Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

NO. 29.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON is very

sick and feeble at Washington. REAR ADM. GHERARDI has issued his orders for the naval review in New York harbor April 27. The fleet will be in readiness to sail for New York from Hampton Roads April 24.

It is thought that the appointment of ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden as consul-general to Mexico will be announced very shortly.

JOHN W. ADY has caused notice to be served on the senate disputing the election of Senator Martin, of Kansas. THERE is no money to entertain the

Spanish royal party when it visits this country and the world's fair. THE fight on McAllister, appointed marshal of the Indian territory, has

fallen through and he will be confirmed. MRS. CLEVELAND will not be able to attend the opening exercises of the world's fair, but she will take part in

them by pushing a button at the White THE democratic senate officers were elected on the 6th. They will, however, not occupy their positions until

congress meets next fall. HANNIS TAYLOR, an Alabama lawyer, goes as minister from the United States to Spain.

JUDGE WILLIAM LOCHREN, of Minnesota, has been nominated for commissioner of pensions. THE post office department furnished

a sensation in the shape of an order to | tion. suppress publication of changes in fourth class offices.

THE senate has instructed the interstate commerce committee to inquire carefully into the Ann Arbor strike difficulties and the judicial decisions of Judge Ricks.

THE opposition to the appointment of James H. Eckles as comptroller is so strong that he cannot be confirmed at E. P. HALSTEAD, a special pension ex-

aminer at Kansas City, has been deposed by Secretary Smith.

WILLIAM R. SHAW, cashier of the Lincoln National bank, Bath, Me., is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000. A. A. McLeod has resigned the presi-

dency of the Reading company. He will also resign the receivership.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr., and her child, sick with scarlet fever, have left

their uncomfortable quarters in the New York hotel, mild weather having hastened the child's recovery.

MRS. ELLSWORTH MILLER, of Cold

Springs, Pa., aged 31, has just given birth to triplets—two girls and a boy. In the past eight years and seven months she has become the mother of seventeen children. FIRE broke out in the Godfrey &

Clark warehouse, Allegheny City, Pa., on the 4th, burning the adjoining brewery and other buildings. The losses run up to \$300,000.

More than 1,100 of the clergy and laity of the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese have met and practically decided in favor of Dr. Greer as successor to Phillips Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts. Dr. Greer is pastor of St. Bartholomew's church, New York city.

THE bill providing for the submission to a vote the question of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York has been practically killed in the state senate

In Jersey City, N. J., Judge John H. Lippincott, in instructing the grand jury, said that the race track laws passed by the state legislature were void.

THE carhouse of the Newark (N. J.) & Orange electric railway was burned.

In the Rhode Island election none of the candidates on the state ticket had a clear majority and the legislature was in doubt.

THE schooner Genesta, of Gloucester, Mass., capsized in a squall 30 miles off Barnegat. Of her crew, Hustling, Clark Butler, McGhenny and two Dean brothers were lost.

REV. JAMES RODMAN and wife, of New York, who were separated during the Chicago fire, each believing the other dead, have been strangely re-

THE plasterers' tenders' strike in Boston has ended, the men being granted

every demand made THE lasters and cutters employed in Auburn, Me., shoe factories have struck

for a new scale of prices. THE WEST.

THE grand Mormon temple at Salt Lake City was dedicated on the 6th. It has been building more than forty years and cost over \$4,000,000.

THE Illinois legislature is after the school furniture trust. LEADVILLE Col., elected a populist mayor and five populist aldermen.

THE stringent anti-gambling law passed by the Oklahoma legislature went into effect on the 4th, and for the first time in the history of Guthrie the gambling dens were closed.

THE deadlock in the Nebraska senate was broken, the Newberry maximum rate bill being passed by a majority of

By his own recklessness Henry Flamian, a workman at the world's fair, fell 150 feet and was instantly

killed on Thursday.

Ar Rush City, Minn., two drunken men quarreled with John Bigfoot, a Chippewa Indian, and cut his head off

THE Ohio river lines have agreed upon a two-cent-a-mile rate for the world's

THE national committee of the single tax league of the United States has called a national single tax conference to meet in Chicago August 29.

GRAFTON, N. D., had a public meeting recently which pledged itself to stand by Senator Roach.

SANTA FE, N. M., went republican. RAVENSWOOD, near Chicago, narrowly escaped wholesale asphyxiation by the gas going out and then being turned on. The sleeping people were warned and escaped except two, who were in a serious condition.

AFTER two days of wrangling the Cherokee council has agreed upon the delegation which will go to Washington to make final settlement for the

A FLIMSY hotel in Chicago, which was

THE Yellow Poplar Co.'s plant at Ironton, O., was burned. Loss, \$400,-000. Thirty dwellings were burned in addition and a Mrs. Brush, an invalid, lost her life.

ARMOUR, Swift and Morris, the great meat packers, it is reported, will utilize their plast at Tolleston, Ind., by the erection of huge tanneries and leather warehouses.

THE Anchor mill at Meredosia, Ill., was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Patrick Cody, the engineer, was killed. FIFTEEN cars were ditched by an accident on the Chicago & Indiana coal

railroad near Brazil, Ind. THE Alton will again become a member of the Western Passenger associa-

THE maximum freight law just enacted by the Nebraska legislature will be fought by the railroads.

REV. FATHER MEYER, of Milwaukee. has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father Martine, general of the order of the Jesuits.

THE shortage in the Ottawa county, O., treasury is growing and the figures thus far indicate it will be upwards of

MRS. MATILDA CARSE was re-elected president of the Chicago W. C. T. U. This meant complete indorsement of her course in charge of the temple.

JESU FUEN, a Mexican of San Bernardino, Cal., stabbed William Goldkoffer fatally and then nearly severed the head of Francisca Flores, a Mexican woman with whom he had been

GEN. O. O. HOWARD has reached Mc bile on a tour of inspection of the post of the departments of the east.

TWENTY-SEVEN buildings were troyed by fire at Cumberland, Md., on the 4th. TRINITY river, Tex., is to be made

WHILE playing with a pistol the sixyear-old son of Francis M. Maddox, of Dallas, Tex., sent a bullet through his

brain. THE Allen Bradley distillery at East Louisville, Ky., burned on the evening of the 5th. The loss was heavy, amounting to \$600,000. The cattle sheds were saved by strenuous efforts.

THE supreme court of Alabama has reversed a decision in the Mobile & Ohio railroad suit, reinstating the old management represented by the William Butler Duncan stockholders.

A POLICEMAN at Birmingham, Ala., was fatally shot by a negro murderer whom he was attempting to arrest, but in turn shot the criminal dead.

THE town of Carrolton, Ga., was de stroyed by a fire started by Asbury Gentry, an outlaw and jailbreaker, who had sworn to destroy the place.

JOHN R. UPCHURCH, United States deputy marshal found in the outskirts of Raleigh, N. C., the other evening, John Allen Johnson, wanted for counterfeiting, and attempted to arrest him. Johnson shot Upchurch twice and made good his escape. Upchurch will

probably die. JAMES SHARP's eight-year-old daughter died of hydrophobia at Poplar Bluff,

EXTENSIVE fires are raging in the pine district of North Carolina and do-

AFTER July 1 the state of South Carolina will run a big saloon on account ceives all the property in California beof the state and will have the sole right longing to the deceased. It is valued to sell intoxicants.

THE report of the examiner shows Tenn., to be in bad shape.

THERE were three prostrations and one death from sunstroke at San Antonio, Tex.

"Doc" STORKS, a farmer near Hoxie. Ark., was badly bitten by a wolf while attempting to rescue one of his calves. which the wolf had attacked.

THE Bowen-Burke prize fight at New Orleans ended in a draw after 110 rounds.

Four warehouses of the Glenmore of whisky burned.

PAPERS of the late Dr. Francis T. Fontenoy, of Clarksville, Tenn., in of Brewsters, above New York, has been night. Mrs. Frost who resided in the clude a confession of a murder committed in 1865.

MEMORIAL day was generally observed in the south April 6.

UNKNOWN miscreants tried to burn and blow up Immanuel Baptist church at Little Rock, Ark., but did not suc-

A DEFALCATION of \$30,000 has been found in the funds of the New Basin board of control of New Orleans. Treasurer Williams, of the old board, is openly accused, though no charges have yet been preferred

GENERAL.

A SPECIAL cable from Paris says that seventy deaths have been recorded at Lorient, near Brest, in the last fortnight from a mild form of cholera. A CHURCH at Gudria, Russia, col-

lapsed during a storm and 100 worshippers were killed. THE English papers charge a serious misuse of Russian documents by the

United States government in the Behring sea case. UNEASINESS prevails at Iquique because martial law has been ordered at

Santiago. Oxford university has declined to row the victors in the American intercollegiate boat race.

COMMISSIONER BLOUNT has arrived in the Sandwich islands. He met with a cordial reception.

THREE hundred picked men, late of the British army, have arrived for the erected for world's fair purposes, was blown down by the high wind.

purpose of giving exhibitions of military drills and tactics at the world's

EMIN PASHA, it is reported, was killed by the fierce Maneyamas as long ago as March of last year. RUSSELL SAGE is the third Missouri

Pacific director to predict that George Gould will be the road's next president.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI is to visit America. TINTORETTO'S famous portrait of a Venetian nobleman in the palace of the doges of Venice, has been hacked to

The portrait was valued at \$60,000. THE large coffee plantation near Cordoba, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been purchased by Claus Spreckles, the San Francisco sugar

king, for \$100,000. Ir appears that by the wreck of the pleasure boat of the Sultan at Constantinople sixty persons were drowned. MEDITERRANEAN fruit exporters have

ecided not to ship fruit this season on teamers carrying emigrants. A FIRE at Podhaiozyki, near Sembor, n Galicia, destroyed 100 buildings, in-

cluding the school, and three persons perished in the flames. A GERMAN imperial loan of 152,228,-147 marks has been authorized, of which 52,000,000 marks are to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per an-

It is denied that the president of San Domingo seized money in a French

have struck and serious collisions have occurred between them and non-union men who took their places. crease of 37 compared with the corre-

sponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 12 4. THE White Star line has hope of the Naronic.

that a revolution is imminent. Regent the other evening. He had been in fail-Ristich is reported to contemplate re- ing health for some time. Mr. Scott signing. Radicals abstain from all par- was one of the oldest pioneers in Kanticipation in the proceedings of the Skuptschina.

THE LATEST.

No-WATER, the Sioux renegade, has died of his wounds and pneumonia. FRANCE has apologized for detaining letters addressed to a German expelled

as a suspected spy. An attempt was made to assassinate King Carlos, of Portugal, by a young man who fired a shot which passed over the king's head. The assassin was arrested.

ARCHITECTURAL and ornamental ironworkers struck at Chicago on the 10th for shorter hours.

THE men at the world's fair struck on the 10th to secure recognition of their mions. The strike soon ended. THE Louisiana supreme court, by a recent decision, orders that clubs keep-

ng private bars must pay regular licenses of \$1,000 a year. High water threatens the towns along the Red river, N. D.

CHAIRMAN T. H. CARTER has issued a call for a meeting of the republican national committee at Louisville, Ky.,

May 10. THE decree of final distribution of ing great damage to the turpentine or- the estate of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles was signed before Probate Judge Coffey at San Francisco. Timothy Hopkins re-

at \$1,000,000. A DEVICE has been invented to save the Commercial bank of Nashville, the lives of persons who blow out the gas. It acts automatically, closing the vent by contraction as the burner cools. GEORGE CLAPP, formerly known in New York as the "King of the Bohemians," died recently in a Bowery

boarding-house.

THE highbinder war in San Francisco has broken out afresh. NEARLY 5,000 immigrants were landed

at New York on the 8th. THERE is much indignation among the friends of the late Roscoe Conkling Distilling Co. at Owensboro, Ky., were because a statue of him has been redestroyed by fire and a large quantity fused a place in Union square, New York.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the town condemned to prevent contamination of the supply of the city. CONGRESSMAN HENDRIX, of Brooklyn,

says he would not accept a reappointment as postmaster if tendered him. THE inter-state commerce commission is at New Orleans investigating charge of excessive cotton freight rates against

the Texas & Pacific. JUDGE DREMER, at Council Bluffs, Ia. has rendered a decision defining the commissioners, holding that their or | negro or Mexican. ders are binding on railroads

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Frank Mapes secured the post office

at Kansas City, Kan. The seventh congressional district republican editorial assocaition will meet in Pratt on April 24 and 25.

The "army of liberty" is said to be a new organization in the state that is working against prohibition. For the week ended April 1 there

were thirty-five new fourth-class postmasters appointed in Kansas. At many places in Kansas on the 6th the thermometer indicated 90 degrees,

the hottest April day on record. Mrs. Potter, who was confident of be ing elected mayor of Kansas City, Kan., received a total of 25 votes out of a possible 10.245

It is stated that the wheat which was sown last fall among the corn stalks is standing the dry weather better than that which was planted on open ground. The population of the penitentiary was increased the other day by the

addition of sixteen United States prispers lately convicted of various crimes at Wichita. Mrs. Potter, who ran as an independent candidate for mayor of Kansas City, Kan., had about 50,000 tickets printed. When the polls closed her tickets were

well nigh exhausted, but she was about 5,000 votes short of an election. Dr. O'Brien, secretary of the state board of health, says he is receiving reports from all over Kansas that the cities are cleaning up. Cholera will find little to entice it in this state. The

general health of the state, he says, is Judge C. G. Foster, of the United States district court, has left for Indianapolis to place himself under the treatment of a specialist in that city. Judge Foster, while no worse than he has been for some time, is not thought

to be improving any. It is suggested that a convention of of delegates from every county in southwest Kansas meet at some central point for the purpose of discussing ways and means for protection from the greatest enemy known to south-

western Kansas-the prairie fire. It is stated that land-seekers are rushing into Cheyenne county by the hundreds and buying up land at from \$800 to \$2,000 per quarter. It is further bank. The money was seized by the sheriff after due process of law.

The dock laborars of Hall, England, scali grain and fifty thousand acres in broom corn.

In the district court at Topeka the other day County Attorney Curtis, upon CLEARING house returns for the week | the recommendation of Attorney-Genended April 7 showed an average de- eral Little, dismissed the criminal proceedings against James Billingslea, charged with defalcation in office while assistant insurance commissioner under D. W. Wilder.

Lucien Scott, the well known banker PRIVATE advices from Servia indicate of Leavenworth, died in New York city sas and for many years was president of the Leavenworth First National bank. His wealth is supposed to be over two million dollars.

Fire at Newton the other day burned Weigand's cigar factory and the cigar stock valued at \$2,000 was wholly destroyed. J. B. Thompson's barber shop and P. Luhn's store were also burned. Luhn had a \$10,000 stock of shoes and his loss was estimated at fully \$8,000. He carried no insurance.

Incendiaries are blamed. Gov. Lewelling has appointed as Kansas delegates to the Transmississippi congress at Ogden, Utah, April John N. Ives, of Topeka; A. C. Shinn, Ottawa; A. H. McCormick, Parsons; Charles W. Goodland, Fort Scott; A. B. Cook, Paola; Quincy A. Glass, Winfield; John P. Johnson, Highland,

and J. F. Todd, Eldorado. Col. Townsend, commanding the post at Fort Leavenworth, has received orders to hold in readiness for immediate movement the four troops of cavalry stationed there. It is understood that the cavalry is to be sent to Antlers, I. T., in case of further trouble there or in that section of the country. The

four troops comprise 240 men. The National Union Co., which has been furnishing dry goods and gro-ceries to the farmers of the country for the past year, is in the hands of a receiver. The union had six stores in Kansas, one of which was located at Topeka. All the stores except the one at Topeka have been sold out and the stock of that is being disposed of by

order of the receiver. Information was recently received at Topeka of the destruction of much property by prairie fires in Graham and Phillips counties. Only meager particulars could be learned. known, however, that a great deal of hay, several head of horses and about fifty head of sheep perished, and that Mrs. Bowen and three children were caught in the flames and so badly burned that they would not recover.

An atrocious crime was committed by an unknown brute at Salina the other suburbs of the town, was dragged from her home in her night clothes a distance of a mile and brutally assaulted. The villain then seized the woman's twoyear-old child and crushed its skull against its mother's head. Believing them both dead the brute dragged them to a straw stack and made his escape. The woman was able to reach a neigh boring house and gave the alarm. The sheriff with 200 men went in pursuit. power of the state board of railroad Mrs. Frost described her assailant as a

OPENING PROBLEMS.

The Cherokee Strip Will Not Be Opened By Helter Skelter Methods.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — Secretary

floke Smith and Land Commissioner Lamoreux are still struggling with the problem of "What scheme shall we adopt to open the Cherokee strip and parcel out the land." As stated before in these dispatches they have definitely decided not to allow any personal selection of land by would-be settlers. None of the race-horse methods that were popular in the days of Oklahoma and

other openings is to obtain. "It's unfair," said Lamoreux. "It gives the strong the advantage over the weak, the rich over the poor that is un-American. Another thing: In this instance it presents difficulties. Here is a whole, long line of east and west quarter sections lying next to the Kansas line. They are among the most desirable, too. Suppose 10,000 men range themselves along that south line of Kansas on the day of the start, it is only one step and they are on these quarter sections. Who can say who tepped first? A thousand men might claim the same quarter section and all be equally right. They would all have arrived here together with one step like an immense rank of soldiers. That sort of thing is to be obviated as well

as equal justice to be done. "The only other method then is lottery scheme," was suggested. "Well," responded Lamoreux, "lot-

teries for some purposes are legal. We've selected a chief justice up in Wisconsin by lot." Neither Lamoreux nor Smith would give the details of their scheme, but as far as they have thought it out-of course the plan may be changed-but to-day their idea is as follows: They will settle the number of land offices, mark out the frontiers of each district.

In each district a box for farm lands and a box for whatever town or towns are located therein will be placed. These boxes will be made up in the interior department placed. in Washington and sent to the strip ready for action. The "farm box" will contain cards, each one bearing the description of some quarter section. It will contain as many cards as there are quarter sections to be looked after by the land office. It will be the same with the town site box, save that the cards will describe lots instead of quar-

ter sections. Then when a man settles what particular region he desires to inhabit, he will repair to that land office and draw from the box and must abide by any description, good or ill, which chance gives to him. The above is the scheme and a vivid imagination and a taste for logical inquiry will be able to conjure up a thousand agreeable and disagree-

able possibilities in connection with it.

