

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

NO. 24.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house committee on pensions has voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Moore, of Kansas, to make the veterans of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments of Kansas volunteer cavalry pensionable under the act of June, 1890.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSILL, on the 27th placed in the hands of President Cleveland his resignation, to be accepted upon the appointment of his successor.

DRESS reform was the theme of discussion at the session of the National Council of Women at Washington on the 27th. The hall was crowded as a result of the announcement of the topic and many of the prominent members of the council contributed papers. The dress committee made a vigorous protest against the present cumbersome skirts, high heels and constricted waists and characterized the modern civilized woman's dress as a demonstration of habitual idleness.

The president sent to the senate on the 28th the nomination of Congressman William L. Wilson for postmaster-general. Senator Vilas, as chairman of the committee on post offices, instead of calling a meeting of the committee to consider Mr. Wilson's nomination, polled the members of the committee and obtained unanimous consent to make a favorable report. The report will be made at the next executive session.

REAR ADM. JAMES A. GREEN was retired on the 28th on account of age, and Rear Adm. George Brown, commandant at the Norfolk navy yard, became the senior officer of the navy.

The president has sent to the house his veto of two bills granting rights of way through the Indian territory to the Arkansas & Northern Railroad Co., and the Oklahoma Central Railroad Co.

At the session of the National Council of Women at Washington on the 28th the divorce law was the subject of discussion and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, of New York, advocated a universal marriage and divorce law throughout the federal government, recognizing no divorce except for adultery.

The democratic friends of silver in congress have issued a manifesto to democrats throughout the country saying that the money question was the paramount issue and that the bimetalists in the party were in the majority and ought to control its policy and place the party on record at once for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as it existed prior to 1873, and all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy were urged to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist in the immediate restoration of bimetalism.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON'S nomination to be postmaster-general was confirmed by the senate on the 1st. There was not an opposing vote.

The National Council of Women closed their session at Washington on the 2d. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the aims of the council. In the conflict between labor and capital the resolutions urged co-operation instead of competition and submission of disputes to arbitration, also equal wages for equal work.

GENERAL NEWS.

CARRIE, the 4-year-old daughter of William Williams, of Newcastle, Ind., died recently from the effects of eating frozen oranges.

At Folsom, Cal., a desperate attempt to escape was made by fourteen convicts recently. As a result three convicts were suffering from gunshot wounds, one being mortally wounded, another will probably die, and the third was painfully injured.

BULLETINS on the flat pea and on the giant knot-weed or sachaline have recently been issued by the agricultural department.

A DISPATCH from London on the 2d said that the influenza epidemic was still causing havoc among the prominent men in and out of parliament. The disease had spread with greater rapidity than any of the previous four epidemics of influenza.

The works of the Akron (O.) China Co. were destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings and machinery is \$50,000 and on stock \$12,000; insurance, \$15,500. One hundred and forty men were thrown out of employment.

EARLY last month the Union Pacific pay car left Omaha, Neb., on its regular monthly trip to Salt Lake City with the wages of the company's employes. Closely following the car went a gang of check raisers and they reaped a rich harvest, many checks being raised from \$10 to \$110, it has just been discovered.

VARIOUS labor organizations and German singing societies met at the Terrace garden, New York, to take steps toward inducing the legislature to pass more liberal excise laws and permit a more open Sunday. Over 100 organizations, representing 110,000 voters, had delegates present at the meeting. Resolutions were adopted decrying the present "blue laws."

AN excursion train going to Mexico City, Mex., on the 28th on the Inter-oceanic railroad met with an accident. While rounding a curve on the side of a mountain five coaches jumped the track and went down the canyon. Forty-two people were killed and thirty or more seriously injured.

THE seventeenth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated at Rome on the 2d with great pomp and ceremony.

NEAR Adelphi, O., the boiler in the saw mill of John McCoom exploded with terrific force. Three men, Snyder, Brown and McBride, were blown to pieces. Schmidt's skull was crushed, McCoom's legs were broken and Augsburg was badly injured about the head and back.

AN immense aerolite shot out of the northern heavens and passed over Reno, Nev., on the 2d. It exploded with terrific force and shook the buildings.

In Grayson county, Va., the residence of Henry Sefly, occupied by a woman named Hart, was burned and her two children, aged 4 and 9 years respectively, were cremated. The woman was arraigned on a charge of having locked her children in the house, then firing it to burn them up, and the evidence was such that she was bound over.

THE report of the committee to investigate the Oklahoma agricultural college was submitted to the legislature on the 1st. It stated that the board of regents allowed one another hundreds of dollars for services never performed. One regent was superintending of buildings at \$5 per day and drew this pay for a year, Sundays included, while no building was going on. Others served as purchasing agents at the same per diem and bought live stock at treble their value and in many cases their pay exceeded the exorbitant price paid for the animals. A man was also employed at \$100 per month who knew nothing about practical farming.

A FREE silver resolution was adopted at the Michigan democratic state convention held at Saginaw.

FIFTY tramps went to Decatur, Ind., on the 28th and began stealing and frightening women and taking clothing and edibles. The mayor sent the marshal and a posse of officers to drive out the tramps. They were driven across the railroad bridge, when they refused to go any farther, and opened fire on the police with revolvers. The police returned the fire. The tramps finally fled, carrying off three of their number, who were either killed or badly wounded.

DUN'S review of trade on the 2d said that wheat and corn were a little higher, although nothing seemed to justify the rise. Cotton had dropped to the lowest point known. The industries were making very slow gains where they made any. The market for cotton goods was active.

At New York on the 1st an accident occurred in the tearing down of an old building through the walls falling by which at least three workmen were killed and twelve others seriously injured. A few hours after, in another part of New York, one of a row of five-story buildings being erected collapsed and one man was killed and eleven injured, some of whom will probably die. The accident was due to the worthless mortar and the flimsy construction of the building. The contractors were arrested.

THREE hundred persons, fleeing from small-pox at Hot Springs, Ark., arrived at St. Louis on the 28th. They declared that the disease was epidemic with thirty-five cases in the pest house, but that the local board of health was misrepresenting matters.

THE supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada has begun mandamus proceedings in Chicago to compel the Illinois state insurance superintendent to allow the society to do business in Illinois.

At the republican congressional convention at Galva, Ill., after three days of balloting and an all-night session, George W. Prince, of Galesburg, was selected as the republican candidate for congress in the Eighteenth Illinois district on the 1,476th ballot.

At Rockford, Ill., on the 28th the National Butter and Cheese Makers' association elected the following officers: President, B. S. Garr, Pocahontas, Ill.; vice president, H. F. Hines, of Stella, Neb.; secretary, I. W. Burrell, of Chicago; treasurer, E. H. Loister, of Hudson, Mich. One vice president was also elected for each state. In the butter contest the prizes were taken by S. C. Oldroyd, of Tripoli, Ia., in a separate cream division, and E. S. Allen, of Clarion, Ia., in the gathered cream division.

ADMT.-GEN. EATON, of the military staff of the governor of Michigan, dropped dead on the 27th from heart disease, while attending the funeral of Green Paake, late president of the Detroit Railway Co., in company with Gov. Rich and several state officers.

THE White Ash coal mine near Cerrillos, N. M., was the scene of an awful explosion on the 27th, due, it was thought, to the accidental breaking into an abandoned chamber charged with gas. Thirty-seven men were known to be working in the four levels at the time of the explosion. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered. The scene round the entrance to the mine was pathetic. Frantic mothers with their children clinging to their skirts were praying and crying, while willing workers were trying to get further into the mine.

In New Philadelphia, O., the works of the Chicago Pipe Works Co., manufacturers of cast iron water and gas mains, have burned. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$18,000.

In Lynn, Mass., an epidemic of grip was prevailing to an alarming extent on the 26th, there being at least 500 cases. There had been many fatalities, especially among aged people.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Associated press sent to Armenia to investigate the outrages committed by the Turks has forwarded an interview. He had with Mgr. Khrimiran, which confirms all the reports which have been published. The reverend gentleman said in one instance 150 Armenians were thrown into a ditch by the Turks and earth thrown upon them, burying them alive. All kinds of torture were practiced upon prisoners, one having his hands nailed to the wall. Men, women and children of all ages were tortured and butchered.

ALTHOUGH the sentence of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, for treason has not been made public, it was understood that she had been sentenced to five years in prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000. Her confinement at present will be in the executive building, which was her former palace.

AN ice gorge in the Susquehanna river has caused an inundation of Port Deposit, Md., and the town was reported in a critical condition on the 3d. TORONTO, Ont., had a fire on the 3d which destroyed over \$1,000,000 worth of property, many large mercantile establishments being burned to the ground. An incendiary origin of the fire was suspected.

AN acid tank at McKeesport, Pa., exploded, killing two men and seriously injuring two others. The head of the tank, weighing 2,000 pounds, was blown through the roof of the works. No cause for the explosion was known.

ON February 24 18,000 Chinese troops attacked Hai Ching, but were repulsed and retreated to Yin Kao. The Japanese loss was twenty killed and 250 wounded. The enemy lost 200 killed.

JUDGE RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Irish nationalist, scholar and orator, died at New York aged 75.

CLEARING house returns for the principal cities of the United States for the week ended March 1 showed an average decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year of 7.3; in New York the decrease was 9.7. Exclusive of New York the increase was 4.5.

ACCORDING to dispatches received from Cuba, the rebels in the province of Santiago de Cuba number about 120 men, the insurrection at Baire had been quelled, the Spanish troops had defeated a band of rebels reported to have assembled in the province of Matanzas and advices confirmed the report that Manuel Garcia, the notorious rebel leader, was killed during the engagement. The Spanish troops were actively pursuing the rebels.

FIRE started in the Kaestner building in the heart of the west side factory district of Chicago. The building was crowded with men and women employees and in the panic which resulted many were knocked down and bruised. In the Lancaster caramel factory, several blocks from the fire, some one sounded the alarm and 220 children at work made a mad rush for the exits and rushing down the stairways, trampled under foot many who fell. Eleven were picked up unconscious by the ambulances. The loss by the fire was \$300,000, well insured.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

At noon on the 4th the Fifty-third congress concluded its work and adjourned sine die. The usual congratulatory resolutions were adopted in both houses and the Doxology was sung by the press reporters in the house gallery.

UTAH'S seventh constitutional convention met at Salt Lake on the 4th to begin the work of drafting a constitution for the new state. The most important matters to be considered were prohibition and woman suffrage.

YOUNG GIBBY, the lightweight from Australia, and Horace Leeds, of Philadelphia, boxed a twelve-round bout before the Seaside Athletic club at Coney Island, N. Y., on the 4th. After the tenth round Gibby had decidedly the best of the fight.

BON FITZSIMMONS has written a letter to Corbett appealing to him for time to put up his forfeit, as he is financially embarrassed, owing to his trouble at Syracuse, N. Y., through the killing of Ryan and the mismanagement of his affairs by Capt. Mori. Fitzsimmons has put up \$5,000 and the third deposit of \$2,500 was due Tuesday.

THE marriage of Miss Anna Gould, second daughter of the late Jay Gould, to the Count de Castellane, took place on the 4th at New York, Archbishop Corrigan officiated. The residence of George Gould, where the ceremony took place, was artistically decorated with flowers. The presents of the bride, which consisted principally of jewelry, were superb, costly and numerous.

THE town of Decker, Ind., is excited over the fact that the residence of Charles A. Bennett was blown up with dynamite. A daughter was blinded in both eyes by the force of the explosion. Bloodhounds had been telegraphed for.

A KEY WEST, Fla., dispatch said that news had reached there that an engagement had occurred between 300 insurgents and a battalion of Spanish regulars near Manzanillo in the south-eastern part of Cuba. The Spaniards were routed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Appellate Court Bill.

The new appellate court bill is finally agreed upon and passed by the legislature, gives the governor authority to appoint three judges from the party casting the largest number of votes at the last election, two from the party casting the next largest number of votes and one member from the party casting the third largest vote. These judges are to be confirmed by the senate and are not to take their offices until they are confirmed. The appointees are to hold until January, 1897. The six judges are to be elected in 1896 to hold office for four years and at the expiration of their terms the court is to cease to exist. The bill creates two additional courts of record to be known and styled as the courts of appeals of the northern and southern departments respectively, which, within their respective departments shall be inferior to the supreme court and superior to all other courts in the state. The state is divided into two departments and each department into three divisions, eastern, central and western. The salary of the judges shall be \$2,500 per annum and they shall not practice law during their official term.

No Bribery.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature making it a felony for any officer, state, city, county or township, to accept anything of value for his vote, judgment or action. One section is devoted to the legislators and makes it a felony to receive any reward whatever for either giving or withholding a vote. Another section makes it a felony for any candidate to give any valuable thing for votes or help in any caucus or convention. The lowest penalty is one year in the penitentiary and the highest seven years.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. John Wells, of Winfield, suicided the other day by taking poison. No cause given.

Moses Coleman, colored, was shot and killed in a joint at Kansas City, Kan., the other night by George Crossley, another negro.

The house conference committee on the state forestry bill agreed upon a substitute, which reduces the salary of the commissioner to \$800, provides \$1,150 for irrigation experiments and allows the usual sum for running expenses.

The bill to establish free employment offices in cities of the first class was amended in the senate so that all the duties prescribed should be performed by the city clerks and commissioners of elections without additional salary.

F. E. Haines, who also had any number of other names, and who was in jail at Wichita upon the charge of swindling wholesale drug houses throughout the country, under the guise of a commission man, broke jail the other night and escaped.

The other night Patrick Glynn, an old veteran of the soldiers' home near Leavenworth, was found dead near the Santa Fe road, a short distance from the home. The skull had been crushed and he had evidently been murdered and robbed of his pension money.

The conference committee on the irrigation bill reported a substitute for the original measure which adds to the irrigation board the state geologist and president of the agricultural college. The substitute appropriates \$30,000 instead of \$50,000, as provided in the original house bill.

The officers at Fort Leavenworth are said to be pleased at the refusal of the senate to pass the bill transferring the military prison from the war to the department of justice. The army officers, it is said, do not want a civil penitentiary within the garrison proper, but they favor putting one on the government reservation several miles above.

Gov. Morrill has selected the officers of his staff as follows: Quartermaster-general, L. B. D. Taylor, of Frankfort; paymaster-general, Charles S. Elliott, of Topeka; surgeon-general, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, of Arkansas City; lieutenant-colonel and aids, W. H. R. Dubois, of Crawford county; E. B. Stevens, of Leavenworth, and Edward L. Glasgow, of Republic county.

The state council of the American Protective association has been chartered by the secretary of state. The officers of the council for the first year will be at Kansas City. The officers of the council are: President, L. H. Willets, of Council Grove; vice president, A. D. Hubbard, of Topeka; secretary, F. H. Barker, of Kansas City; treasurer, W. H. McClure, of Iowa.

The wife of Angus Lautsch, a Leavenworth machinist, was found at her home the other morning with a bullet in her forehead, and a revolver was found near her. She was unconscious and could give no account of the shooting. It was at first thought to be a case of attempted suicide, but later developments led to suspicions of attempted murder, but no arrests had been made.

