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas has been granted the State Sunday school association, for its annual convention, which meets in Salina May 7, 8 and 9. The leading Sunday school workers of this and adjoining states are upon the programme.

The New Court Organized.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The new Kansas appellate court for the northern department held its first business session here to-day. Only Judges Garver and Clark were present, Gilkerson, the presiding judge, not reaching the city until afternoon.