FROM ANOTHER WORLD. In Aerolite Strikes the Monument of John Brown at Osawatomie, Kan. - What

Analysis Shows it to Be. OSAWATOMIE, Kan. April 11 -An aerolite ell near this town Saturday at 2:10 p. m., strikng the monument of John Brown, or "Osawat-omie" Brown as he was sometimes called, erected to him by private subscription orignated by Horace Greelev in 1863. The metec struck and broke off the left arm of the statue on the top of the edifice passing through the ome and have in a slightly southeasterly di rection and through six feet of clay just south of the crypt, stopping only at bed rock. There was a party of tourists in the cupola, among them some wealthy Japanese ladies and gen-tlemen. It is needless to say they were much frightened. A great number of the 700 insane patients were out in the grounds and the ex-

crash came The meteor was recovered after some diffi culty as it was heated to an almost melting condition. It was of a dark slate color, irregular in shape but smooth, as a greater part of it had probably been burned by friction against the air in its rapid fight. Its weight was 14 pounds

Small portions of it were broken off by Prof. Joplin, of the state mineralogical school and United states assayer, and analyzed hurriedy. Some wonderful results were ascertained. It was composed of over half igneous rock and fron, and other metals that will take time to tetermine their identity. The microscope shows minute particles of either graphite or, possibly, fossil animalculæ. About one-fourth of the mass is an unknown metal to the professor. Its specific gravity is nearly four times that of gold, and under the burned crust it is composed of minute crystals and is perfectly white, resembling snow in appearance. It is both malleable and ductile, but requires great ower, as it is very tough. Burned by electric ty after it was placed before the spectrosc in Prof. Joplin's private observatory, it showed on the spectrum the same lines that are seen in the spectrum of helium, the unknown meta seen in the spectrum of the sun. Prof. Jop lin's theory is that it was originally thrown of from the sun-which is improbable-or that the sun is fed by the meteors of that material, showing that the universe has an unlimited mount of helium, and that probably the earth has its quota; but on account of its great weight it naturally gravitated to the center

when the earth was in a melted state. If the metal, after a closer investigation, proves to be helium it will be of inestimable value, being the only known specimen on earth. It has peculiar electrical properties not under-stood as yet. While lying on the ground a single wire was attached to it from the elec-trical fan engine, and it was visibly affected, starting and stopping. Dr. Calvin Walls, the discoverer and owner, is anxious that scienti-fic men shall examine it thoroughly. He will end it to the Smithsonian institution for urther analysis if desired. The constellation Perseus was on the meridian and nearly in th zenith when the meteor fell, and it was, poss bly, what astronomers call a Perseid, as the myriads of aerolites are called that pass th arth toward the sun from the direction of the ellation Perseus in a belt 5,000,000 miles in

CHICAGO, April 11.-Yesterday 4,000 nen employed at the world's fair grounds refused to go to work, and the situation at one time looked quite seious. An adjustment was, however. inally reached by both sides agreeing submit all questions of difference to bitration and the men resumed work. Il parties agreed to be bound by the ion of the srbitrators.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Late Judicial Decisions Inspire an Interesting Debate in the United States Senate

WASHINGTON, April 11.-In the senate yesterday Mr. Butler reported from the committee on inter-state commerce a resolution authorizing that committee to inquire whether or not the methods prevailing in the transportation of freight and passengers on the great railway lines of the country, and the conditions and necessities of travelers and shippers and transportation companies justify or require a repeal or modification of section 5, of the inter-state commerce act, which prohibits pooling under any circumstances. Also to inquire whether the system of closing and sealing cars engaged in transportation of merchandise from one state to another, through foreign territory into the United States, needs to be modified, whether all railroads engaged in such traffic should be either required to conform to all conditions of the inter-state commerce act, or prohibited from continuing in such transportation; also whether any modifications should be made concerning the relations between

common carriers and employes Mr. Peffer thought that Judge Ricks' recent decision, which had been a good deal criticised by labor organizations, would be approved by them when they came to understand better its scope and view it in all its fullness. It was the first great judicial declaration of principle concerning the relations between employers and employes. It was a declaration that the railroad employe was as much a common carrier as the railroad president or the railroad company. Judge Ricks' decision, Mr. Peffer believed, would lead to the final adjustment of all the difficulties between the employes and employers or carrying corporations. The

resolution was referred. Mr. Gorman said that one matter to be inqired into was the recent decisions of United States judges, and whether in view of the inter-state commerce law and of the anti-trust law, judges had a right to determine not only what a railroad employe should do, but what he should not to. These decisions were the first great steps on the part of the judiciary to make serfs of the men who were employed by railroad corporations. The recent judicial decision that railroad employes might be restrained by an order of the they resigned their positions, was a most extraordinary decision, and one that had to be met on the very threshold of the next congress. It ought to be inquired into carefully by men who had but one motive, and that to protect the interest of commerce and that no injustice was done to individuals, and nat the courts of the United States should not be armed with powers as ar-

bitrary as those of the czar of Russia. Mr. Vest said that Judge Speer in his decision had only affirmed what every lawyer knew to be the common law. He had decided that any contract or regulation in restraint of commerce of the United States was absolutely void, that any engineer had a right to give up his employment, but that when the Association of Locomotive Engineers or any other association or corporation undertook to make a rule and to enforce it in restraint of commerce, that rule was absolutely void. If any judge has declared such a doctrine as the senator from Maryland spoke of, it would be reversed by the supreme court of the United States without one dissenting opinion against its reversal. Such doctrine would be monstrous. Mr. Voorhees said that the most dan-

gerous question that the country was

asking to-day was the encroachment of corporate power of colossal wealth against those who were helplessly in its power and whom it wanted to have chained to their labor as completely as the galley slave was chained to his oar. This power claimed that the railroad employe was enlisted as a private soldier, and if he left his post he was to be punished as a deserter. He had, therefore, felt it his duty to introduce a resolution directing an inquiry as to what action might be necessary for the better protection of the laboring people of the United States in their rights and for their greater security from the encroachment of corporate power. Nobody pretended, Mr. Voorhees added, that a railroad engineer could leave his engine, endangering a train of cars and endangering the lives of passengers. But that was not all that was contemplated in the inter-state commerce law. The law said, in plain terms, that he could not alone and in an ordinary way sever his connection from a corporation; that he was enlisted to stay and was to be punished as a deserter if he did not stay. He thought that the committee on inter-state commerce could not be better employed than in investigating this dangerous question.

Trotting Stallion Dead. BEATRICE, Neb., April 11.-Lobasco, the famous trotting stallion owned by

J. G. Ladd, died last night of laryngitis. His owner refused an offer of \$100,000 for him after he broke the world's race record last fall. Lobasco had a race record of 2:10%, made at St. Joseph, Mo., in the third heat of a hot race. The River at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.-The river did not rise much at this point last aight. It will require four feet more to overflow. It has chopped away a portion of the bank on the Harlem side. Should the river overflow Harlem's new sidewalk will float off.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



account. His father was just the same; so had been his father, and people said they hadn't a doubt that the whole

where else. Nothing was heard of witness. them until one day there came back Tom, then a grown man. Everybody knew him because, although three times as big as when he went away, he had the same old face, and the same old sauntering ways. All the things he brought, besides what he had on, were chief. He had just come back, he said, to see once more the old people and the old place, and professed to feel gratified to find everything holding its own so well. He gave it out, while sit- of humane reproach all around, Bush ting in the piazza of Thompson's store, that he was not expecting to stay longer than a week, or a fortnight, or some such matter. Being a not unin-teresting talker, they were not displeased to see him, and when night came, somebody of course must invite him to meals and lodging; for hospitality was regarded a sacred duty by everybody, rich and poor, without regard to the quality of people needing it. Tom knew that well, else he would have felt less secure in coming there without a dollar in his pocket. Dividing himself fairly among old acquaintances during the promised fortnight's sojourn, and continuing to do so for stay there forever.

Now the question rose, and, even among the best church-members, began to be discussed, as to whether or not the Eble in enjoining hospitality meant that people were bound to extend it not only indefinitely but with prospective endlessness to one single guest who was known universally not to be worth as much as the salt he was allowed to sprinkle over his victuals. One day a leading citizen, even a deacon of the church, on whom Tom had foraged most remorselessly, quoted, in his hearing, although not at his own house nor addressing him and you've give me money enough to of his cabinet. personally, the saying of St. Paul: "If last I dunno how long." a man will not work, neither shall he "Tom Hevill, I'm afraid you're a Tom cordially coincided, and looked as if nobody could get ahead of money, as you know, is not yours, but him in contempt for any such worth-

less low-down trash. In time familiarity in several households made invitations which had ceased to be extended seem entirely unnecessary; and so he kept resorting promiseuously to various families, and acting as if he were a cherished member in every one of them.

In the town were three persons whom it seems well to introduce in order to help in the illustration of this These were Dr. James Reeder, his wife's cousin, John Bush, Esq., and Squire Jacob Brackett. The first was a young physician who was making nearly enough to live on; the second was a young lawyer who hoped to do the same before very long; and the third was a justice of the peace, extremely fond of the costs and fees of his office, and of such notoriety as he could get. Reeder kept a small house on the edge of the village, living per haps too generously, considering his limited incipient practice and the irregular payments of John Bush, his one boarder. Tom Hevill fell in there more often than elsewhere, partly because they all three had been schoolfellows, but of late particularly because of increased intimations received at the other houses that his room was thought as good as his company-at some even better.

In time hints were thrown out as to Squire Brackett's apparent ignorance of an important section of the penal code, by which such a person as Tom Hevill was deemed a vagrant, and on arrest by warrant of a justice of the peace was liable, upon failure to give sufficient security "for his good behavior and future industry for one year," to be consigned to the penitentiary. His attention being called to a luty of which theretofore he had been ignorant, Squire Brackett decided to make a movement.

"Is there such a law?" asked Reeder, one day at the dinner table. "I didn't cnow of it." .

"Oh, yes," answered Bush; "and Brackett is fixing up his papers as well of them that harbor 'em." as he can find out how.'

"Penitentiary, Cousin John?" exclaimed Mrs. Reeder. "I thought they sent there only rogues and such as

"Martha," said her husband, with profoundly solemn face, "you'd better try to find out what law there is against harboring vagrants. If there should be any we'd better look out for ourselves!" Then he went to carving his meat with great vigor.

"I don't know what on earth you mean, husband!" But her alarm subsided after a hearty laugh from John Bush, and she said:

"I never put him there, sakes knows. If he's there, he got there by his own doings-rather by his not doings; and it would look hard if innocent indus-trious people had to suffer for it."

"It's a right good joke," said Bush, "and the better because of the truth in it. But no, Cousin Martha; fortunately for you, there is no law against mere harborers, and the thing to consider is what is best for Tom, who has an inkling of the case and has appealed to me for help. I told him that if it was me, I should run away."

"You did, did you?" asked the doctor. "Did he ask you why some other people of the same sort hadn't done the same?"

"No. I intimated similar necessity that among his most positive views confor myself some day, and added that for a year or so after getting your that a rotation in office should be very sheepskin-and indeed until your intermarriage with Cousin Martha-I of this determination on the part of to the sidewalk will realize at least one wasn't sure that you were entirely MOM HEVILL, free from apprehension thereto your-

> "Good!" cried Mrs. Reeder, clapping her hands.

Two days thereafter, Hevill having declined to run away, the arrest took place. Accompanied by his counsel stock of Hevills on the male line had and several citizens, among whom he been so from their first start, and noticed very few of those who had would continue to be so till the end of been honored most by his visitations, the defendant repaired to the court-The family some years before had house. The justice, with a becoming drifted from somewhere, and after a frown of seriousness, ordered his confew years more had drifted to some- stable to hand the book to the first

"May it please the court," interrupted Bush, "I ask respectfully if it may not be proper first to find out if possible whether or not the prisoner of support. My understanding of the law is that it never undertakes to puna pair of socks in his coat pocket and ash a man for not working if he has two extra shirts tied up in a handker- money to enable him to live without The court, smiling with contempt,

paused, and bystanders laughed aloud at the very idea. After casting a look asked: "Mr. Hevill, have you any money,

"Yes, sir; a little," was the answer,

indifferently spoken. "About how much, sir-nigh as you

can come at it by guessing?' From his various pockets Tom handed out silver dollars, halves, quarters, sevenpences and trips, and, to the discomfiture of all, Bush, after counting, announced:

"Sixteen dollars and thirty-one cents. More money than I've got, certainly, and as much, I suspect, as more than one in the sound of my voice could raise on a pinch. I therefore feel myseveral weeks beyond, suspicions be- self authorized, even constrained, to gan to rise that his expectation was to move for the discharge of the pris-

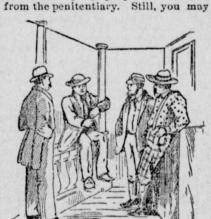
"Why, of course, Mr. Bush," said the magistrate, much embarrassed. "Mr. Hevill is let go. I didn't-I don't know how the mistake-'

"We quite understand there was no malice anywhere, your honor," said of these men, after becoming familiar | might secure offices. Mr. Cleveland has Bush; and then the two repaired to his

"And now, Tom," said the latter, "you see how it is. People have got tired of your sponging, and they want you gone in order to save the trouble of having to do worse with you.

"But, John, you got me out of that,

meaner fellow than I thought. That was made up by people to save you



SITTING ON THE PIAZZA OF THOMPSON'S STORE.

keep it, if you'll go away and stay away. That I'm authorized to say." "Why, how do you manage to stay here, John? You ain't doin' anything as I see; and if you've got any money

hain't saw it." A loud, healthy, overpouring laugh from the lawyer, who then said: "Tom, the cases are much alike; yet there's a difference. I forage only on

one. You've been doing it on the whole community." After pondering a few moments, Hevill said:

"Sech as that don't look fair to me but if you'll make it twenty dollars, I'll take 'em at their word.' "Confound your trifling hide; I-I haven't got the money.'

"But you know you can raise it." Bush, from his window, called in Dr. Reeder, who was loitering near.

"Tom," said the newcomer, when made aware of the demand, "it goes hard as thunder with me; but I'll make up the balance; for this thing of hauling up people like you may be in danger of spreading, and even taking hold in

"Jes' so," answered Tom, looking al-

ternately from one to the other. After the exile was gone, and the facts were all made known, there were those to prophesy that John Bush would get to be a great criminal lawyer some day. And so he did; but it was a considerable time before Dr. Reeder would admit that he was without apprehension of being held accountable for harboring vagrants.

Her Wants Were Few. "Do you think, young man, that you could give my daughter al! she asks for?" questioned papa, grimly.

"Aren't you ashamed to put Cousin "I-aw-think so, sir," murmured John in the same lot with poor Tom the lover, bashfully. "She says she wants only me. '-Drake's Magazine.

YANKEE MICAWBERS.

Thousands of Them Are Now in the National Capital.

Like Their English Prototype They Are Waiting for Something to Turn Up -In the Meantime Their Families Will Suffer.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The official atmosphere of the rational capitol is changing thoroughly but gradually. President Cleveland the proper administration of the executive departments, and it is well-known cerning such administration is the idea

slow and conservative. In consequence the chief magistrate to the republic the changes in the offices which are occuring are scarcely perceptible up to date. Of course, you have read in the daily papers concerning the principal appointments which have been made; and it was presumed that these changes would occur early in the administration, as they ought to occur.

winter the attention of readers was called to the fact that it is necessary during the first month or two of an administration for the president to devote his time to the selection of the principal assistants of his cabinet officers. The assistant postmasters general will have to be selected, the assistants to the secretary of the treasury, and the assistants to the other secretaries rehas other besides merely visible means quire almost as much time and consideration at the hands of the president as the selection of the original members of his cabinet. As stated in a former letter these assistants very frequently are required to act for the heads of the departments, and upon them must devolve the great responsibilities of the highest offices. Therefore they must be men of signal ability and knowledge of public affairs.

Of course until these selections could be made, it was impossible for any changes to be ordered in the minor offices, such as commissionerships and their own level. chief clerkships of divisions of bureaus when they assumed their positions, cerning a stable civil service are not cure. confined to the continuance in office of the minor clerks-those who wield the pen and do the actual work of the de- from office during the Harrison adminpartments; but he believes and does istration have remained in Washing not hesitate to express the opinion that | ton, waiting for their party to come

pal thoroughfares in this city are quite were crowded with patriotic republic-ans who were willing to serve their annum or more; and to-day their places ous party who are willing to wear the insignia of their patriotic brothers and serve their country for the same salary.

In the hotel lobbies and corridors in the evenings, and in the barrooms throughout the city, these patriotic gentlemen can be heard airing their views concerning the president and his intentions concerning the executive departments. At first they are talking in whispers among intimate friends. the days go by, however, and their hopes are not fully realized, they will be found talking out loud and expressing their views in more vigorous language. Later on, when their funds



are exhausted and they are living cheap boarding houses instead first-class hotels, and they are obliged to depend upon the evanescent friendships which they have made here for the stimulants which they imbibe, they will denounce the presi dent and declare that they will go into some other party before the close of the administration. Four years ago a great | routine everyday life again. He should many disappointed republicans were

democrats will soon be airing their views in the same manner. The chiefs of divisions and other bareau officers who are gradually being displaced are probably realizing that the wheels of government will go right on in spite of the fact that they are to

talking that way, and it is fair to pre-

sume that a number of disappointed

well-behaved officials in nearly every instance. Of course, during the beginning of the Harrison administration, there was a tendency on the part of some officials to magnify their offices at the expense of the people. This is a very common thing in public life in Washington. When a man is inducted into a prominent office and has messengers to attend his every want, a watchman to look after him whenever he goes out and whenever he comes in, a lackey to dust his clothes and blacken his shoes, and in many instances a horse and coupe in which to drive back and has some ideas of his own concerning forth from his house to the department, or from his office to various points of interest throughout the city, it is not unnatural that these things should

produce a largeness of the head. The gentlemen who are going out and are now standing with their faces portion of the lesson of individual littleness which is learned by rotation in office. The gentlemen who are coming in to take the places of the outgoing officials will be troubled with a largeness and flabbiness of their own importance for a time, but they will learn, as so many have learned before them, that each and every individual runs but In a letter written to this paper last a very small portion of this great gov-



ernment, and they will ultimately find

These remarks are not made with any Moreover, the heads of departments, intention to convey disrespect to the outgoing or incoming officials, but to were well aware of the policy which the plainly intimate to the reader somepresident intended should be pursued in thing of the usually unwritten part of the matter of rotation in office, and the history of official life in Washingtherefore they have been hesitant about | ton. It is a singular fact that many giving consideration to the claims and men throughout this great country will demands of politicians who believe that surrender fine business opportunities they are entitled to employment by for the sake of accepting government reason of the political upheaval last offices, merely because there is a glam-November. Mr. Cleveland is a practical our about the positions to which they civil service reformer. His views con- aspire and which they ultimately se-

During the past four years a great

many democrats who were removed

the chiefs of divisions who have charge back into power, in order that they with the details of their important of- given natice to these people that they fices, should not be indiscriminately re- will not be eligible for appointment moved and caused to fear that every and there is great consternation in their change of administration will sever ranks. The outgoing republicans their relations with the government. would be wise if they would go back to He desires a stable civil service in every | their homes and forget that they were sense of the word and his views are ever even for a brief time in power in heartily concurred in by every member | the executive departments in Washington. They ought not to stand around the city has been changing gradually, great place with a big salary, because ave held. nositions which they ! Pennsylvania avenue and other princi- They should not hang on by their eyebrows for four years waiting for their numerous. It is manifest that there are | party to come back into power, in orthousands of good people throughout der that they may find food and lodgthis country who do not agree with the | ing on the government pay roll. They president in his views concerning the should immediately descend from their civil service. Four years ago the streets perches. These are the words of wisdom. There is nothing more pitiable on earth than to see an ex-official in Washcountry for two thousand dollars per ington, who has been accustomed to drawing from one hundred to three are taken by gentlemen of the victori- hundred dollars per month in crisp bills, fresh from the treasury, hanging around the hotel lobbies, and trying to look pleasant. Each and every one of them could go home, live on small salaries, and have the respect of their friends. But they do not want to go home. They do not want to leave this beautiful city. Hence they remain here until their trousers are fringed, their coats shiny, their hats sorrowful in appearance, their shoes run down at the heel, their credit gone, their self-respect damaged and their families in the depths of woe.

I have seen so much of this thing that it seems advisable at this time to take the responsibility of suggesting to readers that they advise their displaced friends to come home. Hanging about Washington, Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up," is discreditable. They should all realize this; and, moreover, they should understand that their friends understand the situation. They ought to know that their friends at home do not hold them responsible for the colitical change which has ocback and help them begin life again. You do not realize, and words cannot depict to you, what a trial it is to leave this city after once having lived in it, with ample means. But officeholding is a precarious livelihood at best, and when a man comes to waiting four years for another chance at it, he is growing older all the time and the government has less use for him. Moreover, he is playing a desperate game of chance; for he may have to wait eight or twelve years, or even longer, before his party wins another presidential election. Consequently now is the accepted time to go, to get out, to skip, to disappear from these scenes. It is too bad that fat offices cannot last forever; but when they are lost the displaced official should go forth into the world, with head up and independent bearing, into bid farewell to every fear and wipe his weeping eyes; and, with a heart for any fate, face the world. There is a good living in it for any man who can learn to labor and to wait for the fruition of his work. SMITH D. FRY.

All Right.

Caller-Is Miss Budd at home? Maid-No, sorr. She's visiting her depart. They have been faithful and sunt who lives here. - Harper's Bazar.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-The English mint has an electrical achine which counts coins

-Nicola Tesla, the electrician whose esearches have lately attracted so much attention, was employed for a year or more in the Westinghouse works in Pittsburgh.

-The longest single span of wire in the world is used for the telegraph line, and is stretched over the river Kistuah, between Bezorah and Sectanazoum India. It is over 6,000 feet long, and is stretched from the top of one mountain to that of another. -The incandescent electric lamp,

with specially insulated rocket and cable, is evidently destined to an extensive and advantageous use in the work of surveying wrecks, for seining fish, searching for concealed torpedoes, and, in fact, every kind of submarine work that calls for the services of a diver.

-Hampton Roads, Va., is rapidly be coming encircled with electricity. Old Point, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth are all lighted by electricity, and as soon as a few miss ing links are supplied the electric chain of illumination will entirely encircle that wonderful body of water.

-The great feature of the recent elec tric light convention at St. Louis, at least so far as popular estimation is concerned, was the lecture of Nikola Tesla, in which some new and many surprising experiments in electric light productions were shown. Tesla is a genius or luminary of the first order in the galaxy of modern electricity.

-Pope's theater in St. Louis, it appears, can boast of a convenience which might be adopted with profit by theaters generally. In inaugurating the season of 1892-3, the management of this theater has given the purchasers of its seats telephonic communication, enabling those attending the performances to be be called quickly in case of necessity. By leaving their seat numbers in the box office they can be called immediately.

-In a paper in relation to the electric transmission of power, read by Dr. Louis Bell at the St. Louis electric light convention, the doctor stated that the foreign experiments of long distance transmission were not reliable, and were of no practical value, as they had been clumsily conducted. Many of the recent "inventions" in this line, which are now attracting attention abroad, he pronounced to be adaptations of the motors of Thomson and Tesla.

-A charter granted for a trolley line eighty miles long at Harrisburg. Pa., is said to have caused a feeling of alarm among railroad officials. The road is called the Northumberland, Bloomsburg & Scranton Street Railway Co., and connects thirty-nine towns in that region. Among them are Lackawanna, Pittston, Mechanicsville and Nanticoke. It is a very busy region, and the establishment of a trolley line will, it is thought, materially interfere with the local traffic of the steam roads.

