

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 confined.
 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 house.
 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 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 this session.
 E. P. HALSTEAD, a special pension examiner at Kansas City, has been deposited by Secretary Smith.

THE EAST.
 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 presidency 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. Loss, \$150,000.
 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, Hurling, Clark Butler, McHenry 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 reunited.
 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 three.
 By his own recklessness Henry Flaminia, a workman at the world's fair, fell 150 feet and was instantly killed on Thursday.
 At Rush City, Minn., two drunken men quarreled with John Bigfoot, a Chippewa Indian, and cut his head off with an ax.

The Ohio river lines have agreed upon a two-cent-a-mile rate for the world's fair.
 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 Cherokee which will go to Washington to make final settlement for the strip.
 A FLIMSY hotel in Chicago, which was erected for world's fair purposes, was blown down by the high wind.
 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.
 AMOUR, Swift and Morris, the great meat packers, it is reported, will utilize their plant at Tollestoen, Ind., by the erection of huge tanneries and leather warehouses.
 The Anchor mill at Meredith, Ill., was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Patrick Cody, the engineer, was killed.
 FIFTEEN cars were derailed by an accident on the Chicago & Indiana coal railroad near Brazil, Ind.
 The Alton will again become a member of the Western Passenger association.
 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 \$50,000.
 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 Francis Flores, a Mexican woman with whom he had been living.

THE SOUTH.
 GEN. O. O. HOWARD has reached Mobile on a tour of inspection of the posts of the departments of the east.
 TWENTY-SEVEN buildings were destroyed by fire at Cumberland, Md., on the 4th.
 TRINITY river, Tex., is to be made navigable.
 WHILE playing with a pistol the six-year-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 Carrollton, Ga., was destroyed by a fire started by Asbury Gentry, an outlaw and jailbreaker, who had sworn to destroy the place.
 JOHN R. URBURCH, 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 Upechurh twice and made good his escape. Upechurh will probably die.
 JAMES SHARP'S eight-year-old daughter died of hydrophobia at Poplar Bluff, Ark.
 EXTENSIVE fires are raging in the pine district of North Carolina and doing great damage to the turpentine orchards.
 AFTER July 1 the state of South Carolina will run a big saloon on account of the state and will have the sole right to sell intoxicants.
 The report of the examiner shows the Commercial bank of Nashville, Tenn., to be in bad shape.
 There were three prostrations and one death from sunstroke at San Antonio, Tex.
 "DOC" STOKES, 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 Distilling Co. at Owensboro, Ky., were destroyed by fire and a large quantity of whisky burned.
 PAPERS of the late Dr. Francis T. Fontenoy, of Clarksville, Tenn., include a confession of a murder committed in 1855.
 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 succeed.
 A DEFEALCATION 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, collapsed 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 inter-collegiate 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 purpose of giving exhibitions of military drills and tactics at the world's fair.
 EMIN PASHA, it is reported, was killed by the fierce Maneyamas 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 pieces. 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.
 It appears that by the wreck of the pleasure boat of the Sultan at Constantinople sixty persons were drowned.
 MEDITERRANEAN fruit exporters have decided not to ship fruit this season on steamers carrying emigrants.
 A FIRE at Podolozvid, near Sembor, in Galicia, destroyed 100 buildings, including the school, and three persons perished in the flames.
 A GERMAN imperial loan of 122,228,147 marks has been authorized, of which \$2,000,000 marks are to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 It is denied that the president of San Domingo seized money in a French bank. The money was seized by the sheriff after due process of law.
 The dock laborers of Hull, England, have struck and serious collisions have occurred between them and non-union men who took their places.
 CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 7 showed an average decrease of 37 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 13 1/4.
 The White Star line has given up all hopes of the Naronic.
 PRIVATE advices from Serbia indicate that a revolution is imminent. Regent Ristich is reported to contemplate resigning. Radicals abstain from all participation 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 unions. The strike soon ended.
 The Louisiana supreme court, by a recent decision, orders that clubs keeping 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 the estate of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles was signed before Probate Judge Coffey at San Francisco. Timothy Hopkins receives all the property in California belonging to the deceased. It is valued at \$1,000,000.
 A DEVICE has been invented to save 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 highlander war in San Francisco has broken out afresh.
 NINETEEN 5,000 immigrants were landed at New York on the 8th.
 THERE is much indignation among the friends of the late Roseco Conkling because a statue of him has been refused a place in Union square, New York.
 A CONSIDERABLE portion of the town of Brewsters, above New York, has been 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 DIERMER, at Council Bluffs, Ia., has rendered a decision defining the power of the state board of railroad commissioners, holding that their orders are binding on railroads.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Frank Mapes secured the post office at Kansas City, Kan.
 The seventh congressional district republican editorial association 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 being 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 prisoners 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 good.
 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 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 southwestern 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 stated that fully one hundred thousand acres in the county will be planted in grain and fifty thousand acres in broom corn.
 In the district court at Topeka the other day County Attorney Curtis, upon the recommendation of Attorney-General 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 of Leavenworth, died in New York city the other evening. He had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Scott was one of the oldest pioneers in Kansas 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 J. 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 24: 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 groceries 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. It was 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 night. Mrs. Frost who resided in the 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 two-year-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 neighboring house and gave the alarm. The sheriff with 200 men went in pursuit. Mrs. Frost described her assailant as a negro or Mexican.

OPENING PROBLEMS.
 The Cherokee Strip Will Not Be Opened By Hitter Skitter 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 stepped 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 a lottery scheme," was suggested.
 "Well," responded Lamoreux, "lotteries 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 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 quarter 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 disagreeable possibilities in connection with it.

