### VOL. XIX.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

NO. 25.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

## Summary of the Daily News.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE members of President Cleveland's cabinet were sworn in and took up the duties of their positions on the 7th.

ITALY has requested the United States government to formulate definite proposals before sending out notices of the reassembling of the Brussels monetary conference.

SIXTY-ONE naval officers will go on the retired list during President Cleveland's term.

SECRETARY CARLISLE says that the treasury gold reserve must not be touched and bonds will undoubtedly be

issued. FRIENDS of ex-Senator Dawes are urging his appointment as a member of the five civilized tribes commission on ac-

count of his familiarity with the work. JOHN MARTIN called on the president to urge the appointment of Glick as commissioner of the general land office, and was informed that no appointments would be made until commissions

expire. LEONARD BROS., of Marshall, Mo., and Estill & Elliott, of Howard county, have won their case against the New York & Lake Erie for \$80,000 damages for stock killed in a collision. The decision was rendered by the United

States supreme court. SECRETARY CARLISLE has accepted the proposition of the clearing house of Denver to exchange \$1,000,000 of the treasury notes of the issue of 1890 for \$1,000,000 in gold. This increases the free gold in the treasury to \$2,126,000.

RUMOR has it that Secretary Gresham would like to retain Robert Lincoln as minister to England.

THE democratic senate caucus committee has not yet finished the work of arranging the committees, and not much headway can be made until this is done.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated Isaac P Gray to be minister to Mexico, Patrick Collins as consul-general to London and Josiah Quincy for assistant secretary of state.

THE president on the 9th sent a communication to the senate withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty from consideration. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has reiterated his intention not to reappoint men who held office under his previous adminis-

tration. SENATOR HILL visited President Cleveland at the White house, and the event set all the politicians to guessing as to

SECRETARY GRESHAM tendered a reception to foreign representatives for

TREASURER NEBEKER has placed his

GEN. SCHOFIELD has decided that the profits derived from post exchanges may be used for the purchase of foot-balls, baseballs, baseball bats and other pparatus for outdoor sports and games.

THE bark Chiselhurst from Port Royal, N. C., for the United Kingdom, was abandoned and her crew arrived at Philadelphia on the steamer Eglantine from Rio Marina.

THE Santa Fe directors at Boston on the 7th elected Vice President J. W. Reinhart to succeed the late Allen Manville as president. Other promotions followed.

By the acquisition of the New York & Northern road the Vanderbilts have secured a monopoly of trains into New York.

Long Island was shaken by an earthquake shock and the people were greatly alarmed.

DEMPSEY and Beatty, the Homestead poisoners, have been taken to the penitentiary to serve their terms of seven

JOSEPH MALCOLM, a Scotchman, was ground to pieces in the wheel pit of the Niagara Falls Paper Co.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STOCKTON, of New Jersey, has officially pronounced the parochial school bill unconstitutional on the ground that it provides for the appropriation of public money to private corporations. This opinion will probably kill the bill.

THE Salvation army will build a \$50,-000 barracks on a \$200,000 lot in New

THOMAS E. MURPHY, the temperance evangelist, was invited by William Loescher, a German saloonkeeper, to address the liquor dealers of Hartford, Conn., in a room over Loescher's bar room. Murphy accepted, and spoke after his regular meeting. Two-thirds of the liquor dealers of the city were

present. In the tunnel building under the East river. New York, two workmen, Arthur Gunn, of New York, and Matthew Hart, of Montank, were overcome by compressed air and taken out in a dying

andition. Boston was on the 10th visited by a disastreus conflagration, which burned a whole block, caused a loss of \$4,000,

000 and killed several persons. THE New York Herald's Panama cable says unconfirmed reports announce that in a decisive battle Gen. Bonilia has won a great victory and entered the

capital of Honduras in triumph. BILLY PLIMMER and Danny McBride will fight in Newark, N. J., on April 10 for the bantam weight championship of

the world. A LARGE number of convicts in the Massachusetts penitentiary had secured pistols and formed a plan to escape, which was discovered just in time.

THE WEST RICHARD ENNIS, of St. Louis, wants

to be public printer. THE United States' coin exhibit at the world's fair will be a most interesting

An entire freight train was wrecked on a bridge near Lima, O., and three

tramps perished. A SUCCESSION of earthquake shocks were felt in Umatilla, Ore. One of the walls of a stone house was thrown

down by the force of the shock.

THE strike at John Porter & Co.'s ron works at Cumberland, O., ended by the company notifying the men that they would start up at the old wages. An application for a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

(Monon route) has been filed in the superior court at Indianapolis, Ind. In a letter addressed to the populists of Colorado threats are made of blow-

ing them up with dynamite. EMMET DALTON, concerned in the Coffeyville, Kan., bank raid, was sentenced

to the penitentiary for life. JESSE FISHER was arrested on the Cherokee strip on the charge of extorting money from boomers who had cut

timber on the strip. "BONANZA" MACKAY, who was wounded by Madman Rippey in San Francisco about two weeks ago, is out of danger. Rippey, who shot himself through the

a crusade against saloons visited some resorts of this sort, were thrown out and have brought suits.

W. L. WILKINS, of Sioux City, Ia., left earnest appeal for home rule. the place suddenly, leaving debts estimated at \$60,000.

Iрано has enfranchised the Mormons. JAMES R. KEENE is said to have ad- expected at any time. vanced millious of dollars to corner wheat in the Chicago market.

DICK CARR, who stole three hundred horses from Montana ranges last sum- and so avoid snow. mer, was arrested at Sheridan, Wyo. after a hard fight.

THE Iowa state dairy commissioner payable April 15. pronounces the milk at Burlington very

EX-SENATOR INGALLS praises Mr. Cleveland for withdrawing the Ha-

waiian treaty. SEPTEMBER 20 has been fixed as Catholic education day at the world's fair. Archbishop Spaulding will have charge

and Archbishop Feehan will preside. UNITED STATES officers propose to stop the open defiance of law by "Black Jack Yattaw, who for years has sold liquor on Lake Michigan in defiance of Chicago authorities.

HANS CARLSEN and Henry Binder, living near Hinckley, Ill., were drowned the other day.

A strong movement will be made for keeping the world's fair open for a full the purpose of getting acquainted with vear after the time now set for it to

THE fight being made against Carter resignation in the hands of President | Harrison, democratic nominee for may- of \$260,000 from the Whitney coal synor of Chicago, is the hottest in the his- dicate.

tory of the city.

being shot to death. A SPECIAL from Redwood Falls, Minn., says Judge Webber has filed decisions in the celebrated tax title cases on trial at the last term of court. By the decisions title sharks are recognized by the law, and more than a thousand acres of land are wrestled from inno-

### THE SOUTH. THE fight at New Orleans between

cent settlers.