-It is reported that the management of the Tramway Co., of Denver, Col., is deeply interested in the system of distributing mail over the street car lines recently inaugurated in St. Louis. As the tramway lines extend from the post office to all the principal distribut ing points in the city, it has been suggested that a mail car might be utilized for the accommodation of all people Although the official atmosphere of waiting for some one to offer them a living at some distance from the central post office. Denver has grown until the city is too large to depend on one point for the delivery of mail. If the plan is successful in St. Louis, it is claimed, there is no reason why it could not be put into effect in Denver at an

early day. -Mr. Siemens, in a recent lecture b for e the Royal institution of London described a very interesting electrical furnace for the manufacture of horseshoe nails. It consists of a huge core of carbon made incadescent by a large current of low voltage: the core is hol low, and is embedded in sand to prevent the escape of the heat; the iron rod to be heated is passed slowly through this core, becoming red hot instantly, the heat being regulated by the speed with which it was passed through. It is said to have proven itself excellent for tempering springs, and was also used for heating rivets. It has the great advantage of being easily manipulated and being quite portable.

NEW GAME OF SOLITAIRE.

It Is Called the Sultan and Comes From

England. There are countless numbers of persons to whom a new game of solitaire is a gift beyond price. A new game comes from England. It is called the "Sultan." The object of the game, from which its name is derived, is to leave the king of hearts surrounded by a group of admiring queens. These are the rules:

Shuffle two packs of cards and then withdraw the eight kings and one ace of hearts. Put one of the king of hearts in the center and around him the other kings and the ace of hearts in the form of a square. The king of hearts in the center must remain untouched till the end. On the right and left of the center lay out four common cards-eight in all. Now commence to draw, laying the ace of each suit on each king and the deuce on the ace of

If a card can be found among the eight outside ones which can be used, take it and replace the card from the rubbish heap, or boneyard, or trash pile, as it is known in your nomenclature. This heap may be turned twice If you are successful, in the end your king of hearts is in the center, surrounded by eight packs of cards with the queen on top. -Boston Transcript.

Avoiding Trouble.

Tired Citizen-I am glad I found your house at last. I forgot your street and number and I've been walking all over this part of town for the last two hours ringing door-bells and making inquir-

The Other Citizen-Why didn't you look in the city directory?

Tired Citizen-Oh, I always hate to look in the directory. It's so much trouble.-Chicago Tribune.

Spring Medicine

Is needed by nearly everybody to purify the blood, cleanse the system of the winter's accumulation of impurities, and put the whole body in good condition for the summer. Such universal satisfaction has Hood's Sarsaparilla given for this purpose that it is the most successful and most popular Spring Medicate.



Hon. William S. Warner

The following is from ex Congressman Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all "I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsa-parilia the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physicians and other medi-cines failed. It has increased my appetite and

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

seemed to renew my youth. This is absolutrue." W. S. WARNER, Fond du Lac, Wis Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Bilious-

"August, Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife. has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years. she has been a great sufferer, has. been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

NOTWITHSTANDING reported hotel extortion, the

. practically fireproof .

Great Eastern

at 60th and St. Lawrence Ave.,

. . CHICAGO, . . The largest in the world, will book

guests now on the European Plan at \$1.50 each.

TWO IN A ROOM. Write for information to COPELAND TOWN-

SEND (formerly manager Palmer House) Flaneager, CHICAGO, ILL.

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free.

J.F. SMITH & CO., Props. New York.





FORES FOR ALL, In Cherokee Strip.

Eight Million Fertile Acres.

Book and Full Directions for getting a Farm and towns
tots Free, sent for 34 cts. F. L. WENNER, GUTHRIE, Okla.

PNAME THIS PAPER sent time you write.

"MOTHER'S : FRIEND":

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It short-ens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, con-taining valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all draggists.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about tuxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Dairymen Discuss Taxation.

A recent issue of the American Dairyman contained an editorial criticising the platform of the New York Tax Reform association, which favors the exemption of capital from taxation, and declaring that the adoption of such a change in the tax laws would ruin the farmers by placing the main burden of taxation on them.

The following reply was published in the next issue of the paper:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN DAIRYMAN-Dear Sir:-"Your arguments in favor of attempting to tax personal property are probably the best that can be made for that side of the taxation problem, but as they are founded on an entirely erroneous idea of the practical workings of the system which we advocate, we beg to reply to some of the statements in your edi-

The first objection to our proposal to exempt personal property from taxation is that under its operations the farmer would be "reformed off of the earth." Since it is the increase in his personal property (such as stock, implements, carriages, furniture or money) that marks the growing wealth edy. Some changes in our government, of the farmer, it is hard for us to see the logic of your claim that he would be injured by freeing all these from taxation. Why should he cease to produce or save wealth, simply because he has not to pay a fine on every \$100 worth of new property?

Your protest against adding to the mortgaged farmer's burdens is one with which this association agrees. There is nothing in our platform of principles to warrant your assertion that we wish the farmer to pay the 'main burden of taxation." We desire nothing of the kind. Your mistake arises from the popular belief that because the farmers own the greater part of the area of the land, they also own the same proportion of its value. Nothing could be further from the facts. The assessment returns for this state prove that the real estate of the purely farming districts is not worth one-fifth of that of the cities, towns and villages, so that if taxes were levied on real estate alone. not one-fifth would be paid by the farmers. Single lots in New York city, Brooklyn or Buffalo often sell for more than the value of an entire township in the rural sections of the state.

With reference to the taxation of mortgages it must be evident to you that this would be double taxation. As the farmer has both farm and money, while the mortgagee has only the paper evidence of the loan, it would be decidedly unjust to tax him on something

he does not possess. If mortgages were taxed, since money will bring an equally high rate of interest in other investments, the result would be either one of two things. No capital would be loaned to farmers, who would be bankrupted by mortgagees calling in their loans; or the tax would be charged over to the borrower in the shape of higher interest, a bonus for getting the money, etc. Very true is it, that something can not be had for

Your sentiments in favor of the toiling masses are also indorsed by us. We do not propose to exempt the "ownership of wealth that is aggregated outside of real estate," for the simple reason that there is no such wealth. What is generally called personal propertystocks, bonds and mortgages-are merely titles to real estate, in the form of railroads, coal or oil lands, etc. Bear in mind that personal property can not earn one dollar of income without involving the use of real estate, and you will see that the "money aristocracy" must directly or indirectly pay their share of taxation.

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION, Bolton Hall, Secretary.

The Only Way Out.

Down on the eastern coast, where the British province of Nova Scotia juts out into the Atlantic, that king of game taxing dogs. What good will that do? fishes, the salmon, is captured by a method which your true angler considers very unsportsmanlike. A long net, knit from fine, strong twine, is run out from a point or headland a distance of several hundred feet. The end of the aet is looped so as to form a large pouch, in which the only opening is a narrow passage, where the end over- improper and wrong for him to keep a ing tariffs for congress, but they laps the side of the pouch for several feet. Buoyed by blocks of wood, and anchored firmly by heavy weights, the fish trap is ready for business.

Swimming with the tide comes a lordly salmon, the most active and wary of the finny tribes. Lazily floating, occasionally lunching on some small fry, he is at once the emblem of security and freedom. Suddenly he stops. His progress is barred by a curiously meshed obstruction which lies directly across his watery path. He will go around it. and so he turns toward the shore. Soon he finds the water getting shallow, and still that barrier is before him. He swims out to sea again, keeping close to the net. Presently he sees a narrow opening through which he can easily pass. The next moment he finds he is entirely surrounded by netting. In vain he swims furiously around, or leaps state is out of debt, will not be received out of the water in the attempt to get with much favor. In fact, it will arouse over the net. The way by which he entered is still open, and were he but its of less than \$1,000 are not included wise enough to do so, he has only to go out. But the overlapping nets confuse him, so angry and desperate he rushes habits of thrift, which the savings madly at the opening in the net; the meshes yield slightly, and there, firmly fastened by the gills, he remains until hooked up by the fisherman's gaff and thrown into a boat.

THE farmers of this country have been slowly but surely meshing themselves in a net of class legislation. | Horn. Special privileges to monopolies have

elected by the plundered producers. At last it would seem that the people | Ex.

are awakening to the fact that if they are poor, it is simply because they have been robbed. But instead of turning away from the paternalism which has enslaved them, the farmers, seeking the shortest way out, blindly and stupidly So we find them to-day fighting fornot freedom for all, but special priviwisdom from the failures of the past? Who knows?

The salmon still tries to escape by going through the net.

Freedom the Only Real Remedy.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

That there are wrongs to remedy in our political and social systems there is no room to doubt. That the masses of the people have been aroused by both real and fancied injustices to a high degree of unrest can not be denied. Favored classes have got more than their share of the products of labor, especially of farm labor, and have been the specific pets of legislatures, courts and executive. Concentrated capital has been arrogant and oppressive, and it is folly and worse for our politicians or political economists to ignore the fact. But what is to be the remedy? Suggestions of remedy are numerous, sometimes good, sometimes bad and sometimes partly good and partly bad. Henry George conceives that taxing the land only would be a remedy; the Bellamyites have taken "Looking Backward" as a possible reality, and are advocates of extreme socialism as a remsome trifling and some radical, have been suggested as remedies. A large circulation medium is the one proposed by some as a cure; government ownership of railroads is another proposed go - as - you - please system. - Farmer's

COMMENT BY A SINGLE TAXER. It is not concentrated capital that oppresses the people, but monopoly in one form or another. No matter how great the amount of wealth combined under one management, it can not compel the masses to pay tribute unless it possesses some special privilege granted by law. It would seem evident, therefore, that the repeal of class legislation which enriches individuals or corporations, is the one thing needful.

In the case of special privileges, or franchises, in land (mining, timber, mill site on valuable city lots); the simplest remedy is the taking for public uses all the values derived from such lands. This would be equivalent to freedom of opportunity for all, and is a reform upon which the various schools can agree.

From the Leading Republican Paper in America.

The report of the auditor-general for last year shows that, after paying all the expenses of government, there remained an unexpended balance of six million dollars in the treasury. These figures show conclusively, as has already been demonstrated from the auditor-general's report for 1891, that the state has absolutely no need whatever for the personal property tax, and that it ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed.

Assuming that not one dollar more of interest bearing property will be re-turned for taxation, the state will col-ficial effect upon our export trade and lect, during the present year, from this source alone, nearly three million dollars, which it clearly does not need, and which it can not possibly spend in any

legitimate way.

We have already shown how unjust, unequal and oppressive this tax would be, as to those who do pay it, even if such a tax were necessary to defray the legitimate expenses of government. When the official report of the finances of the state so conclusively show that the tax is absolutely unnecessary, it is the clear duty of the legislature to repeal it, and to repeal it without delay. -Philadelphia Ledger.

Taxes On Bark.

We are asked to write about dog laws. Our friend has a dog for a neighbor which howls all night, steals all day and frightens the cats. He favors a law Is the bark of a taxed dog sweeter than than an untaxed dog? And what about the equities of the case? If it is right and proper for our neighbor to keep a dog, ought he to be taxed for doing what it is proper for him to do? If it is dog, ought the government to accept a bribe to allow him to do what it is improper for him to do? Is it true that as the taxes on improvements, houses, capital, goods, tend to diminish the amount of improvements, houses, capital and goods, so a tax on dogs will through, including the final conference tend to decrease the number of dogs. But it will very likely spare the pup which troubles our friend. - Christian

Patriot. Fining Industry and Thrift.

There are more than a million and a half of savings bank depositors in New York state. They will all be deeply interested in a law proposed at Albany which provides, among other things, for the taxation of savings bank depos-

Such a scheme, at a time when the intense opposition, even though depos-

within its scope. Anything that tends to discourage banks in an eminent degree inculcate, ought to be frowned upon by legislators. A law like the one referred to would be a step in the wrong direction. -Nyack Journal.

THE devil hits hard at the man who makes an honest tax return.-Ram's

been readily granted by legislatures man give an honest tax return when

THE TAX ON COFFEE.

Damaging Effects of a High Tariff on Our Export Trade.

The effect of the imposition of a dis criminating duty upon coffee imported from certain countries under the prohasten to enact more class legislation. visions of the so-called reciprocity clauses of the McKinley tariff, is indicated, so far as the quantity imported leges for themselves. Will they learn is concerned, by the treasury department report as to the imports for the seven months ending on January 31. The quantity of coffee brought into this country in the fiscal year 1891, all of it free of duty, was about 520,000,000 pounds. About one-sixth of this came from Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti, the three countries affected by the three cents a pound imposed by President Harrison under the provisions of the law. The official figures for the fiscal year 1891 are as follows:

IMPORTS OF COFFEE. From all countries 519,528,432 896,123,777
From Venezuela. 60,217,980 10,814,874
From Golombia 14,549,168 2,491,811
From Haiti 12,642,544 1,988,943 87,409,602 \$15,295,628

It will be seen that the monthly average in that year' for the three countries affected was nearly 7,300,000 pounds. The report shows that for the seven

months ending on January 31 this average has fallen to a little more than 2,000,000 pounds. Coffee, dutiable, seven 14,495,178 \$2,476,598 January 835,845 149,991

value for that month having been less than \$150,000. This is the effect of the exaction of a duty of 3 cents, so far as the quantity received from these countries is concerned.

The imposition of this duty has also relief, while the anarchist would break had the effect, we are informed, of indown all government and introduce a creasing by several millions of dollars annually the cost of coffee to consumers in this country. The duty has increased the cost of the mild coffees produced in these three countries, which were formerly about one-sixth of our entire supply, and has largely decreased the quantity imported. At the same time, because of this increase of cost, the producers of mild coffees in other countries not affected by the duty have been enabled to exact higher prices for their product when sold here. It is estimated that for this reason the cost of coffees of similar grades produced elsewhere has been increased to the American consumer by at least 11/2 cents a pound. By his reciprocity proclamation Mr. Harrison thus imposed a considerable tax upon the people of the United States, not only with respect to the coffees imported from the three countries directly affected, but also with respect to a large quantity of the coffees that are on the free

The law says that after such retaliatory duties have been imposed by the president they are to be exacted "for such time as he shall deem just." The president who imposed these duties has been succeeded by Mr. Cleveland, and it is Mr. Cleveland whose opinion as to the justice of the continued exaction of this tax is now to be conclusive. The fact that he has called upon the state department for information as to the condition of negotiations with the three countries affected shows that he has this question under consideration. If it shall appear that the retaliatory duty on coffee has had no beneis a burden upon the people, the justice of it will not be clearly estab- ator Sherman. lished. -N. Y. Times.

THE TARIFF MAKERS.

A Little Light on the Old Jobbing Methods of the Republicans.

Theoretically congress made the tariffs. But it has been a good many years since congress did anything more than to ratify what men not in congress wanted the tariff to be. Congress quit making its own tariffs in 1857, and it has jobbed the business out pretty nearly ever since. It did undertake the work in 1872, when it passed what was known as the little tariff bill; but it did it so bunglingly that it actually reduced the taxes, and the other fellows took it out of the hands of congress and restored the rates in 1875, and have been running the business ever since. To be sure, in 1882 congress felt that something must be done to appease the people, who that of an untaxed dog? Is a taxed dog had begun to growl a little; and so, more honest or less terrifying to cats not being competent to do the job themselves, they let President Arthur appoint a commission to fix up the schedules for them.

This commission was almost wholly composed of men who had been makthought the taxes could be cut down 25 per cent. without hurting anybody, and so reported. But the other fellows rallied to the defense of their job, and when the commission's bill came out of all the committees it had to go committee, the rates were higher than

Then came the bill that William Mc-Kinley is popularly supposed to have made. It bears his name, and he had to stand all the kicking it caused, and he was plucky enough to take it all and not complain a bit, although he knew that he was as innocent of its provisions as was Ben Harrison. Everybody who knows enough to read now knows that it wasn't McKinley or his committee who made his bill, but it was the same old job lot of fellows who have been making tariffs for the republican party for over thirty years who made it. Mr. Glassman told the commutee just what the tariff should be on glassware, and the committee wrote it out and put it in the bill. And Mr. Wool came and told them how much he wanted the tax to be on wool; and his relative, Mr. Woolens, followed on his heels and said what he wanted cloth to be taxed. And procession went on down through all the schedules, and if anybody wanted anything taxed all he had to do was to tell the committee how has outlived its usefulness and that it much it should be and it was done. And ought to die, but they have a touchabout all that the committee did was ingly pathetic faith that, unworthy as

which these tariff bills have been made

since the blessed year of our Lord 1681. It took the people of the country a long time to find this out. It was not done openly until within recent years. Men used to think that it would look bad if people interested in having heavy taxes laid on foreign goods should be known to be deciding how much those taxes should be; even the manufacturers felt shame-faced about it. But a vice becomes a virtue if you look at it too long, and of late years the committees have given notice when they would sit, and have asked all who wanted the taxes fixed to come and tell them what they wanted. Then the people came to understand at last how their taxes were made, and they rose and smote these modern Philistines hip and thigh, and drove them and their president and senators and representatives out, and put in a new lot of men to make their tariffs. -St. Paul Globe.

TRUSTS AND TARIFF REFORM. The Outlook for Combines Is Auything

But Encouraging. In the Chicago Tribune we find in one column a vigorous denunciation of "the diabolical trust combines," and in another this paragraph:

"Within the last few weeks there has been a decline of thirty-eight cents on the dollar in sugar stocks, thirty-rive in whisky, fifteen in lead and cordage, and a rather extensive break in some other trust stocks. The question is asked: What is to become of the so-called industrials? The people who have money to invest speculatively have lost confidence in The figures for January indicate that the imports are now very small, the them, and the bankers look askance when asked to loan money on those stocks as security, even at reduced prices. This in face of reports, true or false, that profits continue large, and the rate of income obtained from the stock is generally supposed to be a pretty good indication of its selling value in the market. It must be that there is a widespread fear of competition by outside concerns attracted by the reported profits or an idea that legislation. the reported profits, or an idea that legislation will at no distant day render it impossible to keep up their nefarious organizations, or both Probably the latter consideration is the most effective.

"Within the last few weeks" covers the period of the inauguration of President Cleveland. Within that time the reorganization of the government has proceeded in a manner satisfactory to the people. The appointment of Messrs. Carlisle, Gresham and Morton, all ardent and well-informed tariff reformers, indicates that a new spirit is to dominate all the departments.

Tariff reform is not a measure which can stand by itself; to it must be joined economy in public expenditures, oppoand intelligent, an honorable and selfpossible assurance of peace and pros-

Naturally the outlook for trusts and combines is anything but encouraging. limiting domestic competition when a reduction of the tariff will increase foreign competition?

Trusts flourish most when the law, the tariff law, shuts out all foreign interlopers. "Protected" on that side. the monopolists organize a trust to control competition and advance prices at

home. These so-called industrial stocks are bit elsewhere, but to reform it altogether, naturally does more to depress the price of trust stocks than a dozen anti-trust bills like that drawn by Sen- what term shall it be known? It is no

The decline in the price of trust stocks marks the advance in the prosperity of the people. - Louisville Courer-Journal.

CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENTS. The President's Actions Based on Ra-

tional Reform. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cleveland means to make the distribution of the offices a very subordinate part of his administration. He holds, and rightly, that he has more important work on hand. But he is confronted with the same condition that he found eight years ago. The public offices are filled from top to bottom, except in the classified service, with republicans. They were appointed in the main as a "reward for partisan activity." They have used their time and their influence to promote the renomination and reelection of the president who gave them their offices. They represent the spoils system in its worst

development. Such a public service affords no rational basis of reform. It must be departisanized before the principle which should govern it can be rationally and

justly applied. But to fill these places with democratic partisans, appointed in the same way and for the same reasons, would equally make a mockery of reform. President Cleveland's character and his words are a guarantee that he will not so stultify himself .- N. Y. World.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

--- When President Cleveland fixes upon a person who is in all respects what Raum was not, the right man for commissioner of pensions will have been found. - Detroit Free Press.

-Since Secretary Carlisle took hold the financial anxiety which pervaded the country has been relieved. The people have unbounded confidence in the genuine article of statesmanship. -Detroit Free Press.

-It will be recalled that the Harrison administration made a specialty of rewarding its personal friends and punishing all who happened to disagree with it. That course did not save it .- N. Y. World.

-After all it is the policy and the ideas of the republican party and not its leaders that render its prospects hopeless. The organization must have a new birth and new inspirations. It has run its course on the old lines -N. Y. World.

--- Republicans feel that their party

AH, SUGAR IS SWEET!

If You Hold Trust Certificates That Pay Sweet Dividends. Wiliett & Gray's Sugar Trade Jour-

nal of March 9 says: "At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Co., held March 7, the following were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The earnings of the company during the past quarter warrant an increase of dividend on the common stock, and

"Whereas, Since the annual report of capital the further retention of the surby the annual report;

'Resolved, That there be paid a quar-be paid an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock from the surplus earnings of 1891 and 1892, and that a dividend of 1% per cent. be paid on that portion of the preferred stock of the company which is entitled to quarterly dividends, all the above dividends being payable on April 2 to stockholders of record March 13, when the transfer books will be closed, to reopen on April 2.