FROM ANOTHER WORLD.
 An Aerolite Strikes the Monument of John Brown at Osawatimie, Kan.—What Analysis Shows it to Be.
 OSAWATOMIE, Kan., April 11.—An aerolite fell near this town Saturday at 2:10 p. m., striking the monument of John Brown, or "Osawatimie Brown" as he was sometimes called, seen in the spectrum of the sun. Prof. Joplin, who was present, stated that the meteor struck and broke off the left arm of the statue on the top of the edifice passing through the arm and nave in a slightly southerly direction, 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 gentlemen, who were much frightened and much frightened. A great number of the 700 insular patients were out in the grounds and the excitement among them was intense when the crash came.
 The meteor was recovered after some difficulty 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 earth in its rapid flight. Its weight was 10 pounds and 4 ounces.
 Small portions of it were broken off by Prof. Joplin, of the state mineralogical school and United States assayer, and analyzed hurriedly. Some wonderful results were ascertained. It was composed of over half igneous rock and iron, and other metals that will take time to determine their identity. The microscope shows minute particles of either graphite or, possibly, fossil animalcules. 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 burner crust it is composed of minute crystals and is perfectly white, resembling snow in appearance. It is both malleable and ductile but requires great power, as it is very tough. Burned by electricity it was placed before the spectroscopic in Prof. Joplin's private observatory, it showed on the spectrum the same lines that are seen in the spectrum of helium, the unknown metal seen in the spectrum of the sun. Prof. Joplin's theory is that it was originally thrown off 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 amount 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 understood as yet. While lying on the ground a single wire was attached to it from the electrical fan engine, and it was visibly affected, starting and stopping. Dr. Calvin Wallis, the discoverer and owner, is anxious that scientific men shall examine it thoroughly. He will lend it to the Smithsonian institution for further analysis if desired. The constellation Perseus was on the meridian and nearly in the zenith when the meteor fell, and it was, possibly, what astronomers call a Perseid, as the meteors of aerolites are called that pass the earth toward the sun from the direction of the constellation Perseus in a belt 5,000,000 miles in diameter.

World's Fair Strike.
 CHICAGO, April 11.—Yesterday 4,000 men employed at the world's fair grounds refused to go to work, and the situation at one time looked quite serious. An adjustment was, however, finally reached by both sides agreeing to submit all questions of differences to arbitration and the men resumed work. All parties agreed to be bound by the decision of the arbitrators.

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 employes 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 inquired 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 do. 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 court, might be fined and imprisoned if 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 that the courts of the United States should not be armed with powers as arbitrary 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 dangerous question that the country was asking to-day was the encroachment of corporate power of colossal wealth against those who were helpless 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. No body 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 1/2, 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 night. 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 Vagrant



By RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON
MOM HEVILL, even when a schoolboy, was of no manner of account. His father was just the same; so had been his father, and people said they hadn't a doubt that the whole stock of Hevills on the male line had been so from their first start, and would continue to be so till the end of time.

The family some years before had drifted from somewhere, and after a few years more had drifted to somewhere else. Nothing was heard of 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 a pair of socks in his coat pocket and two extra shirts tied up in a handkerchief. 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 sitting 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 uninteresting 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 several weeks beyond, suspicions began to rise that his expectation was to stay there forever.

Now the question rose, and, even among the best church-members, began to be discussed, as to whether or not the Bible 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 personally, the saying of St. Paul: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." Tom cordially coincided, and looked as if nobody could get ahead of him in contempt for any such worthless 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 promiscuously 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 case. 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 perhaps 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 school-fellows, 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 jury of which therefore 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 know of it."

"Oh, yes," answered Bush; "and Brackett is fixing up his papers as well as he can find out how."

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

"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:

"Aren't you ashamed to put Cousin John in the same lot with poor Tom Hevill?"

"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 industrious 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 for myself some day, and added that for a year or so after getting your sheepskin—and indeed until your inter-marriage with Cousin Martha—I wasn't sure that you were entirely free from apprehension thereto yourself."

"Good!" cried Mrs. Reeder, clapping her hands. Two days thereafter, Hevill having declined to run away, the arrest took place. Accompanied by his counsel and several citizens, among whom he noticed very few of those who had been honored most by his visitations, the defendant repaired to the court-house. The justice, with a becoming frown of seriousness, ordered his constable to hand the book to the first witness.

"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 has other besides merely visible means of support. My understanding of the law is that it never undertakes to punish a man for not working if he has money to enable him to live without it."

The court, smiling with contempt, paused, and bystanders laughed aloud at the very idea. After casting a look of humane reproach all around, Bush asked:

"Mr. Hevill, have you any money, sir?"

"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 discomfort 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 myself authorized, even constrained, to move for the discharge of the prisoner."

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

"We quite understand there was no malice anywhere, your honor," said Bush; and then the two repaired to his office.

"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, and you've give me money enough to last I dunno how long."

"Tom Hevill, I'm afraid you're a meaner fellow than I thought. That money, as you know, is not yours, but was made up by people to save you from the penitentiary. Still, you may



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 I ain't saw it."

A loud, healthy, overpowering 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:

"Such 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 of them that harbor 'em."

"Les so," answered Tom, looking alternately from one to the other.

After the exile was gone, and the facts were all made known, there were those who prophesied 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 all she asks for?" questioned papa, grimly.

"I—aw—think so, sir," murmured 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 national capital is changing thoroughly but gradually. President Cleveland has some ideas of his own concerning the proper administration of the executive departments, and it is well-known that among his most positive views concerning such administration is the idea that a rotation in office should be very slow and conservative. In consequence of this determination on the part of the chief magistrate to the republic the changes in the offices which are occurring 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.

In a letter written to this paper last 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 require 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 chief clerkships of divisions of bureaus.

Moreover, the heads of departments, when they assumed their positions, were well aware of the policy which the president intended should be pursued in the matter of rotation in office, and therefore they have been hesitant about giving consideration to the claims and demands of politicians who believe that they are entitled to employment by reason of the political upheaval last November. Mr. Cleveland is a practical civil service reformer. His views concerning a stable civil service are not confined to the continuation in office of the minor clerks—those who wield the pen and do the actual work of the departments, but he believes and does not hesitate to express the opinion that the chiefs of divisions who have charge of these men, after becoming familiar with the details of their important offices, should not be indiscriminately removed and caused to fear that every change of administration will sever their relations with the government. He desires a stable civil service in every sense of the word and his views are heartily concurred in by every member of his cabinet.

Although the official atmosphere of the city has been changing gradually, the new faces and figures seen upon Pennsylvania avenue and other principal thoroughfares in this city are quite numerous. It is manifest that there are thousands of good people throughout this country who do not agree with the president in his views concerning the civil service. Four years ago the streets were crowded with patriotic republicans who were willing to serve their country for two thousand dollars per annum or more; and to-day their places are taken by gentlemen of the victorious 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. As 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 in cheap boarding houses instead of 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 president and declare that they will go into some other party before the close of the administration. Four years ago great many disappointed republicans were talking that way, and it is fair to presume that a number of disappointed democrats will soon be airing their views in the same manner.

The chiefs of divisions and other bureau 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 depart. They have been faithful and

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 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 to the sidewalk will realize at least one portion of the lesson of individual liteness 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 a very small portion of this great gov-

ernment, and they will ultimately find their own level.

These remarks are not made with any intention to convey disrespect to the outgoing or incoming officials, but to plainly intimate to the reader something of the history of official life in Washington. It is a singular fact that many men throughout this great country will surrender fine business opportunities for the sake of accepting government offices, merely because there is a glamour about the positions to which they aspire and which they ultimately secure.