The state grand lodge A. O. U. W., in session at Wichita, elected officers as follows: Grand master, W. W. Wallace, of Kingman; grand foreman, L. M. Penwell, of Topeka; grand overseer, A. E. Mueller, of Colwich; grand recorder, E. M. Forde, of Emporia; grand receiver, T. A. Beck, of Topeka; grand guide, William C. Moss, of Kansas City; grand watchman, W. A. Morgan, of Lansing; grand medical director, A. B. Peters, of Mankato.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

The Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

THE senate on the morning of the 28th passed ninety-six local bills and the afternoon was devoted largely to the consideration of the Ballinger fees and salary bill. The measure did not meet with the approval of the senate, and a substitute bill was passed. The substitute reduces the salaries of county officers even more than the Ballinger bill, and is especially severe on the fee system. The house in committee of the whole recommended for passage by the close vote of 40 to 39 a bill prohibiting the mining of coal at the penitentiary for other than the purpose of obtaining fuel for the state institutions. A bill amending the Australian ballot law was passed. Under the provisions of the measure the city clerk shall have charge of the printing of the ballots at municipal elections. The bill to prohibit book making and pool selling passed, and the committee on judiciary reported a bill for state uniformity of text books.

THE senate on the 27th passed a bill which reduces the salary of all district judges in the state from \$2,500 to \$2,000 a year. The bill was also passed which creates the office of expert accountant for the state at a salary of \$1,500 a year. Among other bills passed were: An act requiring treasurers of counties of more than 20,000 inhabitants to deposit public funds in banks which shall be privileged to give security in county and municipal bonds to prevent the insurance agents from getting up a pool on rates; limiting the power of counties, cities or townships to 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation in issuing bonds; and a bill which adds 20 per cent. to the fact of the policy when an insurance company must pay if it goes into court and unsuccessfully fights the payment of a policy. The Dodge City soldiers' home appropriation was cut down to \$1,500 a year. The house adopted a concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Lough, that Kansas place a statue of John Brown in the capitol at Washington. The bill for the establishment of a normal school at Lawrence, Kan., offered by Scott, Wichita, Concordia and Great Bend failed.

THE senate on the 28th passed the bill providing that any person convicted of conducting a racket shall be fined not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000, with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. It also provides a penalty for pretending to buy or sell in such shops. The conference committee on the anti-bribery bill was agreed to. The bill exempting wages of workmen and clerks from garnishment to the amount of \$100 per month passed. Also Senator Parker's bill to confer the right of suffrage to Mrs. Alice Briggs Stryker and other women. The house in committee of the whole recommended for passage a bill providing that in future the state printer should engross and control all bills and resolutions by printing them on parchment. The conference committee on the fees and salary bill announced a disagreement and another committee was appointed. The resubmission resolution was adversely reported from the temperance committee, and the report of the conference committee on the forestry stations bill was agreed to.

THE senate on March 1 passed the resolution requesting that the statute of John Brown be placed in Statuary hall in Washington; also the bill to protect union labels. The senate voted an appropriation of \$100,000 to remunerate the different counties who have been compelled to furnish their own jails. Senator Spencer's joint resolution which provides for the "initiative and referendum" system of legislation was voted down. The house passed the congressional apportionment bill providing for eight congressional districts. The state appropriation bill passed. It carries \$90,000 to be used on work of construction at once and provides a tax levy which will raise \$175,000 in two years. The railroad and assessment bills were again side-tracked and in the evening appropriation bills were further considered. About midnight the state printer bill was recommended for passage. It reduces the price of public printing about 30 per cent.

THE senate on the 2d passed the house bill abolishing six judicial districts. The bill to pay Capt. Hume's and Hiner's companies for services on the border in 1851, passed. The governor's appointments of judges of the appellate court were confirmed in the evening session. At the night session about 30 local bills passed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the governor to take the necessary steps to protect the Fort Hayes military reservation just ceded to the state by congress. The measure defeated the concurrent resolution providing for the "initiative and referendum." Bills passed for the destruction of Russian thistle; reducing the fees of state printer 20 per cent.; appropriating \$10,000 to Mrs. Mary Thorpe and \$500 to each of her six children; requiring the registration of passes; the anti-pooling bill; the legislative appropriation bill and several other bills. The house adjourned at 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

New Congressional Districts.

The new apportionment bill fixes the congressional districts as follows:

First district—Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Leavenworth and Jefferson counties.

Second district—Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Anderson, Allen and Lin counties.

Third district—Bourbon, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Neosho, Wilson, Cherokee, Crawford and Elk counties.

Fourth district—Shawnee, Wabance, Osage, Lyon, Morris, Marion, Chase, Coffey, Woodson and Greenwood counties.

Fifth district—Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Clay, Riley, Dickinson, Geary and Saline counties.

Sixth district—Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis,rego, Gove, Logan and Wallace counties.

Seventh district—McPherson, Sedgewick, Butler, Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Pratt and Barber counties.

Eighth district—Harvey, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Reno, Edwards, Kiowa, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark and Comanche counties.

Appellate Court Judges.

On the 1st Gov. Morrill named the judges of the new appellate court as follows:

George W. Clark (pop.), of Topeka, for the Eastern division of the Northern department.

T. L. Garver (rep.), of Salina, for the Central division of the Northern department.

A. D. Gilkeson (dem.), of Hays City, for the Western division of the Northern department.

W. A. Johnson (rep.), of Garnett, for the Eastern division of the Southern department.

A. W. Dennison (pop.), of El Dorado, for the Central division of the Southern department.

Erick G. Cole (rep.), of Great Bend, for the Western division of the Southern department.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Session May Extend Until Wednesday—Board of Health Appropriation Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—The legislature did not conclude its labors last night. At noon yesterday all business ceased except messages from the governor, reports of conference committees and appropriation bills. Very little was done in either house in the afternoon. At the evening session a number of appropriation bills were passed. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was read and is now in the hands of the conference committee.

The house killed the appropriation for the state board of health, recommended by the senate, and the matter was referred to the conference committee. The senate bill for the support of the fisheries department was amended in the house by an appropriation of \$1,000 to buy fish.

It was thought that both houses would be ready to adjourn at noon today, although contingencies may arise which will keep them here till night. Representative Remington, chairman of the house ways and means committee, said that he would not be surprised if the session lasts till some time Wednesday.

The bill reducing the fees of the state printer 20 per cent., which consumed much time in the house last week, died in the senate yesterday. When the friends of the bill went around to see about it they found it buried under about 300 others, and were unable to raise it.

Senator Taylor's bill, which reduced the salaries and fees of county officers in Wyandotte county, was defeated in the house yesterday afternoon. Senator Taylor claims the bill would have saved the taxpayers \$20,000 annually.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills were passed in the senate before noon and prior to the recess a resolution was introduced by Mr. Dennison declaring that the dignity, ability and courtesy of the president of the senate, James A. Troutman, during the present session of the senate had given him a worthy place in the esteem of the members and asking him to carry with him their best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity. The resolution was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

A List of Those Appointed in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Fourth-class postmasters appointed yesterday were: Costello, Montgomery county, Kan., O. D. Wright, vice W. F. McKinney, resigned; Hall, Marshall county, Kan., H. C. Small, vice R. W. Travelut, resigned; Lagrange, Marshall county, Kan., O. S. Lesslie, vice E. F. Jones, dead; Lorton, Rooks county, Kan., Dora H. Reynolds, vice R. M. Reynolds, resigned; Lowemont, Leavenworth county, Kan., W. F. Stanley, vice W. A. Smiley, resigned; Lucerne, Sheridan county, Kan., Florence J. Shoemaker, vice E. E. Brandt, resigned; McFarland, Wabance county, Kan., Arthur Winkler, vice A. F. Aderhold, resigned; Sumnerville, Ottawa county, Kan., Ada B. Smith, vice Sarah C. Martin, resigned; Trousdale, Harvey county, Kan., M. M. Zimmerman, vice J. H. Horst, resigned; Woodland, Bourbon county, Kan., Jacob Warner, vice B. D. Eaton, resigned; East Atchison, Buchanan county, Mo., William Allen, vice J. W. Conner, resigned; Centerville, Johnson county, Mo., Mary V. Washington, vice R. B. Wright, removed; Ulrich, Henry county, Mo., Ida F. Warren, vice J. A. Kerr, removed; Reno, Grant county, Ok., William Alexander, vice Ida Walton, resigned.

REVOLUTION IN IRON MAKING.

New Process of Making Malleable Iron Invented by a Former Kansas Citizen.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5.—The discovery by George Harley, a foundry man, of a process of making cheaply malleable iron, which is by experts pronounced of excellent quality, has proven a success at tests made in this city. Harley has been experimenting for fifteen years. The iron world has for years sought in vain for some method of making malleable iron without the long and expensive process of annealing. Harley claims that his invention will revolutionize iron making, and this prediction is borne out by the opinion of experts called in by capitalists interested.

By Harley's process iron is made in an endless furnace with a peculiar method of controlling the admission of air and by which a thoroughly molten condition of iron is obtained.

It is said that Bethlehem, Pa., iron men have expressed a willingness to pay \$10,000,000 for the invention on proof that it is what it is represented to be. Patents have been applied for not only in the United States, but all over Europe.

Fell Dead in a Hotel.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—Capt. John H. Smith, of Columbus, Cherokee county, one of the most widely known republican politicians in Kansas, died suddenly at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the wash room of the Copeland hotel. Heart disease was the cause. L. S. Crum, of Oswego, was in the room at the time. He called for help. The dead man was placed upon a cot and Dr. Sheldon summoned. The body was cold when the doctor arrived. Capt. Smith was warden of the penitentiary under Gov. John A. Martin.

A LONELY SOUL.

Miss Martha Bascom and Her Summer Boarder.

"Be you her boarder?" The person addressed looked around with a smile at her question. She had just alighted from the cars at a wayside station among the hills, and there was an amused look in her dark eyes, as she answered: "If you are Miss Martha Bascom, then I be."
The other woman drew a long breath of relief. "I was so afraid," she said, "that something would happen to hinder your coming. Now, just as soon as the cars are out of sight, I'll bring around the horse, and we will go home. It's Deacon Hinds' horse, and he's dreadful afraid of railroads."

Disappearing behind the station for a moment, she presently came leading a very meek-looking animal. She held him by the bit, at arm's length, and seemed very much afraid he would step on her. It was quite evident Martha did not feel at home with horses.

The small trunk was placed in the back of the open wagon by the station master, and climbing up beside her driver, the boarder, whose name was Marcia Ames, presently found herself riding down a most beautiful country road.

It had been a warm June day, and the sun was still hot on the little depot platform, but as they turned into the shady highway, as a cool breeze met them, laden with all the fragrance of the pines and other sweet odors of the wood. The wild roses made pink all the hedges. On one side Marcia saw a meadow white with daisies, like summer snow; and when Martha Bascom, on meeting a carriage, turned out to let it go by, her wheels crushed the mint that grew by the roadside, and the strong fragrance came to Marcia like a welcome. She sighed with content. "I am glad I answered that queer advertisement," she said to herself, "and I will stay here all summer, if things are bearable."

"What a lovely road!" she said to her companion. "Aint it?" replied Martha. "Sometimes when I'm worried most to death, I walk down the depot road, as we call it, and my cares all fade away, and things don't seem worth minding."

Miss Ames looked at her. "A character," she thought, "and one that I shall like to study." She saw a straight figure that disdained the support of the back of the seat; a careworn face with grave gray eyes and a smiling mouth that did not seem to belong to the rest of the face. She was dressed in a brown checked gingham, as clean as possible; you could see the folds where it had been ironed. She wore a shade hat with strings, which were tied in a prim bow under a rather square chin.

She looked up and caught Marcia's glance. "I hope," she said, "you won't laugh at my hat; I can't bear bunnets. I know hats are for girls; but I put strings on this and thought they would take the curse off."

"I am not a girl," said Marcia, pleasantly, "and I have a hat in my trunk. I hope you won't insist on my putting strings on it."

"Oh!" replied the other, "you can wear what you have a mind to; I don't care." "You need not be surprised," she went on, "if folks look pretty sharp at you. You see I didn't tell anybody I was going to take a boarder, and they don't know who you can be. I hope you will be contented. I haven't got much room, but I can give you a good bed. And I've bought a hammock for you. All the summer boarders I ever heard of loved to set in them."

And Marcia assured her she loved hammocks, and did not care for room, as she intended to live out of doors most of the time.

People did stare when they met them, and presently the horse was brought to a standstill by Martha before the gate of a low, red house on the side of a hill, and she told her companion she had got home. "You go in the front door," said she, "and I will get somebody to help me out with the trunk, and carry the horse home. Go in and turn to the left. I won't be but a minute."

Marcia followed directions, and found herself in a large front room. The floor was painted yellow, and was so clean it shone; various worn places were trying to hide under braided mats, and everything was spotlessly clean. Between the two front windows a table was set for two. "Her dining-room," she said to herself, "or her kitchen," as she caught sight of a small cook-stove. A door opened between the side windows, and Marcia saw a piazza with a hammock in a shady corner. There was a home-made lounge in one part of the room, and she sat down on it, thinking she would not remove her bonnet until she went to her room.

And then Martha came in; she untied her hat-strings with nervous hands. "I don't know how to tell you," she said, "but this is all the house I've got. I know it's ridiculous for me to think of taking a boarder, but I've got to earn some money somehow, and there didn't seem to be any other way."

She held out her hands, and Marcia saw that they trembled. "I will do well by you," she went on; "do say that you will put up with it and stay. You don't know what it will be to me." There was something in the woman's face that touched Marcia. "She is in trouble," she thought, "and I am going to help her."

She smiled reassuringly. "If you don't think I shall crowd you," she said, "I'll stay. But you don't mean this room is all you have?" And Martha hastened to tell her there was a bedroom where she could sleep. "I

shall sleep on the lounge," she added, as she opened the door of the little sleeping-room, and Marcia went in and took off her bonnet.

It was the next morning. Martha's housework was all done; so she took her rocking-chair out on the piazza, where her boarder was trying the new hammock, and as she rocked she knit, and presently began to talk. "I want to tell you all about it," she said.

"You see, this was father's house, and when he died he left it to brother James and me, after mother. James, he thought he would move right down here, and he wanted mother and me to live in with them, and have a chamber finished off to sleep in; but we didn't want to—we didn't like his wife over and above—and so we divided the house. Afterwards, James built on a porch on his part. They've got a dining-room and everything."

"And mother and I lived in here for a good many years. We got along real comfortable. She had her pension, and I sewed braid; but after awhile they stopped bringing braid around. It was all sewed on machines in the straw shop. And then mother died."

She was silent a moment, and Marcia saw her lip quiver.

"She died, and I was all alone. James wanted me to break up and live in with them—his wife wanted this room for a parlor—but I could not; it was home and I knew it wouldn't be in the other part."

"The children were sassy, too; they hadn't used mother well, and one of them called me an old maid. His mother heard him and I looked at her, for I thought she would take him to due; but she didn't; she only laughed, and she knew," continued Martha, "all about my disappointment, too. I was going to marry Hiram Paiker, and I had all my sheets and pillow cases made, and mother and I were just going to quilt. I had five bed quilts all ready for the bars. He wasn't sick two weeks; it was the typhus fever. I am sure I feel just like a widder, and I went to his funeral as chief mourner. It was real cruel for James' wife to let her boy twist me so, as if I never had a chance to be married, like old Liddy Wilbur. And Martha's knitting needles flashed brightly in the sun, and her gray eyes were almost black with the remembrance of her wrongs. Marcia murmured sympathizingly, and presently Martha went on.