"In addition to the above resolution the statement is authorized that the company on March 1, after providing for all these dividends, has a surplus of net earnings of \$5,000,000 in the treas-

Notwithstanding that more than onehalf of the \$75,000,000 stock (half common and half preferred) is water, yet the holders of common stock certificates will receive, on April 2, a dividend of 13 per cent. with the promise of 9 per cent. more before the close of and may, increase the dividends 15 or 20 part of the profits made in 1891 it is evident that this giant trust cleared, in 1892, after investing tens of millions of dollars in refineries and properties, at three times their actual value, about \$15,000,000, equal to about 33 per centon the common and 7 per cent on the preferred stock, or 20 per cent. on the whole stock. Taking out the water the earnings on the actual capital apsition to paternalism, with a vigorous pear to be about 40 per cent. But common stock which gets the greater part reliant public policy, which is the best of the profits is earning about about 66 per cent. on the actual capital back

The holders of original trust certificates can step into the office at the end A trust is formed to limit domestic of each year and draw out two-thirds competition, but what is the sense of as much as they put in, without dimin- | self: ishing the original investment. Isn't it splendid! and all because McKinley gave the trust free raw sugar and a duty of 1/2 cent per pound on refined policy for the purpose of establishing sugar. As the trust refines over 3,000,- and building up the manufacturing in-000,000 pounds per year and collects the | terests of this country; and, whereas, full half cent on every pound from the such manufacturing industries as are American people, this duty is worth suitable for this country have received over \$15,000,000 a year to it. This was such assistance for a period long enough an entire gratuity from McKinley. Big to enable them now to withstand fair in fact trust stocks, stocks in compa- refiners have stated under cath that and open competition; and, whereas, nies trust special sugar can be refined as cheaply nere as anywhere. The cost of refining is about 1/4 cent per pound. During 1892 ronto, Feb. 7, declares and reaffirms its demogratic party intends to reform the tariff not a little bit here, and a little granulated sugar sold for about 11/6 determination to support and perpetucents more per pound than raw—96 at the high tariff policy; be it, thereper cent. centrifugal.

If this is not legalized robbery, by magnificent palace in it, and denote it all to their tariff benefactor. If Mc-Kinley made a bargain with the manufacturers (like the Hawaiian sugar barons have done in regard to sugar bounties with the Hawaiian planters) that he should receive one half of all of the protection monopoly profits made under his bill, he would now be the wealthiest man in the world and would be the first billionaire. It was a shame that he neglected the people and made his bill in the interest of trusts; it will parties. be scandalous if he now accepts financial assistance from any manufacturer or representative of a monopoly benefitted by his tariff bill.

BYRON W. HOLT.

SPECIFIC DUTIES. A Drug Importer Exposes Their Bad Features. A prominent New York dealer in

chemicals, drugs and medicines, in expressing his views before the tariff reform committee of the Reform club, now preparing a tariff bill such as it would like to see adopted, says in re-

gard to specific duties: "While, in the abstract, specific duties are the ideal duties; while they are perhaps easier to collect and certainly easier to determine, yet from the vast number of articles coming under the leadings of drugs, medicines and chemicals it is virtually impossible to adopt specific duties. To do so would necessi tate special mention of many thousands of articles, and would prove cumbersome in the extreme; I am, therefore, of the opinion, based on many years' experience, that in this clas of merchandise ad valorem duties are the only practicable ones.

"Now, to come down to the present the abuses contained in the law of 1883, added a few new ones, and brought relief in but few instances on articles of minor importance. The greatest change to the democrats after they have made, has bean made by the introduction of paragraph 73, which reads: 'All medici- lines of the Chicago platform. But it nal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcool is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used not tective tariff duties on "textile fabrics specially provided for in this act, fifty of every description, products of iron cents per pound.' The mischief lies in and steel, earthenware, glassware," the clause 'or in the preparation of etc., (all of which articles, by the way, which alcohol is used.' Under the are manufactured in Philadelphia), beruling of the board of general apprais- cause "tariff beneficiaries, whose interers all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids which otherwise (under paragraph 76) favor of a "ruthless cutting of protectman give an honest tax return when you know you don't do it yourself.—

Ex.

To say that n. o. p., which means all they feel the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St leave and a continguency certainly ive duties."

No, the high protection fox is not dead, and he lives at the same old quarters and does business in the same old the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St leave and a continguency certainly interpretation for same old they feel the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St leave and a continguency certainly interpretation for same old they feel the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St leave and a continguency certainly interpretation for same old quarters and does business in the same old the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St leave and a continguency certainly interpretation for same old the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to make its provided to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to the party to be, the demo crast will do something to would pay 25 per cent, ad valorem duty | ive duties."

never contemplated by the framers of this paragraph. As illustrations of the working of this clause, let me name a few articles which now come in at the rate of fifty cents per pound, and which but for this ill-chosen and illconsidered phrase would pay about the following rates of duty:

Cocaine muriate..... Eserine sulphate.....

used in medicine only. In addition to such articles, paragraph 74 has also the treasurer to stockholders on De- been made to apply to medicinal prepcember 1, 1892, received from the cor- arations protected by patents, and in porations whose stock is held by this the strictest sense of the word monopocompany (for the year ended March 1, lies. All these come in now at the rate 1893) rendered unnecessary for working of 50 cents per pound, because in some stage of their preparation alcohol is plus earnings of 1891 and 1892, as shown used, whereas they should pay, according to their value abroad and the 25 per cent. clause of paragraph 76, about the Antipyrin \$ 2.50 per pound Piperazin. 12.50 per pound

5.00 per pound Diuretin ... "Both of these lists can be extended almost indefinitely, and according to the statement made to the writer by a former assistant appraiser of the port of New York, which statement I fully indorse, the government has been deprived of millions of dollars of revenue under the workings of this clause, which was intended by its authors only to bring about the manufacture of chloralhydrate in this country; it has acted like a boomerang and has made American competition in this extensive class of merchandise absolutely impossible."

CANADA IN LINE.

The Great Political Revolution in This Country Having Its Effect in Canad

The good effect of the battle of November 8th, 1892, will extend to all the countries of the world and throughout the year, besides a share in the surplus all time. Taking heart from the vicearnings (already \$5,000,000) that can, tory of patriotism and enlightened selfinterest in this country, over plutoper cent. more. Deducting that cracy and blind selfishness, the good and over-taxed people of Canada are now waging the same war against "protection" and greed that was waged here last year. The Manitoba and northwestern members of the Canadian parliament have agreed unanimously to support Mr. Davin's motion to put barbed wire, farm implements, binder twine, coal oil and cotton on the free list. Many heretofore conservative members and papers have come out against protection. But perhaps the most significant thing of all is the action of the Central Farmers' institute at its annual convention, which has just closed in Toronto. They passed unanimously the following comprehensive resolution, which explains it-

"That, whereas, the farmers of Canada, during the last thirteen years, have largely supported a protective by declares and affirms that to continue and perpetuate such high tariff policy wonder that McKinley finds hosts of will be detrimental to the vital interfriends in and out of the Home Market lests of the agricultural community: club who are ready to contribute a few that we are of the opinion that the thousand dollars to help him out of his time has come for the adoption of free present financial difficulty. They could trade with Great Britain and the same afford to buy Central park, build a privilege to foreign countries that will give a like privilege to us."

All Right, Canada!

The Norfolk Reformer of Ottawa. Ont., said on March 12:

"The reform party cannot get free trade with the United States, any more than the conservatives can. The United States market is an absolute necessity to Canada. It can be obtained in one way and in one way only, and that fact may as well be faced at once by both

"Let us become a part of that great country and take upon ourselves the duties of statehood, and immediately we will have the free trade we want. and there will roll over Canada a tide of prosperity unknown in the history of the country.

"This is no party question. It concerns the happiness and well-being of every household in Canada, and every man who wishes well to his family should join the movement for continental union, the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon race in North America."

Of course if Canada and the United States are one country any tariff wall between them would be as absurd and harmful as one between two states. Now, while they are two countries, two tariff walls are necessary to maintain prosperity on both sides. Give us a harder problem!

Protection Is Not Dead.

The Philadelphia Record contains a suggestive cartoon. Two geese labeled 'Silver Purchase Democrat" and "Enormous Appropriations' Democrat" are carelessly approaching a fox, lying on its back as if dead. The fox is labeled "High Protection." The cartoon is entitled "The geese that think the fox is ariff law, it has retained almost all of dead," and is intended for an object lesson for democrats.

The idea is a good one and expresses a truth which may be more conspicuous or tried to make, a tariff bill on the comes with poor grace from a newspaper that advocates new duties on sugar. tea and coffee, and the leaving of proests deserve consideration," are not in

the Chase County Courage.

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

The Leavenworth Times says that the business of an editor is to build up his town and his State, stand by puff small fellows into notoriety and confusion will be endless. who want offices of profit and honor, have the good sense never to run for office. The editor ought to do all this hewing of wood and drawing of water traveler returns" for his reward.

the United States, and now the best ney will cease to rage. thing they can do is to pack their grips and return to their former hiding places or seek greener pastures. The case of Alexander F. Smith, an employe of the railway, who is in the of that country to settlement, was settled by a title to the quarter section in question being given to the gentleman who was contesting for it. The decision of the Court was that any man who was inside the Territory at This decision is a good one and will ress of that country ever since the day of the opening.

seventy-five Democratic newspapers, and if in every case the editor was do injustice to a great many worthy men, if it adopted the rule of no edia great many Democratic newspapers in this State whose continued existence depends upon extraneous assistance of some kind; and it seems that

COURANT.

PACKING HOUSE PATRONAGE.

The attempted filling of the federal offices in Kansas with Missouri Democrats by Mr. Tarsney will stagger Kansans with its egregious effrontery. And the ultimatum that has been is - afternoon session, be postponed to sued is a proposition of unusual inso- some future visit to the city. Dr. S. lence. If Senator Martin does not F. Neely moved an amendment that submit to the division then Mr. Tars- the Fraternity accept the invitation ney is to invoke the aid of Mr. Hatch | to visit the salt works, which motion who by virtue of being Chairman of prevailed as amended; and then the the Committee on Agriculture, will meeting took a recess until 1:30 see to it that Missourians are installed o'clock, p. m. into Kansas offices, regardless of fairness, since he comes from Missouri.

The fact of the matter is Congressman Tarsney knows that he has taken unanimously adopted: First, election a very untenable stand, and his whole of officers for the ensuing year; secconduct shows it. He first assumes ond, the place of holding the next ancomplete charge of the federal patron- | nual meeting, and third, miscellane age connected with the Kansas City ous business. (?) packing houses and stock yards. Then becoming acquainted with the M. McIntire for re-election as Presi fact that Senator Martin has his right dent of the Fraternity, and Father eye on these same offices he pays him McIntire was unanimously elected a visit and makes the magnanimous but he positively declined to accept a offer of dividing the Kansas offices at fifth election; and then John E. Wat the Kawsmouth between the two Kan- rous nominated Barney Sheridan, of sas Citys in proportion to their popu- Paola, and, without the formality of a lation. Senator Martin, spurning the ballot, he was declared the unanimous proposition as he should have done, choice of the Fraternity for its Presiis then asked to divide on the basis dent. On taking the Chair, Mr. Sherof one-half to Kansas and one-half to idan made a very interesting and in-Missouri, and because Mr. Martin structive speech and thanked the Fraand enter into a controversy over this placed in nomination for Vice-Presiis mortified.

Now as to this last proposition. The great packing houses and stock yards | Watrous, for Treasurer. at Kansas City, Kansas, are altogether Kansas institutions. Fostered and made rich off of Kansas products they have been at all times wholly indifferent to the State of Missouri. Why of the Hiawatha Democrat, 1st Dist .; Secretary Rusk, and we do not believe it will be countenanced by Secretary Morton.

at Omaha in his own State. Will B. Fugate, of the Newton Journal, 7th Congressman Thos. Bowman. Demo- Dist. Congressman Thos. Bowman. Demo-crat, of the Ninth Iowa (Council Bluffs), have the temerity to demand Crouch, S. F. Neely, T, E. Leftwich County Treasurer Chase County, Kans.

one half of the federal offices connect- and T. M. McIntire were appointed a ed with the packing houses in Omaha, Committee to arrange for an excursion Nebraska, from the Secretary of Ag- south, sometime between the 10th and again, will one-half or any portion of Fraternity had been in the habit of the patronage connected with the St. meeting to celebrate the anniversary Louis packing houses be tendered by of the birth of some noted Democrat. the Missouri regime to the Illinois it was unanimously resolves to meet Democrats? Will the Sioux City on the 11th of next November to cele-Congressman divide with the gentle- brate the birthday of Col. Tom P. eampaign free, elevate all chumps Once straddle the State line and the Fraternity.

the Kansas packing houses were lo- name of Pittsburg, Kans., as the place cated in Kansas City, Mo., that Crafty for holding the next annual meeting, Mr. Tarsney, in a sense of fairness, and by a unanimous vote that city look "to that bourne from whence no fer him half of the patronage. Hav- the meeting will be April 2d, 1894. ing implicit confidence in Senator The sooners in Oklahoma have been Martin, we have a slight suspicion knocked out by the Supreme Court of that in due time Congressman Tars- journment had; after which, carriages

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL FRATERNITY.

As we only gave a short synopsis,

Territory and stationed at Edmond, Editorial Fraternity of Kansas, which entirely harmonious, and every man Oklahoma, at the time of the opening was held in Hutchinson, on Saturday, present seemed to feel that he was April 1st, 1893, we now publish a full report of the same, Of course, the first man on the grounds was the "Andrew Jackson of Kansas Democracy," Editor Timothy M. McIntire, of the Arkansas Valley Democrat, at noon on the day of April 22, 1889, is Arkansas City; and, besides him, the not entitled to take land in Oklahoma. following gentlemen answered to the roll call: W. F. Petillon, Democrat, do away with a great deal of difficulty Dodge City; John E. Watrous, Indeand law suits when the Cherokee strip pendent, Burlington; S. F. Neely, is opened for settlement. The sooners Standard, Leavenworth; T. E. Leftin Oklahoma have kept back the prog- wich, Eagle Optic, Larned; W. G. Hoffer, Patriot, Atchison; R. R. Wells, Democrat, Yates Center; W. E. Timmons, COURANT, Cottonwood There are in this State to day only Falls; B. J. Sheridan, Spirit, Paola; Frank Fockele, Reporter, Le Roy; F. made the postmaster of his town, less than ten per cent. of the postoffices of Kansas would be officered by Demo
Kansas would be officered by Demo
Herold, Courier-Democrat, Seneca; T.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and the county of Kansas, the county of Kansa Kansas would be officered by Demo-cratic editors. We recall but one in-stance in Kansas under the first Cleve-Herold, Courier-Democrat, Seneca; T. land administration, when a Kansas O. Bell, Guard, Council Grove, and J. Democratic editor failed to secure a B. Crouch, Times, Hutchinson, Lawpostoffice, when he was a candidate for it. If the organs of the party needed such aid and encouragement then, before the great deflection of present, and this made up the person. Democratic voters that accomplished nel of the meeting. The members of the Alliance tidal wave of 1890, much the Fraternity were escorted to the more do they now when they find themselves with diminished patronage, compelled to confront two hostile at 11 o'clock, a. m., President T. M. parties instead of ore. Considering McIntire called the meering to order, this state of affairs, it seems to us and, in the absence of C. K. Holliday, that the administration would make a grave mistake politically, as well as

On motion, T. P. Fulton, Fred N. torial postmasters. In fact, there are Cooper and W. F. Petillon were appointed a Committee on Order of Bus-

Mr. Hettinger stated that the citiwhere an editor who could not profit-ably occupy all his time on his news-paper was willing to shoulder the add-ed burden of postoffice duties, that paper was willing to shoulder the added burden of postoffice duties, that not only the appointing power, but their business, which included a drive every member of the party should bid him God speed.—Independence Star and Kansan.

And that one editor was W. E. Timmons, of the Cottonwood Falls

COURANT.

Cottonwood Falls, March 23rd, 1893. Solution of the clity, the inspection of the salt works and packing houses, a the atrical entertainment and banquet in the evening.

Hon. B. J. Sheridan moved that a Cottonwood Falls Cottonwood Falls, March 23rd, 1893. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county. Kansas, sold on the 2nd day of September, 1890, for the taxes of 1839, that they will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, unless redeemed on or before the 4th day of September, 1893, and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot, calculated to the 4th day of September, 1893, is set opposite each description and lot:

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Hon. B. J. Sheridan moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the citizens of Hutchinson for their proffered W. F. Dunlap, sw4..... hospitality, and that its acceptance, E. H. Meechem, ne. 4. because of the small attendance of editors, many of whom desired to return home on the first trains after the

On re-assembling in the afternoon the Committee on Order of Business reported the following, which were

T. E. Leftwich then nominated T would notigo with the Hon. Mr. Tars- ternity for the honor it had conferred ney to the Secretary of Agriculture upon him. W. E. Timmons was then dishonorable proposition Mr. Tarsney dent, and, on motion, he was elected by acclamation, as were also, W. G. Hoffer, for Secretary, and John E.

The following persons were then named as the Executive Committee: J. B. Crouch, of the Hutchinson Times, at large; Grant W. Harrington, should a portion of the federal patron- John B. Kessler, of the Ottawa Herage connected therewith be given to ald, 2d Dist.; J. J. Rambo, of the Missouri? It was not done under Chetopa Democrat, 3d Dist.; Frank Fockele, of the Le Roy Reporter, 4th Dist.; B. L. Strother, of the Abilene News, 5th Dist.; G. A. Collett, of the James Walsh, all.

riculture? We think not. Then, 20th of next November; and as the

Mr. Fulton, in a very earnest and Does anyone think for a minute, if telling speech, then presented the

At three o'clock the work of the meeting was completed, and an adbeing in waiting, a drive over the beautiful city of Hutchinson was taken and a visit made to the im-mense salt works. To Mr. Crouch, Lawyer Hettinger and other citizens last week, of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Democratic editors are under many obligations for courtesies extended. The work of the meeting was working in the interest of the Kansas Democracy, and there was no time nor inclination to indulge in personalities of any description.

> | First published in the Chase County Coun-ANT, April 6th, 1893.] SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase,

Mrs. C. F. Spink, plaintiff, vs. Hiram W. Newby, C. Allie Newby, The Marion Abstract Investment Company, John R. Mulvane, Wm. Maxwell, Albert Hartman, guardian. S. S. Newby, W. L. B. Newby and McPherson National Bank, were defendants.

MONDAY, MAY THE 8TH, 1893,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

East half (½) of north-east quarter (¾) of section thirty-two (32), township eighteen (18), rauge 6, east. also, the west half (¾) of the northwest quarter (¾) of section four (4), township nineteen (19), range six (6), east, all in Chase ounty. Kansas. With reservation of crops at time of sale.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Newbys, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK.

Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, April 5th 1893.

FINAL NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS, 1 ss.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER, Chase County, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, March 23rd, 1893.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP

Description.

٠,	E. H. Meechem, ne 4	
fl	R. C. Harris, lots 2, 3, 12 and 17.30 20 8 79 85	
٠ ا	F. M. Cuttler, lots 20, 21 and 22 .30 20 8 43 40	
- 1	N. Gordon, nel4	
	" se¼20 22 9 49 77	
9	" SW14	
0	" nw/421 22 9 49 77	
9	" ne¼	
	" nw14	
	" " 8W¼	
t	" se¼	
0	CEDAR TOWNSHIP.	
4	W. R. James, e 1/2 sw 1/4 36 21 5 11 40	
a	" nw¼ se¼ 36 21 5 5 13	
•	J. G. Morse, nw 1 2 23 6 77 55	
e	" " sw¼ 2 22 6 98 19	ı
0	" sw¼	
0	" e½ ne¼ less 1 acre 9 22 6 34 90	ı
	" " nw\\\	L
	" " 8W1411 22 6 82 96	r
n	" ne14	
	" " nw 14	1
8	" se¼	1
e	" " sw 1/4	
e	" n¼ ne¼	1
D	" nw¼	1
_	C. D. Merriman, sw 14 19 21 7 75 09	1
-	O. H. Gauze, se 14 4 22 7 99 37	
	COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.	ı
-	Isaac Van Horton, 81/2 se1/4 6 20 6 45 19	ı
	" se¼ sw¼ 6 20 6 22 92	ı
•	M. C. Davis, nw 4	1
	DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.	ı
-	J. R. Kalfus, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼	1
r.	S. R. Kallus, 804 llw 4 and 1004	ı
į-	John Mauw nw 14	1
1-	W. W. Kurtz, w/2 nw1434 19 6 53 37	1
r		1
	FALLS TOWNSHIP.	1
ł,	H. C. Wadsworth, ne 1	1
	H. N. Simmons, all lots 23, 24 &	1
a		1
t-	lie road No 101 7 19 8 3 40	1
	" " 118 4.5,6,9,10 & 11.18 19 8 23 27	1
of	" Its 21 less rt w'y	1
	C. K. & W. R. R.	

and lot 22..... D. Pennoyer and C. D. Plaid, lts 29 and 30 TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. F. C. Newman, se¼.
Thos. McDonald, w½ nw¼....
Andrew W. Blunt, s½ se¼.... Cyrus Wilson, sw14..... R N. Perrin nw. North Cottonwood Falls.