Austin Gibbons, of Paterson, N. J., and Mike Daly, of Bangor, Me., ended in favor of Gibbons after 31 rounds. NEAR Clarksville, Tenn., Mrs. John W.

Jones and her daughter were burned to death while burning brush. THERE is great activity and excite-

ment at Key West, Fla., over the proposed filibustering raid against Cuba. FITZSIMMONS, the Australian pugilist, has taken out naturalization papers.

THE fight between Fitzsimmons and simmons in four rounds. Hall got a blow which nearly killed him.

WILLIAM BROWN, aged 20, died Pulaski, Tenn., after three days of terrible suffering, from inflammation of pated that they will foot up \$18,000,000. the brain. It was thought his death was indirectly due to having teeth filled, rived at St, Thomas.

from which time he had spasms till his THE spotted fever epidemic in Mar- Hawaii this summer. shall county, Ky., is abating.

the Illinois Central, was hanged for to railroad tracks and cars. murder at Magnolia, Miss. Gov. Hogg has placed before the Tex- filed their applications for positions in as legislature a proclamation making the treasury department.

grave charges of corruption against receivership. THE sentence of Tommy Warren, the

pugilist, to six years' imprisonment in will introduce a resolution for the rethe Texas state prison for killing a negro was affirmed.

Wayne county, Tenn. A copper still, duck hunting for a few days. fifty tubs of beer and 3,000 gallons of AT Belleville, Tex., Mrs fifty tubs of beer and 3,000 gallons of mash were destroyed. Two moonshiners threw her two children into a well and were captured and two escaped. THE Mary Pratt furnace at Birming-

cry for \$100,000, the purchaser assuming a bonded debt of \$57,000. The furnace and idle all the while.

SHERNAN ARP, a negro, before being vote of 297 to 228. hanged at Centre, Ala., sold his body for 8 cents a pound to a doctor.

was ashore on a Florida reef and was killed. in a very dangerous situation. In April a convention of the govern-

mutual interest

## GENERAL.

THE anti-Semite feeling in Germany is steadily growing stronger.

From many parts of both coasts incoming ships report terrible stories of storm and shipwreck, with loss of life and many thrilling rescues.

THE sugar trust will pay a cash 10 per cent. dividend on common stock, and put the stock on a 12 per cent, basis, Two dynamite bombs were discovered in the house of Sig. Brini, minister of

foreign affairs, at Rome. Another bomb

was found in front of a local prison. THE government of Brazil has seized six cars of arms destined for the revolters who are besieging Santa Ana. The cargo of the schooner Carmelita has also fallen into the hands of the gov-

ernment troops.

The White Star steamer Naronic has now been out nearly a month and still

there are no tidings from her. Advices from East Africa state that the German troops have won an important victory over the hostile natives at Uaninguinka. The German loss included Sergeant Ettel and ten native soldiers killed and Lieut. Bothmere

wounded. In the Panama trials at Paris M. Baihut created a sensation by breaking

down and confessing his guilt. THE board of censors of the Chinese empire have demanded the death of Houng Tchun, a member of the council breast, is also improving.

Some Effingham (Ill.) ladies making of foreign affairs for treason in negotiating the Pamir treaty with Russia. THE Irish National federation met at

Dublin and Thomas Sexton made an GEN. MANUEL GONZALES, ex-president

of Mexico, is suffering from a dangerous attack of illness and his death is THE Canadian Pacific is building a new road to give it a detour south from

the Canadian border in North Dakota A DIVIDEND of \$3 per share has been declared by the Bell Telephone Co.,

Ar a meeting of the stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. it was voted to increase the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

THE empress of Austria has decided not to visit the Chicago world's fair. LATE news from the revolution in Honduras is that everything now fav-

ors the government. CLEARING house returns for the week ended March 9 showed an average increase 2.9 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York there was a decrease of 3.0.

JAMES R. KEENE says there was not word of truth in the story that he was trying to corner May wheat. THE king of the Belgians is a strong

advocate of the referendum and manhood suffrage. THE Glace Bay Mining Co., of Nova Scotia, has received the first payment

ELIAS LORING, a Chickasaw Indian the French episcopacy urging the formurderer, was executed at Caddo by mation of a party of republican Catholies in the chamber of deputies.

# THE LATEST.

THE Atkinson House Furnishing Co., of Boston, an extensive concern, failed for a large amount.

THOMAS BRYANT, of Cumberland county, Ky., was horribly tortured by robbers to make him tell where his onev was.

Dr. McCune has written a letter to the Central Labor Union deploring the existence of partisan politics in the Farmers' Alliance. THOMAS C. PLATT has resigned the

presidency of the Tennessee Coal & ron Co. An explosion occurred in the Whitsett

mine of the Rainbow Coal & Coke Co. near Perryopolis, Pa., and five miners were injured. PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, has de-

reed the free importation of maize Hall at New Orleans was won by Fitz- and beans for an indefinite period. It is expected, however, that high railway rates will check importation. Customs receipts are increasing and

during the month of March it is antici-THE caravels Pinta and Nina have ar-

A NUMBER of senators and representatives have planned an excursion to

THE ice field at Davenport, Ia., L. E. FORD, formerly a conductor on moved on the 13th, doing great damage A LARGE number of democrats have

THE Kansas Loan & Trust Co., of federal court agents in connection with which ex-Senator Ingalls was president, the Houston & Texas Central railroad failed for \$800,000. The assets were onsidered almost equal to liabilities. SENATOR TELLER has prepared and

convening of the monetary congress. Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON has gone to A WILD-CAT distillery was raided in Havanna, Ill., where he will engage in

jumped in after them. THE senate met on the 13th, but did ham, Ala., has been sold at public out- no business, adjourning until the 15th. PARIS was greatly excited over the appearance of M. Bourgeois in court. has been in the courts for three years In the chamber a hot debate ensued, the government being sustained by a

A BUILDING in the Sprudel strasse. Carlsbad, collapsed while twenty men THE Mallory line steamer Concho were repairing it. Fourteen were

WILLIAM MAWHOR, the farmer in jail at Creston, Ia., accused of poison ors of all the southern states will be ing his wife, is strangely connected held at Richmond to discuss matters of with the mysterious deaths of four previous wives.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state normal school got an appropriation of \$50,000.

There were only five votes in the Kansas senate against the equal suffrage resolution and seventeen in the

Perry A. Thompson, who recently purchased a restaurant in Topeka, was arrested the other day for forgery. He secured small amounts on forged checks and passed several forged notes on grocery keepers.

William Kirkbride, a boilermaker 32 years of age, committed suicide the other evening at his home in Kansas City, Kan. He had become despondent over losing his situation and took a dose of laudnum. The Leavenworth county commission-

ers have notified the township assessors that unless a legal assessment on a cash basis is made, they not only will get no pay but will be amenable tostate laws for perjury.