"It's eight years now," she said, "since mother died, and they are always at me to give them this part of the house. I can't bear it. I've got along in spite of them till now."

"But how could you?" said Marcia. "What did you do to get something to eat?"

The other woman looked at her a moment. "I suppose," she said, "you'll despise me, but I've worked just like a man. That field over there is mine. I planted it myself, and raised a good many things to sell. I went huckle-berrying, and I sold my grass standing, for fifteen dollars, every year, and year before last I sold potatoes enough to buy me a barrel of flour and an alpaca dress. I got a man to plow the field, and I planted the potatoes myself, and heeded them, and dug them. I've got along all right till last year; it was so dry that everything dried up. There wasn't any huckleberries, and my potatoes were too little to sell. James used to put a hose in the pond and get water to water his garden, but he never put a drop on mine. They wanted me to give up and they thought I would have to.

"I came pretty short last winter. Many a time I did not have anything to eat but hasty pudding, and I could not buy any tea. I used to smell it from the other part of the house, and I wanted it so bad.

"I've got a splendid garden this year, but I know we may have a dry season again, and I made up my mind I must have a little money to fall back on. I laid awake night after night, thinking of every way folks took to earn money, and finally I thought if I could only take a lady boarder I could save most of her board in the summer; for most of folks like garden sass and so forth, and I've got most everything planted, and they are doing well. I tried to get the school-marm. I went to see her, and when she heard what accommodations I could give her, she would not tell anybody I asked her.

"I composed that advertisement myself, and sent it to a Boston paper, because I didn't know anybody around here that took a paper from there, and I could not bear to have anybody know I had tried to get a boarder if I did not get one. I never saw how it looked in print, and she looked appealingly at Marcia, who told her kindly that it was very much to the point and all right.

Then they sat in silence for awhile, and Marcia thought how she had read the advertisement in her city home, and laughed at it, and then suddenly determined to answer it, and find out what manner of woman Martha Bascom was. She thought over the words she had read:

"WANTED, a lady boarder, by a plain country woman, who will do the best she can. The view from the piazza is beautiful, and you will be sure to like it. Address Miss Martha Bascom, Littlefield, Mass."

And here she was, seated on the piazza. She let her eyes wander over the scene before her.

"Yes, it is beautiful," she thought. The house was on a hill, and she could look along way down the valley at her feet. Field after field was outlined there; the stone walls that marked their boundaries seemed like children's work—like the playhouses her brothers used to make years ago, marking out the rooms with a row of stones. A thick growth of bushes and trees told where the river crept, and she could see the glitter of the water, here and there, between the trees.

One day they were in the parlor, as Marcia called the piazza. She had hung it around with pretty shaws, and had a bright cushion in the hammock; a vine shaded one side, and Martha's thrush sang in his cage among the leaves.

"There is one thing I want to tell

you," said Martha. "It don't seem right to take four dollars a week for your board. I never was so happy in my life as I have been since you come. You don't eat hardly a thing, and I haven't had but one white petticoat to wash for you since you have been here."

"And there is one thing I want to tell you," said her friend. "I always go somewhere in the country in the summer, and I never paid less than seven dollars a week for board in my life. I intend to pay as much as that, I assure you. Four dollars a week!" she said, scornfully. "It is very evident, my dear Martha, you are taking your first boarder."

Martha sat up straight in her rocking chair; her eyes shone like diamonds and there was a faint red in her faded cheek.

"If you stay till September and pay me seven dollars a week," she said, excitedly, "I'll have me a cow. I can keep her as well as not, if I can only get her in the first place. I've got a pasture, and I can raise a lot of pumpkins and fodder corn. I know how to milk. I can make butter. Why, I can most live on her milk," and she burst into a flood of tears and hid her face in her hands.

"I shall have something to love after you are gone," she said one day. "I got me a cat after mother died; she was real pretty, and I thought so much of her. She used to sleep on the foot of my bed, and I did not feel half so lonesome nights, if I could not sleep; for I spoke to her, she would purr and come up and rub herself against me. I thought there never was such a cat; but James' boys, they used to ston her whenever she went over on their side, and one day she came dragging herself home with a broken leg, and her head was hurt, too. She died before night and I buried her under the laylock there. And I missed her so I got me another; but that one was missing within a week, and one of the boys kept asking me what had become of my cat, and laughing in a hateful way. So I made up my mind I could not have any more pets."

"But they won't dare to hurt a cow, they are too valuable; and I could have the law on them if they did," she added, grimly. "Anybody can do what they have a mind to, to cats, poor things!" for Martha had never heard of the "society with the long name."

"Let me see," said Marcia, "what kind of a cow will you get—Jersey?"

"I shall get a red and white one," said Martha. "Father used to keep a cow, and that was speckled red and white. I mean to get one just like her, if I can. What will James' folks say? I guess they'll think it will be some time before they'll have my house for a parlor."

"It beats all," she said, one day, "how little things trouble folks. Now, any great trial, like death and such, you can carry to the Lord, and He will help you bear it; but anybody feels so mean to trouble Him about the little things."

"Now, there was mother's gold beads. She always told me I should have them after her. Many a time I've put them on my neck when I was a little girl, and wished mother would give them to me then; but she would take them, and say I should have them some time."

"And when she died I was almost crazy, and James' wife, she had to see to everything. It was a few weeks afterwards, and I saw mother's beads on Maria's neck—that is her oldest girl. I felt dreadfully. I went out to the barn and talked to James about it. He said Maria wanted them as bad as I did, and he didn't know as she would give them up. His wife made a fuss about it, and so I did not have them."

"But it was a trial. I never had a piece of jewelry in my life but a carnelian ring. I have got that now, but I have outgrown it."

Now, Martha had a birthday that week; and James' wife was astonished, as she was getting breakfast one morning, by seeing her sister's boarder coming in. She had in her hand a beautiful gold chain. There was a locket attached, and the rhinestone in it sparkled like a diamond in the morning sun.

"Mrs. Bascom," said the lady, "I want to make a bargain with you. I want you to exchange your daughter's gold beads for this chain; it is fully as valuable, and prettier for her."

"You know it is Miss Martha's birthday to-day, and I want to give her a present. I know there is nothing she will prize like her mother's gold beads."

Both mother and child were delighted with the chain.

"I have always felt mean about those beads," said Mrs. Bascom, "but the girl wanted them so; and I'm real glad to change. Here, let me bring them up a bit," and she hurried around after a piece of flannel and some whitening.

And so it happened, just after breakfast, as Martha was getting up from the table, Marcia Ames' white arm went lovingly around her neck, and clasped there the precious beads.

The autumn came all too soon, and the friends parted until next summer, Marcia said. A gentle red and white cow stood by the bars in Martha's pasture, and it was on her glossy neck that Martha left the tears she shed when the stage that bore her friend away went out of sight.

For Marcia had insisted on the cow becoming a reality before she went away, and had named her at Martha's request. Sultana was the rather high flown name she had bestowed upon her; and her mistress thought it just the right name, as, indeed, she would have if Marcia had called her Peter Snooks. They had a merry time when they christened the gentle creature, who calmly chewed her cud, and looked at them with her great mild eyes, as she thought to herself: "What fools these mortals be!"

I do not think Martha Bascom ever closed her eyes at night, as long as she lived, without thanking God for their friend she had found—a friend who did not forget her as the years went by.—McClure's Magazine.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Timbers have been removed from immense swamps, where horses could not penetrate, by building an elevated trolley through the tree tops.

—A method of electrical heating by which the temper of Harveyized armor-plate at any given point can be drawn and made soft enough to permit the drilling of bolt-holes without affecting the surrounding surface has been devised at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. and has been successfully tested in the Cramp shipyards. Before the method was introduced it was necessary to leave unhardened an entire strip of the plate, six inches in width, rendering it at such-points penetrable by projectiles.

—The past six months has marked an epoch in long-distance telephoning in the south. The line between Atlanta and Macon was opened November 24, 1894. This line is copper metallic circuit of finest construction, and 103 miles long. The line from Madison to Athens, completed December 3, 1894, which joins the line already established between Athens and Madison, makes another first-class line of 114 miles, connection being had through Atlanta to Macon, making a No. 1 metallic circuit of an unbroken stretch of 217 miles. This is but a forecast of what is to come. Mr. W. T. Gentry is the enterprising manager at Atlanta, and contemplates with much satisfaction these additions to the telephone system of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.—N. Y. Electrical Review.

—The telephone companies in Indiana towns are indulging in a rate war, and in consequence the users are being benefited. At Lafayette recently, the Central Union Telephone Co. cut prices from \$4 per month for office and store service to \$1.50, and from \$3 for dwelling houses to \$1 a month. The Harrison Telephone Co. has been for several months at work getting its system into operation there, and was just beginning to give the people service. They had secured a large percentage of the patrons of the old company, and the indications were without patrons. The Central Union has expended in rebuilding and refitting its lines, adding new switchboards, etc., almost as much money as the Harrison Telephone Co. have decided not to make any reduction in rates to meet the cut of the Central Union Co.

THE PARROT.

It Was Carefully Trained, but the Lady's Plan Misceeded.

There is one member of congress whose wife owns an intelligent parrot, which she brought from Mexico, and whose talking talents she has developed with great assiduity and no little success. Of course Jones—that's not his name, and the nom de guerre stands merely for convenience sake—the true name of the congressman referred to—Jones was a candidate for re-election in November, and foreseeing his triumphant vindication at the polls, the affectionate Mrs. Jones especially trained her parrot to shout "Hurrah!" till the windows rattled whenever Jones' name was mentioned in his presence. On the evening of the election she arranged to have the bird hung in the reception room, where her husband was going to receive his friends and also the returns. With fond expectancy she looked for the news to come that her husband had been elected by a stunning majority, and the parrot shouting in the wild frenzy of his boundless glee, "Hurrah for Jones!"

Alas, that the best laid plans of men and mice gang aft aglee!

When the fateful moment came, a distressed messenger, with flushed face and disheveled hair, burst into the sitting room with the announcement: "You're beaten, Jones!"

It was the parrot's cue, and he hadn't forgotten his careful training. "Hurrah for Jones!" he shouted the green imp on his perch, and everybody in the room stood aghast at the audacity of the bird.

Mrs. Jones was the first to show a sign of animation, and it manifested itself in a volcanic eruption of temper directed against that cute and innocent Mexican parrot, which effectually put a quietus on his exhilaration. The poor bird covered in the corner. In half an hour the tide had changed.

"You're elected, Jones!" shouted the last messenger.

"Shout, Polly, shout!" cried Mrs. Jones in a transport of delight. The bird looked at her sideways with a look of disgust. "Oh, hang Jones!" he muttered, turning his back to her.—Washington Post.

Napoleon's Marshals.

The families of the most famous of the first Napoleon's marshals are still represented in France. Bernadotte, prince of Monte Corvo, is represented by the Swedish royal family; the Princes Murat bear the title of the brilliant cavalry commander. Berthier's descendant is the prince of Wagram, Lannes is represented by the family of Montebello, Oudinot by the duke of Reggio, Mortier by the duke of Rivoli and the prince of Essling, Grouchy by the marquis de Grouchy, and Poniatowski by Prince S. Poniatowski. The lines of Marmont, duke of Ragusa; Duroc, duke of Frioui; Kellermann, duke of Valmy; Augereau, duke of Castiglione, and others are extinct, while Davoust, duke of Auerstadt, is represented by a grand-nephew, now a commander of an army corps. Soult's name only is kept up by a grandson, the Comte de Mornay. Soult de Delmatia, while Money's title that of duke of Conegliano—has been taken by a grandson, the Baron de Gillevoisin.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the Slums.

Country Boy—Where do you live?
Street Gamin—I live in a tenement house.
"What sort of a house is that?"
"Well, it's a house where poor folks keeps the dishes that they expects to use if they ever have anything to cook."—Good News

MARCH APRIL MAY

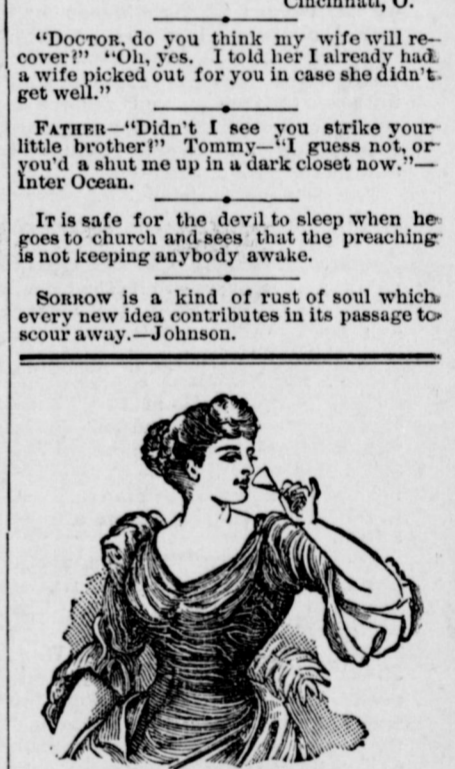
Are the Months in Which to
PURIFY YOUR BLOOD
The Best Blood Purifier is
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Which Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood.
Large Sores
under each side of her neck; had the attendance of the family physician and other doctors for a long time, but seemed to grow worse. I read of many people cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla. As soon as we gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to Clara, she began to get better, and before the first bottle was gone, the sores entirely healed up and there has never been any sign of the disease since. She is a
Healthy Robust Child.
Her grandmother took Hood's Sarsaparilla at the same time, and the salt rheum decreased in its violence and a perfect cure was soon effected. It took about three months for her cure, and she ascribes her good health and strength at her advanced age to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has certainly been a Godsend to my family." Mrs. SOPHIA WOLFE, Zaleski, Ohio.

HOOD'S and **HOOD'S**
only **HOOD'S**
GREAT THING TO KEEP COOL.
But Presence of Mind Is Not Indicated by Absence of Trousers.
Friends of ex-Congressman William R. Morrison, of Illinois, are telling an anecdote of uncertain date relating to the chairman of the interstate commerce commission which forms rather cheerful reading for cold weather. Col. Morrison believes in the efficacy of discipline of the mind. He has spent a great part of his eventful career in hotels, and one of his theories has always been that the biggest sort of a hotel is powerless to sidetrack the reasoning faculties on occasions when presence of mind is needed. He impressed his theories very strongly upon Mrs. Morrison by conjuring up a variety of critical exigencies and instructing her how to act in given cases.
Fate would have it that the colonel should be put to the test. He and his wife were aroused from their slumbers one night by an alarm of fire. The hotel in which they had their rooms was afire and great confusion and tumult ensued among the guests.
"Now is the time to put into practice what I have always preached to you, my dear," said the colonel. "Don't get excited. Put on all your indispensable apparel and take your time. Don't lose your head. Just watch me."
He called Mrs. Morrison's anxiety, handed her the various articles necessary to her toilet, put on his collar and cuffs, took his watch from under his pillow and placed it in his vest pocket, put on his hat, packed a valise of valuables, and taking his cane, walked with Mrs. Morrison out of the burning building into the street.
"Now, my dear," he said when they were safe, "don't you see what a grand thing it is to keep cool and act with a deliberate purpose in an emergency like this? Here you are completely dressed as though you were going out for a walk, and over yonder are several ladies in complete dishabille."
Just then Mrs. Morrison for the first time glanced at her husband.
"You are right, William," she said, "it is a grand thing to keep cool and act deliberately, but if I had been you I would have stayed in the room long enough to put on my trousers."—Washington Post.