Name. Lots. Block. Amt.
Oliver H. Smith, lots 1, 2 and 3 8 7 20
""" 1, 2 " 3 24 9 37 30 40

less rt wy C., K. & W R. R. CARTTER'S ADDITION. Walter M. Hutson, 8 85 ft w 1/2 5

31 51

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furnish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style—a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery



Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

KANSAS. COTTONWOOD FALLS



. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other will and does cure asthr For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ONE DOLLAR BUYS!

A SETTING OF PURE

Great BIG Light Brahma eggs, or six settings, \$5.



Barred Plymouth settings for \$5.

Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs \$3.50 per settings. My Tom "KENO," weighs 42-2 pounds, took first prize at Chicage 1892. He is the best Tom in the West. All eggs packed in baskets.

MARION, KANSAS.

H. E. PEERS.

Please mention you saw "ad" in Courant

A FLOWER GARDEN FREE



Any one sending us \$1.00 for a year's subscription to Arthur's New Home Magazine, in response to this advertisement, will receive by mail, postpaid, and absolutely free, 12 packets of flower seeds, one each of the following:—1 Calendula, 2 Convolulus Minor, 3 Rose of Heaven, 4 Adonis, 5 Callinsia, 6 Sweet Peas, 7 Candytuft, 8 Calandria, 9 Poppy, 10 Mignonette, 11 Gilia, 12 Stlene These seeds are all fresh, and every lot tested; the retail price for same collection is \$1.25 by mail, but we give them all free and pay mailing expenses. Each package contains full directions for culture, so that any one can raise them. In addition to the above, each number of the Magazine contains an order for any one of the celebrated Jenness Miller dress-patterns, which are also free to subscribers, and nearly 100 piges of reading matter, including stories of travels complete short sketches by the brightest writers of world. A Floral Department, Home Circle, Girls a Boys, Home Decoration, Woman's World, etc., etc., a during the year at least three novels by the Great Living Novelists

AND ALL FOR \$1.00

Address, ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. sent to any address in the United States or Canada for \$2 15.

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good-these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safety by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York CRY "The Rochester.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, 22x52 feet,-two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

D. W. MERCER

slwavs keeps the

Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-t1

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi al courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Emporia National Bank.

Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U.S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
ap27-tf

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

THE



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. Telloes, strongest and lightest wheel in thrade.

We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondedee to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., C. S. A. PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five

glasses to its one. CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, · · · · INDIANA.

Chase County Courant. TTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. HURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

A WONDERFUL DREAM. I wonder if dreams come true? But some one whispered: "You'r not we

advised;" I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed that the motto of the town, Is: "Be generous and jew no man down, But let every one live and thrive, No matter if it takes newspapers five To keep our towns and county alive;" I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed the printer, like other folks do, I wonder if dreams come true?-Rode in his buggy when he wanted to;-I wonder if dreams come true?-That his subcribers are none in arrear, And he's laying up money year by year; That his premises are in fine repair, And, hence, he struts with an important at I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed he was also rolling in wealth-I wonder if dreams come true?-And was traveling for the good of his health; I wonder if dreams come true?-That his bank account was piling up, And never more would he be in the soup; But he and his family would live in ease, And, like other people, do as they please;-I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed that editors are always drunk, I wonder if dreams come true?-But that they are not like the other skunk,

City, a daughter.

Roy Hackett was visiting his old home, this week, and left for St. Jo-seph, Mo., yesterday.

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.

Born, on Friday, March 31, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Strong City, a daughter.

The following are the newly elected officers of the M. E. Surday school: Herbert Clark, Supt., L. M. Gillett, Assistant Supt.; Sarah Austin, Secy.; E. D. Forney, Treas.; May Madden, Librarian; M. K. Harman, Chorister, Ava Johnson, Organist.

Wilson's R. R, Photo car now located at the Santa Fe depot. Cotton-

mond Creek Ranch, is lying seriously Mrs. Catherine Gleason, near Bazaar, Chas. W. White, of Strong City, were up in Nebraska, this week, on business.

J. F. Kirker and Wit Adare, of Strong City, made a flying trip to the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, last week.

Gen. Shurtliff force.

Gen. Shurtliff, financial agent of the Oberlin (Ohio) College, was in the city, several days last week, making loans.

In the Forbes insane case Dr. F. T. Johnson has resigned as guardian and James R. Jeffrey has been appointed to who have the deep sympathy of the oberlin (Ohio) College, was in the city, several days last week, making loans, a. m., on Sunday, April 9, 1893, of puerperal fever. Sadie, consort of E. A. Smith, aged 35 years, 3 months and is fever among the cattle in the south part of the county, last winter, find as follows:

The Commissioners appointed to Elebrated Eckford Sweet Peas, the most popular flower now grown. The concern is thoroughly reliable, their offer most liberal, and our readers should take advantage of it.

County Attorney F. P Cochran is arranging to collect the bonds filed er, or chardist, dairyman, gardener, poul-

some time past, have returned here, to again make this their home.

Subject of sermon at the M. E. church next Sabbath morning: "The Fact of the Resurrection of Christ and the Principles Involved in it."

WHOOPING COUCH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough o'clock, a. m.

WHOOPING COUCH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough o'clock, a. m.

WHOOPING COUCH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough o'clock, a. m.

WHOOPING COUCH.

Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough o'clock, a. m.

W. B. Gibson, County Superintendent.

B. B. Bliss, IOWA, and so cures the disease.

Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Orlando Romigh, who has been out in Montana for the past five years, returned home, last Sunday, looking hale and hearty, and in fine spirits.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield.

Transel take citions are always drunk—I wonder if dreams once trave—An all in all, it was a most successful to the state of the or part, the one analysis or, or even himself, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him on the spot.

Ease Rose Confidence or part, the shoot him of the spot him to the sp

Wilson's R. R. Photo car now located at the Santa Fe depot. Cottonwood Falls, will be ready for business in about a week. If you want some of the very best pictures ever made wait for them. Their work is fine and Wilson's R. R. Photo car now lo-station, at Chicago, an office designed of the very best pictures ever made connections and accommodations. It wait for them. Their work is fine and has been placed in charge of an ex-

Interests on Buck creek.

Mrs. Hugh Jackson, of Burlington, visited her mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett, of this city, last week.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, left, yesterday, for the Lantry railroad contract works in Arizona.

The County Commissioners have been in session all week. Next week we will publish the proceedings.

Tor their bills.

98° in the shade, last Thursday afternoon, and hot winds; quite pleasant, friday; but very cool and wintery, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with a slight rain Sunday afternoon, and a very strong wind blowing from the south, Tuesday and yesterday, making it very dusty and disagreeable.

E. F. Holmes and Clint Breese we will publish the proceedings.

Tor their bills.

98° in the shade, last Thursday afternoon afternoon, and hot winds; quite pleasant, Friday; but very cool and wintery, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with a slight rain Sunday afternoon, and a very strong wind blowing from the south, Tuesday and yesterday, making it very dusty and disagreeable.

E. F. Holmes and Clint Breese we will publish the proceedings.

Topeka. Lansas.

The County Commissioners have been in session all week. Next week

E. F. Holmes and Clint Breese started to Ceder Point land of the "Burlington" and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public.

All trains of the "Burlington" and wintery, Saturday sand whereas, in the death of the kind west of the sea-board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public.

E. F. Holmes and Clint Breese started to Ceder Point land of the "Burlington" and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public.

All trains of the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time tables, and is known as the "Burlington" and time t left, of this city, last week.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, left, yesterday, for the Lantry railroad contract works in Arizona.

The County Commissioners have been in session all week. Next week we will publish the proceedings.

A cyclone insurance policy in old reliable companies is the best thing to have now. See J. W. McWilliams.

Mrs. David Rettiger, of Strong City, returned to Emporia, last week, where returned to Emporia, last week, where returned to Emporia, last week, where return trip in 2 hours and 15 minutes, returned to Emporia, last week, where return trip in 2 hours and 15 minutes, return trip in 2 hours and return the kind west of the kind west o

"How to get to the W.orld's Fair Grounds;" "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding

Johnson has resigned as guardian and James R. Jeffrey has been appointed in his stead.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

band and four children, the youngest of whom is less than two weeks old, who have the deep sympathy of the entire community in their irreparable loss. The funeral took place, Tuestween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, Apply at this office.

band and four children, the youngest of lows:

The cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued at \$17, but no evidence that they died of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. Valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued at \$17, but no evidence that they died of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. Valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued at \$17, but no evidence that they died of fever. Wm, Dunlap lost 31 head of Arizona cows. Valued at \$7 per the deep sympathy of the cattle were sold for nearly \$20,-000. S. F. Jones lost 29 head valued at \$17, but no evidence that they died of fever. head, but the evidence was not suffi-cient that they died of fever to allow the claim. Chase county was awarded than any paper of its size published

why not? Every farmer, stock breeding raranging to collect the bonds filed in road matters where the roads have not been established.

If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they are owing us, our paper would not be behind time so often.

Mis. Dr. John Carnes, of Matfield Green, visited relatives in Emporia, last week. The Doctor accompanied her as far as Strong City.

A prairie fire, last week, burned the hedge fence of P. B. McCabe, on Buck creek, and destroyed 30 tons of hay belonging to F. V. Alford.

Thomas Harvey's house narrowly belonging to F. V. Alford.

The mation of the neighbors for medher as far as Strong City.

The mation of the neighbors for medher as far as Strong City.

The mation of the plant in fire, last week, burned the hedge fence of P. B. McCabe, on Buck creek, and destroyed 30 tons of hay belonging to F. V. Alford.

The mation of the neighbors for medher as far as Strong City.

The mation of the neighbors for medher as far as Strong City.

The mation of the claim. Chase county was awarded the following claims:

John Stoller, 1 fat steer, \$104; C. W. Stotler, 1 steer, \$52; S. A. Stotler, 2 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef steers, \$10, 4 cattle, 2 cows, \$50, 2 beef

PASTURE FOR STCCK.

Happy and contented is a home with
The Rochester," a lamp with the light
of the morning. For Catalogues, write
Rochester Lamp Co., New York.
Orlando Romigh, who has the power of the morning of the morning of the morning. For Catalogues, write
The Rochester Lamp Co., New York.
Orlando Romigh, who has the power of the morning of the mor

FLOWER

SEEDS SENT FREE TO The attention of our readers is call ed to the attractive advertisement of S. H. Moore & Co., publishers of The Ladies' World, New York, in this issue of our paper. They offer to send their charming Ladies' Magazine on this lates when the for only 12 cents. trial three months for only 12 cents, and to each subscriber is sent free, as

FOR THE FARMERS.

The Mossouri Valley Farmer is an eight page paper devoted exclusively to interests of the farm, field and Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75 Belts and their Attachments are

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE oo IS STARTED.

Groceries.

Provisions, Flour. Meal.

Bran and Shorts,

constantly on hand.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED DOUGLAS SHOES.

Will handle every thing we can that the Farmer has to sell.

Arrangements will soon be perfected to handle all the butter and eggs the Farmer has to sell. Don't forget this fact.

AGENTS for sale of Hapgood Farming Implements.

W.S. ROMIGH, MANAGER.

Cottonwood Falls -

ornamentals to offer, which are con-trolled only by us. We pay commis-sion or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY Bros., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. dec1-t20 LECHORNS AND LANCSHANS. The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners, \$1. James Burton.

Jamestown, Ks. FOR SALE. An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

The Elmdale Mills Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the offal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat.

LINK & GAMER. COD'S CIFT, LECTRICITY NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express,

Cures Others. Why Not You? The B. B. Bliss Electric Body

have been eured of RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

superior to all others. Thousands

DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh,

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED.— A Representative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public greatest book ever offered to the public
Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser
to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases.
For his first week's work one agent's profit
is \$168. Another \$136,00. A lady has just
cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.
We rive you exclusive territory, and pay
large commissions on the sales of sub-agents.
Write at once for the agency for your county.
Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO..

Eggs for Sale!

S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns,

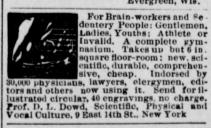
Silver Laced Wyandottes. \$1 per setting of 13. My Leghorns are all full pedigreed birds, bred from pens of some of our

most noted breeders. ZACHARY TAYLOR. Marion, Kansas.



Around the evergreens you'il find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Sarubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture. Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete, Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Evergreen, Wis.



R-I-P-A-N-S IABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medi-ins known for Indigestion, Billousness, Icadache, Constipation, Dyspepsis, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexton, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-reters of the Stamach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious so the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (6 boxes), \$2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., CONTENTMENT IN NATURE.

I would not change my joys for those of emperors and kings. What has my gentle friend the rose Told them, if aught, do you suppose— The rose that tells me things?

What secrets have they had with trees? What romps with grassy spears What know they of the mysteries Of butterflies and honey bees,

Who whisper in my ears? What say the sunbeams unto them? What tales have brooklets told? Is there within their diadem A single rival to the gem

What sympathy have they with birds, Whose songs are songs of mine? Do they e'er hear, as though in words Twas lisped, the message of the herds Of grazing, lowing kine?

Ah, no! Give me no lofty throne, But just what nature yields. Let me but wander on, alone If need be, so that all my own
Are woods and dales and fields -John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.



ACopyright, 1891. by J. B. Lippincott Company, and Published by Special Arrangement. CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED.

"You are not going to take Acre." "I don't like to contradict the man who has just saved my life, but I should be sorry for you to cherish an illusion. We shall as certainly take Acre as we took El Arish, and Garza, and Jaffa. Bonaparte has said so, and he has never yet failed in any enterprise to which he has put his hand. He says that though he should be left with only four grenadiers and a corporal he will come in; and if he comes in you may be sure that he will stay."

"If he does! We shall see." "And now- Ah, I thought so. I have something more to tell you. You were speaking just now of Mlle. Carmine. She is Carmine no longer."

"You don't mean-?" "Your departure nearly broke her . heart; so, to console herself, she married her sergeant - Victor, isn't his name? And he has since got his grade."

"Poor Julie! I am very glad." "You don't look so." "Looks are deceptive sometimes, M. le Chef de Bataillon. Yes, I am glad to

think Julia is happily married. She is is a dear, good girl." "Ma foi, M. Roy, it seems to me that all women with whom you find favor are good."

"Naturally. Have you anything else to tell me? "Only that I advise you to give heed

to my warning and get out of Acre before Bonaparte gets in." "Of course I shall-unless I remain

here all my life-for he never will get in, except as a prisoner."

Lacluse said no more; but his look of pained surprise-as if I had spoken rank blasphemy-was more eloquent than words. For my remark implied that I thought it within the bounds of possibility for Bonaparte to be beaten and a French army to capitulate.

But we were soon on good terms again. I took Lacluse to my quarters, and a few days later got him exchanged for an English major of marines who was of much more use to us than a French chef de bataillon. I did not rn myself much about Bonaparte's jealousy. It was incredible. As Lacluse was no longer about the general's person, he must have heard the story at second hand, and second-hand stories are generally first-class lies.

I thought a good deal more about Julie Carmine. I was of course, delighted to know that she was marriedas I hoped happily-but I should have been all the better pleased if she had not forgotten me quite so soon.

CHAPTER XIII.

As the siege went on it took more and more the character of a fight for the tower, a duel between Bonaparte and Phelippeaux; and, the two men being brilliant soldiers, personal enemies, and the representatives of opposing principles, it was an exciting contest. Bonaparte was energy incarnate. The thought that a tumble-town Syrian town and a medieval tower were keeping him and his army at bay, and might thwart the most daring and romantic scheme of conquest which he had ever conceived, made him wild with rage. He would take Acre; he stormed and railed against Acre. One assault was no sooner repulsed than he ordered another. If he had been able to create fresh battalions with a stamp of his foot, he could not have sacrificed his soldiers more lavishly. Kleber called him a "general of ten thousand men a week. But

The foe, invulnerable still, Foiled his wild rage by steady skill.

Phelippeaux, cool, cautious, vigilant and intrepid, and loyally supported by the commodore and the pasha, never allowed himself to be taken at advantage, and met every one of his adversary's moves by some fresh expedient. As fast as the breach was widened he had the rent built up with sand-bags and balks of timber, in such fashion as to render the wall stronger than before; and time after time storming parties descended into the ditch only to be driven back with heavy loss.

When our spies reported that the French engineers were making a mine with which they hoped to blow up both tower and ditch, Phelippeaux began to countermine; but, as the enemy had the start of him by several days, it was resolved to make a sortie in force, as | warfare." well to retard the operation by with-drawing the props as to verify the di-his temper is up. What is a single life night, after all. If I do, I shall owe rection of the mine.

The sortie was made in three colwhom were as many of my own fellows as could be spared from the duties of the ship.

set we carried all before us, captured two guns and two ammunition wagons and drove the French from their first parallel. Then they rallied, and returned to the charge, and the guns

The hottest fighting took place round the mouth of the mine, of which, after a desperate struggle, we obtained temby Maj. Oldfield, a brave officer of marines, forced our way into the gallery. Oldfield was shot dead by a miner, whom I cut down the next moment with my sword.

we could, we hurried back to the entrance.

Meanwhile, the French, heavily reinforced our fellows back, and as we emerged from the mine we were all cape. taken prisoners.

The main body, now hopelessly outentered the town.

The slaughter had been frightful; the parallels and ditches were filled with the dead.

When all was over the prisoners were paraded before Gen. Bonaparte's tent. He recognized me at once. "So we have you again, M. Roy?" he

said, mockingly. "We have you again, and there are no foolish women to help you to escape. You both deceived and insulted me, M. Roy; and, what is worse, you did not act like a man of honor. You agreed to accept a commission in our navy, and then escaped by breaking your parole.' "It is not true, Gen. Bonaparte."

"What? You dare give me the lie?" "I dare speak the truth; and you know that I did not accept your offer of a commission. Neither did I break my parole. I gave my parole not to escape en route to Boulogne. Ask Lacluse.'

"Lacluse is an idiot. If his record had not been good, I would have had him tried by court-martial for letting you escape. Do you know that I propose to treat you as a deserter, M.

"From what ship did I desert, general?"

"You went over to the enemy." "Your enemy, but my friends. You said just now that I broke my parole. In that case I did not desert. not be at the same time both prisoner of war and an officer in your navy. And I warn you that if you do treat me as a deserter there will be reprisals."

"Reprisals! Talk to me of reprisals, when your Turkish allies decapitate my wounded and parade their heads as trophies! It is rather for us to talk of reprisals."

"I am not a Turk, and we do all we can-

"Silence! I decline to bandy words with one who has disgraced the noble profession of arms. Take him away, sergeant. Keep him apart from the other prisoners; and be sure you don't let him escape."

On this I was marched off to a tent between two soldiers with fixed bayonets, one of whom stood on guard without, while the other (a corporal) sat with me inside. By way of keeping up my spirits, I was told that if I made any attempt to leave the tent I should be promptly shot or bayoneted at the discretion of my custodians.

At first my inside guardian was by no means amiable. I could not get a word out of him. The air was heavy and the unbent, and so far forgot his role as to became almost confidential. every soldier in the army, he was heartily sick of Egypt and the east and dying to get back to Paris.

Towards evening I had a visit from Lacluse. I was glad to see him, for without help I saw little chance of escaping.
His first proceeding was to order my

guardian out of the tent. "Very good, mon chef," said the "You will be answerable."

"I will be answerable. Go and stretch your legs for half an hour, cor-



HE RECOGNIZED ME AT ONCE.

poral. I will take care of the prison-"It has come sooner than I expected, mon ami," said Lacluse, when the corporal was gone.

"What has come?" "The chance of reciprocating the service you rendered me the other day.

I mean to save your life-if I can." "Save my life! You surely don't mean that Bonaparte was serious when | you swim?" he threatened to treat me as a desert-

"So serious that he has ordered you to be shot to-morrow morning."

"But he dare not. It would be a violation of all the usages of civilized

"Dare! He will dare anything when to a man like him? What are a thousand? How many lives have been sac umns, one composed almost exclusively rificed in this insane expedition? We of English seamen and marines, among are beginning to doubt, now, whether Acre will be taken, after all. And if not, what is to become of the army? How are we to get back to France? you into trouble, Lacluse."

These are the questions we are contin"How can it? I send a bottle of wine We sallied forth shortly before dawn. These are the questions we are contin-The enemy, though not altogether un- ually asking each other. But Bonaprepared, did not expect to be assailed parte dominates us all so completely in Paris, and to whom I owe my life. by so large a force, and at the first on- that we keep our doubts to ourselves There is nothing in the military code Truth.

and go on pouring out our blood for him like water.' "You are bitter, Lacluse."