The charter of the Royal Sons of America, department of Kansas, was filed recently in office of the secretary of state. This is an order designed to perpetuate the fraternal and benevolent features of the G. A. R.

Forney's railroad bill, which provides that the railroads shall put in scales at stations where a hundred cars of grain are shipped each year, passed both branches of the legislature. The scales are required to be put in by July 1.

The senate refused to pass the bill introduced by the agricultural commitmittee to regulate the production and sale of milk, butter and cheese in Kansas, and providing that oleomargarine, when sold or served on public tables, should be plainly marked as such.

R. C. Foster has been appointed commissioner of elections of Kansas City, Kan., and William Pray (rep.), A. W. Cunningham (pop.), and George W. Mitchell (dem.) commissioners. Foster succeeds W. B. Taylor, who has held the position since the office was crea-

The charges made by a Topeka paper that a sum of money had been sent from Kansas City to the governor, his private secretary and James F. Legate to influence the appointment of the police commissioners of that city, is to be investigated by a senate committee during recess.

The governor has made the following appointments: Frank Harold, commisioner of elections for Topeka; Anthony Gallagher, of Coffey county, state mine inspector, and P. E. Hull, Eureka; Ed. M. Turner, Marysville; John I. Brown, Minneapolis, members of the state live stock sanitary commission.

Five years ago Mrs. Clara Higginbottom deserted her husband and four small children at Muscatine, Ia., and ago O'Leary beat the woman, and soon | The latter will recover. The buildings after she died with symptoms of poisoning. O'Leary was arrested and the

matter was being investigated. Emmet Dalton, surviving member of the notorious gang which raided the banks of Coffeyville December 8, 1892, was brought before Judge McCue at Independence the other morning for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree, but, by agreement of counsel, he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was at once sentenced to part of their buildings, household the penitentiary for life, and within a few hours was on his way to the peni-

tentiary. The Women's Republican association was organized at Topeka on the 10th by representatives of the women's republican clubs organized in the state during the last campaign. There were thirty-six delegates present. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina; vice president, Mrs. Minnie Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Miller, of Council Grove; treasurer, Mrs.

Mattie Leland, of Troy. The report of the superintendent of insurance for 1892 shows that the total amount of fire insurance written by the regular old-line fire companies amounted last year to \$142.146.123; by the Kansas mutuals, \$11,300,351; total, \$153,446,-174. The premiums received by the oldine companies amounted to \$2,028,-184.70; by the mutuals, \$215, 881.35; total, 2,244,066.05. The old-line companies aid losses in Kansas amounting to \$1,-11,486.70 and the mutuals' losses aggregated \$160,476.60. Allowing 35 per cent. for expenses of management, which is the average per cent., the old-line companies made a net profit of over 15 per ent. on their Kansas business

The new board of world's fair comnissioners met at Topeka a few days go and organized by choosing M. W. Cobun, of Great Bend, president and T. J. Anderson, of Topeka, treasurer. A resolution was passed requesting all railroads of the state that have not egislature, approved March 4, 1893, are now ready for business. The time for preparing the various exhibits from the state is short. Associations and inndividuals throughout the state are requested to communicate with the secreary of the 'board at once, stating just what articles they have for exhibition, the cost of the same, if any, loaded on cars ready for shipment to Topeka. Prompt action is necessary to secure a full and complete representation of the resources of the state."

# GREAT FAILURES.

The Kansas Trust and Banking Co. Closes Its Doors.

HON. J. J. INGALLS WAS PRESIDENT.

'Boom" Loans Prove a Boomerang-Great Failure of a Boston House Furnish-Company-The Reading

Liabilities.

Atchison, Kan., March 14. - The Kansas Trust & Banking Co., of which ex-Senator Ingalls is president, closed its doors at 7 o'clock last evening.

The liabilities of the concern are es-

timated at \$800,000 and the assets will probably reach \$790,000. The company owns 30,000 acres of land in Kansas and about \$20,000 worth

of property in this city. R. M. Manley, general manager, loses \$250,000. Freland Tuft, of Kansas City, was ap-

pointed receiver by Judge Foster in the United States court at Topeka. There was about \$30,000 on deposit when the bank closed its doors. Sen-

ator Ingalls loses only about \$10,000. The concern loaned considerable money two years ago on Kansas property at boom figures and was compelled

THE READING FAILURE. PHILADELPHIA, March 14. - The statement of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Co. and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. of the current liabilities and assets of both companies on February 20, 1893, was given to the press last night. The statement shows excess of current liabilities over assets of \$2,699,043.60.

GREAT FAILURE IN BOSTON. Boston, March 14.-The Atkinson House Furnishing company with four-teen branches in New England, has assigned to Charles F. Libbey of Portland. The liabilities are \$1,500,000 and the assets are estimated at \$3,000,000. The trouble was caused by the stringency in the money market and inability to

### neet a call loan Saturday. KANSAS PRAIRIE FIRE.

Truch Damage Done and Several Persons Fatally Burned. PLAINVILLE, Kan., March 14.-A prairie fire started yesterday in western Rooks county and was driven by a furlous gale southeast across Rooks into Ellis county. Nearly everything was swept away in the path of the fire, which was several miles wide. The town of Palco was burned except three buildings. The total loss is about

Sylvester Scannell and Oscar Lilly, eloped with Daniel O'Leary, a saloon-keeper. After wandering at over the west they finally settled at Wichita about two months ago. A few days

Sylvester Scannell and Oscar Lilly, farmers, near Amboy, were caught by the fire. The former's clothing were burned entirely off and he will die.

The latter will recover. The buildings. of Sam Wise, a farmer, were burned with their contents. The loss is heavy. The Bopra school house, southwest

> fire ran southeast across Saline river and much damage was probably done to stock, feed and buildings. GARDEN CITY, Kan., March 14 .-Further information from the south with reference to the prairie fires is to the effect that a large number of settlers have suffered the loss of all or

> goods, hay and other inflammable prop-Among those reported as losing all their buildings in the vicinity of Plymell, some twelve miles south of this city, are C. G. Colbwin, G. W. Mayes, Jerry Crain, Charles Stage and W. H. Claypool. It is feared that further tidngs will show that many others have

### suffered severely. CHEROKEE STRIP BILL.

The Official Publication Delayed-An Increasing List of Claimants For Favors.
Washington, March 14.—Ex-Delegate Harvey called at the interior and was assured that the official copy of the Cherokee strip legislation which is to be sent to the Cherokee nation had not been made as yet. Possibly it would

be completed by Thursday. It was stated that the department had already received over 200 names of H. S. Alton, Hiawatha; senior warden, men who claimed to have improvements | J. S. Collins, Topeka; junior warden, on the strip and who want to be permitted to take eighty acres of land around their improvements. The law provides for seventy persons who, according to the treaty, are entitled to take land in this way. As the list has now reached over 200 the secretary of the interior will be compelled to appoint a man to look over the list of those who claim to be entitled to be included in the seventy and submit the official

roll. Already there are many applicants for this place, as it is intimated that in some cases the contestants would be prepared exhibits to do so. An address found willing to put up some money to was issued to the people of the state announcing that the board of manamade improvements as near the local made improvements and the local made improvements as near the local made improvements and the local made improvements as near the local made improvements and the local made improvements as near the local made made improvements as near the locagers "appointed under the act of the tion of a town site as possible. In this way they hoped to secure a town site and have some town lots for sale as soon as the country is thrown open to

settleme.t. Fire at Denison, Fex.
DENISON, Tex., March 14.—The Denion compress was burned to the ground this morning with about 900 bales of cotton and twenty box cars. The compress belonged to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. The total loss is

about \$150,000.