FREE!
To Christian Endeavors—Pocket Guide and Map of Boston, the Convention City.
The Passenger Department of the Big Four Route has issued a very convenient and attractive Pocket Guide to the City of Boston which will be sent free of charge to all members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor who will send three-cent stamps to cover mailing charges to the undersigned. This Pocket Guide should be in the hands of every member of the Society who contemplates attending the 14th Annual Convention, as it shows the location of all Depots, Hotels, Churches, Institutions, Places of Amusement, Prominent Buildings, Street Cars, Etc., Etc. Write soon as the edition is limited.
E. O. McCORMICK,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Big Four Route, Cincinnati, O.

"Doctor, do you think my wife will recover?" "Oh, yes. I told her I already had a wife picked out for you in case she didn't get well."
"FATHER—Didn't I see you strike your little brother?" Tommy—"I guess not, you'd a shut me up in a dark closet now."—Linter Ocean.
It is safe for the devil to sleep when he goes to church and sees that the preaching is not keeping anybody awake.
Sorrow is a kind of rust of soul which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away.—Johnson.



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 any objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but 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.

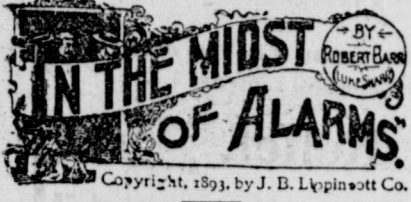
THE GENERAL MARKET.
KANSAS CITY, March 4.
CATTLE—Best heaves.....\$ 3 30 @ 5 00
Stockers.....3 25 @ 4 25
Native cows.....1 75 @ 3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....3 50 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....52 @ 52 1/2
No. 2 hard.....41 1/4 @ 42 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....29 1/4 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....51 1/2 @ 52
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....1 10 @ 1 20
Fancy.....1 15 @ 1 20
HAY—Choice timothy.....8 00 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie.....7 00 @ 8 50
BRAN—(sacked).....65 @ 68
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....17 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.....17 @ 17 1/2
POTATOES.....55 @ 60
ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....3 00 @ 5 30
Texas.....3 20 @ 4 05
HOGS—Heavy.....4 00 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....3 25 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Choice.....2 00 @ 2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
No. 2 hard.....41 1/4 @ 42 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....16 @ 22
LARD—Choice creamery.....12 @ 20
PORK.....10 30 @ 10 35
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to prime.....3 65 @ 5 93
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....3 95 @ 4 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....2 50 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....2 20 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....52 1/2 @ 54 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....43 @ 43 1/4
OATS—No. 2.....28 1/2 @ 29
RYE.....51 @ 51 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....12 @ 23
LARD.....6 25 @ 6 40
PORK.....10 20 @ 10 35
NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers.....4 25 @ 4 45
HOGS—Good to choice.....4 30 @ 4 55
FLOUR—Good to choice.....3 00 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....58 1/4 @ 58 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....33 1/4 @ 34 1/4
BUTTER—Creamery.....17 @ 21
POIK—Miss.....11 25 @ 12 00

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

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut in price of 1 style of DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS
It would take several pages to give details about these superior machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free, **DR. JAMES WATSON DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO.** Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

A SLEEPY FAMILY.

In a tiny palace,
Quite too small for you,
A thousand little creatures
Dose the winter through.
When the ripe nuts patter,
Off to bed they creep,
Cuddled close together
Till the snowdrops peep.
Lazy, did you call them?
No, I've never seen
Easier little workers.
Though their mother is a queen.
But she always taught them
That they must not shirk,
And the live long summer
They were all at work.
Through the fields of clover,
Through the lonely wood,
They were carrying honey,
Like Red Riding Hood.
So you must not blame them,
Tired little things,
If each wee small worker
Folds at last its wings;
Warm and snug as nestled
In their sweet, sweet home,
In the cozy beehive
Till the snowdrops come.
— Youth's Companion.



CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

Again Yates laughed, and they ran silently together. Avoiding the houses, they came out at the ridge road. The smoke rolled up above the trees, showing where the battle was going on, some distance beyond. Yates made the constable cross the fence and the road and take to the fields again, bringing him around behind Bartlett's house and barn. No one was visible near the house except Kitty Bartlett, who stood at the back, watching with pale and anxious face the roll of the smoke, now and then covering her ears with her hands as the sound of an extra loud volley assailed them. Stolliker lifted up his voice and shouted for help.

"If you do that again," cried Yates, clutching him by the throat, "I'll choke you."

But he did not need to do it again. The girl heard the cry, turned with a frightened look, and was about to fly



CHAPTER X.

The man who wanted to see the fight did not see it, and the man who did not want to see it saw it. Yates arrived on the field of conflict when all was over; Remark found the battle raging around him before he realized that things had reached a crisis.

The result of the struggle was similar in effect to an American railway accident of the first class. One officer and five privates were killed on the Canadian side, one man was missing, and many were wounded. The number of the Fenians killed will probably never be known. Several were buried on the field of battle, others were taken back by O'Neill's brigade when they retreated.

Although the engagement resulted as Yates had predicted, yet he was wrong in his estimate of the Canadians. Volunteers are invariably underrated by men of experience in military matters. The boys fought well, even when they saw their English fall dead before them. If the affair had been left entirely in their hands the result might have been different, as was shown afterwards, when the volunteers, unimpeded by regulars, quickly put down a much more formidable rising in the northwest. But in the present case they were hampered by their dependence on the British troops, whose commander moved them with all the ponderous slowness of real war and approached O'Neill as if he had been approaching Napoleon. He thus managed to get in a day after the fair on every occasion, being too late for the fight at Ridgeway and too late to capture any considerable number of the flying Fenians at Fort Erie. The campaign on the Canadian side was magnificently planned and wretchedly carried out. The volunteers and regulars were to meet at a point close to where the fight took place, but the British commander delayed two hours in starting, which fact the Canadian colonel did not learn until too late. These blunders culminated in a ghastly mistake on the field. The Canadian colonel ordered his men to charge across an open field and attack the Fenian force in the woods—a brilliant but foolish move. To the command the volunteers gallantly responded, but against stupidity the gods are powerless. In the field they were appalled to hear the order given to form square and receive cavalry. Even the schoolboys knew the Fenians could have no cavalry.

Having formed their square, the Canadians found themselves the helpless targets of the Fenians in the woods. If O'Neill's forces had shot with reasonable precision they must have cut the volunteers to pieces. The volunteers were veterans if they had only known it, but, in this hopeless square, panic seized them, and it was every man for himself, and at the same time the Fenians were also retreating as fast as they could. This farce is known as the battle of Ridgeway, and would have been comical had it not been that death hovered over it. The comedy

down the supports. Then I must bid you good-by."

Yates went out to the girl, who was waiting for him.

"I want to borrow a kitchen chair, Kitty," he said, "so that poor Stolliker will get a rest."

They walked towards the house. Yates noticed that the firing had ceased, except a desultory shot here and there across the country.

"I shall have to get over the border as quickly as I can," he continued.

"This country is getting too hot for me."

"You are much safer here," said the girl, with downcast eyes. "A man has brought the news that the United States gunboats are sailing up and down the river, making prisoners of all who attempt to cross from this side."

"You don't say! Well, I might have known that. Then what am I to do with Stolliker? I can't keep him tied up here. Yet the moment he gets loose I'm done for."

"Perhaps mother could persuade him not to do anything more. Shall I go for her?"

"I don't think it would be any use. Stolliker's a stubborn animal. He has suffered too much at my hands to be in a forgiving mood. We'll bring him a chair anyhow, and see the effect of kindness on him."

When the chair was placed at Stolliker's disposal, he sat down upon it, still hugging the post with an enforced fervency that in spite of the solemnity of the occasion nearly made Kitty laugh, and lit up her eyes with the mischievousness that had always delighted Yates.

"How long am I to be kept here?" asked the constable.

"Oh, not long," answered Yates cheerily; "not a moment longer than is necessary. I'll telegraph when I'm safe in New York state, so you won't be here more than a day or two."

This assurance did not appear to bring much comfort to Stolliker.

"Look here," he said, "I guess I know as well as the next man when I'm beaten. I have been thinking this all over. I am under the sheriff's orders, and not under the orders of that officer. I don't believe you've done anything, anyhow, or you wouldn't have acted quite the way you did. If the sheriff had sent me it would have been different. As it is, if you unlock those cuffs I'll give you my word I'll do nothing more unless I'm ordered to. Like as not they've forgotten all about you by this time; and there's nothing on record, anyhow."

"Do you mean it? Will you act square?"

"Certainly I'll act square. I don't suppose you doubt that. I didn't ask any favors before, and I did what I could to hold you."

"Enough said," cried Yates. "I'll risk it."

Stolliker stretched his arms wearily above his head when he was released.

"I wonder," he said, now that Kitty was gone, "if there is anything to eat in the house?"

"Shake!" cried Yates, holding out his hand to him. "Another great and mutual sentiment unites us, Stolliker. Let us go and see."

Without the tragedy was enacted a day or two before, at a bloodless skirmish which took place near a hamlet called Waterloo, which affair is dignified in Canadian annals as the second battle of that name.

When Yates reached the tent he found it empty and torn by bullets. The fortunes of war had smashed the jug, and the fragments were strewn in front of the entrance, probably by some disappointed man who had tried to sample the contents and had found nothing. Yates was tired out. He flung himself down on one of the deserted bunks, and was soon sleeping almost as soundly as the man behind a log not six feet away with his face among the dead leaves.

When the Canadian forces retreated Remark, who had watched the contest with all the helpless anxiety of a non-combatant, sharing the danger but having no influence upon the result, followed them, making a wide detour so as to avoid the chance shots which were still flying. He expected to come up with the volunteers on the road but was not successful. Through various miscalculations he did not succeed in finding them until towards evening. At first they told him that young Howard was with the company and unhurt, but further inquiry soon developed the fact that he had not been seen since the fight. He was not among those who were killed or wounded, and it was nightfall before Remark realized that opposite his name on the roll would be placed the ominous word "missing." Remark remembered that the boy said he would visit his home if he got leave, but no leave had been asked for. At last Remark was convinced that young Howard was either badly wounded or dead. The possibility of his desertion the professor did not consider for a moment, although he admitted to himself that it was hard to tell what panic of fear might come over a boy who for the first time in his life found bullets flying about his ears.

With a heavy heart, Remark turned back and made his way to the fatal field. He found nothing on the Canadian side. Going over to the woods, he came across several bodies lying where they fell; but they were all strangers. Even in the darkness he would have had no difficulty in recognizing the volunteer uniform which he knew so well. He walked down to the Howard homestead, hoping yet fearing to hear the boy's voice, the voice of a deserter. Everything was silent about the house, although a light shone through an upper window, and also through one below. He paused at the gate, not knowing what to do. It was evident the boy was not here, yet how to find the father or brother without alarming Margaret or her mother puzzled him. As he stood there, the door opened, and he recognized Mrs. Bartlett and Margaret standing in the light. He moved away from the gate, and heard the older woman say:

"Oh, she will be all right in the morning, now that she has fallen into a nice sleep. I wouldn't disturb her to-night, if I were you. It is nothing but nervousness and fright at that horrible firing. It's all over now, thank God. Good night, Margaret."

The good woman came through the gate and then ran with all the speed of sixteen towards her own home. Margaret stood in the doorway, listening to the retreating footsteps. She was pale and anxious, but Remark thought he had never seen anyone so lovely, and he was startled to find that he had a most unprofessor-like longing to take

keeping pace with her. She turned at the side road and sped up the gentle ascent to the spot where the volunteers had crossed it.

"Here is the place," said Remark. "He could not have been hit in the field," she cried, breathlessly, "for then he might have reached the house at the corner without climbing a fence. If he was badly hurt he would have been here. Did you search this field?"

"Every bit of it. He is not here."

"Then it must have happened after he crossed the road and the second fence. Did you see the battle?"

"Yes."

"Did the Fenians cross the field after the volunteers?"

"No; they did not leave the woods."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MISTAKES ON THE WIRE.

Errors Made by Telegraph Operators in Transmitting Dispatches.

The funny mistakes of telegraphers are as numerous as those charged up to proof-readers. Two on the former have just come me. A gentleman who has been an extensive traveler, and consequently not supposed to overlook any details, saw his wife off on a train for the slope the other day. It was supposed that everything had been arranged. The good-by and its accompaniment had been passed and the gentleman returned to his home. That night his wife suddenly remembered that she had left a valuable adjunct to her happiness and wrote a message to her husband, which he received the following morning at his office. It read:

"Forgot. Think conductor has telegraphed for it."

He read it again, and it read as at first. "Forgot what?" he murmured, and he read it again and kept on reading it until the words ran together and his temples throbbled. He sent a message to his house asking the servants if Mrs. — had left anything. They made no discoveries, of course. Then he sent a message to the operator at the office from which his wife's message was sent asking him to repeat it. He waited for an answer. He lost his luncheon and his dinner waiting. He remained at his office until late at night, and as he was about to leave in despair he received an answer to his. It read: "Forgot trunk. Conductor has telegraphed for it."

Sure enough. The word "trunk" had been made to read "think." But wasn't it strange that a man who had traveled all over the world should come to his own home to forget to check his wife's trunk? He laughed to himself, after it was all over. But it cost him lots of worry.

Equally funny is this one: A lady in this city had received a letter from her old home in Connecticut which caused her a good deal of trouble. Her answer to it was by wire. When it was delivered in the Connecticut home it read:

"How's the weather?"

What an exasperating query at such a time! The letter referred to the lady's mother's health. The dispatch should have read: "How's mother?"

A little different is this one: A gentleman of this city sent his wife a message from Washington March 4, 1893, prepaid, and it has not been delivered up to the present writing. The correspondence between the Chicago office and the Washington and New York offices about the transaction has accumulated until the batch looks like the papers in a long continued lawsuit.—Chicago Herald.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

ELECTRICITY IN FARMING.

Description of a Plant Successfully Operated in Austria.

During the summer of 1894 a new and successful attempt was made to introduce electricity for power transmission in farming, and the result has been so satisfactory that it is worthy of wide attention.

The experiment was made in Austria. The plant consists of a central station operated in connection with a planing mill, located near the center of the estate. From the central station two power circuits of a total length of about six miles are operated. One of these furnishes current for a grist mill, a farm and a dairy. The other circuit supplies two separate farms. At the grist mill, which is ordinarily run by water power, the motor is used only at such time of the year when the water power is unavailable. At the dairy there is a 10 horse-power motor running a pump and different smaller appliances. At each of the farms is a 12 horse-power motor mounted on a movable truck and built over to protect it against the weather. This motor is moved from one part of the farm or field to another, wherever power is required for running threshing machines, pumps, straw-cutters, etc. Along the edge of the fields is placed the electric circuit, consisting of bare copper wires supported on glass insulators. By means of a flexible cable the motor can be connected up at any part of the field where its service is required.

When, in the fall, the threshing is finished the motor cars are brought back to the farmyards and used for operating irrigation pumps. One of these

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.