During the past four years a great many democrats who were removed from office during the Harrison administration have remained in Washington, waiting for their party to come back into power, in order that they might secure offices. Mr. Cleveland has given notice to these people that they will not be eligible for appointment, and there is great consternation in their ranks. The outgoing republicans would be wise if they would go back to their homes and forget that they were ever even for a brief time in power in the executive departments in Washington. They ought not to stand around waiting for some one to offer them a great place with a big salary, because of the positions which they have held. They should not hang on by their eyebrows for four years waiting for their party to come back into power, in order that they may find food and lodging on the government pay roll. They should immediately descend from their perches. These are the words of wisdom. There is nothing more pitiable on earth than to see an ex-official in Washington, who has been accustomed to drawing from one hundred to three 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, Mikawber-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 political change which has occurred, but are willing to welcome them back 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 slip, 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 routine everyday life again. He should 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.

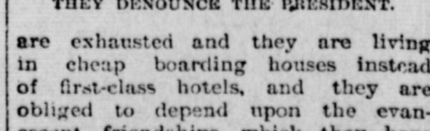
SUITH D. FRY.

All Right.

Caller—Is Miss Budd at home?

Maid—No, sorr. She's visitin' her aunt who lives here.—Harper's Bazar.

TRYING TO LOOK PLEASANT.



TRYING TO LOOK PLEASANT.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

The English mint has an electrical machine which counts coins.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician whose researches 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 Sektanazoum, 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 becoming encircled with electricity. Old Point, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth are all lighted by electricity, and as soon as a few missing links are supplied the electric chain of illumination will entirely encircle that wonderful body of water.

The great feature of the recent electric 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 production 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 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 distributing points in the city, it has been suggested that a mail car might be utilized for the accommodation of all people 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 before the Royal Institution of London, described a very interesting electrical furnace for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. It consists of a huge core of carbon made incandescent by a large current of low voltage; the core is hollow, 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 hearts.

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 bonnyard, 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.

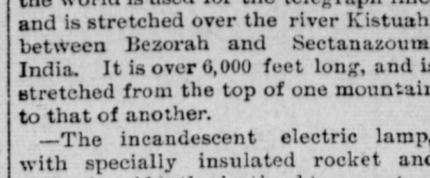
Tired Citizen—I am glad I found your house at last. I forgot your street and number and I've been walking all over this part of town for the last two hours ringing door-bells and making inquiries.

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 Medicine.



Hon. William S. Warner

The following is from ex-Congressman Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him:

"I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physicians and other medicines failed. It has increased my appetite and

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

worn to renew my youth. This is absolutely true." W. S. WARNER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Bilewreness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

"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 immediate relief. We cannot say too 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.

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Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

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For ALL, in Cherokee Strip. Eight Million Fertile Acres. Large sectional map with Land Law Book and Full Directions for getting a Farm and town lots Free, sent for 50 cents. E. E. WENNER, 67TH ST., N.Y. SEND THIS PAPER every day you wish.

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

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFELD REGULATORY CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariffs) written up in 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 of P. O. Box 38, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Dairymen Discuss Taxation.

A recent issue of the American Dairyman contained an editorial criticizing 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 editorial.

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 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 farmer owns 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 mortgages 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 nothing.

Your sentiments in favor of the tolling masses are also endorsed 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 property—stocks, 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 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 net is looped so as to form a large pouch, in which the only opening is a narrow passage, where the end overlaps 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 lurching 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 out of the water in the attempt to get over the net. The way by which he entered is still open, and were he but wise enough to do so, he has only to go out. But the overlapping nets confuse him, so angry and desperate he rushes 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. Special privileges to monopolies have been readily granted by legislatures elected by the plundered producers.

At last it would seem that the people

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 hasten to enact more class legislation. So we find them to-day fighting for—freedom for all, but special privileges for themselves. Will they learn wisdom from the failures of the past? Who knows?

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

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

Freedom the Only Real Remedy.

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 remedy. Some changes in our government, some 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 relief, while the anarchist would break down all government and introduce a go-as-you-please system.—Farmer's Voice.

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 returned for taxation, the state will collect, 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 taxing dogs. What good will that do? Is the bark of a taxed dog sweeter than that of an untaxed dog? Is a taxed dog more honest or less terrifying to cats 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 improper and wrong for him to keep a 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 tend to decrease the number of dogs. But it will very likely spare the pup which troubles our friend.—Christian Patriot.

Financing 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 deposits.

Such a scheme, at a time when the state is out of debt, will not be received with much favor. In fact, it will arouse intense opposition, even though deposits of less than \$1,000 are not included within its scope.

Anything that tends to discourage habits of thrift, which the savings 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.—Nyaek Journal.

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

How can you expect to make another man give an honest tax return when you know you don't do it yourself.—Ex.

THE TAX ON COFFEE.

Damaging Effects of a High Tariff On Export Trade.

The effect of the imposition of a discriminating duty upon coffee imported from certain countries under the provisions of the so-called reciprocity classes of the McKinley tariff, is indicated, so far as the quantity imported 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.	Pounds.	Value.
From all countries.....	519,238,312	\$96,123,777
From Venezuela.....	93,917,083	19,816,574
From Colombia.....	14,840,163	2,491,811
From Haiti.....	12,642,544	1,988,943
	87,400,692	\$16,297,828

It will be seen that for 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 months.	Pounds.	Value.
January.....	14,495,178	\$2,476,598
February.....	835,815	149,931

The figures for January indicate that the imports are now very small, the value for that month having been less than \$150,000. This is the effect of the exaction of a duty of 8 cents, so far as the quantity received from these countries is concerned.

The imposition of this duty has also had the effect, we are informed, of increasing 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 1½ 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 coffee imported from the three countries directly affected, but also with respect to a large quantity of the coffees that are on the free list.

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 beneficial effect upon our export trade and is a burden upon the people, the justice of it will not be clearly established.—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 had begun to growl a little; and so, 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 making tariffs for congress, but they thought 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 through, including the final conference committee, the rates were higher than ever.

Then came the bill that William McKinley 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 committee 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 so the 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 much it should be and it was done. And about all that the committee did was to say that n. o. p., which means all other articles not otherwise provided for should pay an ad valorem tax of forty-five per cent. That is the way in

which these tariff bills have been made since the blessed year of our Lord 1861.

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 Anything 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-five in whiskey, 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 industrialists? The people who have money to invest speculatively have lost confidence in 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 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, opposition to paternalism, with a vigorous and intelligent, an honorable and self-reliant public policy, which is the best possible assurance of peace and prosperity.