"I have reason to be. Did he not degrade me from my rank for a trivial were retaken and again taken several fault, a mere error of judgment? My services entitle me to a colonelcy at the least, and I am still what I was when we landed in Egypt, a mere chef de bataillon. And now, when I go to porary possession. Several of us, led him and tell how you saved my life and the lives of several of our soldiers the other day, and ask that you may be exchanged as I was, he answers me with him! Now for our little comedy. gibes and reproaches. Kleber and Murat have already spoken to him in After unshipping as many props as the same sense. They say that your re could, we hurried back to the enarmy. But it was all to no purpose. They did not shake his resolution in forced, had resumed the offensive and the least. And now, my friend, there is only one thing for it. You must es-

"That is exactly what I have been thinking. But how is it to be done while numbered, gave up the contest and re- two armed men are standing over me, and the only way to Acre is swarming with your troops?'

"I have thought of a plan. It is very

"Never mind the risk. I would rather be killed while trying to escape than shot by order of Gen. Bonaparte.' "It is risky, but practicable. Your life will be saved by wine."

"By wine! If I were in a galloping consumption or bleeding to death, my ice that merits recognition."



THE CORPORAL ENRAPTURED.

life might conceivably be saved by some sound Bordeaux or good old port, but how wine is going to save me from being shot to-morrow morning passes my comprehension."

"All the same it will save you, M. le Capitaine, unless my plan miscarry, which God forbid! It may interest you to know that there is still corn in Egypt, and that a few bottles of it are in my own possession. But it is strictly reserved for special occasions and the sick of my regiment. This is a special occasion, and I place at your disposal two bottles-"

"Don't talk nonsense, Lacluse; there

is no--' "And don't you interrupt, mon ami. Wait until I have finished, and then give your opinion. I say that I place at your disposal two bottles. When the corporal returns I shall make him a little speech. I shall say that a few days ago you saved my life, and that, as I desire to render the remainder of yours as happy as possible, I am going to send you a good supper and two bottles of wine. When I speak of wine his eyes will glisten and his mouth will watertent very warm, and he evidently did for water has been the poor fellow's then I will ask him—since I cannot myanswer a question, and eventually he | self be present, having to be on duty in Like the trenches to-night-to do the honors and give you all the indulgence in his power compatible with your safe-keeping, and to eat with you a little supper and drink with you a bottle of wine. He will do it, of course. He would sell his soul to the devil for a bottle of wine and think he had made an excellent bargain. One of the bottles will be Medoe, the other Chateau-Lafitte. The Lafitte is for you, naturally, the Medoc for him; he will be quite content with

it—and take care you let him drink it. Don't touch the Medoc though he asks you. You have a delicate stomach. Lafitte agrees with you, Medoc does not. Do you begin to understand now, my friend?"

"The Medoc will be doctored." "Precisely. The wine destined for M. le Caporal will be slightly sophisticated. I shall put into it a quantity of laudanum, which I have already obtained from our regimental doctor for a neuralgic face-ache that makes my nights hideous; and very soon after the corporal has drunk his wine he will be so fast asleep that old Djezzar might cut off his head without wakening him. And then, without losing a minutehere, take this dagger; it is doubleedged, and as sharp as a razor-without losing a minute, you will slash a hole in the canvas of the tent and step outside."

"So far, good. The plan is ingenious and feasible-for getting out of the tent. But how am I to get into Acre? Thousands of soldiers and a few miles of trenches bar the way."

"You will not go by the trenches You will make straight for the seashore. The road thither is comparatively deserted, and for a very good reason: your ships are continually sweeping it with their guns. You may meet a few soldiers or be challenged by a sentry; but if you pass on unconcernedly I don't think they will trouble you. Can

"Till further orders."

"Well, then, assuming that you pass the gauntlet, all you have to do is to walk into the water and swim to the nearest English ship-the one at anchor opposite the fresh water lake."

The Kangaroo! I do believe that you my life; and if I don't, I shall be just as much obliged to you as if I did.' "It is one good turn for another. You

"With very little trouble, and at no risk to myself. I hope this won't get

to a prisoner of war, who was my guest

against that. And if the corporal, whose head, for no fault of his own, is AGRICULTURAL HINTS. unused to wine, takes a glass too much, ma foi, what can you say? There is not a soldier in the army who would not do

the same, if he had the chance." "Nevertheless I should be sorry for any harm to befall the corporal; he seems to be a good fellow."

"He will be placed under arrest and lose his grade, I dare say. But soldiers | pocket and donate a system of good are at present too scarce with us to be shot-except by the enemy. Behold "So you have stretched your legs,

corporal. Half an hour, exactly. Punctuality is a virtue second only to courage. I surrender my charge. The responsibility for the prisoner's safe-keeping now rests with you. Is it not so?" "Perfectly, mon chef. I know my duty, and I have my orders; and my

orders are to keep always an eye on him and take care that he does not slip through my fingers. My eye is on him -the eye of Corporal Cartouche; and if he slips through my fingers, sacrebleu! I will forgive him." "I am sure M. Roy does not contem-

plate anything so absurd. You may make your mind easy on that score. don't know whether you are aware of it, corporal, but I am under a great obligation to this gentleman. When I was taken last week he prevented the Turks from slicing off my head, and afterwards got me exchanged. It is a serv-

"Undoubtedly, mon chef-warm recognition.

"So I am going to send him a little supper from my quarters and two bottles of wine." The corporal fell back a step,

stretched out his arms, and looked as enraptured as if he beheld a Heavenly vision. "Two bottles of wine! Did I hear aright? Two bottles of wine? Why,

take the place of this gentleman." "One of them is for you, corporal." "For me! Are you serious, M. le Chef de Bataillon? Excuse me for seeming to doubt your word; but it is almost too

for two bottles of wine I would almost

good to be true." "There is a bottle of Medoc for you, and a bottle of Lafitte for M. Roy. As I have to be on duty in the trenches, I cannot be present; so I have to ask you, corporal, to do the honors. I want you to act as my friend's host and pay him the same attention as if he were your own guest. All the same you will keep your eye on him and take care that he

does not slip through your fingers." TO BE CONTINUED.

IN ONE WORD.

Miss Phemy's Opinion of Liphlet's Great Bargain. A .few words are sometimes more telling than a whole harangue. So thought Miss Phemy Gray, who often remarked that "for her part, she couldn't see how folks felt t' throw away their words, no more'n they would their clothes or their garding

sass. She and her brother Liphlet, with whom she lived, were indeed a saving pair. Liphlet, however, was not wise in his economies, while Miss Phemy knew just where to save and where to spend. Liphlet's "bargains" were seldom regarded as such by her, and she was frequently obliged to "keep a tight rein on her tongue," lest she should say something to anger him.

On one occasion Liphlet bought a load of wood "cheap," from a man who ! not like the job. But after awhile he only drink since many months. And had the reputation of being rather sharp. It proved-as Miss Phemy forewarned her brother that it wouldmost unsatisfactory; but, having said reiterate it.

One cold day Liphlet came into the scated in front of the fireplace, in which some of the logs of his purchase were cheerlessly spluttering. There was no such steady, comfortable blaze as he had been accustomed to see. "Well, Phemy," said he, with an at-

tempt at gayety, "so you're settin' in Lbs. of the different front of the fire. How does th' wood feeding elements. seem t' burn, on the whole?" "Well, Liphlet," said Miss Phemy, drawing her shawl a little closer about

her, "it consumes!" There was nothing more to be said, and Liphlet beat a retreat .- Youth's Companion.

A UNIQUE OFFICE.

The Role of the Social Provider at a Lon don Ball.

When a London hostess wishes to give a ball she is usually forced to apply to certain well known "social providers," who, themselves of mature age, are habitually to be found in these haunts of beardless youth, the "Bachelors" and "Isthmian" clubs, Like the poulterer, who is desired to send in so many quails and ortolans ready trussed for the supper, the provider will be requested to bring in so many dancing 'men" and it must be owned that the faultless array in which they appear does him as much credit as the little birds aforesaid. Each one resplendent in its waistcoat of fat white bacon or green vine leaf reflect credit on the poulterer. Each contingent does its duty creditably. The dancing men are active in the ballroom, the quails are succulent at supper and the comparison might be made still more closely as regards the amount of brains which each contingent may be said to possess.

But that these dancing marionettes. who are certainly as much hired out by their provider as if they had been sent from the establishment of the caterer, fulfill what is expected of them there is no denying. Whether they like dancing or not, they know quite well that the eye of the "social provider" is upon them, and that if they do not acquit themselves of the task of whirling debutante after debutante around the room their names will be struck off the provider's list and they will sink back into obscurity .- Mrs. Colin Campbell, in London Truth.

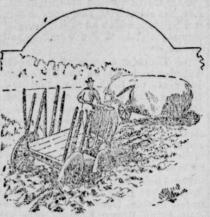
She Will Not Forget Him. "Is it all over with you and Miss

Bronson? "No. She writes: 'My contempt for you is as great as it will be lasting."-

ROADS WITHOUT COST. An Able Argument for the Employmen of State Convicts.

The great objection which is blocking the efforts of the friends of good in being in communication with nature. roads is their cost. If some benevolent There is something very satisfactory individual would put his hand in his roads to the country, all would be lovely. But till then the average legis- intelligent treatment. The successful lator finds it easier to do nothing. What we need is an object lesson that He must be ever on the alert for new will convince doubters that every cent and better things, and at the same of money put into permanent road im- time not overlook or forget the old provement will pay good interest worthy varieties and methods of cul-Mind you, only permanent improvement will do this; a little clay and gravel piled on the road-bed will be tion and loses all of the plants by

money wasted. these roads must ultimately be met by pluck to make fruit growing a success. those receiving the benefit of them. The villages, townships and counties will each have their systems and their tions and also to other fruits. taxes. But for the present a few first-



WHY WE NEED BETTER ROADS [Condition of an important country road in June, 18.2.]

by the state, as an object lesson to every state in the union the cry of in Western Rural. "prison competition" comes from the laborers. In Illinois the governor has sanctioned an outlay of several hun- How to Obtain the Greatest Amount of dred thousand dollars to purchase tools for the convicts. The state, instead of leasing the convict labor to contrac-

to establish a new industry where the eral cows do not care to go to the exconvicts shall not compete with honest laborers. Why does not the system of | ing the milk, but continue to use the state roads furnish just the kind of common milk pans, set flat upon a employment necessary? The expense to the state would be far less than that required to establish workshops, and the communities would be given an example of good roads that would soon result in a system which would lift our farmers from the bane of "backwoods" existence and put them in the forefront of progress. The citizens of the state could thus all study the value of good roads, while the outlay would be no greater than at present and a positive advantage would be gained in the vexed field of contract labor .-Farm, Field and Fireside.

NUTRITIOUS ENSILAGE.

A Fodder Rich in Nitrogenous Matter or Protein. Oats and peas sown together make a quarters of an inch wide on each face, fodder rich in nitrogenous matter or They should be planed and firmly protein that is just the thing to supple- nailed crosswise of the table, four ment the deficiency of corn ensilage in | inches apart. As the common milk pan her say once, she was not a person to this element. J. H. Dyer, a large milk is about ten inches wide at the bottom, producer in Middlesex county, Mass., there will be no danger of the pans had two acres of peas and oats last tilting up when set down carele living room and found Miss Phemy | year that was put in the silo the day it | The whole should be painted a whitish was cut. Samples of this silage and of tint, and all crevices thoroughly filled the corn silage were analyzed at the with paint. The top of the table should Massachusetts experiment station and showed that 100 of each contained the fitted. This plan admits of a circulafollowing number of pounds of the

feeding elements: Oats and per silage 80.0 5.1 11.6 gar, starch, etc.,

Feeding value # cwt. 211/6C 5316c The corn silage has twice as much water as the pea-and-oat silage. With only 20 pounds of dry matter to the hundred weight, the amount of the different nutrients is, of course, much less in the corn than in the pea-and-oat silage, the latter being 62 per cent. dry matter. This dry matter contains pearly 14 per cent, of protein against only 8 per cent. in the dry matter of corn silage, so that with three times as much dry matter in the pea-and-oat silage the table shows that 100 pounds of it contains nearly four times as much protein as does the corn silage. Hence the former makes up what the corn lacks, and the two different kinds of silage together make a pretty com- through the fluid, bubbling out and plete feed. Mr. Dyer still further balanced up or enriched the pasture by feeding damaged wheat, which contained a still larger propotion of protein. The milk part showed the benefit of this ration. Farmers should try peas and oats, either as dry fodder or as ensilage. - Farm and Home.

Push Stock from the Start.

The greatest growth and the most for meat is made in the first months of ing cattle after they are two years old pays the breeder, sheep after they are of the same age or hogs after they these ages every animal must be fed guess work and you will not know well and cared for from the time be- whether your next year's stock will be possible to feed itself. Here is where in some given direction. many do themselves wrong and their stock, too, failing to push it from the start. Those who expect any stock of pigs should have for them a field of country to be as necessary as railclover and another of sorghum to come roads. In nothing is the United States after the clover and thus to keep them | more behind the times than in its counfeeding and growthy; then when the try roads. They should be greatly imtime comes to put on flesh and fat in proved without delay. -U. S. Senator preparation for marketing they will be Francis E. Warren, (Wyo.) in Memoof good size and lay it on rapidly .- rial to Congress on Road Exhibit at

FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

Horticulture One of the Most Ple

The man who chooses fruit growi as a business chooses one of the highest and most pleasant vocations in the world. There is a genuine enjoyment indeed about growing choice specimens. of fruit. It is very pleasant to see the plants and trees grow and prosper under fruit grower is a reader and a student. ture.

The man who sets out a fruit plantadrought or some other cause and plants The expense of the greater part of it over again, has the right kind of Wood and coal ashes, soot, etc., are valuable applied to small fruit planta-

A farm home is as incomplete withclass public highways should be bailt out a fruit garden nowadays as without a spring wagon or buggy. One of the most tempting and sweetest sights to us is the strawberry patch in May just after a refreshing shower. The beautiful green leaves and white blossoms sparkling in the sun and the air fairly alive with the song of birds. I tell you, reader, there is pleasure in these seemingly small fancies, and life is made up of the little things. Why not then enjoy all these things as we can? There is a great deal, too, in a contented mind and a thankful

There is great satisfaction in growing and selling exceptionally fine berries. It can be done by giving a little extra care at the right time. Don't try to grow fruits that are not adapted to your climate. There are plenty of varieties that you can succeed with and you know "nothing succeeds like suceess." It is better than medicine in teach the county commissioners, the many cases. Success depends upon township and local road officers, and effort and effort is encouraged by sucall private citizens the value and ne- cess as a rule, and fruit growing is no cessity of good roads. Meanwhile in exception to the rule. - John M. Wise,

MILK-SETTING TABLE.

Cream from Milk. To obtain the greatest amount of

cream from a given amount of milk, tors, will now go into direct competi- the milk should have the animal heat tion as a manufacturer. How this removed from it as soon as possible, will help the labor problem we cannot and afterward maintained at a uniform temperature until the cream is re-The only possible way to solve it is moved. Many farmers who keep sevpense and trouble of using ice for cool-



TABLE FOR SETTING MILK.

common table or shelf. Hence, any plan that will be an improvement on this process, without additional trouble. will be welcome. In the accompanying engraving, from a sketch by L. D. Snook, is shown a common milk table, with a cheap but great improvement, which consists in nailing to the top of the table triangular strips, threebe of matched lumber and closely tion of air all about the pan, and the contents are cooled at least two hours sooner than by the flat setting process. If the upper portion of the table is given a thin coat of paint every spring. it will insure greater cleanliness .-American Agriculturist.

Homemade Milk Aerator. A simple milk aerator that does its



of Westchester county, N. Y. It is in size like a six-quart tin measure with a conical bottom perforated. To this is attached a handle by which it is plunged into a can of milk. The

air it contains finds its way rapidly up through the perforations and carrying with it all the animal heat and odors .- Farm and Home.

To Raise the Egg Standard.

No matter what breed of fowls, it is possible to improve their egg standard. By keeping the fowls in flocks of ten you can easily group those that begin to lay early, also those that lay large eggs, in pens together. In fact, every poultry raiser can select his stock, profitable made by animals intended working toward any given ideal, with a reasonable certainty of reaching it. their lives. It is questionable if feed- We should stop breeding fowls by guesswork, taking eggs for hatching indiscriminately from the basket, thus producing hens that may be layers or are ten months old. But even with that may be scratchers. It will all be fore it is weaned and not only fed better or worse than what you now through the dam but taught as early as have, unless you breed for superiority

As Necessary as Railroads. I esteem good roads throughout the

World's Columbian Exposition.

A LOVE STORY.

- Do I know that fair maiden?
 The one standing there
 In the hall, dressed in white,
 With the rose in her hair?
 I did, my dear fellow.
- For many a day, Until her affections Were stolen away By a man with a title,
- Who wild stories told Of his great expectations And ancestry old A coldness between us There rapidly gree.
 So I asked her to choose
 Between red blood and blue.
- You know how it ended, I was left in the lurch, And sometime next autumn She'll walk into church
 With the "duke," if a charm
 I've been brewing some time
 Doesn't make her new lover
- Appear less sublime.

 I've looked up his pedlgree,
 No, not in "Burke,"
- But up at Sing Sing
 In the record of work
 Performed by the convicts;
 And now, in the hall, A sheriff and warrant
 Are waiting my call.
 And I think, when his lordship,
- Is out of the way, The maiden will pose
 As your friend's flancee.

 J. Manning Roberts, in Brooklyn Life.

THE BARRICADE.

The Trouble It Caused the Operator at Louville.

The station agent at Louville sat with his feet on the window sill, hands plunged into his pockets and a scowl upon his face. His eyebrows were straight, and the scowl brought them down into a long line across his forehead; this, with his heavy mustache, made him look quite flerce.

Ever and anon he would glance at an inoffensive little yellow paper lying on his desk. Each time he did so the She had no headaches, and surprised him by singing to herself now and then. In short, Samuel Tuttle was bescowl grew fiercer. Finally he let his chair down with a bang, snatched at the telegram, and, for the fiftieth time, SAMUEL W. TUTTLE:

"The L & R manager has appointed Miss Laura Walcott as assistant telegrapher at your station. Will be there on Wednesday. "D. W., Secretary"
Then he crumpled it up and tossed it

into the waste basket. "I won't stand it," he growled. "They have no right to treat me so.

Why did I ask for an assistant at all? With this consoling remark he paced quieter; she did not look at him so up and down the large, bare room. A

man in the lonely position of station agent is apt to contract the habit of talking to himself. "A woman!" he said, pausing in the midst of the room and running his fingers through his hair with inartistic

results. "Here all the time, and no respite for me! I'd have to keep on company manners eternally-chairs on four legs, no smoking, couldn't even whistle, I suppose. I have an idea that women always have head-

He paused and contemplated the sit uation again. It was too much. "I'll resign first!" he cried; and im-

mediately ticked off a message to that In an hour back came the answer:

"Nonsense! Can't let you off. What has struck you?" Samuel Tuttle said something, but he said it very low. He sat bolt up-

right for quite a while, and then a wicked smile crept into his face.
"I believe I'll be ready for Miss Wol-

cott when she arrives. I'll not be dis turbed by her presence, either." This rather enigmatical remark was

explained the next morning, when, in and crashes, till, finally, Samuel Tuttle, obedience to orders from Mr. Tuttle, red and perspiring, stood triumphant two carpenters put in appearance at amidst the ruins of the long-hated two carpenters put in appearance at amidst the ruins of the long-hated the Louville station, and before noon fence. His spirits rose wonderfully had constructed across the middle of after that, and he could breathe easier the large room, where he had held sway so long, a high board fence of aggressively yellow pine.

· After their departure Mr. Tuttle walked among the shavings with a sat-isfied air. He moved all his belongings to one side of the novel division line, and for the next two days worked away, again a happy man.

On Thursday morning Laura Wolcott stepped off the express and came towards him with good will shining the fence had wounded her feelings, from her brown eyes. She was a happy little thing, who, in her brief struggle for existence, had learned to make the best of conditions; so it was with a most cheery smile that she unsuspectingly extended her hand to her

To tell the truth, Samuel Tuttle was rather taken aback, and felt slightly give my—the fence," he faltered. ashamed; he had somehow expected she would know of his antagonistic feeling, and met him in a suitably distant manner. There was no backing hateful of you, Samuel, but I forgive out, however; so he led her around to you now."-Cotton Woodruff, in Demthe door opening into her half of the

a puzzled expression in her eyes; then she heard him on the other side, making a good deal of racket getting settled. Finally, a faint blue curl of smoke rose over the fence.

At this, Miss Wolcott sat down with a look of dawning intelligence, mixed with a hurt expression, upon her pinkand-white face, as she saw the fence was a new one. The smile grew as she grasped the situation, until there was a network of dimples around her mouth; she nodded her head sagely in the direction of the fence, and set to show you."