A MODERN BARN.

FARM MOTOR CAR.

movable motors is in use during the winter for furnishing power for a brewery and distillery located near one of the farms.

The employment of electrical power in farm work has several advantages over the use of portable steam engines. The motor cars are considerably lighter and are easier to transport from one place to another. There is no hauling of coal and water required, and no time is lost in firing up. It also reduces the danger of setting fire to grain stacks and barns.

In this country, where there are so many small coal mines, many of which are not large enough to be recognized as railroad shipping points, it is suggested that similar plants, not only for agricultural, but also for smaller industrial purposes, might prove practicable and profitable for the small manufacturers and farmers of the surrounding district, as well as for the coal miner.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

MORE SUBSOLLING NEEDED.

There will doubtless be one good result from the severe drought which most parts of the country have suffered the past season. It will direct the attention of farmers to the necessity for subsolling. Even in the driest sections rainfall enough comes each season to make the crop if the water can be subsolled until time of need. This can be done by breaking up the hard subsoil, so as to enable it to hold a greater quantity of moisture. This will do no good, however, unless there is outlet beneath for the surplus water to pass away. Stagnant water is death to the roots of most kinds of valuable crops. When a field is underdrained, one thorough subsolling will keep the soil deep and moist for many years. The frost penetrates a drained soil, and this keeps its particles from running together in a solid mass, as soil does when water is allowed to become stagnant in it.

It is a waste of the raw material to feed an unprofitable animal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

MORE SUBSOLLING NEEDED.

There will doubtless be one good result from the severe drought which most parts of the country have suffered the past season. It will direct the attention of farmers to the necessity for subsolling. Even in the driest sections rainfall enough comes each season to make the crop if the water can be subsolled until time of need. This can be done by breaking up the hard subsoil, so as to enable it to hold a greater quantity of moisture. This will do no good, however, unless there is outlet beneath for the surplus water to pass away. Stagnant water is death to the roots of most kinds of valuable crops. When a field is underdrained, one thorough subsolling will keep the soil deep and moist for many years. The frost penetrates a drained soil, and this keeps its particles from running together in a solid mass, as soil does when water is allowed to become stagnant in it.

It is a waste of the raw material to feed an unprofitable animal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

MORE SUBSOLLING NEEDED.

There will doubtless be one good result from the severe drought which most parts of the country have suffered the past season. It will direct the attention of farmers to the necessity for subsolling. Even in the driest sections rainfall enough comes each season to make the crop if the water can be subsolled until time of need. This can be done by breaking up the hard subsoil, so as to enable it to hold a greater quantity of moisture. This will do no good, however, unless there is outlet beneath for the surplus water to pass away. Stagnant water is death to the roots of most kinds of valuable crops. When a field is underdrained, one thorough subsolling will keep the soil deep and moist for many years. The frost penetrates a drained soil, and this keeps its particles from running together in a solid mass, as soil does when water is allowed to become stagnant in it.

It is a waste of the raw material to feed an unprofitable animal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

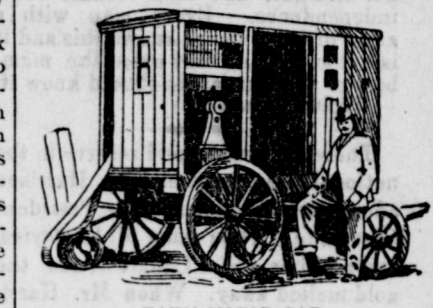
It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

MORE SUBSOLLING NEEDED.

There will doubtless be one good result from the severe drought which most parts of the country have suffered the past season. It will direct the attention of farmers to the necessity for subsolling. Even in the driest sections rainfall enough comes each season to make the crop if the water can be subsolled until time of need. This can be done by breaking up the hard subsoil, so as to enable it to hold a greater quantity of moisture. This will do no good, however, unless there is outlet beneath for the surplus water to pass away. Stagnant water is death to the roots of most kinds of valuable crops. When a field is underdrained, one thorough subsolling will keep the soil deep and moist for many years. The frost penetrates a drained soil, and this keeps its particles from running together in a solid mass, as soil does when water is allowed to become stagnant in it.

It is a waste of the raw material to feed an unprofitable animal.



FARM MOTOR CAR.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

MORE SUBSOLLING NEEDED.

There will doubtless be one good result from the severe drought which most parts of the country have suffered the past season. It will direct the attention of farmers to the necessity for subsolling. Even in the driest sections rainfall enough comes each season to make the crop if the water can be subsolled until time of need. This can be done by breaking up the hard subsoil, so as to enable it to hold a greater quantity of moisture. This will do no good, however, unless there is outlet beneath for the surplus water to pass away. Stagnant water is death to the roots of most kinds of valuable crops. When a field is underdrained, one thorough subsolling will keep the soil deep and moist for many years. The frost penetrates a drained soil, and this keeps its particles from running together in a solid mass, as soil does when water is allowed to become stagnant in it.

It is a waste of the raw material to feed an unprofitable animal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capital.

WHY IT PAYS TO RAISE GRASS, GRAIN AND STOCK TOGETHER.

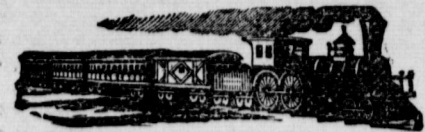
The growing of grass and grain and the feeding of them out to stock on the farm go well together. It is an item to grow the largest crops of grain and grass and to market them so as to receive the most for them. The manure from the stock is needed to keep up the fertility of the soil in order to grow good crops, and selling the crops in a more concentrated form of meat, milk, butter and wool secures a better price than if sold in market whole. Both manure for fertilizing and better prices for the grain and grass can best be secured by feeding what is grown to good growingly animals until they are ready for market and then selling.

It has been said over and over the larger the growth and yield of the crops the more stock it is possible to keep and feed and the more stock fed the more manure secured and the more manure the richer the soil and the better the crops. But nearly every farmer of experience knows that even with the best of management it is difficult, if not impossible, to save a sufficient amount of manure from the stock that can be fed with what is grown on the average farm to keep up the fertility. It can be made the principal dependence, but in a majority of cases if the land is built up, green manuring, using commercial fertilizers, or purchasing feed so as to keep a larger number of stock will be necessary.

The growing of a variety of crops and the feeding out to different kinds of stock not only offers a better opportunity to keep up the fertility of the farm and secure better prices for the products, but it materially lessens the risk of failure and gives a more steady income, while what is grown can always be used to a better advantage and the stock fed and prepared for market at a less cost.—N. J. Shepherd, in Western Rural.

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, \$3.00; 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. CO. X.

WEST. Mex. X. Cal. L. Col. L. Okl. X. Tex. X. Saffordville. 6:23 6:12 1:36 2:32 1:17

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. L. W. Heck is quite sick. Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Lawrence, is here. M.-S. D. J. Jackson went to Emporia, Sunday.

Harry Zane and sister, Miss Nellie, of Osage City, visited relatives in this city, the fore part of the week. Ed. Jay and Geo. Evans, of Emporia are in town, and have bought a \$500 yearling colt from D. K. Carter.

The dramatic entertainment given at Music Hall, last Saturday evening, was well patronized by our people, the talent being furnished by home people the Taylor family, or the Coyne Branch Dramatic Co., who, each and all, did well in their several parts, especially the Doctor, thus showing that they are each and all good delineators of character.

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.

IF YOU WANT A DAILY SEND 50c AND GET THE Daily and Sunday Times FOR ONE MONTH

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE. 50c. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS, 1894-'95 Beginning with the November Number.

Little Men and Women. \$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED. An Illustrated Magazine for Children from Seven to Eleven.

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS, 1894-'95. Beginning with the November Number. A SERIAL STORY. "Reuben's Hindrances," by "Pansy."

PUBLIC SALE! I, the undersigned, will sell, on my farm, on Middle creek, 5 miles west of Elmdale, and 4 miles from Elk P. O., the following described property, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, '95.

J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency. Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms.

EVERGREEN TREE WITHOUT COST. We will send you by mail postpaid one evergreen tree adapted to your climate with instructions for planting and caring for it.

BOOKS & FREE POPULAR NOVELS BY POPULAR AUTHORS. We have secured from one of the largest publishing houses in New York City a list containing 100 Novels by the most popular authors in the world.

PHYSICIANS. F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth, etc.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

GOING EAST THIS YEAR. If so, the editor's advice is, take the Santa Fe Route as far as Chicago. The service is as near perfection as quickwitted managers can devise.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. "Hullo, Fatty, where are you going?" Fatty—"Down in town to get fine oysters at Bauerle's."

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Mo-gan's late office, BROADWAY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

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

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

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

DOUBLE TAXATION OPPOSED.

A Correspondent Argues That a Single Tax on Land Would Lift a Heavy Burden From the Farmers.

Mr. Bliss' article in Saturday's Herald is an illustration of how befogging the question of taxation is, so long as they have wealth. According to this standard, the man who is the most industrious, economical, inventive and enterprising should be forced to bear the heaviest burdens of the public expense.

Were we to tax the stock of foreign corporations it would be equivalent to fining men for doing business out of the state, because stocks and bonds are not wealth, but representatives of wealth.

To say that it is not double taxation to tax real wealth in Alabama and also its representative here, is to seriously consider pieces of paper wealth. It is not these pieces of paper that earn dividends; it is the hard toil of labor and skill, assisted by machinery in Alabama, that does this.

Let labor cease to produce and they would soon be worthless. That this toil and skill should receive a larger proportion of what it produces in wages is true, but to tax a portion of these dividends into the public treasury in Massachusetts will not help them, but only be an act of despotic legislation on the part of government, fining men for engaging in business outside the state.

It is also true that the farmers are today more heavily taxed according to their wealth than any other class of people, which is only another proof that the attempt to tax men according to their wealth is a miserable failure.

But we need not resort to double taxation in order to relieve the farmers, but rather to the simple method of assessing the real wealth, in the state, at its true value.

It is true the farmers of the east must now compete with those of the west. Industrial changes beyond our control have reduced the advantages and opportunities of the eastern farmer (especially if his farm is situated eight or ten miles from any railroad) far below those of the western, or of the small capitalist or trader of thriving towns. Now, if we were to tax men according to the natural opportunities they possess, and not according to their wealth, the eastern farmer would soon be almost entirely relieved of taxation; and this difference of, say, \$30 or \$50 per year, small as it seems, to our city banker or land speculator, would soon turn the descending scale of the farmer, giving him yearly a few more comforts or a chance to save a little for new enterprises, by which his land could be put to a higher use than the old-fashioned methods of farming, and thus be made to yield more.

The tax upon land, according to its value, will do more to lift the burden from the farmers than any other reform in taxation. The farmer would do well to study this theory thoroughly and not believe the superficial reader—that it is an attempt to tax them.

E. S. TWITCHELL
Wollaston Heights.

A New Use for Taxation.

The following appears to be intended seriously. After explaining the tremendous saving of labor by the use of the Niagara power and of other natural forces, the writer says:

The steam engines of the United States exclusive of locomotive engines are equal to over 50,000,000 men; and there is practically no limit to their further use. Now what is the result of all this use of natural force and machinery—how does it effect the laborer? Simply that nine out of ten can not get steady employment. Only a part of the labor can be used; and one part of the laborers combine to get and hold all the work that is to be done, to the entire exclusion of the other part. As a matter of course those who are unemployed are destitute, having nothing wherewith to purchase the necessaries of life. This inequitable distribution of labor is the root of our great industrial cancer. We must fix it so that each worker can obtain his just share of the work that is needed to meet the demands of use. There is no other righteous way to distribute the products of labor, but by the distribution of the labor itself. But if the idleness or surplus labor were distributed, the laborer would arrange itself. To realize this we propose a "Pension for Every Laborer," on the sole condition that he shall thereafter cease from all productive labor. The pensionable age to be fixed so that the number thus pensioned shall equal the number which, to avoid over-production, must be unemployed. The rate of pension to be sufficient to secure its voluntary acceptance generally by the pensionable laborer.

As a means of raising the revenues to meet the expenditures made necessary by this scheme, I would suggest a graduated tax on wages. For example, if a laborer gets one dollar or less per day, his wages are to be exempt; if he gets from a dollar to a dollar and a half, he is to pay ten dollars tax per annum; if he gets from one and a half to two dollars per day, he must pay twenty dollars; if he gets from two dollars to

three dollars per day, he must pay thirty dollars, etc. I would also supplement this, if necessary, by a graduated tax on incomes. I do not offer this scheme as a "curial" for its object is special. Finance, transportation, land tenures, and other questions, would still demand attention. But my scheme does not antagonize or favor any other political scheme or tenet. It is "sui generis."

J. K. R. BAKER, Harlan, Ia.

[So it is. Perhaps some of our readers will write to Mr. Baker, explaining his error.—Ed.]

Object Lessons in Taxation.

Here are two items which afford food for profitable thought on the lines of taxation. One item relates to a fine improvement on a costly business block which was being made by the owner, who was an enterprising woman. She deserves and will receive much praise from the public for thus beautifying her property. But how will the city authorities express their approbation? Simply by raising the assessments on that building and increasing the fine which the owner will have to pay for being enterprising. And that is what our unjust and idiotic system of taxation always does in such cases.

A few years ago a resident of Los Angeles bought a large corner lot for \$50. After holding it out of use while other people built up the city, he has now sold one-half of that property for \$25,000, still retaining the other half, which is worth even more than that just sold.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PER CENT.

Now, here is a case where a man, by selling for \$25,000 that which cost him \$50, has made 75,000 per cent. on his investment, less the taxes. And as the land "brought no income" to the owner the assessors touched it very gently, as is their custom in such cases. Here we have two very striking object lessons. Individual enterprise is punished, while the land-owner is paid by the community for having kept everybody else from using that piece of ground during a series of years, because it is an undeniable fact that the value that attaches to land is due entirely to the growth and enterprise of the community, and not to private ownership.

However, we are not fighting individuals who thus take advantage of unjust laws and customs. The system itself is what we oppose and are trying to overthrow.—Ralph E. Hoyt.

We think that part of the evil in such cases as those cited is due to faulty assessment, particularly to the bringing under one head of land values and improvements as real estate. If the assessment of land and of its improvements were stated in separate columns such gross inequality would be corrected.—Editor.

A Tax Collector Who is a Tax Reformer.
The following is clipped from the annual report of the Brooklyn registrar of arrears, F. W. Hinrichs:

I am in favor of abolishing all taxes upon the personal property of individuals and of corporations, excepting, however, franchises granted by the community to corporations. These should be well paid for, as they become extremely valuable, especially in our large cities. They have hitherto been given away, and in the few instances where some sort of compensation has been exacted by the public authorities this has hardly approached the notion of an adequate consideration. The enormous value placed upon franchises by corporations after securing them is well known. The stupendous financial operations of several Brooklyn railroad and allied companies, are a timely and vivid illustration of the subject referred to.

The imposition of taxes on most personal property has always been and will always be a farce, and the attempt to collect such taxes has fostered dishonesty and has tended to make our entire tax system contemptible in the eyes of observant and honest men.

If any commission is to be appointed to investigate the affairs of Brooklyn none could do greater service to this city, and indirectly to all cities than one composed of intelligent and honorable experts whose duty it should be to examine our entire system of local taxation and the methods of the levy and collection, actual or threatened.