Naturally the outlook for trusts and combines is anything but encouraging. A trust is formed to limit domestic competition, but what is the sense of 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 in fact trust stocks, stocks in companies having monopolies more or less complete. The assurance that the democratic party intends to reform the tariff not a little bit here, and a little 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 Senator Sherman.

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

CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENTS.

The President's Actions Based on National 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 re-nomination 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 depoliticized 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 Raun 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 has outlived its usefulness and that it ought to die, but they have a touchingly pathetic faith that, unworthily as they feel the party to be, the democrats will do something to make its restoration to power inevitable.—St. Louis Republic.

AH, SUGAR IS SWEET!

If You Hold Trust Certificates That Pay Sweet Dividends.

Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal 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 the treasurer to stockholders on December 1, 1892, received from the corporations whose stock is held by this company (for the year ended March 1, 1893) rendered unnecessary for working capital the further retention of the surplus earnings of 1891 and 1892, as shown by the annual report;

"Resolved, That there be paid a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, and in addition there 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 1½ 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 treasury.

Notwithstanding that more than one-half 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 the year, besides a share in the surplus earnings (already \$5,000,000) that can, and may, increase the dividends 15 or 20 per cent more. Deducting that part of the profits made in 1891 it is estimated 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 cent on 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 appear to be about 40 per cent. But common stock which gets the greater part of the profits is earning about 66 per cent on the actual capital back of it.

The holders of original trust certificates can step into the office at the end of each year and draw out two-thirds as much as they put in, without diminishing the original investment. Isn't it splendid! and all because McKinley gave the trust free raw sugar and a duty of ½ cent per pound on refined sugar. As the trust refines over 3,000,000,000 pounds per year and collects the full half cent on every pound from the American people, this duty is worth over \$15,000,000 a year to it. This was an entire gratuity from McKinley. Big refiners have stated under oath that sugar can be refined as cheaply here as anywhere. The cost of refining is about ½ cent per pound. During 1892 granulated sugar sold for about 1½ cents more per pound than raw—90 per cent. centrifugal.

If this is not legalized robbery, by what term shall it be known? It is no wonder that McKinley finds hosts of friends in and out of the Home Market club who are ready to contribute a few thousand dollars to help him out of his present financial difficulty. They could afford to buy Central park, build a magnificent palace in it, and donate it all to their tariff benefactor. If McKinley 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 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 regard 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 headings of drugs, medicines and chemicals it is virtually impossible to adopt specific duties. To do so would necessitate 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 class of merchandise ad valorem duties are the only practicable ones.

"Now, to come down to the present tariff law, it has retained almost all of the abuses contained in the law of 1883, added a few new ones, and brought reform in but few instances on articles of more importance. The greatest change has been made by the introduction of paragraph 73, which reads: 'All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used not specially provided for in this act, fifty cents per pound.' The mischief lies in the clause 'or in the preparation of which alcohol is used.' Under the ruling of the board of general appraisers all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids which otherwise (under paragraph 76) would pay 25 per cent. ad valorem duty are now entered under this clause at the rate of fifty cents per pound, a tremendous reduction in almost all instances and a contingency certainly

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 ill-considered phrase would pay about the following rates of duty:

Cocaine muriate.....	\$ 16.00 per lb
Eserine sulphate.....	55.00 "
Homatropine hydrobromate.....	155.00 "
Hyosine hydrobromate.....	250.00 "

"These are all salts of alkaloids, and used in medicine only. In addition to such articles, paragraph 74 has also been made to apply to medicinal preparations protected by patents, and in the strictest sense of the word monopolies. All these come in now at the rate of 50 cents per pound, because in some stages of their preparation alcohol is used, whereas they should pay, according to their value abroad and the 35 per cent clause of paragraph 76, about the following rate of duty:

Antipyrin.....	\$ 2.50 per pound
Piperazine.....	12.50 per pound
Diacetin.....	5.00 per pound

"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 endorse, 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 chlorhydrate 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 Canada.

The good effect of the battle of November 8th, 1892, will extend to all the countries of the world and throughout all time. Taking heart from the victory of patriotism and enlightened self-interest in this country, over plutocracy 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 itself:

"That, whereas, the farmers of Canada, during the last thirteen years, have largely supported a protective policy for the purpose of establishing and building up the manufacturing interests of this country; and, whereas, such manufacturing industries as are suitable for this country have received such assistance for a period long enough to enable them now to withstand fair and open competition; and, whereas, the Canadian Manufacturers' association at its annual meeting, held in Toronto, Feb. 7, declares and reaffirms its determination to support and perpetuate the high tariff policy; be it, therefore, resolved, that this meeting hereby declares and affirms that to continue and perpetuate such high tariff policy will be detrimental to the vital interests of the agricultural community; that we are of the opinion that the time has come for the adoption of free trade with Great Britain and the same 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 parties.

"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 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 to the democrats after they have made, or tried to make, a tariff bill on the lines of the Chicago platform. But it comes with poor grace from a newspaper that advocates new duties on sugar, tea and coffee, and the leaving of protective tariff duties on "textile fabrics of every description, products of iron and steel, earthenware, glassware," etc., (all of which articles, by the way, are manufactured in Philadelphia), because "tariff beneficiaries, whose interests deserve consideration," are not in favor of a "ruthless cutting of protective duties."

No, the high protection fox is not dead, and he lives at the same old quarters and does business in the same old way.

Chase County Courant

WOODWOOD FALLS, KANS.
HURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
New to the line, old he chips fall where they may.

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

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

I dreamed that all the merchants advertised;
I wonder if dreams come true?
But some one whispered: "You're not well advised!"

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
"Colonel" and "Bunk" Howard now sport new bicycles.
Cool, this morning, and a frost is predicted for to-night.

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.

That had blown on to the floor and ignited,
catching the carpet. It would
have been a fearful sight for a fire,
as the wind was blowing fiercely.

PASTURE FOR STOCK.