### KANSAS METHODISTS.

Appointments of Ministers For the Ensu-

ing Year Made By the Conference BALDWIN, Kan., March 9. - The Methodist conference appointments for the ensuing year have been announced as follows:

follows:

Atchison district—J. A. Motter, P. E., Baldwin: Atchison, E. H. Brumbaugh; Circleville, E. F. Holland; Corning, L. J. McDougal; Dunivant, supplied by R. N. Buckner: Everest, J. B. Gibson: Hiawatha, C. D. Wilson; Highland, J. M. McCurdy: Holton, J. A. Swaney: Horton, H. D. Rice; Lamasty, B. F. Parlatt. Mayetta, M. F. Marsh: Merrill, Thomas Campbell: Muscotah, T. M. Bell: Nortonville, S. P. Jacobs; Oneida, C. S. Freark; Powhattan, J. W. R. Clardy; Robinson, E. L. Smith: Sabetha, M. L. Everett; Seneca, E. R. Brown; Seneca circuit, E. B. Perry; Severance, D. R. Moore: Troy, S. C. Lamb; Valley Falls, James Lawrence: Wathens, J. H. Green: Wetmore, C. J. Harned: Whiting, L. C. Biggs: S. E. Pendleton, missionary at Lake Charles, in Gulfmission.

Junction City district—J. R. Madison, P. E., Clay Center. Abilene, J. T. Mayor; Bushong, Thomas McConwell: Chapman, F. M. Jackson; Thomas McConwell: Chapman, F. M. Jackson: Clay Center, E. J. Baskerville: Clitton, W. H. Underwood; Council Grove, W. B. Maggs: Enterprise, T. L. Hyde: Eveter, B. F. Dice, Greenleaf, B. F. Webb: Haddam, C. G. Bear; Herington, D. W. Ross: Hope, J. M. Mason: Idana, R. W. Estep: Junction City: John Cook: Linn, W. R. Leigh; Morganville, Jackson Brown: Parkerville, J. H. Zalriski: Talmage, John Trazise: Washington. Josephus Collins: Washington circuit, W. C. Hanson: Wakefield, supplied by N. T. Peddicord: Wesley, Washington Buffington: White City, J. S. Ford: Wilsey to be supplied: conference tract agent, A. J. Coe, member of the Clay Center quarterly conference.

Kansas City district—W. H. Zimmerman, P. E., Lawrence; Argentine, Edwin Locke; Bald-

to take it in, and was unable to realize as much as had been advanced.

THE READING FAILURE.

E., Lawrence; Argentine, Edwin Locke; Baldwin circuit, to be supplied; DeSoto, W. C. Coleman: Eudora, W. R. Davis: Gardner, John Endicott; Glenwood, Thomas Martin; Kansas City—Armourdale, N. A. Swickard; First church, J. A. Hubinger. London heights, W. W. Kendall; Highland park, W. J. Osborn: Washington avenue J. W. Alderman; Leavenworth—First church, E. M. Randall; Michigan avenue J. A. Simpson; Lawrence, J. Michigan avenue, J. A. Simpson: Lawrence, J. K. Miller; Lenexa, R. S. Finley; McLouth, D. B. Brummitt; North Lawrence, A. P. Hamilton: Olathe, J. McQuoid; Oskaloosa, C. G. Crysles: Rosedale, J. Turner: Spring Hill, W. P. Elliott; Tonganoxie, J. Boicourt: Vineland, E. L. Thomas: Wellsville, H. A. Palsey; Winchester, George Angleran.

chester, George Angleman.

Manhattan district—R. E. McBride, P. E.,
Manhattan; Alma, J. F. Dennis: Aztell and
Summerfield, F. S. Allman Barretts, supplied Summerfield, F. S. Allman: Barretts, supplied by P. O. Matthews: Beattle, L. A. Hibbard: Blue Rapids, O. M. Bowman: Centralia, E. E. Tarbill: Eskridge, C. B. Young: Frankfort, J. L. Miller; Green, L. N. Rogers: Hollenbeck, M. E. Stewart: Havenville, T. B. Gray: Irving, A. S. Payne: Harveyville, J. R. Deans: Keats, Elmer V. Allen: Louisville, J. Bid-dison: Leonardville, E. H. Taylor; Manhattan, Edward Gill; Manhattan circuit, W. S. Ivins: Marysville, Thomas Scott: Oketo, J. W. War-Marysville, Thomas Scott; Oketo, J. W. Warner; Olsburg. James Massey: Onaga, J. W. Johnston St. Marys, W. Conrad: Soldier, C. S. Warner: Vermillion, M. G. Hamm; Wamego, W. L. Morris: Waterville, C. N. Riggle: Waterville circuit, J. C. Bernhard; Westmoreland, H. D. Fisher.

land, H. D. Fisher.

Topeka district—G. S. Dearborn, P. E., Topeka: Admire, supplied by J. H. Klein: Auburn. W. B. Stevenson: Burlingame. J. O. Forsman: Carbondale, C. E. Holcombe: Centropolis, supplied by J. H. Purdue: Clinton and Richland, C. E. Roberts: Dover, H. B. Creed: Grantville, supplied by J. L. Thompson: Lyndon, A. H. Boyd; Maple Hill, to be supplied; Meriden, W. Whitney: Osage City, J. G. Henderson: Osage City circuit, G. W. Braden: land, H. D. Fisher. A Shutt: Topeka, First church, A. S. Embree: Topeka, Kansas avenue, G. W. Browning: Lowman chapel, T. J. Ream: Martin church, O. H. Call: Oakland and Walnut Grove, S. E. Betts and R. Wake; Parkdale, Charles Minear; Wa-

of Plainville, was also burned. The karusa, D. L. McCreary. W. A. Quayle, president of Baker university, member of Lawrence quarterly conference: E. W. Van Deventer, superintendent; J. M. Wilson, E. H. Tarkinson, W. J. Mitchell, mission-