In return for the change proposed (the abolition of personal property taxation) the people of the city would have the inestimable possession of a tax system capable of a clean and honest administration from the time of assessment and levy to the day of payment or collection. Citizens would no longer be violating their consciences or sneaking from the assumption of public obligations at the expense of their self-respect and the respect of the government institutions under which they live.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Liberty in Turkey.

Tennessee, by reason of its location and natural resources ought to be one of the wealthiest and most progressive states in the south, but so far, it has been handicapped on account of bad laws, and especially by its iniquitous and obsolete privilege taxes, and its double, treble and quadruple assessments of property for taxation. Were all of our revenue laws rigidly enforced for two years, at least one-half the movable property would be driven out of the state. It is by the non-enforcement of the law that business is protected, and yet it is this uncertainty and irregularity in the enforcement of our revenue laws which really constitutes such a standing menace to all legitimate business, for no one can tell when the ax may fall. Montesquieu has made the remarkable assertion that a man who has been convicted of a crime under a righteous law, righteously administered, and condemned to be hanged the next day, has more liberty than a pasha enjoys in Turkey, uncertain as to when the decree may be issued which shall order his execution. The rule obtains equally in the ownership and possession of property.—The Taxpayer.

THE BOND CONTRACT.

Wisdom of the Administration in the Great Emergency.

The secretary of the treasury has for some months enjoyed the distinction of being the worst abused man in the country. It is not a very pleasant position to occupy, but Mr. Carlisle has maintained it with his customary dignity, and, so far as the world knows, without serious disturbance to his temper or digestion.

Mr. Carlisle did not, of course, expect to satisfy his critics when he arranged the sale of the new-bond issue. It has not astonished either him or his friends that the contract with the new syndicate has caused him to be denounced by the republican and populist orators and press from Dan to Beersheba. He has too long been their target to care for such firecracker artillery when he knows, and knows that the public knows, he has done the best possible for his country.

All the assaults made upon the government have sought to establish two things: That it was unpatriotic and unjust to American citizens to sell the bonds to a foreign syndicate, and that they were sold at too low a price. Few have the hardihood to say that they should not have been issued.

Unquestionably it would be best to place all loans with our own people, all things being equal. It is also true that a low price was realized for the issue.

But every thoughtful man who carefully examines into the condition of affairs must not only approve the sale abroad, but also the bargain made with the great banking houses which took the bonds.

By the terms of the contract the members of the syndicate obligated themselves to check the exportations of gold. The only way to do this is by keeping down the rate of exchange, both by importing gold and by the employment of such other means for influencing the markets as lie in the power of the Morgans and Rothschilds and their associates who have great credits abroad which may be drawn upon at will. This is really the principal consideration in the sale; it could have been obtained from no other combination, unless, perhaps, the associated banks of New York could have been prevailed upon to enter into such an agreement. It is unfortunate that they did not rise to the situation. The New York clearing house is made up of an aggregation of financiers who have shown themselves equal to any great emergency. While the Bank of England had to call upon the richer Bank of France for assistance after the Baring crash, the New York clearing house weathered the great financial storm of 1893 without soliciting a penny of help, and held up the whole country in so doing. Had this great association desired to help the government it could have checked the gold run on the treasury long ago. The members have not cared to assume this patriotic duty, strained relations having grown up between some of them and the secretary of the treasury, who has acted as he thought best independently of their wishes and advice. Private pique influenced them to such an extent that with over eighty-one million dollars in gold coin in their vaults and with a further stock to draw from of over five hundred million dollars scattered over America, they refused to spare one dollar to relieve the treasury.

Under the circumstances Mr. Carlisle made the best and wisest arrangement possible. Knowing that no matter at what price the bonds might be sold in this country the gold would be immediately withdrawn and again hoarded, he decided to treat with a syndicate that could not only furnish gold, but also give some reasonable guarantee of its preservation for at least a time. Only such houses as the Rothschilds and the Morgans could give this guarantee.

There is no sufficient ground for supposing that the syndicate either cannot or will not do much of what it has agreed to do. It can control hostile bankers, some of whom there must be, by indirect influences, and thus virtually secure the cooperation of the New York clearing house and the great continental and English banking institutions. The Rothschilds have branches in all the great money centers of the world—London, Vienna, Paris, Brussels and Frankfurt—and through them can sell commercial bills so as to keep down on the rate of exchange in favor of a country they are helping. They have been doing this for nearly a hundred years, and this they have no doubt agreed to do again, if necessary, for the United States.

From now on we shall be able to watch for the first time, at least in many years, an intelligent manipulation of the money markets for a praiseworthy and patriotic purpose. We can hardly see how the syndicate can fail to preserve a satisfactory gold balance in the treasury for many months. There will undoubtedly be attempts to cut it down. Such a one was Russell Sage's recent withdrawal of \$550,000 from the subtreasury and the efforts to force gold to a premium. But these movements will almost necessarily be individual efforts disconnected and of little consequence when exerted against the syndicate's influences. A combination to bear the government's credit would not be tolerated. The exportation of gold ceased as soon as an intimation of the contract got abroad, and there is no indication that it will be resumed, though at a time of the year when the tide sets its strongest to Europe.

If the syndicate do what it has undertaken the value of such a service cannot be overestimated. The daily loss to business under such conditions as prevailed during the great gold run was far in excess of what the interest on the bonds for a year would be. The syndicate made the bond issue a success, and the five millions or so it may make will be fairly and honestly earned. When this administration and the men who compose it have passed into history, it will be understood by all that Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland met the greatest emergency that has arisen since the war with courage, patriotism and wisdom.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CONGRESS AND FINANCE.

Double Dealing Methods of Republicans in the House.

The administration cannot very well drive out the Fifty-third congress as Cromwell drove out the rump parliament. For one thing, the constitution is against it. Furthermore, there is in this country a rooted prejudice against calling in musketeers to expedite legislative proceedings. But it is a grifty—grifty—in some respects. We do not say in all.

When a house of representatives that is overwhelmingly democratic decisively rejects a proposition the adoption of which would strengthen the national treasury half a million a year for thirty years, no doubt every democrat who is also a patriot and a good citizen must for a moment chafe under the restrictions of settled constitutional practice. "We have had enough of this!" cried Cromwell, striding into the middle of the chamber. "The Lord hath done with you. I will put an end to your prating. It is not fit that you should sit here any longer. You should give place to better men." And they scuttled out before his musketeers.

Of course, we see that this was irregular and foolish. One evil cannot be corrected by another and more monstrous. But the behavior of the house of representatives in rejecting a proposition to authorize the issue of three percent gold bonds must, in the present circumstances, be set down as an act of such uncommon and unpatriotic madness as to call for the severest censure the people can pronounce. There would be a savage satisfaction in seeing these false servants put out—always by some safe constitutional process—if only their successors would be any better.

But what are we to infer from the conduct of the republicans in the house? Mr. Reed's behavior the other day was plainly dishonest and insincere. He professed to support the sound-money resolution, and through partisanship or a worse motive did it what harm he could. This is not of good augury for the republican congress to come.

Following this defeat of a sound financial proposition, we may expect attacks upon the gold-purchase contract just made by the administration. Ignorance and vice will cheerfully join hands in that business. It still seems to be a little difficult to convince even intelligent persons that this contract provides for something more than the sale of bonds. A study of its provisions shows that it makes provision not only for replenishing the treasury's stock of gold, but for protecting it against all preventable drains. How efficient the protection is will probably appear. It might be well for the too-ready critics to wait and see whether the government has made a bad bargain.—N. Y. Times.

M'KINLEY'S ERROR.

A Condition Brought About by High Tariff Legislation.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, the putative author of the McKinley bill, says the way to maintain the gold reserve in the treasury is to stop the deficit in the revenues. This is a strange proposition coming from that source. From the close of the war until the McKinley law became operative there was no deficit in the revenues. From that time until the day the bill was repealed there was nothing else.

At the close of Cleveland's first term in the presidency, March 4, 1889, there was a surplus in the treasury of more than one hundred million dollars, and a revenue redundancy that excited the concern of the statesmanship of the country. But in 1890 the McKinley law was enacted, and the condition was changed. In three years the surplus was exhausted, and instead, there was a treasury deficit amounting to more than fifty million dollars. In other words, the revenue deficit amounted to more than fifty million dollars a year under the McKinley law.

For Gov. McKinley to comment in the language imputed to him in regard to the revenue deficit is, therefore, to set him down as a mountebank. Under the circumstances he should be modest and silent. It does not lay in his mouth to censure anyone. Whatever evils the treasury has encountered in the last five years are attributable to his bungling and to no other cause.—Kansas City Times.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—It is generally believed that Mr. Reed has killed his presidential chances by his course on the financial question in congress.—Wheeling Intelligencer (Rep.).

—We trust Tom Reed will stop dodging long enough to explain what he means when he attributes to Mr. Springer elastic thoughts on the currency problem.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—Why grieve that American stock raisers have lost a trade of eighteen million dollars a year with France? The sugar trust still lives.—Chicago Times.

—It is to be hoped Tom Reed's neighbors in Maine will not be rude enough to ask him leading questions about his financial views.—Chicago Record.

—There is an impression that the political difficulties of Thomas B. Reed are not entirely disagreeable to his devoted friend, William McKinley.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Mr. Boutelle's red hair is the only assurance that Maine can now give the country that she keeps a plumed knight in stock. Reed's feather is white.—St. Louis Republic.

—What would be the state of our financial affairs to-day had the administration neglected to make this (bond) bargain, depending on congress to provide for the needs of the treasury?—N. Y. Post.

—That the administration should be charged with dishonesty in the transaction effected with the sixty-five-million-dollar syndicate is an outrage not to be excused by the utmost stretch of allowance for partisan or factional hostility.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

INDIRECT TAXATION.

It Curses Both the People and the Government, Says President Faure, of France.

The New York Press of February 25 publishes an article by Francois Felix Faure, the new president of France. As Faure neither believes in "protection" nor indirect taxation of any kind, he cautions his readers against his theories which, however interesting, are distinctly opposed to those which would fit American conditions. It, however, adds that by many "he is considered to be one of the greatest living authorities on governmental finance."

President Faure is explaining the cause of the rapidly increasing expenditures of all civilized countries. He thinks it largely due to the fact that all taxation is mainly indirect and that indirect taxation always benefits special interests. These special interests are always lobbying to have indirect taxes increased or at least not diminished. They favor increased governmental expenditures hoping—as is usually the case—that they will lead to more indirect taxes.

Paraphrasing, it may be remarked, that this is one explanation of the "Billion-dollar Congress" of 1890. The protected barons of this country hoped by greatly increased expenditures for pensions, bounties, canals, etc., to rivet McKinleyism upon this country. It also explains the anger of this same privileged class at the reduction of expenditures, by the democrats, and the substitution of income for tariff taxation to meet part of the expenditures contracted by the republican congress. Income taxation being direct, does not inure to the benefit of special interests. In fact, it rests most heavily upon those enjoying special or monopoly privileges.

Speaking of the increasing burden caused by the increased expenditures, President Faure says in part:

"Any effort to establish the exact distribution of the burden is necessarily hampered by the indirect nature of present taxation. It is also surprising that special interests are permitted, as they are, to take advantage of the taxing power to further individual ends. The power to tax is ordinarily connected in the general mind with the power to raise money. But taxation will accomplish a great deal more than the raiser of money. It is a wealth-distributing influence. In truth it may be doubted whether the power to tax is not the whole of the power to govern."

"Viewing now the intimacy of the connection between the power to tax and certain special interests, and following a logical method of seeking for the cause in the effect, we may conclude for some reason or other benefit accrues to somebody through this general increase in the expenditures of the world's governments. But who are these beneficiaries?"

"The most practical method of establishing that would be to effect a reduction in the budget regardless of the representations of special interests. It usually happens that those interests which are most active in the lobby have the greatest influence in the preparation of the budget. How comes it that the existence of this lobby is possible? That is, how can the special interests which maintain them afford the expense?"

"Obviously, because their profits under the existing exercise of the taxing power are very ample. It is therefore certain that an interest which maintains its pre-eminence through the taxing power of the government creating it must reap very great advantages. Did it not, it could never maintain the vast and intricate system rendered essential for the preservation of its supremacy."

"A consideration of these facts may make it more evident why the governmental expense accounts do not decrease. Once a new source of expenditures has been discovered, it becomes almost impossible to close it. There is sure to be some interest battling for its retention, and there is, moreover, a certainty that other schemes are in contemplation, all clamorous for a representation on the fiscal list. There is something almost pathetic in the expectation of one administration after another that the expense account must decrease with the year to come. The year comes, but an increase comes with it."

"The populations of the world are having a heavier weight to sustain as the years elapse. What then will they do when the truth dawns upon them?"

"It is perhaps unfortunate that this whole subject of governmental costliness is so little observed. Nay, the fact that a vast official system expends so many millions a year affords positive pride to many of its citizens. Few reflect that while the burdens of such expenditures must be sustained by all directly, in a greater or less degree, the resulting benefits of a direct nature have to be in the very nature of the case, reserved for the few."

LOWER PRICES.

Cheaper and Better Clothing Now Being Offered to Purchasers.

According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the curtailment of purchases has not only had the effect of causing manufacturers to sell goods at lower prices, but it has also caused them to turn out better weaving and more honest fabrics. In the current issue of the Reporter is an intelligent article on "The Retail Clothier," which says:

"The manufacturer of men's wear woolsens who desires to be most successful must know what the retail clothier is doing. The makers and handlers of cloths have probably more problems affecting the market for fabrics to consider than ever before. The straightened circumstances of the past mass of the people during the great two years have contributed in no small degree to the exactions the mill owners are now obliged to take cognizance of. The progressive retailer of clothing has discovered that he is obliged to guarantee every article he sells, not only as to quality of goods but as to style and make as well.

"There are now clothiers in every city that assume all responsibility for

the goods they sell, and for the operations of the whims of the customers also, never hesitating to exchange goods or pay money back, whether there exists any just cause for the return of the purchase or not."

The Reporter goes on to say that the business of making ready-made—or, as the better class of dealers call it—"ready to wear" clothing, has been revolutionized within the past two years. The goods are better and the style and make are better; in fact, some of the leading manufacturers claim that their product cannot be excelled by the best tailors who make to measure, and very many are now wearing ready-made clothing who could not be induced to consider it two years ago. The writer adds:

"It requires no argument to support the proposition that this condition has a large influence upon mills and cloth factories. The system of guaranteeing clothing leads to more full and more truthful descriptions of goods by salesmen to customers, which results in a more general and accurate knowledge possessed by people generally."

"There is now no necessary article of apparel worn by man, woman or child that is not to be had ready-made, from the first tiny slip dress the infant dons, to the last garment worn, after the wearer has ceased to know or care about clothes."

"This new and rising idea will have considerable influence upon the ability of American manufacturers to hold the home market against the importers of English cloths. People have a very fair understanding of the English methods of adulterating medium-priced goods for this market, and one of the guarantees that will be next season exacted from retailers will be that the goods offered are not English-made."

Surely such a condition of affairs is not undesirable. The cost of clothing is next to the outlay for food and shelter, and anything which tends to reduce this cost benefits the whole body of our population. Never mind the manufacturer; he is able to take care of himself. As Lowell has well said, property is never without friends to defend it and see that it is not imposed upon by legislation or otherwise. And if the necessities of the time not only cheapen goods but cause mills to produce them of better quality and manufacturers to make them up better and more stylishly, who is there to say nay?—New Age.