Mr. Tuttle, for his part, wondered what she was doing to keep so still; the novelty of the situation perplexed him novelty of the situation perplexed him so that he could not enjoy his solitude. he growled. "Don't you ever play me Along in the afternoon his curiosity a trick like that again. You never made it imperative that he should paid two dollars for a pair of spectacles consult her about a message, so he sauntered around to her door. She greeted bim with the same cheery smile, appearing utterly oblivious to Tribune. any strangeness in the situation, and innocently gazed straight up into his eyes. When there was no longer the slightest pretext for his staying, he wardly tried to put it to rights.

This went on for several days, and SCIENCE IN MINING. their acquaintance progressed. He even owned to himself that she was "a The Practical Applications of Geol-The one science which above all othnice little thing," and he had been a fool in regard to the fence; but it wouldn't do to give up. It was annoying, though, to be obliged to go out

of one door and in at another to com-

municate with her; so, one night after

she had gone home, he cut a square

hole in the fence. From his table,

through this opening he could catch frequent glimpses of her brown head

as she bent over the telegraph instrument; but this does not necessarily

point to any scheming propensity on his part. Frequently he caught him-

self staring at her steadily; sometimes

she caught him, too, and then they would both raugh-he, rather confused-

Gradually she brightened up her half

and even carpeted it; there were flow-

ers in the window, and new-made friends frequently dropped in. She

seemed a capital entertainer, and Sam-

uel Tuttle watched proceedings with

quiet and envious eye. His half looked cheerless, and he felt out in the cold.

She was as pleasant as ever, but persisted in treating him as a business

acquaintance; she never laughed and

joked with him the way she did with

other callers. He began to feel ag-

grieved, and his eyebrows were often

drawn down into a straight line, much

In a reckless moment he cut a gate in the hateful barricade; after doing it,

he felt rather nervous as to how she

would take it. When she came in she

stopped short for a moment, and then said: "How nice!"

The gate stood open the greater part

of the time, and he had a full view of

her; they even conversed at odd

moments, and he began to feel con-

tented with life, and whistled again.

coming more and more entangled by

this careless, happy little woman, and

he did not even try to extricate him-

But the fence! That monument of a

groaned when its staring yellow face

met him, and he was daily over-

whelmed with contrition when Laura

Wolcott's bright face greeted him.

Something had come over her of late;

she did not avoid him, but she was

for he could not understand; and a

dozen times a day he wanted to cross

through the gate and end it all by tell-

ing her his feelings: but he was afraid

she would simply look at the fence and

smile. He knew he could never endure

One day a message came for the

"Thank you," she said, as she

stepped out of the door, her eyes full

It was very lonely for Mr. Tuttle the

week she was away. The office seemed dingier than ever. He sat one

day looking through the gate, out of

sheer force of habit, when an idea

came to him so suddenly that it took

eyes. She had not known before how

"Laura!" he cried, "O Laura!" as he

quickly crossed over to the chair into

She did not repulse him, and sobbed

She began to laugh through her

"Oh, the fence," she said. "It was

out her pent-up feelings on his shoul-

which she had dropped.

tears.

operator herself, and with a little cry

bravely as at first.

it if she should.

Mr. Tuttle could have blessed her.

to her secret enjoyment.

ly, she, merrily.

ers has the most intimate relationship to mining, and has the most commanding interest to the miner, is geology. The science still gains much from mining explorations, the opportunities

by means of long adits, deep shafts and bore holes to examine the internal structure of the earth beyond the range of surface observation, and from the mass of detailed data acquired in mining. The art derives a reflex benefit from the science by turning its inductions into deductions that serve as useful working rules. If geology owes much to mining it is beginning to repay

Geologists have made mistakes and will continue to make them, for their science is far from being an exact one. But there is a strong and growing tendency, in correspondence with the whole current of modern scientific method of rigidly separating fact from opinion, toward a cautious avoidance of hasty generalizations. As data accumulate, theories will become more stable. The science has a grand future, the possibilities of which are only beginning to be realized. Even now its practical applications are of great moment; and we may well believe that one by one the problems which are puz-zling miners will be solved, so that the least understood facts of ore deposition may be expected to be explained and placed on the same footing as those which to-day are clear but very recently were obscure. It is necessary to have i just conception of the present limitations of geological prescience, of what is absolute and immutable, what sufficiently tested to serve a very reliable hypothesis, and what merely supposition. This demarcation being fixed, the geologist knows how far to trust himself to inductions; and the miner how far he can turn them to account. -Albert Williams, Jr., in Chautauquan.

Ingenious Kattir Boys.
The Kaffirs are great swimmers. They can do things in the water which other boys would look upon with astonishperverse moment! Every morning he ment. For example, a Kaffir boy can ford a stream, shoulder-high, running as swiftly as if shot from a torrent. The way they accomplish this feat is this: Just before entering the water they get a large stone, sometimes as heavy as themselves, and with the help of a companion place it upon the head. A weight like this gives the boy balance Samuel Tuttle was worried about it, for he could not understand; and a heaviest stream. If he were to drop the stone, he would be so light that the water would sweep him off his feet. And this is just one of the Kaffir tricks to accomplish things against tide and flood.-N. Y. Ledger.

Very Desirable. "Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets!" said a lecturer after a graphic description using Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box. a lecturer, after a graphic description of a terrible accident.

"I must go home," she said, as he of a terrible accident.

"I'd like to know where they sells bills his business is not a dead give-away.—
'em," remarked an old lady in the audiRochester Democrat and Chronicle. came to her. "My mother is dying."
He did not think of anything to say, and silently helped her on with her ence. - Demorest's Magazine.

The Skill and Knowledge Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

It is only in school that low grades make uphill work.—Inter Ocean. cil and went outside; presently he came back with an arrivage and divorce

ch and went outside; presently he came	Iruta.				
back with an ar. There were blows and crashes, till, finally, Samuel Tuttle,	INC GENERAL MARKETS.				
red and perspiring, stood triumphant					
	KANSAS CITY, April 10.				
amidst the ruins of the long-hated	CATTLE-Best beeves 8 3 50 46 5 35				
fence. His spirits rose wonderfully	Stockers 2 00 @ 4 45				
after that, and he could breathe easier:	Native cows 2 20 @ 3 95				
	HOGS-Good to choice heave 5 50 @ 6 65				
he was wildly anxious for Monday	WHEAT-No. 2 red 62 @ 63				
morning and Miss Wolcott's return.	No 2 hard 60 @ 6014				
He saw her coming down the street.					
and rose to meet her, with a great	CATTO No 0 mined 001/0 001/				
	1 RYE-No. 2 523400 53 1				
wave of tenderness surging over him	FLOUR-Patent, per sack 1 75 @ 2 10				
as she stepped in the door, a black-	Faney 1 90 @ 2 95				
robed little figure. She hesitated in	HAY-Choice timothy 8 50 @ 9 00				
bewilderment as she looked across the	Fancy prairie 6 00 @ 7 50				
	BRAN 52 (co 53				
cleared room to where Samuel Tuttle	I DUTTER-Uncice creamery 24 06 20				
stood with a beseeching look in his	CHEESE→Full cream 11 @ 12				

	BUBLY		0.0	tea .	00
9	BUTTER-Choice creamery		24	0	28
ı	CHEESE→Full cream		11	0	12
8	EGGS-Choice		111/	60	12
ı	POTATOES				95
8	ST. LOUIS.				
8	CATTLE-Natives and shipping	3	50	@ 4	75
9	Texans		25	60 4	50
9	HOGS-Heavy	6	70	@ 6	
9	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	0.1	@ 5	
9	FLOUR-Choice	3	0)	@ 3	50
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red		68	a	68
ı	CORN-No. 2 mixed		365	100	36
ı	OATS-No. 2 mixed			@	
ä	RYE-No. 2			@	
ä	CREAMERY		27	0	31
8			95	@10	00
1	PORK	17	GU	@17	75
8	CHICAGO				
ı	CATTLE-Common to prime	3	75	@ 5	60
8	HOGS-Packing and shipping	6	50	(à 6	95
9	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	50	@ 5	85
ı	FLOUR-Winter wheat			@ 4	
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red			(@)	
	COR N-No. 2			0	40
И	OATS-So 9			1.00	9.1

NEW YORK.

CATTLE-Native steers..... 3 8) @ 5 75

HOGS - Good to choice...... 6 50 @ 7 00 FLOUR—Good to choice...... 3 01 6n 4 35

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 7714© 79
CORN—No. 2 51½ 52
OATS... Western mixed 36 © 20½
BUTTER—Creamery 20 © 20½
PO5K—Mess 17 50 4 18 25

ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and for every dis-ease that comes from an inac-tive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be guaranteed.

orest's Magazine. room, and said:

"This is your office; you will find everything in place." Then, with a stiff bow, he retreated to his own dolong ago from the man who has sold long ago from the man who has sold LARD.

A Shopkeeper with Two Prices.

I was buying a pair of spectacles not long ago from the man who has sold LARD.

LARD.

10 10 cople were standing at the counter. I She stood still as he retreated, with laid down one dollar and fifty cents and started to go. He called me back. "Two dollars, if you please, Mr. By-

"Why-why," said I, in astonishment, 'I thought it was only a dollar and a half."

"Two dollars, sir. I never sold a pair of spectacles in this shop for less." I added the other half dollar, and turned to go. Again he interrupted me. "I wish you would step back into the rear of the shop, Mr. Bystander. I

I followed him meekly. As soon as we were out of hearing of the others he shoved a half dollar into my hand. paid two dollars for a pair of spectacles

in your life." I felt that I had met a genius and was humbled accordingly. -- Cincinnati

guaranteed.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

These diseases are many.
They're different in form, but they're like in treatment.
Rouse up the torpid liver into healthful action, thoroughly purify and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure.
The "Discovery" does this, as nothing else can. Dyspcosia, Indigestion, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Discases, are completely cured by it. -"But when he was dressed as a woman whatever made the officers suspect him of being a man?" "Oh, went back. Somehow his side looked mercy! there was evidence enough; he forlorn and disorderly, and he awkpassed three special sale signs without looking at them."—Inter Ocean.

The Argument Used

Y the makers of the second-class baking powders to induce the dealer to push them off on Royal consumers is that they cost less than Royal and afford the dealer much more profit.

But you, madam, are charged the same price for them as for the absolutely pure Royal, which is perfectly combined from the most highly refined and expensive materials. The lower cost of the others is caused by the cheap, impure materials used in them, and the haphazard way in which they are thrown together.

Do you wish to pay the price of the Royal for an inferior baking powder, made from impure goods, of 27 per cent. less strength? If you buy the other powders, insist upon having a corresponding reduction in price.

MRS. HAUTON—"Yes, my son is a great musician. He is now studying in the Paris Conservatory." Mrs. Newriche—"How nice. It must be so pleasant to be able to sit among flowers all day and not disturb anybody with the practicing."—Vogue.

"There is one objection to your flannel cakes, Mrs. Small," said the star boarder. "What is that, Mr. Hunker?" "They may be all wool, but they are not a yard wide."—Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

A VERDANT OLD AGE .- She-"Did your grandfather live to a green old age!" He— "Well, I should say so! He was swindled three times after he was seventy."— Yankee Blade.

A Pleasure Trip Spoiled by sea sickness is a wooful disap-pointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bit-

tres, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for mal de mer to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

"Dro Goithard inherit anything from his father!" "I guess he did. He says he was born with an appetite for liquor."—N. Y. Press.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

You can't keep people from wanting water by throwing stones at the pump.—Sparks.

"LIGHTS Out"-the absconding cashier .-

THREE TROUBLES.

Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

THREE AFFLICTIONS

Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

THREE THINGS to do are simply these

itand be promptly and permanently cured by the use of



all home Homes Need a carton of Home Nails all sizes. a carton of Home Tacks all sizes Dealers

New Spring Dress

BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO.,

"Well, papa," remarked Fred junior, who had just been spanked for insubordination, "seems to me you must have been bad, too, when you was a little boy, 'cause you always want to have your own way."—Amy Elizabeth Leigh.

"Wasn't it awful about Helen swallowing her new engagement ring?" "Oh! no. It wasn't half so hard to swallow as the sto-ries Tom told her about his wealth."—Inter

"Sorry I've no better quarters to invite you to, Mrs. Quiverfull." "Ah, you should marry, Capt. Sparks! If you'd get a better half you'd have better quarters, too!"—London Punch.



The Lifting of the Mortgage

There is a mortgage on the home; money comes slowly; settlement day grows nearer; let us help you; we can co-operate for mutual benefit; we ask you to do no bell-ringing canvassing; we simply suggest that you suggest to folks you know something they want, can afford to have, yet did not know until you told them. We will tell you all about it if you

> THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA

WORTH READING.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen ;-I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

> WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 75 cents.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



Cures Constipation

We want Live, Energetic SALESMEN LEMONADE SYRUPS and Magic Baking Powder. Goods sell on sight. Liberal terms to agents. THE HOME MEG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BORE WELLS WE MANUFACTURE DRILL WELLS BEST MACHINERY and TOOLS in the world. Reliable work assured Catalogue Proc. LOOMIS & NYMAN, THYIN, OHIO.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

WASHINGTON, April 9.-The pension commissionership has been settled at

last. The president sent to the senate the nomination of Judge William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions. Mr. Cleveland had devoted weeks to the study of the qualifications I the men recommended for the position and finally decided that the judge possessed the requisite business capac ity, legal knowledge and physical strength to fulfill the arduous duties expected of him and his nomination followed.

THE NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER. Judge Lochren's reputation as a juror is of the first order and his military record particu-larly brilliant. He is 57 years of age and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1837 and practiced his profession, but when the war broke out he was one of the first men in the state to abandon his civil pursuits and enlist in the First Minnesota regiment. His service during the war was se vere, culminating at Gettysburg, where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Of the 300 men who made that charge only forty came out whole and Lochren, who started on the rush as a first lieutenant of Company E, came off in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded.

When the war was over Judge Lochren returned to Minnesota and resumed the practice of law. He was very popular and was twice the democratic caucus nominee for a seat in the United States senate. In 1882 he was appointed by a republican governor to a judgeship on the circuit bench and at the expiration of his appointment was twice re-elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office and his popularity is best attested by the fact that although he is a democrat his candidacy for the place was indorsed by the unanimous vote of the republican legislature of

CONSULATE LOOTED.

Report That a United States Consulate Has WASHINGTON, April 7 .- It was Chili during the last administration. It may be its neighbor Peru during this.

It appears that the United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob with apparent police sanction. The officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot.

The news comes in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the name of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in the telegraphic transmission.

His telegram is as follows: LIMA, April 5.

Gresham, Washington: At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic odge, sacked building and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States con sulate was invaded, furnishings destroyed and acting consular agent shot in foot. Archives saved in the act. Squad of Peruvian police Hooked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particu-

Secretary Gresham conferred with the president on the subject and this afternoon sent the following telegran. to the minister:

Hicks, Minister, Lima: Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established, ask expression of regret prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to American property or person. GRESHAM.

EXCITING SCENE.

The Carcless Work of a Tinner Causes a Destructive Fire and creat Peril to Pa-tients at a Cincianati Sanitarium.

CINCINNATI, April 7.-A careless tinner apon the roof of the College Hall sanitarium yesterday afternoon caused a loss of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 of property and imperilled the lives of 200 patients. A hot soldering iron was permitted to ignite the roof, and the flames quickly got beyond the control of the water works of the institution and those of the village of College Hill. By a wise arrangement, the superintendent, Dr. Oeverts, directed the attendants to give every effort to the task of safely removing the sick, the insane and the ailing patients. In this they were faithfully assisted by the

willagers, who flocked to the place. The scenes, with all the great structure, four stories in height, filled with patients, were exciting. The insane shrieked and tore their clothing; the less unfortunate were distracted with fear and begged to be helped away from the flames. It is believed that every life was saved and every inmate except two men and one woman safely housed in adjoining buildings and in private houses. In the confusion two men and one woman escaped to the woods. A searching party was sent after them. The main building was entirely destroyed. It has been used as a sanitarium for the private treatment of the insane and others for eight or ten years.

The loss is from \$100,000 to \$150,000, MEXICAN BRIGANDAGE.

Two Travelers, Four Bandits and Two
Troopers Killed.
CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—Near Jalatleo three young men were attacked by bandits under Juan Ranon Guerrero, but returned the fire of the robbers.

The battle lasted several minutes and

resulted in two of the bandits and two of the travelers being killed. After robbing the bodies the brigands started for their rendezvous in the islands. mountains, but were overtaken by a detachment of rural guards and another desperate fight occurred, in which two more of the robbers were killed and one wounded, while two members of the rural guards were killed and two wounded. Three of the bandits were

Mrs. Cleveland to Press the Button. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian exposition directory to be present at the formal opening of the world's fair. She will, however take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an elec tric wire, which will connect the White

house with the exposition grounds. The Old Government Overthrown. PANAMA, April 7 .- Mail advices from throw of the old government and the proclaiming of Pallicarpo Barilla as provisional president.

High the registered packages, valued at about \$4,000. These packages, it is alleged, were rifled of their contents at some point between the New York post office and Babylon. Honduras report the complete over-

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Another Federal Judge Renders a Decision Which is Far-Reaching—Railroad Unions Recognized, But Inter-State Commerce Must Not Be Interfered With.

MACON, Ga., April 10 .- The decision of Judge Speer in the case of the petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to require the receiver of the Central railroad of Georgia to enter into a contract with that organization for the service of its members on that road is regarded by the brotherhood as a signal victory for that organization. It has attracted much attention and discussion among members of the bar, by whom it is pronounced to be the most far-reaching, important and satisfactory declaration upon the relations of capital and labor yet rendered. After announcing his decision that the receiver will be instructed to enter into the contract petitioned for by the engineers, Judge Speer discusses at length other interesting questions involved. He says:

It will not be wise for those engaged in the maintenance of public order to ignore the im mensity of the changes in the relations of the employing and the employed classes occasioned by the phenomenal development of commerce and the prevalence of labor organizations. We are in this case directly concerned with a corporation and a labor organization and both engaged in railway trans-portation. In this department of industry it is reported by the inter-state commerce sion that there is invested in the United States \$9,829,475,015, or nearly eight times the entire national debt of the country. Last year the railroads transported 5 0.000,000 passengers, or more than eight times the entire population of the United States. The operatives employed by the railroads number 784,000, and it is no trifling testimony to the faithfuluess and efficiency of this mighty army of railway employes that of the vast population transported under their care, only 293, or less than one two thousandth of one per cent. lost their lives

I moreover discover that few employes of railroad more than the locomotive engineers are charged with the preservation of life and property. When we are advised by the proof that of the 32,000 of the locomotive engine the United States, more than 80 per cent b to the brotherhood, it is difficult to believe that to the protherhood, it is difficult to believe that their membership lessens efficiency to employ-ers or fidelity to their supremeduty to the pub-lic. But whether these facts and other facts equally well known and equally significant will justify governmental control of contracts essential to the uninterrupted transportation of the country, in which the public is so vitally concerned, it is clear that where the property of a railway or other corporation is being ad ministered by a receiver under the superin tending power of a court of equity, it is com petent for the court to adjust difficulties be tween the receiver and his employes, which, is the absence of such adjustment, would tend injure the property and to defeat the purpo of the receivership. Indeed, the power of th court to direct a contract between its officers does not appear to be questioned. The mos important difference between the parties is as to the effect upon 'the duty to the court and property of the rule of the brotherhood which is understood by the court to be as follows:

"Twelfth-That, hereafter when an issue has en sustained by the grand chief and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotiv Engineers it shall be recognized as a violation of the obligation if a member of the Brother hood of Locomotive Engineers who may b employed on a railroad run in connection with or adjacent to, said road, to continue to handle the property belonging to said railroad, or sys tem, in any way that may benefit said con tive Engineers are at issue until the grievance or issues of difference of any nature, or kind, have been amicably settled."

This rule is understood to have been adopted by the brotherhood in Denver three years ago. In his testimony Mr. A. B. Youngson, the assistant chief engineer, frankly admitted that the effect of this rule, as applied to the pro erties in the hands of the receiver and the engineers in his employ, would be as fo lows: If, in the pursuance of th business of a common carrier, with whic the receiver is charged it should becom necessary to convey over the lines the Central railroad a car belonging to of the envineers, it would be the duty of th brotherhood men in the employ of the receive and if the officers of the road insisted that th car should proceed, loyalty to the brotherhood required that the engineer should at once re-sign his station and abandon his duty. He might, he stated, if he thought proper, carry

the train to the terminal point.