### aries in Nevada. ODD FELLOWS AT CONCORDIA. New Officers Elected and Ottawa Chosen as the Place For the Next Encamp

ment. CONCORDIA, Kan., March 9.-Before the annual session of the grand encampment of Kansas Odd Fellows convened a public reception was given the visitors at the opera house, whither they had been escorted by Concordia band. Mr. Witcher, of the Custer encamp-ment, Concordia, presided. The delegates were heartily welcomed on behalf of the city and Custer en-

campment by Hon. J. W. Sheaffer and Hon. C. W. McDonald. Responses were made by H. E. Pyle, of McPherson, and J. S. Collins, of Topeka. Much business of interest to Odd Fellows was transacted by the encamp-ment. It was determined to hold the

next session at Ottawa on the first Wednesday in June, 1894. The new officers are! Grand patriarch, S. H. Glenn, Harper; high priest, Edward Grady, Arkansas City; grand scribe, Ed T. Reese, Leavenworth; grand representatives, D. M. Ferguson,

Paola, and H. E. Pyle, McPherson. Manitoba Indians Troublesome. WINNIPEG, Man., March 9. - Last night H. H. Nash, farm instructor on the Peigan Indian reservation near McLeod, in investigating a disturbance among the horses, was confronted by two Indians, one of whom fired at Mr. Nash. The latter dodged the bullet, but lost a finger of his right hand, and in endeavoring to draw his own revolver received an ugly gash below the eye from a knife in the hands of the other Indian. The Indians then escaped, aud a detachment of police has

gone to the scene. Servian Peasants Killed By Troops VIENNA, March 8 .- A battle occurred between troops and peasantry at Gonashitza, Servia. The peasants rose against the authorities on account of political agitation and troops were summoned. The peasants seized the municipal building and resisted the soldiers. After a desperate struggle the peasantry were driven from the building. Ten of the pensants were killed and seven wounded.

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

I CANNOT DIE.

In converse deep, two men together stood In earnest speech, and in exalted mood.

While silver tresses 'crowned the one with years, The other wore the gold of youthful spheres.

Both faces glowed with thought's transcendent And eyes illumed in burned with ardor bright.

The elder one was speaking when I heard— The younger drank, in silence, every word;

"Regard, my son, this body, which you see, As mine-mistake it not, my son, for me "It is my home-a house in which I live, A dwelling place, that God to me did give!

"In it I've wrought-through it have spoke to Have coined my thoughts, by voice, and by the

"These hands, with skill and strength, have served me well, These feet have trod too many paths to tell!

"These eyes my windows are, through which I And learn life's lessons, like a printed book! "Time smites this dwelling place of mine with years.

And beats it hard with tempests and with

"Around it surge the billows of life's sea, The white-capped waves of life's adversity! "But I, who live within its crumbling walls, Note neither rise of tide, nor when it falls! "Secure I live, because I cannot die,

Immortal life the mortal shall defy! "Men call me old-it is my house they mean. The house I hold-myself they've never seen!

"The whitened hairs-these wrinkled hands and face, Are time's own signs, that time will ever

"On earthly bodies, built for earth's own use, The tenements for souls, that souls must

"But time is not for me, nor can it draw

"Store up within your mind, my son, this The spirit's life is one unceasing youth!

"A youth that grows in loveliness and grace, Through all the cycles of eternal space

"A youth that feeds on wisdom's choicest A youth star-eyed and luminous with good.

"And souls that pass from earth, to life un known, Leave off the earthly bodies they've out-

"The bodies, which have served them here a home, The buildings where each soul has dwelt alone

"Nor clothe it not, my son, in shade or gloom. But think of flowers, and of the summer's

"Of youth, and of its aureole of light, Of strength and action, and creative might!

"That wait for souls who while on earth must Time's wrinkled brows, and crowns of whitened

The Old Settler Philosophizes On an Important Subject.

"Well, Squire," said the Old Settler, tavern, "what's the news?"

"The latest," replied the Squire, "is that Sabin Biffles' wife has ben doin' of it ag'in.' "Doin' of it?" said the Old Settler.

"Doin' o' what?"

"Twins!" replied the Squire, and his tone implied that he looked upon such a proceeding on the part of Mrs. Biffles as something most reprehensible.

"Pooh!" exclaimed the Old Settler. "Thar hain't much news in that!"

"That's so!" said the Squire. "That's the third time durin' six or seven years. An' yit Sabin Biffles comes up smilin' an' chipper, an' I bate he thinks the queen o' England can't hold a candle to one side o' his wife Sooky. Now if I was him, if I wouldn't be skitterin' around fer a deevorce it'd be queer! That's what it would!"

"Fiddlesticks!" said the Old Settler. "What's twins, in p'tic'lar, anyhow? Leastways for a Snively. Sooky Bif- Balaam's cabin an' argy the cat idee fles were a Snively, an', lookin' back fer forty year an' better, I can't recomember when tha wa'n't twins in the Snively fam'ly. That's jist the reason I didn't marry into the Snivelys. Mag Snively, ol' Jeff Snively's gal, were the nicest an' snappinest Snively o' the hull passel, an' she were dead sot on having me. But that idee that seemed to ha'nt the Snively fam'ly that the more relations the Snivelys had in a short time the better'd be for the kentry, kind o' made me shy off, and Mag married 'Riar Flott. I recomember that arter 'Riar'd been married ten year, an' tha was four yoke o' twins in his fam'ly already, he kim in one day lookin' the most onmerciflest worritted an' despairin' mortal man that anybody ever see. Folks said to wunst that other that he were dead sot ag'in it were they guessed tha was five yoke up to the Flott clearin' now.

"'Well, 'Riar,' I says to him, consolin'-like, 'twins ag'in, hay?'

" 'No!' says 'Riar, bright'nin' up consid'ble. 'No,' he says, 'not ez bad ez that, quite. My barn burnt down las' sniffles in sheep an' holler horn in cat-night,' he says, 'long with them spot-tle was wuss'n the plagues o' Egypt. ted steers o' mine,' he says.

up with 'em, Squire, hain't nuthin' brothers and sisters!' he usety say. amazin'. Twins is ez ketchin' ez meas- 'What is tha to 'em, anyhow?' Now,' les or the hookin'cough when it comes says he, 'if some on 'em would only to a Snively. But what's twins in fetch along a couple o' twin cousins or giner'l, anyhow? Nuthin', 'cept that twin uncles,' he says, larfin, 'zif that ministering the sacrament. they'm two babies 'stid o' one. An' were one o' the best jokes anybody that's the ugly thing, b'gosh, that ever heerd, 'tha'd be sumpin' in it, an' told by Sir John Herschel that to drop makes 'em twins. What's Sooky Biffle's I wouldn't mind dickerin' for 'em. a pea at the end of every mile of a voylest uns, Squire? Schoolma'rms or Twin uncles,' he says, ''d jist tickle me age on a limitless ocean to the distance bark peelers?

"Yes, both on 'em.'