Gov. Nelson's Tariff Position.

A correspondent states that Knute Nelson, the senator-elect from Minnesota, favors Gov. McKinley as a candidate for the presidency. Gov. Nelson served with Maj. McKinley in congress, and probably has a personal attachment to him, as had many of his associates, from his estimable qualities of character. He very likely reasons that Gov. McKinley is not essentially different from the bulk of his party on the tariff question, and in this he is within the facts in the case. Mr. Nelson did not vote with his party on the tariff when in congress, though he did not vote against the McKinley bill, as stated by one of our contemporaries, because he was not in congress when that bill was passed. His position is that of a low tariff republican. He has never had the disposition to leave the party because of its high tariff attitude, but he has voted against it on that question, and he is likely to do it again. He has clearly the courage of his convictions to this extent, and he is strongly inclined to believe his republican constituents are with him here, for the republicans of Minnesota have given evidence on more than one occasion that they are low tariff men. Boston Herald.

An Effective Exposure.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, in his Upton speech recently made a good point upon those who, like Senator Hoar, fatuously speak of free trade and slavery as allies. The charge implies a misnomer on its face. In treating this subject further Mr. Garrison mentions as prominent advocates of free trade in this country his own father, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher and James Freeman Clarke, who, according to this theory, were allies of slavery. Nothing could well be more exquisitely absurd than such a classification. Mr. Garrison mentions further, of those abroad who were free traders, George Thompson, Richard Cobden, John Bright, Harriet Martineau, John Stuart Mill and Prof. Cairnes, every one of whom was a pronounced opponent of slavery. Shackles upon men may logically imply shackles upon trade also, but freedom for men clearly implies freedom for trade, if there be any connection between the two systems.—Boston Herald.

Give Up the Ghost.

The manufacturers of sanitary ware have been in a trust of some kind most of the time since 1880. Usually their profits are enormous. The finest residences in Trenton, N. J., are owned by these manufacturers. They got scared at the proposed reduction of tariff duties and in December, 1893, began to break agreements—in spite of \$500 forfeits—and to cut prices. Three reductions, amounting to 57 1/2 per cent., have been made since then. On February 3, 1895, the trust gave up the ghost and now there is free competition. How long it will remain free is uncertain. It is certain, however, that no trust can ever again charge as McKinley prices. Duties now vary from 20 to 40 instead of from 25 to 60 per cent.

How to Annex Newfoundland.

The New York Press, with hundreds of other high protection organs, is clamoring to have Newfoundland annexed to this country. The greatest benefit of annexation would come to both countries from the opening of our markets to Newfoundland's fish and the opening of her markets to the products which she wishes to obtain from us in exchange for her fish. This benefit can be speedily obtained by free trade declarations on the part of each country. This will do the whole business and we will not have to pay several millions of dollars to get possession of a bankrupt country. This is a practical way of solving the problem for both countries.

CLUBS IN WASHINGTON.

Some Are Famous in All Parts of the Country.

The Metropolitan Still Holds First Place, Although Crowded Closely by the Cosmos—Social Organizations of Newspaper Men.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Married men should spend their time with their wives and families after the work of every day is done. Everybody will assent to this proposition, particularly the wives and little ones. But in city life nearly all men are becoming club men. This is particularly true concerning life in this city. There can be no doubt that club life in Washington is on the increase. The rapid growth of the city within the past few years and the concentration of wealth and fashion have materially changed the outward characteristics of the city. Its social life aside from that growing



A JAY'S IMPRESSION OF CLUB LIFE.

out of official position has kept pace with the growth of the city in a business way. Ten years ago the only gentlemen's club of any note was the famous Metropolitan, numbering among its members some of the most distinguished men in social, political, official and military life throughout the United States. Within the past few years, however, clubs innumerable have come into existence, with memberships limited only to the capacity of the club houses. Gentlemen take their suppers at the club instead of going home. They find it so handy to remain downtown, and after supper at the club, they are so near the hotels, the billiard and poolrooms, the theaters, and all other places of amusement, that the idea of going home to supper seems actually preposterous. It never occurs to them their home-coming would be an event of joy and gladness to a woman who has worked and planned all day for their comfort and happiness. They never dream that by their neglect they may be driving a nail to desperation, and, possibly, to evil inclinations in this world of temptation. The men who ignore their wives do not realize that other men may desire and seek the women whom they snub.

It is probably all right for bachelors to gather together in congenial coteries of companionship. That is to be expected. That sentiment of comradeship is at the basis of all social organizations. So rapidly is Washington becoming the center of literary, scientific and educational life, that a club seemed absolutely necessary where congenial spirits could meet for conversation on topics other than those of fashion and the idle gossip of the hour. Out of this condition sprang the Cosmos club, whose list of members to-day includes the names of men famous throughout the world over as artists, authors and statesmen. The Metropolitan club still holds its own as the resort of the fashion of the capital, and the Cosmos is fast making a reputation as the home of the intellectual lights who are rapidly gathering for permanent residence at the capital. It is a permanent club institution and has none of the features which are objectionable to such aggregations of social masculinity in this great and wonderful city, which is even now growing into real rivalry with the capitals of the old world in beauty and grandeur of architectural development.

One of the oldest and best clubs in Washington is the Gridiron club. It is the only organization here which is composed exclusively of newspaper men; and all of its members are gentlemen of distinction. No small men, nor obscure men, can obtain membership in the Gridiron club. Every man in it has won his way in the world and reached or approximated the topmost round in the profession of journalism. Its membership is limited to forty; and, therefore, there are good men, able men and prominent men in journalism who have never attained membership in the Gridiron club. Vacancies occur occasionally by death, or the removal of members to some other city; and then only the best of the good men here are selected to take their places. One good feature, and it may even be called the best feature, of the Gridiron club is the fact that it maintains no clubhouse where members might be attracted away from their homes. On the contrary, the club meets once or twice every month, in the offices of some leading Washington correspondent, transacts business and adjourns. During the sessions of congress occasional banquets are given by the Gridiron club, and men of mark in the congressional world are very glad to be honored with invitations to participate as guests of these leading literary lights. Presidents of the United States, members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, ministers and orators have been honored guests at Gridiron club banquets. The members crack many jokes on their statesman guests around the social board, and they are like a lot of schoolboys in the freedom of their merry making.

There was once a very hard practical joke played on the Gridiron club, and many of the members still feel sore over it. A correspondent of a prominent newspaper was made president of

the club after Frank Hatton had declined a reelection. He presided at all of the banquets. He had a president of the United States at his right hand at a great banquet, as a guest of the club. Then he announced in a newspaper card that the president had been his personal guest. That made the entire Gridiron club weary. But, later on, after congress had adjourned, and when all the glory of his position was gone, the gentleman announced at a meeting of the club that he had experienced a severe attack of acute rheumatism which made him feel that he could no longer associate with the club. He resigned his membership and, of course, resigned the position of president of the club, and told the men who had honored him that he would pray for them. The whole affair was so peculiar and so apparently farcical, that it has ever been regarded as a very hard practical joke on the eminent gentlemen of the Gridiron club, and their friends often chaff them about it.

There is a Press club here, but it is not composed exclusively of newspaper men. However, as it is young and growing, it may become self-sustaining one of these days, and not dependent upon the fees and patronage of outsiders. Many young newspaper men avail themselves of the facilities of the club for office purposes, thereby saving themselves the expense of maintaining offices, for which they would be obliged to pay rent and other incidentals, which would eat into their slender incomes.

Thus it will be seen that there are good and commendable sides to club life in this city, and that some of the features of this phase of existence are worthy of kindly mention and favorable consideration. While the clubs mentioned have been well advertised, another has come into existence, of which the world outside of Washington has heard little, but which has already developed into one of the marked institutions of the capital city. This is the Columbia Athletic club, which has its home in one of the finest and most complete houses in the United States. The Athletic club of Washington was organized ten years ago as an offshoot and addition to the Columbia Boat club, which had flourished for ten years or more. Time and again the Columbia colors have been in the van in famous contests on the Schuylkill, the Passaic and the Potomac, and the fondness for athletic sports engendered by these victories encouraged the ambition which resulted in the formation of the Athletic club. The active membership of this organization of brawny young men now numbers six hundred, and in sporting, vaulting, bicycling, tennis-playing and other outdoor sports many local victories have been won. It is not entirely creditable to the Athletic club that they have had some boxing matches which might almost properly be called prize fights. Several of these glove contests have not only been very fierce, but on two occasions they have been bloody battles. Such scenes are not likely to be repeated.

This Columbia Athletic club maintains a house for the accommodation of its members which is generally conceded by experts in such matters of architecture to be one of the most complete athletic homes in the city, and in some respects surpassed by none. It has been modeled somewhat after the famous New York club, and so far as gymnastic apparatus is concerned, is complete in every detail. The gymnasium room is said to be finer even than that of the New York club, and the immense swimming pool with glazed sides of the ana Turkish bath accompaniments, is an attraction rare-



CLUB LIFE AS IT IS.

ly found even in the finest houses. The billiard room, bowling alleys, reception rooms and library are most attractive and contain all the latest modern improvements. The building is an immense structure of brown stone and pressed brick, the interior finished in polished oak and its cost exceeded \$60,000. Some of the most distinguished men in the country are members of this club, and all of them take pride in their athletic development. None of them run to namby-pamby dandyism, and cigarette smoking is not regarded by them as a high art. They are strong men intellectually as well as physically. It is a good club. SMITH D. FAY.

Dead Sea Drying Up.
The Dead sea of to-day is a little body of sluggish, dark, greasy water, gathered at the bottom of the deepest depression on the earth's surface—a hollow 1,500 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. A recent scientific expedition has proven, however, that at one time its surface was on a level with that of the Mediterranean and its area more than twenty times what it is at present. In what the geologists call the "glacial period" the Jordan was an arm of the Dead sea and was more than 1,000 feet in depth.

Makes Doleful Prognostications.
The end of the world is to come on April 23, 1903, according to a German theologian, who has just alarmed Berlin by his prophecy. Among his cheerful forecasts are a great war in 1897, the advent of a new Napoleon in 1899, as king of Greece and Syria, and a terrible earthquake in 1901.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A Veal Omelet.—A veal omelet is prepared by chopping a little cold veal and adding it to the beaten egg. Cold boiled ham may be chopped and added in the same way; also veal and ham together, which is very nice. Three or four tablespoonfuls of meat are enough. A little chopped parsley is sometimes added, but herbs are not now so much used in cooking as formerly, though they are an addition to the flavor.—Farmers' Voice.

—Rye Muffins.—One point of sour milk, three eggs, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of rye flour and one teaspoonful of wheat flour. Dissolve the soda in a very little water, then put it into the sour milk; beat the eggs, add to the milk, and then stir in the salt, molasses, rye and wheat flour; bake in muffin pans, which should be heated before putting in the mixture.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—White Soup.—Stew any veal bones you have by you with some scraps of ham. Throw in a turnip, a carrot and a bunch of herbs. Season the stock with a blade of mace and a little lemon peel. Boil for several hours, then strain through a thick cloth or a colander. When cold, remove the fat. Add one pint of milk to every two quarts of stock, and thicken it with flour rubbed in butter. Boil up, and before serving throw in a little vermicelli.—Leeds Mercury.

—Lamb Hashed a L'Anglaise.—Put a slice of butter into a stewpan with a few mushrooms cut in pieces and a bunch of herbs; shake them over the fire, with a little flour dredged in, moistening with some stock or gravy; then let the mushrooms stew until the gravy is almost dried out; put in small slices of cold roast lamb, with the yolks of three eggs beaten in milk. Let it thicken over the fire, taking care that it does not boil. Season to taste, and before serving add a few drops of vinegar.—Housekeeper.

—Mustard Poultice.—Mix equal parts of white mustard and flour into a batter with cold water. Black mustard, thrice the strength of white, is proportionately diluted. For children the proportion of mustard should be smaller; for infants one or two teaspoonfuls are added to a slippery elm or flaxseed poultice. It must never remain in contact with the skin for a longer period than half an hour, unless the proportion of mustard is small. Avoid blistering, as the resulting vesication is extremely painful and slow to heal. By inclosing the paste between layers of newspaper its liability to blister is lessened.—Good Housekeeping.

—Cream of Beets.—This is sometimes called pink-velvet soup, and is a very nice company soup if carefully made. Like all cream or light colored soups it should be followed by a dish of a lighter color; that is, if the next course is fish it should have a dark sauce and not a Hollandaise. For six persons, bring a quart of milk to the boiling point in a double boiler; in another saucepan melt a large tablespoonful of butter and stir in two rounded tablespoonfuls of flour; add the boiling milk very slowly so that when finished you have a soup of a creamy consistency; season with salt, pepper and just a bit each of grated nutmeg and the grated yellow peel of an orange; stir in enough boiled and grated beet to give it a nice pink color. At the last add a half pint of hot milk and pour into the tureen at once.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WORDS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Camaraderie Between Boys and Girls is Natural and Proper.

I am not one of those people who fancy it a dreadful thing for boys and girls to be friends, says a wise woman. Why should there be any question on the matter? I am sorry when I notice, as I do once in a while, a tendency on the part of the girl to blush and stammer and look conscious when boys are around. This is very silly indeed, and no sensible girl does it. Boys and girls should be comrades, and should meet and know each other in a simple, natural manner, as brothers and sisters do. Now that winter is here, with its chances for outdoor sport—skating, sleighing, tobogganing, and whatever else winter brings in its train—the young people of a neighborhood ought to have many delightful outings in common. And if, as is often the case, the sons and daughters of certain families are in school together, side by side, in recitations, there is all the more chance of their having fun when school is over. Jack is apt to be polite to Jill if she has helped him out in his arithmetic. Do you remember Whitlitt's pretty stanzas about the schoolhouse and the little scene he recalls?