I have four thousand acres of good pasture
land, fenced with 3 barbed wire, well watered
by springs and creek, sections 5, 9, 10, 11 and
12, and 20, all in township No. 12, range
No. 7, sixth B. M., about nine miles east of
Junction City, Kas. in Geary (formerly
Davis) county about ten miles southwest of
Manhattan, Geary county, Kansas, eleven
miles west from Alma, Wabasha county,
Kas. This is limited pasture, and I will not
overstock it. The usual price for pasturing
has been \$2.50 per head, but owing to the
lateness of the season, beginning April 15th,
I will stock for the remainder of 1893,
at the following rates for the remainder of
the season: cattle over 1 year old, \$1.50;
yearling calves, \$1.00; horses over 1 year, \$2.25.
Will be responsible for stock put in my
pasture, and pay for any strayed or stolen,
unavoidable accidents excepted. I will guarantee
plenty of water and keep plenty of
rock and ground salt in pasture. I will separate
large steers from female stock. All
cattle must be branded, each yearling
not prepared to brand, may bring his brand
along, as I have good corals, a branding and
dehorning chute in pasture; and I wish to
put a pasture brand of my own on stock, and
a small brand on the hoof; also a galvanized
tag in the ear, with name on. As I have
under for all the stock I care to, I will
take the precautions to protect myself. I will
have a good responsible man to help me take
care of pasture and court suits regularly.
At times during extra dry seasons before the
land was fenced for pasture it was neglected,
and at times short of water, but I have fenced
the land and repaired the springs, located
ponds below them, put in twenty large water
tanks, and drilled two wells and connected
windmills and tanks for same, to hold water
at all times, in order to make water convenient
in every section; have also taken in additional
land with a never failing creek on
same.

THE CO-OPERATIVE

oo 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 - - - Kansas.

DEATH OF DR. C. E. HAIT.

At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, April
8th, 1893, after a long and painful illness,
of malignant inflammation of
the bowels, Dr. Carlos Emory Hait,
breath his last, at his home, in this
city, aged 64 years, he having been
born at Clyde, N. Y., on October 16,
1828. When he was five years old his
mother died, and from the time he
was seven years old until he was
twenty, he was cared for by his aunt,
Mrs. Mabel S. Griffing, who preceded
him two months to the grave, and
for whom he cared for the last
last twenty years of her life. He
was a graduate of the Medical College,
at Keokuk, Iowa, served during the
late civil war as surgeon in hospitals at
St. Louis, Keokuk and Memphis; was
twice married, his first marriage being
to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, in December,
1868, who, together with an only
son, Water G. Hait, his wife and
children, and an aged sister, mourn his
death. He moved to Kansas in 1873,
and located in this city, where he remained
until his burial, which took
place, last Sunday afternoon, from his
residence, the Rev. Thomas Lidzy
preaching a short funeral sermon, and
the Masons, in a body, on foot, besides
a large number of friends, escorting
his remains to their last resting
place, in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west
of this city. Dr. Hait was a most
highly respected citizen, a kind neighbor,
a loving husband and father, and
his bereaved widow, son and other
relatives have the heartfelt sympathy
of this entire community in their sad
loss.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Burlington has recently established
in a convenient quarter of its
elegant and commodious passenger
station, at Chicago, an office designed
to afford travelers information on the
thousand and one things they need to
know, with regard to routes, rates,
connections and accommodations. It
has been placed in charge of an
experienced man, supplied with all
railway guides, maps and time tables, and
is known as the "Bureau of Information."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT ON THE
DEATH OF DR. HAIT.

WHEREAS, Dr. C. E. Hait, a member in
good standing of Zeredatha Lodge No. 81, A. F. &
M., and a resident of Cottonwood
Falls, departed this life on the morning of
April 8, 1893; and whereas, in the death of
Brother C. E. Hait this lodge has lost a
worthy member and brother and his family
a kind husband and father and the community
at large a good citizen, therefore be it
resolved:
1st. That while we bow in humble submission
to the will of God in removing from
our midst an honorable citizen and worthy
member of our lodge, we deplore his loss as
being irreparable. He was kind hearted and
gentle to the weak and afflicted and always
just to the strong.
2d. That a copy of these resolutions be
furnished each of the county papers, a copy
deposited in the archives of the lodge and a
copy furnished the family of the deceased.
W. B. GIBSON,
THOS. H. GISHAM, Com.
J. P. KIRK.

FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE TO
EVERYBODY.

The attention of our readers is called
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
trial three months for only 12 cents,
and to each subscriber is sent free, as
a premium, 200 varieties of Choice
Flower Seeds, also a packet of the
celebrated 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.

FOR THE FARMERS.

The Missouri Valley Farmer is an
eight page paper devoted exclusively
to interests of the farm, field and
home. It gives more reading matter
than any paper of its size published
in the West. It is published every
Wednesday at Atchison, Kansas. Price
only Fifty Cents a year. We will
furnish THE COURANT and The Missouri
Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Go to Velasco for health, sea air and
comfort; where ships too deep for all
other Texas ports sail in and out with
ease; where fruits ripen earlier and pay
better than in California; where the soil
is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables
all winter. Coldest day in three years 25
degrees above zero. Warmest day 92
degrees. Velasco offers the best investments
in the South. Write The Commercial Club,
Velasco, Texas.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of
applicants for teachers' certificates,
held in the High School building,
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Saturday,
April 29th, 1893, beginning at 8
o'clock, a. m. W. B. GIBSON,
County Superintendent.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice
at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April
1, 1893:
Rasmus Beck. F. A. Waters (2).
Maggie Thomas. W. T. Henley.
S. S. Simmerman. Albert Good.
All the above remaining uncalled
for, May 1, 1893, will be sent to
the Dead Letter office.
S. A. BREESE, P. M.

WANTED.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy
Nursery Stock. We have many new
special varieties, both in fruits and
ornamentals to offer, which are controlled
only by us. We pay commission
or salary. Write at once for
terms, and secure choice of territory.
MAY BROS., Nurserymen,
deci-120 Rochester, N. Y.

LEGHORNS AND LANGSHANS.

The handsomest and hardiest fowls
on earth. Eggs from prize winners,
\$1. James Burton,
Jamestown, Kas.

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 bush-
els are brought at
one time. The pat-
rons getting all the of-
fal. Charge, ten cents
per bushel for wheat.
LINK & GAMER.

GOD'S GIFT,

ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express.
Cures Others,
Why Not You?

The B. B. Bliss Electric Body
Belts and their Attachments are
superior to all others. Thousands
have been cured of
RHEUMATISM, Paralysis,
Catarrh, General Debility, Lost
Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female
Complaints, all Nervous and Chron-
ic Diseases, by their faithful use.
DEAFNESS.

We handle the only Electric in curing
Deafness when caused by Catarrh,
Fever, Paralysis, etc.

Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue,
which describes treatment. Please mention
this paper.

B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

WANTED.— A Representative for our

greatest book ever offered to the public
Our coupon system, which we use in selling
this great work, enables each purchaser
to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases.
For his first week's work one agent's profit
is \$18. Another \$126.00. A lady has just
cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.
We give you exclusive territory, and pay
large commissions on the sales of sub-agents.
Write at once for the agency and your
Address all communications to
RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,
CHICAGO.

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.