"That's diskerridgin'! The market

eeched how to shoot. An' here's the woods just howlin' fer bark peelers, an' will be fer many a year to come! Schoolma'rms is doing well if they git fifteen dollars a month an' board' around, and bark peelers kin git twenty-five or thirty jist fer the astin'. Sooky Biffles has made a mistake, b'gosh! 'Specially fer a Snively. But that hain't nuther here nor there. They're twins. Gal twins, an' consekently sisters. Tha hain't nuthin' sisters hain't nuthin', no more'n twin twin uncles like a couple o' ancestors sumpin' to talk about, Squire."

"Yes," said the Squire, sniffing conner had ben your uncle Pete, that mowt a ben sumpin to talk about,

"'Cordin' to which," said the Old Settler, "I guess you never heerd of ol' Hollerback Tidd o' Sugar Swamp.' "Never heerd on him!" exclaimed the a tree!" Squire. "Why, I recomember himdurn

"Recomember him!" said the Old Settler, looking disconcerted. "Why, gee-whizz, Squire! He's ben dead these eighty year an' better!"

"Don't keer!" said the Squire. "That hain't my fault. I kin recomember folks that's dead, can't I? Tha hain't no law ag'in it, is tha? Hollerback Tidd! Why, it don't seem no more'n yist'day sence me an' Hollerback usety gallyvant together. An' a nice, clever chap he were, too! Hist'ry hain't never

did Hollerback Tidd jestice yit!" "Squire!" said the Old Settler, sternly. "Make fun o' hist'ry, if ye wanter, but don't make fun o' facts! Hist'ry kin stand it, but facts is skeerce an' strugwhat hist'ry mowt a did to Hollerback Tidd or what mowtn't a did, but the facts in the case is that he wa'n't a nice clever chap, not by a jugful! Tha wa'n't nobody ez ever got along better ez to ketchin' holts' things ez come his down in Sugar Swamp, 'less it mowt a a sorrerin' widderer. ben Balaam Bonutt, and Balaam were Hollerback's mos' p'tic'lar friend. He said he liked Balaam, 'cause Balaam had the right idees o'things. Balaam's leadin' idee were that cats was made Bump Hill kentry an' fell inter a livin' jist a-purpose to ketch rats an' mice, right away. He wa'n't long in gittia' an' fer nothin' else, and that consekently if they didn't ketch rats an' mice enough to keep 'em alone they'd were Huldy Bean-little Swifty's aunt hef to starve to death. To carry out Huldy, who was a likely gal, an'a this idee o' his'n he allus kep' a lot o' cats shet up in his cabin, an' ez tha Huldy's aunt, Sabra Mullpin, a young wa'n't no rats an' mice az thort so widder, lived over in Sugar Swamp, mean o' theirself ez to hang around an' I s'pose she were about the snug-Balaam Bonutt's ol' cabin, the cats had gest article o' two-shill'n caliker that ter foller out Balaam's cheerin' idee tha ever was in the hull o' that deesan' starve. Then ez fast ez they'd starve Balaam 'd sell their hides an' their bones to keep hisself in rum an' pork, and then he'd lay in more cats to Aunt Sabra that made her squeak right keep his idee a-workin'. Even arter out, an' she says to 'Riar: Hollerback got married-fer. mean ez he were, he got married. Seems to me,

"So when, my son, you meet the marks of age, Mistake it not for life's decaying stage; b'gosh, that the meaner a man is the -- Ella Dare, in Inter Ocean. more he wants to get married. He we'm invited to the weddin'!' treats his hosses mean, an' he treats TWIN UNCLES. his dog mean, but that don't suit him. He wants to git sumpin' that he kin hosses or his dog, an' so he hunts up a wife. An' the curio'sest part o' the derer!' says Huldy. hull business is, he kin allus git one,

> phint an' had a clearin'. She were a Phillesy's clearin' an' says:

ener'ly a good

"Yes?' says Phillesy. "'Yes,' says Hollerback, 'You're in harness with me. Come along, he

"'I'm out lookin' for a wife."

"Phillesy were 'feerd Hollerback wouldn't like it if she didn't, an' so she put on her things an' went along an' married him. But she didn't pull in harness with him, or at leastways Hollerback didn't pull in harness with Phillesy. She pulled single, b'gosh, and Hollerback druv.

"So even arter Hollerback got married him an' Balaam Bonutt was ez thick ez ever, an' he usety hang 'round

an' other idees sim'lar. "Durn it, Balaam, Holler back usety say. 'Cattle gits along fust rate on chopped cornstalks an' buckwhit bran,

son folks can't?' "'They could if they only thunk so,' says Balaam.

"Hollerback died pooty suddent one day, an' some folks allas thunk that he'd ben tryin' to work out that idee o' his'n 'bout cut corn stalks an' buckwhit bran bein' good enough fodder for ers thort not, 'cause if he had, they said, he'd a tried it on his wife. These folks thunk that Hollerback died 'cause another idee o' his'n hadn't worked right. If the were anything more'n anyoung uns. An' more p'tic'lar ag'in

twins. "'A young un,' Hollerback usety say, 'is wass'n sniffles in sheep. An' twins,' he says, 'is wuss'n holler horn in cattle.' "An' in them days of Sugar Swamp

"'Twin brothers!" Hollerback usety "Twins where tha's a Snively mixed say. 'An' twin sisters! An' twin

is crowded with schoolma'rms. Tha's couple o' twins to Hollerback one day, fixed stars considers this new position more schoolma'rms in the deestric' tain't likely tha were ever a madder or of Mr. Jones a serious thing?"-Boston w than that is young idees to be a rampageiner man than he were. An' Globe

he kep' a gittin' madder an' rampageiner every day fer a month. An' then he took sick, an' 'fore long folks heerd that Phillesy were a widder. An' Hollerback kep' up his rampagein' arter he were dead, fer in his will he give Phillesy the orfullest kind o' fits fer fetchin' twins jist a purpose 'cause she know'd he were dead sot agin 'em, an' what does he do but leave the hull o' his belongin's, from the clearin' down to the ol' hick'ry pig-poke, to onusual in two gals bein' sisters. Twin Balaam Bonutt! 'Pervidin',' says he, 'that when a couple o' twin uncles brothers is. But s'pose they'd a ben comes along, Balaam shall hand it all over to them.' Ol' Squire Billup, who o' mine was wunst? That mowt a ben drawed Hollerback's will, said that when he tol' him, to put that in it. Hollerback larfed like ez if he hadn't temptuously. "An' if your aunt Han- never heerd o' anything ez funny ez that were, an' says:

"'That'll make it strong enough. I'm thinkin'!' he says. 'When twin uncles comes along, Biler's run'll turn itself back'ards 'n scoot up the side o' Squawkee hill like a monkey climbin'