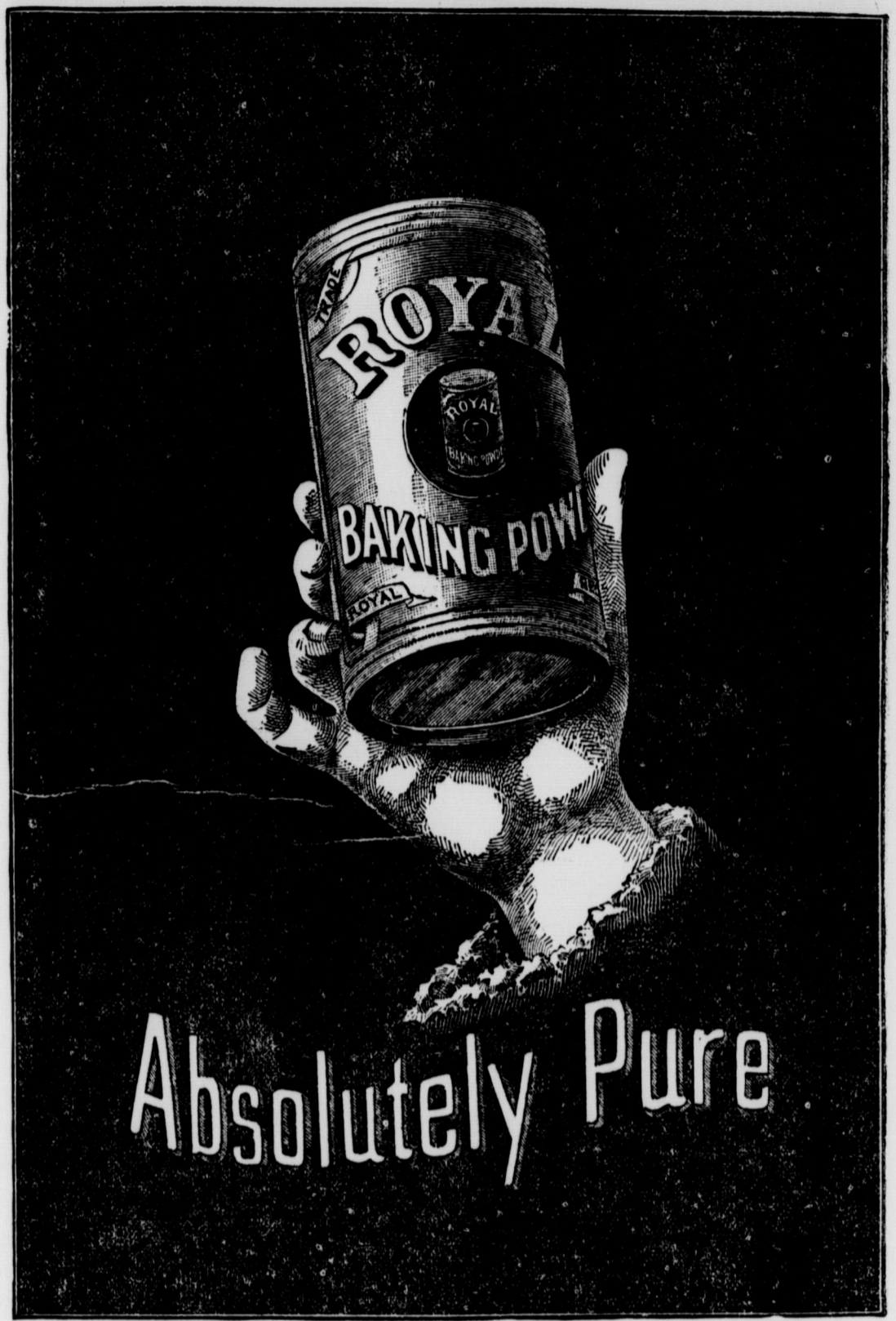
I'm sorry that I spelt the word,
I hate to go above you.

Never, dear girls, indulge in any thing which has an air of mystery in your dealings with boy friends. Let the walks and talks and drives be open and under the eye of your older friends, and you will find that the breezy bright companionship of a clever boy will be a thing worth having.

Sisters should look out for their brothers in countless little ways. A sister can make home so pleasant and cheery that her brother will prefer it of an evening to any other place. She may take pride in having her brother's escort when she goes about, and even if she does not particularly care to go somewhere when he proposes it for amusement, she will oblige him if she is the loving and unselfish sister I have in mind, and sacrifice her own inclination to keep him company.—Harper's Young People.

Surprised, But Self Possessed!
"O, George!"
"Laura, dearest! I'm so—" "Stop where you are, George! I'm ever so glad to see you, of course, but I just will not have my sleeves rumpled." —Chicago Tribune.

The Essential Thing.
"There is one thing about a baby never could understand."
"What's that?"
"Why it ever should be born!" —Brooklyn Life.



McSwatters—"It's very funny." Mrs. McSwatters—"What is?" McSwatters—"Why, when the doctor treats me I always have to pay for it."—Syracuse Post.

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

E. J. Cherry & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 50c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"There's a bonnet," said the editor's wife, "that is a perfect poem." "Yes," he replied, absent-mindedly, "but we never pay for poetry."—Demorest's.

Profanity and Pain
Too often go together. Refrain from swearing if you are suffering the tortures of rheumatism, and seek the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will expel the rheumatic virus from your blood. Kidney and marital complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia and biliousness are all relieved by this sterling and comprehensive family medicine, which should be kept always on hand for emergencies.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely cure
SICK HEADACHE,
Biliousness, Constipation,
Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite,
Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."
The substitute costs the dealer less.
It costs you ABOUT the same.
His profit is in the "just as good."
WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
No. 665 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

He—"I think Percy Giblets is a perfect calf." She—"You misjudge him. He could not be perfect in anything."—Syracuse Post.

"How did you get along with your new chief of department?" "Oh, only so so. He causes us many sleepless-office hours."—La Tribuna.

Tom—"You look awful blue. I suppose it is because of Miss Maybelle's having rejected you." Cholly—"Yes, I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl."

"Your brother? I did not know that you had a brother." "Oh, yes; or what is the name thing, I have two half brothers."—Lilo.

"If you're neuralgia, take St. Jacobs Oil—rub it on—rub it on hard—keep rubbing it on—it has got to stop the pain—that's what it's for."

W. L. Douglas
IS THE BEST.
\$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.
\$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF, \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE, \$2.91, 75c BOYS SCHOOL SHOES, \$1.75 \$2. LADIES' BEST DONOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory.

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform, stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril; ELY'S BALM, 26 Warren St., N. Y.

CLOVER SEED
Largest growers of Clover and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres. Our time fixtures last a lifetime. Seedlings sown in April will give a mowing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and samples of Grass, Mixture, Free for the post. JOHN A. MILLER SEED Co., LaFayette, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP... TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 665 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A POODLE can do a great many things that a baby can't, but a baby is worth a regiment of poodles, just the same.

ELLA—"You ought to have seen Jack when he proposed." Stella (meanly)—"Oh, I've seen him."—Boston Courier.

"No man," says a laquacious wife, "ever complains that a woman talks too much when she's a girl and he's engaged to her."

"Tenth inserted without gas," as the fellow who owned a savage dog inscribed on a board outside his garden gate.—Tit-Bits.

It is curious how a woman who screams at a mouse is not startled in a millinery bill that makes a man tremble.—Texas Siftings.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when mistaken will make several boxes of Paste Polish.
HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

FREE TO AGENTS
Name reduced from 10c to 5c. For all Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine Gears only, Free Trade Supplies, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sewing Machine Oil, Sewing Machine Thread, Sewing Machine Buttons, Sewing Machine Bows, Sewing Machine Pins, Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Machine Feet, Sewing Machine Presses, Sewing Machine Cases, Sewing Machine Repairs, Sewing Machine Supplies, Sewing Machine Accessories, Sewing Machine Tools, Sewing Machine Patterns, Sewing Machine Trimmers, Sewing Machine Foot, Sewing Machine Lint, Sew

GOULD NUPTIALS.

Miss Anna United to the French Count, De Castellane.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN OFFICIATED.

Rosa Sucher, the Operatic Soprano, Sang at the Ceremony—The Superb Jewels Exhibited on a Cloth of Red Velvet.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The marriage of Miss Anna Gould, second daughter of the late Jay Gould, of this city, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, was solemnized yesterday at noon by Archbishop Corrigan of the Roman Catholic church at the residence of her brother, George J. Gould, sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue.

At half past 11 o'clock the relatives and less than 100 intimate friends assembled at the house. The residence was artistically decorated throughout with a profusion of tropical plants, smilax, asparagus plumosa, maiden's hair and over 20,000 La France roses, lilies of the valley and Japanese lilies. The wedding took place on the first or parlor floor, the ceremony being performed in what is known as the East India room in the southwest corner of the mansion.

The bridal procession formed in the library, a room of ample dimensions on the second floor, immediately over the East India room, where the presents of the bride and groom were afterwards exhibited. The guests received the first intimation of the formation of the bridal party by music issuing from an orchestra concealed in the hall behind a bank of palms and ferns.



MISS ANNA GOULD.

The first number given was "The Largo," by Handel, by orchestra and organ. Then "Elsa's Dream," from Lohengrin, was sung by Rosa Sucher, the operatic soprano, to the accompaniment of the string orchestra. This was followed by the bridal march from "Lohengrin."

Then the assembled guests saw the bridal procession descending the adorned stairs in the following order: The ushers, Prince del Drago, Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting and Howard Gould; the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Adelaide Montgomery, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Helen Gould; the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. George J. Gould, her train being carried by her nephews, Masters Kingston and Jay Gould.

The bridal party entered the music room and passed into the East India room, walking slowly up the aisle, which had been fastened by running parallel white ribbons to bushes of flowering roses.

When they reached the dais at the Fifth avenue end of the room the music stopped and the ushers stood to each side while the bridesmaids stood before the ushers. Here, awaiting the approach of his bride, stood the bridegroom attended by his brother, the Count Jean de Castellane, while on the dais stood Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his full ecclesiastical robes.

Mr. Gould placed his sister's hand in Count de Castellane's hand and withdrew to the left, where his wife with her two little daughters stood.

The ceremony was abridged by the fact that the bride had not, as had been frequently stated, surrendered her own religious faith. When the time came for the bride to have placed upon her finger the wedding ring, she handed her large and beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley to her sister, Miss Helen Gould, who stood on her immediate right.

The Ave Maria was sung by Rosa Sucher, stationed at the foot of the stairs in the large hall, her voice blending with the strains of the orchestra, and the musical cadences of the orchestra added a rare charm to the ceremony.

After the benediction had been spoken, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" filled the room, and the bride received the good wishes of the archbishop and the two assisting priests, which were followed immediately by those of her sister, Helen Gould, and her brother George.

Then the count, radiant and happy, led his wife into the alcove, where, under a wreath showering a mass of lilies of the valley, they stood ready to receive the congratulations of their friends.

The presents were displayed in the library on the second floor, directly above the East India room. The superb jewels were laid out on the library table on a cover cloth of heavy red velvet.

Post Office Inspector McClure's Murder.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5.—The case of Bill Adler, under indictment for the killing of Post Office Inspector Jesse McClure on carnival night, was called before Judge Wofford in the criminal court at Independence this morning. After a long consultation between Prosecuting Attorney Jamison and Judge Bottsford, who appeared for the prosecution, and Judge Blake L. Woodson and J. J. Williams, Adler's attorneys, Adler withdrew his plea of "not guilty" and entered a plea of "guilty" to murder in the fourth degree, which was accepted by the state.

A SILVER MANIFESTO.

The White Metal Democrats Issue an Address to the Party.
WASHINGTON, March 2.—The democratic silver manifesto, which has been the chief topic of talk on that side of the house for a few days, was made public yesterday. Representative members from fifteen states signed the declaration yesterday at the instance of Mr. Bryan, but the canvass is so far very incomplete, and the list of signers will not be made public until it is complete. The paper is as follows:

To the Democrats of the United States:
We, the undersigned democrats, present for your consideration the following statement: We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, add to the burden of all debts, decrease the market value of all other forms of property, and intensify the economic depression, and finally reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage.

We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United States as long as it advocates a single gold standard and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially disastrous to a party which, like the democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may, without reproach, be called the common people; and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894, to the opposition aroused by the veto of the seigniorage bill and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds as proof that the democratic party cannot be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

We believe that the money question will be a permanent issue in 1896, and will so remain until the party is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters.

We believe that a large majority of the democrats of the United States favor bimetallicism and realize that it can only be secured by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority has and should exert the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name. We believe that it is the duty of the majority and within their power to take charge of the party organization and make the democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms. It is not necessary that democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question, which at this time, surpasses all others in importance.

We believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the democratic party and place it on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

We urge all democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to associate themselves together and impress their views upon the party organization; we urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist in the immediate restoration of bimetallic coinage.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Wheat and Corn a Little Higher—Market for Cotton Goods Active—Failures.
NEW YORK, March 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Wheat is 14 cents higher, but clearly not because western receipts are a trifle less than a year ago, not because exports from the Atlantic coast are small. Spasms of speculative activity must be expected during every season, and when prices are at the bottom such spasms can only mean an advance. Nothing is seen to justify any material rise, as supplies in sight do not decrease more than they would under an account of bad weather. Corn is only a shade higher with western receipts much smaller than last year. Cotton dropped a week ago to 35 cents, the lowest point on record since modern classification was adopted, and has not yet risen; the whole market turns on the fact that stocks of American cotton here and abroad are considerably larger than ever.

Prices for cotton goods are fairly active and the demand improves in some grades, but is on the whole decidedly disappointing, though this week there has been no sensational reduction in prices. Undoubtedly the accumulation of goods on hand is the most dangerous element of the trade. The sale of wool at the three chief markets during the past month have been 20,308,559 pounds, against 18,444,131 last year, and 23,180,000 for the same weeks two years ago, and while the mills making low grade goods are fairly supplied with orders, it is a most unwholesome feature that numerous cancellations are reported, indicating the goods supplied at exceptionally low prices do not meet the expectation of buyers. On the other hand, the demand for the goods of a better grade seems a little better than expected.

Failures for the past week have been 259 in United States against 291 last year, and in Canada 38 against 42 last year.

FALLING BUILDINGS.

Workmen Crushed Under Tumbling Walls in New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—An accident, by which at least three workmen were killed and twelve others injured occurred this morning at Tenth avenue and Forty-third street. The old building at the northwest corner, formerly used as a mill house by A. & E. Schuler, was being torn down at the time the accident occurred. For two years it has not been occupied. The portion of the building that fell is the old kiln house and was six stories high. For three weeks a gang of men under Contractor George O'Keefe has been tearing down the building. Yesterday morning most of the gang were at work on the old kiln house, on the Forty-third street side. During the first part of the morning a portion of the roof had been taken off and the naked wall in the Forty-third street side was a terrific crash. There was a roar of falling brick and timber that was heard blocks away and a great cloud of dust went up. In the midst of the roar were heard the cries of the men, many of whom had fallen to death.

The three upper stories on the Forty-third street side had toppled into the interior of the building. Tons of brick and mortar had fallen on the workmen.

Another Building Collapses.
NEW YORK, March 2.—The building at 151 Orchard street, one of a row of five-story buildings in course of construction there, fell at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One man was killed and eleven injured. Of the injured several will probably die.

Catholic Church Destroyed.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 2.—St. Joseph's Catholic church burned yesterday. The loss is \$80,000; insurance, \$20,000. Two men, Lewis Parr and George Foltz, were probably fatally injured by the fall of a brick wall while they were examining the ruins.

Another Nebraska Bank Closed.
HOLDREGE, Neb., March 2.—The Holdrege national bank failed to open its doors this morning and the controller of the currency has been notified to take charge. It has a capital stock of \$50,000. No statement of assets and liabilities has been issued.

CONGRESS CLOSES.

The Fifty-third Concludes Its Labor and Adjourns.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION NAMED.

The Usual Congratulatory Resolutions Adopted in Both Houses—The Doxology Sung by Press Correspondents in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were few vacant seats on the floor of the senate, and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them. By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded, and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Behring sea were cut off by objections. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution, thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait on the president, that the latter tendered his congratulations to congress on the close of their labors.

Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words. After a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered yesterday at noon, and the Fifty-third congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house convened at 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the time was dwindled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the president to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities at the end of a congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker which usually came from a member of the majority was offered yesterday by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the republican minority. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words the demonstration was terrific. At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culberson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third congress came to an end the Doxology was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At noon yesterday the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland and a brief valedictory from the vice president. The wretched dignity of the senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hour of the session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m.