Now, there can not be a doubt that this rule of the brotherhood is in direct and positive vice. lation of the laws of the land, and no cour state or federal, could hesitate for a moment s to declare. It is plainly a rule, or an agree ment of restraint of trade or commerce, as d scribed in section 1 of the act of July 2, 1899 known as the Sherman anti-trust law. A com bination of persons, without regard to their of cupation, which would have the effect to defeat the sprovisions of the inter-state commerce law, inhibiting discrimination in the transportation of freight and passengers would be liable to the severe penalties of the statutes. Now it is true that in any conceiv able strike upon the transportation lines of this country, whether main line or branch roads, there would be interference with inter-state or foreign cammerce. It will be practicably im possible hereafter for a body of men to com bine to hinder and delay the work of the trans portation company without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of these laws, and a combina tion, or agreement of railroad officials or other representatives of capital, with the same effect will be equally under the ban of the pen

Organized labor, when injustice has been done or threatened to its membership, will find its useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest, and a petition for redress against un-lawful wrong to it. Its membership need not doubt that its counsel will be heard, nor that speedy or exact justice will be administered whenever the courts have jurisdiction. It will follow, therefore, that in all such controversies it will be competent, as we have done in this case, for the courts to reverse the present right of the operatives to spare them hardships, an at the same time to spare the public the unme-ited hardship which it has suffered from suc-conflicts in the past.

American Missionaries Evicted. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10. - Private advices from Jahut, Marshall islands, in the South Pacific, say the new German high commissioner, Maj. Schmidt, has decided to evict all the American and native Protestant missionaries from the

For years the missionary brig Morning Star, has carried members of the American board of foreign missions to the various islands of the group, where they have trained native teachers. The Germans have decided to stop this, as they claim the American missionaries captured, the others, numbering about ten, escaping to the mountains.

Registered Packages Rifled. NEW YORK, April 10.-The post office authorities are much exercised over a robbery of registered packages, which occurred early last week between this city and Babylon, L. I.

The history of the robbery, as current reports have it, is that last Monday afternoon the train which leaves Long Island City at 4:30 o'clock, and to which is attached the mail car which carries the registered mail, took out fifty-two registered packages, valued

SANTA FE STRIKE.

chanics in the employ of the entire Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, including its leased lines, struck at 1 o'clock this afternoon on a preconcerted signal.

Messages to headquarters here report the strike general from Chicago to California and to Galveston.

In this city 1,100 men went out on the signal. These included the boiler makers and all the other employes of the great shops It is said that the firemen and other

employes will strike later.

The strikers here include the ma chinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths and their helpers employed in the shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road at this place. Acting with their fellow workmen in the same depart-

ments along the line of the entire sys-

tem they are on a strike for better

wages and other demands. The demands of the men are that the pay shall be increased 25 cents a day and that inexperienced men who get less than regular rates shall not be required to do the work of skilled men.

The men also ask that when the company deems it necessary to reduce expenses gangs of men be not discharged or laid off, but that the hours be reduced.

The pay of machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths is now \$2.50 per day and of helpers \$1.50, and the demand is that it be increased to \$2.75 and \$1.75 respectively.

The demands were presented to the management in writing and by it rejected. The last meeting of the Topeka men was held on Thursday, when the resolution to strike was agreed to.

LATER STATEMENTS. TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—There were no developments in the strike of locomotive shop men of the Santa Fe Railroad Co. yesterday and the seriousness

of it cannot even be approximated. The strikers are loth to give out the particulars of their grievances, and those of them who know the exact terms of the proposition submitted by the grievance committee to the railroad company admit that there is little if any differences so far as wages are concerned. While the men are now receiving as good wages as are paid by any road running north or west out of Chicago, the proposition submitted to the grievance committee by the company provides for the increase which was demanded originally. So it is not a money difference that prevents a settlement of the con-

troversy. The real point at issue is whether the company shall enter into a written contract with the three unions controlling the mechanics in the locomo tive shops or continue to deal with the men as individuals, as it has been doing. No distinction has been made between union and non-union men, and, while the union does not at this time demand the employment of union men exclusively, the company officials feel that their demands are a step in that direction.

So far no excitement has been manifested and each side treats the other with marked consideration when discussing the situation. The shop and yards are deserted. The strikers have studiously avoided them, and even should they show an inclination to oiter on the company's property they would not be permitted to do so, as a orce of watchmen has been on duty.

The fact that the strike was on was widely advertised and as a result a large number of applications for positions were received from men desirous of filling the strikers' places. None of these have been acted upon and will not be for some time at least, because the officials realize that to employ new men under the circumstances would create Il feeling and this they are anxious to avoid. The company's representatives are free to admit that they prefer to

have the old men return. In a strike of this kind the company has a decided advantage over the men for the reason that the business of the road can proceed for some little time with little interruption with a comparatively small force of shop hands. Very few mechanics are required to keep up with the daily repairs on the locomo motives, but of course a large force is necessary to do general overhauling. The officers are confident that they will have an ample force to proceed with the daily repair work until a settlement is reached. The strikers are equally confident that they will not.

Notwithstanding the entire absence of ill-feeling that is visible there is an expressed determination on both sides not to yield from the respective stands they have taken. The strikers, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to de all that was possible to induce the apprentices to go out with them. Should they succeed in this it would undoubtedly prove a great factor in preventing the company from keeping its rolling stock in condition. The apprentices, many of whom have served nearly their full time of four years, could with little assistance, keep up with the ordinary repair work and prevent the train service from being seriously crippled for a period of six weeks or two months. There is no likelihood that the men in the car shops will join the strike for there is nothing to be gained by such action. They can be furnished with work for not to exceed two or three days if the strike continues and unless some settlement is arrived at by Wednesday a large number of them will have to be laid off.

Germany Protests to France. BERLIN, April 10.-The government

as made a strong protest in Paris against the action of the French postal authorities in detaining for a week the letters sent by a German named Kurtz to the German consul in Rouen and the German ambassador in Paris. Kurtz was arrested in Rouen a spy and imprisoned. He wrote letters protesting his innocence to Count Muenster and to the local consul on the first day of his imprisonment. As no proof of his guilt could be obtained by the authorities he was released a week later, but expelled from the country.

KANSAS CROPS.

An Unpected Walk Out of Machinists All
Along the System-The Points at Issue.
Topeka, Kan., April 8.—All the me
Topeka, Kan., April 8.—All the me-

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.-Secretary Martin Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has issued the following crop report: The reports received at office from the correspondents of the board indicate the following as the agricultural conditions of Kansas March 31:

Wheat-The state as a whole ever since seeding time last fall has had unfavorable weather conditions for the development of the wheat plant. There have been exceptions to this in some sections of the state, chiefly in the eastern and southern counties.

The abundant rainfalls of a year ago, which extended into midsummer, were followed in the fall by dry weather, and correspondents, with some exceptions, mostly in the eastern and southern counties, report that the soil last fall was in poor condition for the germination and growth of wheat. This condition was continued, especially in the central and western belts of the state, during the winter and up to the date of this report, and the result is that the wheat plant in a general way is not in a promising condition at this

Many of our correspondents say that it is yet too early to report definitely what percentage of the area sown to wheat will be entirely lost, or even to report the actual condition of wheat where it is not yet above ground.

The following is, however, the summary of reports as returned. Eastern belt, destroyed, 13 per cent.; western belt, destroyed 9 per cent.; for the entire state, destroyed 14 per cent. In the eastern belt the remaining area is reported 82 per cent. of an average condition; in the central belt 74 per cent.; in the western belt, 62 per cent. The condition for the state as compared with full average, 74 per cent.

The best wheat conditions for the most part are in southeastern and southern counties. The northern counties of the eastern belt are in the worst condition. Brown county reports 70 per cent. winter-killed, Atchison county 62 per cent., Geary and Marshall each 40 per cent. Wheat sown in September on ground plowed early is as a rule in the best condition in all portions of the state and wheat on bottom lands is reported in better condition than on uplands. Correspondents report the area sown to wheat last fall in central and eastern belt practically the same as the year before. In the western belt an increased area is reported of 19 per cent.

In this belt the wheat was sown quite late, most of it in November, and some later, and but a small proportion had yet made its appearance above ground, and much has not yet sprouted. A large proportion of the central belt is in much the same condition, but correspondents say that there is still sufficient vitality in the plant to promise a fair crop if rains come in time.

Notwithstanding the dry weather the wheat plant is reported practically free from all kinds of noxious insects. No Hessian fly or chinch bugs worthy notice reported.

Rye-The general condition of rye for the state, as compared with full average, is 77 per cent. Live stock-The winter on the whole.

was favorable for wintering stock. While much of the time it was cold, yet it was dry and, feed being abundant, stock of all kinds passed through the winter in full condition. With the exception of the usual cases of distemper, horses are reported free from disease. Cattle are also reported in healthy condition with no disease prevailing. Some counties report hog cholera, but not serious. In most cases cholera was introduced by infected hogs being shipped into Kansas.

Tame grasses-Clover in some of the eastern counties is reported frozen out, but generally throughout the state all grasses are in good condition.

Fruit-In some portions of the state peaches are reported killed, while other fruit buds seem to be in good condition. The season is reported backward, there being much cold weather in March.

Oats sowing progressed and was generally completed in March. In the southern counties some corn was planted. The soil in the eastern belt is in good condition for spring crops. Also in a large portion of the central belt. Further west, while conditions are drier, the soil in most places is in fair condition for plowing. Spring rains, however, which usually come in April, if not before, are necessary to start plant life into vigorous growth.

Women in Politics TOPEKA, Kan., April 6. - Returns from the municipal elections held Tuesday show that the women all over the state took advantage of the opportunity to vote, and it is universally conceded that the woman's suffrage movement has received a great impetus. Republican politicians and newspapers are claiming that the returns show a great victory for them and an indorsement of the course pursued by the republicans in the legislature. The populists, on the other hand, declare that the election results have no political significance, and are even more eager than the republicans to give the women an opportunity to vote for state offices. They contend that the farmers' wives will turn out on election day en masse, and that their vote in the state would be easily doubled by conferring the right of suffrage on women.

The Pope's Scriptural Studies. ROME, April 6.-Pope Leo has just completed an examination of the question of the study of the scriptures. His holiness, having devoted inquiry especially to the diverse opinions of savants on great Bibical questions, will proceed to indite a letter to bishops requesting them to enjoin upon their flocks a more profound study of the schools for the study and critical examination of hermeneutics. The pope urges the necessity of keeping in the track of modern progress and discovery in order to adapt Catholicism to the needs of the day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

How Various Kassas Cities and Towns TOPEKA. April 5.—The most orderly and de ent election that has ever been held in Topeka

the heelers and the rounders with hired carriages, who have hitherto given to the voting places a repulsiveness in the eyes of respecta-ble people. The vote of the women was large

and it was mostly republican.

Dr. Jones is elected mayor by a plurality of at least 2,000 and had a majority over both opition candidates.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.-Incomplete returns at 2 o'clock this morning indicated the election of a majority of the republican ticket, as folof a majority of the republican ticket, as follows: Mayor, Nat Barnes. Councilmen—First ward, J. R. Kelley; Second ward, Charles Hammond; Third ward, George Twist; Fourth ward, O. B. Tower; Fifth ward, John Carr; Sixth ward, Henry Zimmer. Justices—Henry Swingley, Judge Bradley and John T. Sims. Constables—Mark Cassidy, D. W. White and James Sweigert. Members of the school board—George Bishop and Harry Bell. Merstetter, the democratic nominee for mayor, made a great race, but was unable to overcome the 2,000 majority which the repub-licans generally have in that city. The counting of the ballots was very slow, but latest reports place Barnes' majority at 500. It will take until sunrise in some of the districts to count the votes.

LAWRENCE, April 5. - The republicans elected eir entire municipal ticket at the election held here with the exception of one candidate for the city council. Majorities averaged about 2:0. Vote was large, especially of the worken. Following are the successful candidates: For mayor, N. Simmons; for city treasurer, C. S. Duncan: for treasurers of the council of the council of the city treasurer. city treasurer, C. S. Duncan: for treasurer of school board, Alice Litchfield: for members of the board of education, A. D. Weaver, Henry Full; for police judge, Charles Chadwick; for justices of the peace. John Charlton, A. A. Cooper: for constables, D. W. Littell, S. W. Noland for councilmen, A. Shaw, C. P. Grovenor, Charles Cox. Otto Fisher, John M. G.

Watt, J. Underwood. ATCHISON, April 5. - The republicans elected their entire ticket in Atchison with the possible exception of their candidate for mayor. The returns give W. T. Bland, the democratic candidate for that position, 2 majority over M. J. Cloyes, which the official count may change. Three hundred women voted and as near as can be learned their votes were about evenly divided between Bland and Cloves. Two women were elected as members of the school board. An error in the returns from the Second ward make a tie vote between Bland and Cloyes.

STERLING, April 5.—The city election here assed off without much interest being manifested. Two tickets were in the field, the cit zens and the anti-joint. The anti-joint candidate for mayor was elected by 72 majority, and the anti-joint councilmen and police judge were also elected. The women's vote was not so large as usual. Following are the members of the new city government: Mayor, T. A. Dilley councilmen, T. H. Brown, W. M. Quigley, W. B. Graham, William Merrill, A. H. Stormont: olice judge, J. S. Evans.

NEWTON, April 5.-This city has passed through a redhot election. It was a fight of whisky against anti-whisky, the "wets" being in and fighting hard for their lives. It was no use, however, for the people of the city resolved to rid the city of its whisky joints. Harlow Mills, the representative of the temperance and good order people, won in his contest with Mayor Benfer, the present incumbent, with a majoristic of the city of th majority of 22 only

MCLOUTH, April 5.—The citizens ticket was lected here. There was but one ticket in the field. There were two independent candidates in the contest against the regular ticket. One hundred and twenty-two votes were cast J. W. Tarr, independent, received 45 for police judge and Martin Davis 36 for the council. The following were elected: Mayor, A. R Com stock; police judge. R. W. Reynolds; council men, C. H. Steeper, J. H. Bowman, R. B. Gould, Thomas Chapman. John Parsons. WELLINGTON, April 5.—There was a lively

contest over the city election here and a large vote was polled W. R. Savage, democrat and citizens' candidate, was elected mayor over A. Graff, republican, through a diversion caused by a third party temperance ticket. The republicans elected everybody else except one member of the school board and one constable. About 400 votes were cast by women.

CONCORDIA, April 5.—The city election re-ulted in the straight republican ticket being elected by a large majority. Mayor W. W Caldwell's efficient administration during the past two years is indorsed by a vote of 2 to 1. Three hundred and twenty women had regisred, but only a comparatively small number

prevailed at our city election and more interest was manifested than ever before. Four hundred and twenty-six votes were polled, being nearly the full vote of the town, of both male and female. The republican ticket was elected in full, the mayor receiving 50 majority.

THE ELECTION IN OTHER TOWNS.

The republicans also elected their ticket at
Olathe, Abilene, Great Bend, Clyde, Council
Grove, Fredonia, Chanute and Garden City.
There was a large woman vote in each of these THE ELECTION IN OTHER TOWNS

MASTER BUILDERS SCORED. Their Combination Denounced and a Conviction Obtained—Labor Unions Also

Warmly Handled. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5. - In the Allegheny county court Judge White deciced the famous suit of the Master Builders' exchange, brought by the striking bricklayers, finding President A. R. Barnes, William Vau, John Carr and L. T. Todder guilty of conspiracy for alleged intimidation of supply dealers who furnished material to strikers

and for also forming an ironelad organ-

ization and refusing to give the strik-

ers work, as a result of which the men

were driven from Pittsburgh to other

cities. One of the strikers, Thomas Buchanan, brought a civil suit against the officers and leading members of the exchange for damages and received a verdict, and at once began criminal proceedings for conspiracy.

Judge White, in charging the jury, cored labor organizations as well as combinations of capital. He quoted from the law of 1872 and, following the line of argument of Judges Ricks and Taft at Toledo, said mechanics had no right to strike and induce others to refuse to work. Such action, he said, was unlawful conspiracy. He then denounced organizations capital. If the contractors formed a combination to prevent supply dealers from furnishing material to persons not in the combination, it was malicious and unlawful. He referred to Homestead and Toledo, and said strikes and combinations were pernicious and against public policy and were becoming too frequent for the country's good.

The jury was out only twenty minutes and returned a verdict against the

Jop Printing Combination CINCINNATI, April 5. - The Cincinnati Job Printing association, patterned in many respects after the American type founders' association, has so far progressed that it is only a question of a few weeks before there will be a complete consolidation of all the principal interests of the kind now doing business in Cincinnati. There are 150 book scriptures and a larger place in the and job printers in Cincinnati. Of these about one-half have been invited to go into the combine, and the others will be either forced to come in or leave the be under the laws of Kentucky, with a capital stock of probably \$10,000,000.

going to hame him Grover Benjam Weaver Lease. Hurrah!" and ever benjam Weaver Lease. Hurrah!" and ever benjam Weaver Lease. Hurrah!" and ever benjam Weaver Lease.

A ROSEATE SCHEME.

Proposition to Build a North and South Railroad Front the Northwestern Fron-tier to the Gulf Coast.

Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, lately received from Gov. Crounse, of Nebraska. a letter enclosing a set of concurrent resolutions passed by the Nebraska legislature calling for a convention of delegates from certain states. Gov. Crounse suggests that the place of meeting be at Lincoln, Neb., and the time June 1. The letter is accompanied by a copy of the resolutions in ques-

These call attention to the national appropriation of \$6,000,000 for a deep water harbor on the gulf coast, to the necessity of a north and south railroad to make such a harbor of value to the great interior basin of the continent, and represents that a tax of five cents per acre on the lands of the ten great states in said basin would construct a line from the north line of Dakota to the gulf at a cost of \$27,600,000, and would leave a surplus of over \$2,000,000. It is further stated that the exports

of all kinds from these ten states amount to \$475,000,000 annually, on which there would be a direct saving in transportation equal to 20 per cent., or \$95,000,000 annually, or sufficient in a single year to pay the cost of such a road three and one-half times. It is further stated that the value of the arable lands in said basin would be enhanced at least 25 per cent., and the value of other property proportionately increased by such road and deep harbor, amounting in all to a sum one hundred times. greater than the cost of the road. The advantage would, it is suggested, also attract the great manufacturing industries to the interior valleys and make them the most populous, as well as the wealthiest portion of the coun-

In view of all that is promised in this decidedly roseate prospectus, it was resolved by the senate of the state of Nebraska, the house concurring, that the said ten states should immediately take measures for a co-operative effort to build said road, with its necessary branches and feeders, and that when the same is built it should be owned by the people of the said ten states, and operated as a single line at cost for the benefit of its owners, viz., all the peo-

It was also resolved that the governor of Nebraska be requested to communicate with the governors of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and the territory of Oklahoma, and propose that a convention of delegates from each of the said states, to be appointed by the respective governors thereof, be held in the near future at some central point, to discuss and mature ways and means for the construction of said north and south road.

EQUAL SUFFRAGISTS.

They are Preparing to Move Immediately Upon the E emy's Works.

At the annual convention of the Seventh District Equal Suffrage association, lately held at Hutchinson, a thorough plan of organization was discussed and adopted for the campaign and will be vigorously pushed during the next eighteen months. It includes the appointment of a president in each county in the district, who is empowered to organize in her own county and appoint a deputy organizer in each township. Mrs. C. L. Denton, of Utica, was elected president, and M. E. Taylor, secretary. The following resoluions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our legislature has, by an almost unanimous vote, submitted an amendment to the state constitution providing for the full enfranchisement of women: therefore

Resolved. That we are grateful to our legislators for this righteous act, and we call upon all suffragists, of all parties, to be diligent in efforts for the carrying of the amendment. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the extent of our ability to aid in all plans of our Kansas Equal Suffrage association president and her co-workers for an active campaign to

bring the subject before the people.

Resolved, That we have such confidence in the justice and integrity of the voters of Kansas that we believe they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity by the submis-sion of this amendment to so vote as to lift women from her present political status as peer of the idiot, criminal and Indian. Whereas, Taxation, without representation

s tyranical, therefore Resolved, That the requiring women to pay axes is tyrany. Resolved, That self-respecting women cannot conscientiously accept for a pastor, nor con tribute to the support of a minister or church not accepting or teaching the doctrine of equal human rights, and in order that women may judge rightly in this matter we think they should investigate the teaching of the Bible and Christian doctrines for themselves.

Methods For Secret Correspondence At a recent trial in France it was shown that the chemist, Turpin, who is undergoing five years' imprisonment for treason, made arrangements with a friend to carry on secret correspondence. A letter from the prisoner, giving the necessary directions to his friend, was read in court. An official inquiry was made and some interesting information supplied by the convicts, from which it was shown that when private news was to be supplied to a prisoner a formal letter, apparently containing nothing of importance, was sent. This, being read by the governor, would be passed on to the prisoner, who, understanding the missive, and that it was only necessary to read between the lines written in milk, he could make this perfectly decipherable by rubbing it over with a dirty finger or an old slipper. Another ingenious form of secret correspondence consisted in leaving letters out of words, as if the writer were illiterate. The omitted letters put together formed the requisite words and sentences -

Public Opinion. A Case of Hurrah.

An uptown young man, who is very erratic politically, with a democratic wife, a republican father and a populist father-in-law, has at last settled on the kind of party man he is. It happened two nights ago. The next morning he appeared late at his place of business, but cheerful.
"Congratulate me," he said hurrah-

ically to his partner.

"On what?"

"I'm a papacrat. It's a boy. I'm going to name him Grover Benjamin Weaver Lease. Hurrah!" and every.