"Balaam Bonutt wa'n't no ways bashful 'bout turnin' the Widder Tidd an' her twins offen the clearin', bas an' baggage, an' he moved hisself an' his starvin' cats onter it an' kep' on workin' out his idees. The twins bein' boys, one on 'em was named Puderbaugh Tidd an' t'other 'un Uriar. When they was 'long about twenty year old, 'Riar up an' says:

"'Here's what digs outen Sugar Swamp an' hunts up a livin'! An' ye don't hear from me till I make it,' says

'An' away he went. Puderbaugh, t'other twin, looked at things different. Tha were plenty o' room to hunt in round the Sugar Swamp deestric, and he thort that if tha were a livin' to be glin', an' orter be inkerridged! I dunno hunted up he were 'bout ez likely to run ag'in it there ez anywhere else. An' he hunted fer a livin' so well that 'fore he were old enough to vote he got married to little Swifty Bunce. Swifty were a nice gal an' a pooty one. She hadn't no relation but her Aunt Huldy way than Hollerback Tidd did, an' tha Bean, who lived way over in the Bump wa'n't nobody ez ever could hold on Hill kentry. Swifty were allus goin' to 'em faster arter he ketched hold over to see her Aunt Huldy, but she onter 'em, nuther. He had the name o' never jist got ready to go, an' 'fore she bein' the meanest man that ever sot | did she up an' died, leavin Puderbaugh

"'An' now,' says he, 'I'll never see

Aunt Huldy.' "When 'Riar Tidd dug out from Sugar Swamp he went straight to the a clearin', an' more'n that he wa'n't long in gittin' a wife. An' his wife pooty one, too. Now, ez luck'd hev it tric'. One day, 'long about a year arter Puderbaugh Tidd got to be a widderer, Huldy got a letter from her

"'Riar,' she says, 'we'm goin' tex hev a new uncle!' she says. 'Aun' Sabra's gointer git married ag'in, an "'Who's our new uncle gointer be!

says 'Riar. 'Dunno!' says Huldy. 'Aunt Sebra treat a little meaner than he kin his unly says he's Swifty Bunce's widderer, an' I never knowd Swifty had a wid-

"Well, says 'Riar, 'I'll hef to go Tidd got one. She were a Blarer- uncle. An' I got some more relations Phillesy Blarer. Phillesy were an or- in Sugar Swamp, too.'

"So, 'Riar an' Puderbaugh's Aunt gal that were allus afeard she'd do Huldy packs up an' went to Sugar sumpin' an' folks wouldn't like it. One | Swamp to git acquainted with their day Hollerback Tidd stopped at new uncle. An' mebbe ev'ry body wa'n't s'prised to see 'em, an' to l'arn that Puderbaugh's Aunt Huldy were his twin brother 'Riar's wife! An' mebbe 'Riar wa'n't to oh back to l'arn the summer wind and sun would evapbout the right heft,' says he, 'to pull that his Aunt Sabra were his twin brother Puderbaugh's wife! An' they was havin' the snortest kind o' fun over it, when all of a suddent Puderbaugh's eyes flew open an' his hair

most jumped outen its roots. "'Cosht'lmighty!' says he, "Riar Tidd, you're my uncle!'

"Then 'Riar's eyes popped open, an' his hair most came nigh sheddin' itself. " 'Jeewhizz!' says he. 'So be you

my uncle, Puderbaugh Tidd!' says he. Then they both hollered together: "'An' we're twins, b'gosh!' they hollered. 'We'm the twin uncles, ez sure

z a meat ax! "An' so they was, Squire! An' the news got around so quick that it got to an' it's cheap fodder. What's the rea- Balaam Bonutt ez he were skinnin' a cat that had jist worked out Balaam's idee. An' the news must 'a' got to Balaam's starvin' flock o' cats 'bout the same time, fer when the twin uncles went over to the clearin' to h'ist Balaam out they tound him down on the floor, with about twenty starvin' cats gnashin' away at him. An' the human foiks ez well ez cattle, but oth- cats had saved 'em the trouble o' h'istin' Balaam out, fer they had h'isted him outen this vale o' tears an' started him onter the road that Holler-

back Tidd had took afore him. "But s'posin' them twins had ben schoolma'rms 'sted o' bark peelers, Squire? Then tha wouldn't a' ben no facts in this here case, showin' that folks can't be too p'tic'lar 'bout the kinder twins they'm havin', cause tha hain't no tellin' what's gointer happen, b'gosh!"-Ed Mott, in N. Y. Sun.

# The Difference It Made.

Prof. Huxley was once sitting at dinner beside a lady, who, in impassioned tones, asked him whether he did not think it a very terrible thing that Rev. Mr. Jones, the vicar, should have adopted the eastward position in ad-

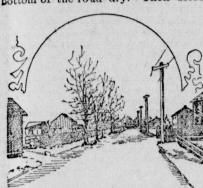
to death! But don't let nobody come of the nearest fixed star would require 'Schoolma'rms," replied the Squire. 'round me talkin' about jist twins. Jist a fleet of tenthousand ships, each of twins,' he says, 'wants to keep shy o' six hundred tons burden, all starting with a full cargo of peas. Now, do you "So when Phillesy up an' fetched a really suppose that the maker of the

# FARM AND GARDEN.

ABOUT COUNTY ROADS.

Now to Make a Lasting Road from Common Ordinary Clay.

The roadbed through a wet and swampy country, and where the surface of the road is below the land on each side, will become wet from the moisture which soaks up from the bottom, the source of the water on each side being higher than the road; such roads in the spring, and other wet weather, will become impassable. The only way to drain such a road is longitudinally, with three-inch drain tiles, running the whole length of the road to be drained; one line of tile beneath the middle of the road, and one beneath each side; it should be of the porous cheap tile, such as that used in some sections for sub-soil irrigation, which will freely admit the water; the larger the pores the better. This will carry off all the water, and the air bottom of the road dry. Then select



ROAD IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICA. View of Rhode Island macadam road, showing hard, smooth surface during season melting snow in spring of 1892. A few years ago this road was so muddy as to be for weeks at a time almost impassable. From photograph.

the clay from the sub-soil for the road; this clay should be free from organic matter, as far as possible, should be dry and compact, ground fine and should be put on in thin layers and rolled as hard as possible; in this respect our common road rollers are defective in their operation; while they level and compress the surface, they do not allow the air and moisture to escape; they fail to pack the dirt firmly and to make the road solid and hard.