STILL IN THE RING.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Around the evergreens you'll find our ad-
dresses. We are waiting for yours. Send it
on a postal card. We want to show you our
list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering
Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes,
for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber
Culture, Tree Climates, Parks, Cemeteries,
and ornamental lawns, windows and con-
servatories. Our stock is the largest and
most complete. Best quality and lowest
prices. EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
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FOR Brain-workers and Se-

dentary People: Gentlemen,
Ladies, Youth: Athlete or
Invalid. A complete gym-
nasium. Takes up but 6 in-
square floor-room; new, ac-
cumbent, cheap, comprehen-
sive, durable. Intended by
30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, ed-
itors and others now using it. Send for il-
lustrated circular, 4c. engravings, no charge.
Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and
Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

RIPAN'S

TABULES

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

RIPAN'S TABULES are the best Medi-
cine known for Indigestion, Bilelessness,
Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic
Liver Trouble, Diarrhoea, Bad Complexion,
Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-
orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to
the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant
to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief.
Price—Per 6 Tablets, 7 cents; Package (4 boxes),
25 cents. May be ordered through nearest druggist,
or by mail, sample free by mail. Address
THE RIPAN'S CHEMICAL CO.,
19 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A LOVE STORY.

Do I know that fair maiden?
The one standing there
In the hall, dressed in white,
With the roses in her hair?
I did, my dear fellow,
For many a day,
Until her affections
Were stolen away
By a man with a fiddle,
Who wild stories told
Of his great expectations
And ancestry old.
A coldness between us
There rapidly grew,
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 "dude," if a chance
I've been brewing some time
Doesn't make her new lover
Appear less sublime.
I've looked up his pedigree,
No, not in "Bucks,"
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 fiancée.
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 fierce.

Ever and anon he would glance at an inoffensive little yellow paper lying on his desk. Each time he did so the scowl grew fiercer. Finally he let his chair down with a bang, snatched at the telegram, and, for the fiftieth time, read:

"SAMUEL W. TUTTLE: The L. & N. manager has appointed Miss Laura Wolcott 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? Idiot!"

With this consoling remark he paced 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 inarticulate 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 headaches!"

He paused and contemplated the situation again. It was too much. "I'll resign first!" he cried; and immediately ticked off a message to that effect.

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 upright for quite a while, and then a wicked smile crept into his face. "I believe I'll be ready for Miss Wolcott when she arrives. I'll not be disturbed by her presence, either."

This rather enigmatical remark was explained the next morning, when, in obedience to orders from Mr. Tuttle, two carpenters put in appearance at the Louville station, and before noon had constructed across the middle of 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 satisfied 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 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 sworn enemy.

To tell the truth, Samuel Tuttle was rather taken aback, and felt slightly ashamed; he had somehow expected she would know of his antagonistic feeling, and met him in a suitably distant manner. There was no backing out, however; so he led her around to the door opening into her half of the room, and said:

"This is your office; you will find everything in place." Then, with a stiff bow, he retreated to his own domain, without daring to glance at her.

This went on for several days, and their acquaintance progressed. He even owned to himself that she was "a nice 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 communicate 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 himself staring at her steadily; sometimes she caught him, too, and then they would both laugh—he, rather confusedly, she, merrily.

Gradually she brightened up her half and even carpeted it; there were flowers in the window, and new-made friends frequently dropped in. She seemed a capital entertainer, and Samuel 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 aggrieved, and his eyebrows were often drawn down into a straight line, much to her secret enjoyment.

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!"

Mr. Tuttle could have blessed her. 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 contented with life, and whistled again. She had no headaches, and surprised him by singing to herself now and then. In short, Samuel Tuttle was becoming more and more entangled by this careless, happy little woman, and he did not even try to extricate himself.

But the fence! That monument of a perverse moment! Every morning he groaned when his staring yellow face met him, and he was daily overwhelmed 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 quieter; she did not look at him so bravely as at first.

Samuel Tuttle was worried about it, for he could not understand; and a dozen times a day he wanted to cross through the gate and end it all by telling her his feelings; but he was afraid she would simply look at the fence and smile. He knew he could never endure it if she should.

One day a message came for the operator herself, and with a little cry she rose.

"I must go home," she said, as he came to her. "My mother is dying."

He did not think of anything to say, and silently helped her on with her things.

"Thank you," she said, as she stepped out of the door, her eyes full of tears.

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 his breath away. He laid down his pencil and came outside; presently he came back with an ax. There were blows and crashes, till, finally, Samuel Tuttle, red and perspiring, stood triumphant amidst the ruins of the long-hated fence. His spirits rose wonderfully after that, and he could breathe easier; he was wildly anxious for Monday morning and Miss Wolcott's return.

He saw her coming down the street, and rose to meet her, with a great wave of tenderness surging over him as she stepped in the door, a black-robed little figure. She hesitated in bewilderment as she looked across the cleared room to where Samuel Tuttle stood with a beseeching look in his eyes. She had not known before how the fence had wounded her feelings, and she was suddenly overcome.

"Laura!" he cried. "O Laura!" as he quickly crossed over to the chair into which she had dropped.

She did not repulse him, and sobbed out her pent-up feelings on his shoulder.

"I was afraid you could never forgive me—the fence," he faltered.

She began to laugh through her tears. "Oh, the fence," she said. "It was hateful of you, Samuel, but I forgive you now."—Cotton Woodruff, in Democrat's Magazine.

A Shopkeeper with Two Prices.—I was buying a pair of spectacles not long ago from the man who has sold me every pair I ever had. Several people were standing at the counter. I laid down one dollar and fifty cents and started to go. He called me back.

"Two dollars, if you please, Mr. Bystander."

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

SCIENCE IN MINING.

The Practical Applications of Geology.

The one science which above all others 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 its debt.

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 puzzling 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 a just conception of the present limitations of geology, of the present, 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 Kafir Boys.—The Kafirs are great swimmers. They can do things in the water which other boys would look upon with astonishment. For example, a Kafir 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 and he can keep his footing against the 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 Kafir 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 of a terrible accident.

"I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience.—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.

Worse and Worse—marriage and divorce.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 10.	
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 30 @ 5 35
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 4 45
Native cows.....	2 20 @ 3 95
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	5 80 @ 6 05
WHEAT—No 2 red.....	62 @ 63
No 2 hard.....	60 @ 60 1/2
CORN—No 2 mixed.....	35 1/2 @ 35 3/4
OATS—No 2 mixed.....	28 1/2 @ 28 3/4
RYE—No 2.....	60 @ 60 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 75 @ 2 10
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 2 05
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy prairie.....	6 00 @ 7 50
BRAN.....	62 @ 63
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	24 @ 28
CHEESE—Full cream.....	11 @ 12
EGGS—Choice.....	11 1/2 @ 12
POTATOES.....	85 @ 90
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Natives and shipping.....	3 50 @ 4 75
Texas.....	3 25 @ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy.....	6 70 @ 6 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 00 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No 2 red.....	68 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No 2 mixed.....	34 1/2 @ 36 1/2
OATS—No 2 mixed.....	31 @ 31 1/2
RYE.....	50 @ 50 1/2
CREAMERY.....	27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam.....	9 50 @ 10 00
PORK.....	17 00 @ 17 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	3 75 @ 5 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	6 50 @ 6 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 50 @ 5 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 25 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No 2 red.....	71 1/2 @ 78
CORN—No 2.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No 2.....	51 1/2 @ 52
CORN—No 2 Western mixed.....	36 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20 @ 20 1/2
POW-K—Mesa.....	17 50 @ 18 25

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Native steers..... 3 81 @ 5 75
HOGS—Good to choice..... 6 50 @ 7 00
FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 01 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No 2 red..... 77 1/2 @ 79
CORN—No 2..... 51 1/2 @ 52
OATS—Western mixed..... 36 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery..... 20 @ 20 1/2
POW-K—Mesa..... 17 50 @ 18 25

ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE, Dr. Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and for every disease that comes from an inactive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be 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. Purify the torpid liver into healthful action, thoroughly cleanse and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure. The "Discovery" does this, you have your money back.

It has nothing else can. Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-sore) in its early stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, are completely cured by it.

The Argument Used

BY 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. HUTTON—"Yes, my son is a great musician. He is now studying in the Paris Conservatory." Mrs. NEWBORN—"How nice. It must be so pleasant to be able to attend 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. Huniker?" "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?" "Ho—Ho—I should say so! He was swindled three times after he was seventy!"—Yankee Blade.

A Pleasure Trip Spoiled by sea sickness is a awful disappointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for seasickness to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

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

If you will be truly happy keep your blood pure, your liver from growing torpid by using Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

JURISTS from the size of an undertaker's bills his business is not a dead give-away.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Hoop of Horhound 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.—Puck.

THREE TROUBLES.

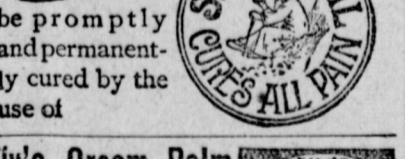
Three things which all workmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

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: Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of



Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES GOLD IN HEAD. Price 10 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY, BROS., 57 Warren St., N. Y.

FOR all home uses
Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes
FOR all home uses
Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes

New Spring Dress

either cotton, wool or silk, drop us a line giving your name and address, stating as nearly as you can the kind of goods you wish and about the price you want to pay and we will send you samples without charge. Catalogue of beautiful new goods are ready for you.

BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO., Kansas City, Mo. OPIUM Morphine Habits Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

"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 stories Tom told her about his wealth."—Inter Ocean.

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

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 write us.



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 write us.

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.

WARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS Beware of imitations. NOTICE AUTOCOPH OF STEWART'S THE GENUINE WARTSHORN

CHICKEN-HATCHING BY STEAM. GARFIELD'S PATENT

Garfield Tea Cures Constipation We want Live, Energetic SALESMEN

BORE WELLS BEST MACHINERY DRILL WELLS in the world. Reliable work assured. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TRIPPS, Ohio.

LADIES WHO NEED MONEY should apply for "DAINTY WORK" for Pleasure and Profit—JUST OUT. The best instructor for fancy needle and decorative work. Ladies go wild over it. DANES & CO., 215 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Simple, Satisfying (Pat. 1882) Free by mail for 25 Cents. Impassable. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Best weights. Not imitated. 612 S. Dear. Write quick. Brohard Mfg. Co., Phila.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumption and for people who have weak lungs or Asthma. Should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 5 Cts.

A. N. K.—D. 1443 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Judge Lochren Nominated For The Post.—WASHINGTON, April 9.—The pension commission 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 of the men recommended for the position and finally decided that the judge possessed the requisite business capacity, 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 jurist is of the first order and his military record particularly brilliant. He is 57 years of age and was born in Vermont, where he was educated in the public schools and attended to his studies in the law at the University of Vermont. He 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 severe, 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 endorsed by the unanimous vote of the republican legislature of Minnesota.

CONSULATE LOOTED.

Report That a United States Consulate Has Been Sacked by a Mob in Peru.—WASHINGTON, April 7.—It was Child during the last administration. It may be his 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. At (place omitted) mob attacked Masonic lodge, sacked building and burned the fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States consulate was looted, furnishings destroyed and setting consular agent shot in foot. Archives saved in the act. Squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particulars.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the president on the subject and this afternoon sent the following telegram, to the minister: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 6. 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 persons.

EXCITING SCENE.

The Careless Work of a Tinner Causes a Destructive Fire and Great Peril to Patients at a Cincinnati Sanitarium.—CINCINNATI, April 7.—A careless tinner upon the roof of the College Hall sanitarium yesterday afternoon caused a loss of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 of property and imperiled 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. Overtz, 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 Jatlaco three young men were attacked by bandits under Juan Rano 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 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 captured, the others, numbering about ten, escaping to the mountains.

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 electric wire, which will connect the White house with the exposition grounds.

The Old Government Overthrown.—PANAMA, April 7.—Mail advices from Honduras report the complete overthrow of the old government and the proclaiming of Pallcarpo Barilla as provisional president.

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 necessity 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 organization. We are in this case directly concerned with a corporation and a labor organization and both engaged in railway transportation. In this department of industry the receiver by the inter-state commerce commission that there is invested in the United States \$9,239,475,015, or nearly eight times the entire national debt of the country. Last year the railroads transported 9,000,000 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 faithfulness and efficiency of this mighty army of railway employees that of the vast population transported under their care, only 294, or less than one two-thousandth of one per cent. lost their lives.

Moreover discover that few employees of a railroad more than the locomotive engineers, and that the preservation of life and property. When we are advised by the proof that of the \$2,000 of the locomotive engineers of the United States, more than 80 per cent belong to the brotherhood, it is difficult to believe that their membership lessens efficiency to employers or fidelity to their supreme duty to the public. But whether these facts and other facts equally well known and equally significant will result in 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 the railway or other corporation is being administered by receiver under the superintending power of a court of equity, it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employees, which, in the absence of such adjustment, would tend to injure the property and to defeat the purpose of the receivership. Indeed, the power of the court to direct a contract between its officers, does not appear to be questioned. The most important difference between the parties is 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: "That hereafter when an issue has been sustained by the grand jury and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers it shall be recognized as a violation of the obligation of a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who is employed on a railroad run in connection with, or adjacent to, said road, to continue to handle the property belonging to said railroad, or system, in any way that may benefit said company with which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are at issue until the grievances 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 property of the receiver, would tend to injure the property in his employ, would be as follows: If, in the pursuance of the business of a common carrier, with which the receiver is charged, it should become necessary to convey over the lines of the Central railroad a car belonging to a railroad company on which there was a strike of the employees it would be the duty of the locomotive men in the employ of the receiver to refuse to haul the train containing such car, and if the officers of the road insisted that the car should proceed, loyalty to the brotherhood required that the engineer should at once resign his station and abandon the train, or, if he stated, if he thought proper, carry the train to the terminal point.

Now, there can be no doubt that this rule of the brotherhood is in direct and positive violation of the laws of the land, and no court, state or federal, could hesitate for a moment to declare it. It is plainly a rule, or an agreement of restraint of trade or commerce, as described in section 1 of the act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman anti-trust law. A combination of persons, without regard to their occupation, which would have the effect to defeat the provisions 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 conceivable strike upon the transportation lines of the country, whether main line or branch roads, there would be interference with inter-state or foreign commerce. It will be practically impossible hereafter for a body of men to combine to hinder and delay the work of the transportation company without becoming obnoxious to the provisions of these laws, and a combination, or agreement of railroad officials or other representatives of the receiver, to refuse to handle property under the ban of the penalties of the laws, when justice has been done, or threatened to its membership, will find its most useful and valuable mission in presenting to the courts of the country a strong and resolute protest, and a petition for redress against unlawful 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 effect of the operative to spare the hardships, and at the same time to spare the public the unnecessary hardship which it has suffered from such 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 islands. 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 prejudice the natives against German rule.

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 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.

SANTA FE STRIKE.

An Unexpected Walk Out of Machinists All Along the System—The Points at Issue.—TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—All the mechanics 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 employees of the great shops. It is said that the firemen and other employees will strike later. The strikers here include the machinists, 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 departments along the line of the entire system 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, boiler makers 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 difference 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 controversy.

The real point at issue is whether the company shall enter into a written contract with the three unions controlling the mechanics in the locomotive 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 shops and yards are deserted. The strikers have studiously avoided them, and even should they show an inclination to enter on the company's property they would not be permitted to do so, as a force 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 ill 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 locomotives, 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 do 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.

KANSAS CROPS.

The March Report of Secretary Mohler Not Very Flattering to Wheat Prospects—Condition of Other Crops.—TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—Secretary Martin Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has issued the following crop report: The reports received at this 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 rains 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 time.

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, feeding being abundant, stock of all kinds passed through the winter in full average 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 Biblical questions, will proceed to indite a letter to bishops requesting them to enjoin upon their flocks a more profound study of the scriptures and a larger place in 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.

Several Various Kansas Cities and Towns Voted—Large Vote Cast by the Women.—TOPEKA, April 5.—The most orderly and successful election has ever been held in Topeka since the city was incorporated. The Douglas election law kept from the polls the heels and the rounders with hired carriages, who have hitherto given to the voting places a repulsiveness in the eyes of respectable 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 opposition candidates.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—Incomplete returns at 2 o'clock this morning indicated the election of 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 Swigert. Members of the school board—George Bishop and Harry Bell. Moreover, the democratic nominee for mayor, made a great race, but was unable to overcome the 2,000 majority which the republicans generally have in that city. The count 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 their entire municipal ticket at the election held here with the exception of one candidate for the city council. Majorities averaged about 200. Vote was large especially of the women. Following are the successful candidates: For mayor, N. Simmons; for city treasurer, C. S. Duncan; for treasurer of school board, Alice Litchfield; for members of the board of education, A. D. Weaver, Henry Felt; for police judge, Charles Chadwick; for justices of the peace, John Charlton, A. J. Cooper; for constables, D. W. Little, S. W. Noland; for councilmen, A. Shaw, C. P. Grover, Charles Cox, Otto Fisher, John M. G. Way, 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 Cloyes. Two women were elected as members of the school board. An error in the returns from the Second ward made a tie between Bland and Cloyes.

Stirling, April 5.—The city election here passed without much interest being manifested. Two tickets were in the field, the citizens 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; police judge, J. S. Evans.

Newtown, April 5.—This city has passed through a recent election. It was a fight of whiskey against anti-whiskey, the "whets" being paid nothing hard for their lives. It was no use, however, for the people of the city resolved to rid the city of its whiskey joints. Harlow Mills, the representative of the temperance cause, order people, won in his contest with J. H. Benter, the present incumbent, with a majority of 22 only.

McClouth, April 5.—The citizens ticket was elected here. There was but one ticket in the field and 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. Combs; police judge, R. W. Reynolds; councilmen, C. H. Steeper, J. H. Bowman, R. B. Gould, Thomas Chapman, John Parsons.

Wichita, April 5.—There was a lively contest over the city election here and a large vote was polled. W. E. Savage, democrat and citizens' candidate, was elected mayor over A. Graff, republican, through a diversion caused by a third party temperance ticket. The regular tickets elected everybody else except one member of the school board and one constable. About 400 votes were cast by women.

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 towns.

MASTER BUILDERS SCORED. Their Combination Decried and a Coalition Obtained—Labor Unions Also Warmly Handled.—PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—In the Allegheny county court Judge White decided the famous suit of the Master Builders' exchange, brought by the striking bricklayers, finding President A. R. Barnes, William Van, John Carr and L. T. Todder guilty of conspiracy for alleged intimidation of supply dealers and for also forming an ironclad organization and refusing to give the strikers 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, scored labor organizations as well as combinations of capital. He quoted from the law of 1873 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 of 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 bosses.

Job Printing Combination. CINCINNATI, April 5.—The Cincinnati Job Printing association, patterned in many respects after the American type foundry's 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 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 field entirely. The organization will be under the laws of Kentucky, with a capital stock of probably \$10,000,000.

A ROSEATE SCHEME.

Proposition to Build a North and South Railroad From the Northwestern Frontier to the Gulf Coast.—Gov. Jewelling, of Kansas, lately received from Gov. Crouse, 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. Crouse 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 question.

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 \$97,600,000, 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 country.

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 people.

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 23rd May's Work.—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 resolutions 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 every party, 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 submission 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 is tyrannical, therefore Resolved, That the requiring women to pay taxes is tyranny. Resolved, That self-respecting women cannot conscientiously accept for a pastor, nor contribute 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 hurrahingly to his partner. "On what?" "On what?" "I'm a papaerist. It's a boy. I'm going to name him Grover Benjamin Weaver Lease. Hurrah!" and every body hurrahed.—Detroit Free Press.