This can only be done with a roller, constructed on the principle of the tempering wheel used in the old time brick yards, which roller should be made with narrow steel tires with spaces between. A heavy roller constructed on this plan would render the road hard and smooth. Notice how the bottoms of ponds are made water tight by the trampling of hogs and cattle, and other animals having split hoofs. This could not be done by the feet of horses and mules, they having solid hoofs compress the surface and leave the clay undisturbed a few inches below, as does our common road roller. The road must be kneaded, ground and packed from the bottom upward in layers so thin that the roller penetrates to the bottom of each, expelling all the air and moisture. To keep the surface of the road dry and hard, it should have crown enough to make the transverse grade greater than the longitudinal grade which would run the most of the water to the side ditches. If the water be permitted to

Where the road is very steep, transerse ridges would assist in turning the water to the sides. Keeping the roads in repair should be the duty of competent men, who should devote their whole time to it. Roads can only be made in warm weather and after every rain this kneading roller should be applied to harden and pack them; orate all the organic matter and moisture, and the road would not heave in the spring when the frost leaves the ground; notice the soil in a hard, dry bank where air and moisture do not penetrate, no heaving there. 1 am inclined to the belief that roads should follow the natural lay of the country. rather than direct lines which necessitate deep cuts. I write this not as a matured plan, but only as a suggestion, and to call out the opinions and the result of the observations of others. John C. Bender, in Rural World.

# ABOLISH BLINDERS.

Intelligent Horsemen Condemn Theb Use in Strong Language.

The best handlers of horses of all classes are condemning the blinds. Anything applied to obstruct the sight injures the eyes. As to the influence of curbing or controlling the horse by hiding from him frightful objects, the general way than beneficial. If a horse passes some object not fully unscarecrow by the blinds only increases the fear-he doesn't know how soon this frightful object may pounce upon This condition of fear has him. caused many a person severe injuries by being kicked by the frightened anion the horse he nearly jumps out of for bad roads, and that is a proper his hide, while if he could see that it dranning and grading of the same was only the approach of a man he'd Water standing in ditches and ponds

Time for Waking Up.

Stock Indicator.

stride this country has made in manufactures, in railways, in commercial progress, it is half a century behind in ad-making. It is about time that ing.-Toledo Commercial.

### MAKING HOTBEDS.

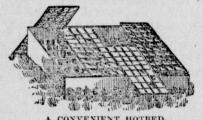
Hints from a Man Who Knows What He Is Talking About.

It is not an easy task to be always successful in making hotbeds, especially if they are to be made early in the season. I prefer for this purpose manure from highly-fed horses, and it should be kept under shelter and not allowed to freeze. It should also be fresh and moderately moist.

In making hotbeds early in the season, plenty of manure should be used, say a layer at least 24 inches deep. Mix it thoroughly with about onefourth of its bulk of litter, such as forest leaves or straw. It should be moderately and evenly packed and tramped all over the bed, so that it will be level and heat evenly all through. Leave the bed well covered and protected for a few days, to see if it heats

In the meantime, select in the woods a rich, loamy spot of ground, and burn on it, to kill the weed seeds, a goodpassing through the tiles will keep the sized brushheap. Mix this soil and ashes and spread it in an even layer six inches deep over the bed. This soil should be loose and loamy, and full of decaying vegetable matter, so that it will not bake or become solid. It will also heat more quickly, and not be so apt to get too hot. It is much less labor to burn the soil and kill the weed seeds than to pull the weeds afterward, and treated in this way the bed will always be clean. This is especially advisable if the bed is to be sown with onion seeds, and the seedlings to be transplanted.

I sowed quite a large bed with onion seeds 'ast season. About half was drilled in, and the rest was sown broadcast, or evenly, all over the bed and lightly covered with clean soil. I find that by sowing the seed broadcast I can grow many more plants on the same space, and that they will be as good, or better, than if sown in rows. They are usually straighter, more stocky and better rooted. One can sow almost just the right amount of seed and not have it too thick, as, lying on the surface, it is plainly visible. I can see no advantage whatever in sowing any kind of seed in drills if the soil has been freed from weed-seeds in the manner described. If the seed, however, is to be sown on soil foul



A CONVENIENT HOTBED.

with weed-seeds, by all means sow in drills, so that the soil can be stirred Glass is the best cover for a hotbed; but if it is thought too expensive, the next best and cheapest cover is very thin muslin; heavy muslin shades the bed too much. Of course, the bed will need further protection from frost and heavy rains.

Hotbeds dry out quickly, especially if the covering is raised or taken off. The soil should be kept quite moist and when it becomes dry should receive a thorough watering. Not less than half a gallon of water, applied in a fine spray, should be used to every square foot of surface. It is a good run down the road constantly increasing in volume and velocity, it will with earth, and keep the soil packed solid against it on the inside. This will make the bed snug and tight, and prevent it from drying out too rapidly. The cover should be taken off severa days before the seedings are transplanted in open ground, in order to harden them.-E. S. Mead, in Amer ican Gardening.

# DWARF FRUIT TREES.

When Properly Grafted They Bear Fruit in Three Years.

As a rule those looking towards a permanent orchard do not care to plant dwarf trees whether pear or apple, because such trees, are less permanent than standards. Some are led to plant them by the taking name dwarf, which leads them to think there is less room required for them. There is in one way, but not in another. Dwarfs are low branched and occupy all the ground that their limbs over spread, while the standard, being trimmed up several feet, permits the use of the soil under it. The chief gain in dwarfs is in the getting of the fruit early. In the case of the apple, for instance, on a standard tree there is disappointment if fruit be looked for under eight or ten years. On the other hand a dwarf, when grafted on the Paradise stock, will bear in two or three years. This gives one a chance to get some fruit, while waiting for the standards to come in. This stock blind has proven more disastrous in a dwarfs apples so much that they can be planted four feet apart, which would be found to be far enough apart derstood by him, and causing fright, for them for many years. Borers are the shutting off from view of this exceedingly troublesome to dwarf trees, and a good looking after must be given them twice a year.-Practical Farmer.

The Only Remedy.

Stone, gravel and broad tires are all good, provided the road be properly mal approached from behind his made, but they are not remedies for blindfold. The moment you lay hand bad roads. There is only one remedy be perfectly reconciled. Any horse of along the roadside will destroy almost ordinary sense can soon be taught not any road, and stone and gravel dumped to scare at flags, cars, covered- in water and mudholes on the roadbed wagons, umbrellas, etc., by letting is only good material wasted. A dry him see them and understand them roadbottom only makes good founda The secret of educating a horse to be a tion for good material. According to safe driver is not to keep him ignorant Galen Wilson, "a few hours' labor of the character of everyday objects on | would keep the water courses right." the road. Give full power of all his Another writer says: "There could senses; let him see, hear and smell, if scarcely be found in each county at need be, to satisfy his fears.-Live least one man capable of making a good road." Yes, but why is he not found? Pathmasters may, as a rule, know how to plow, but not one in a Boast as we may of the wonderful hundred knows how to make a good road.

THE cow that is constantly confined will suffer in health. No doubt of it. the country should wake up and take She may give a little more milk, but some interest in substantial road-build- she will not give milk as long as if she had some exercise.

Unfermented Bread.

The question has often been brought forward as to the wholesomeness of bread made by the old-fashioned method of raising with yeast, which, as is well known, causes a fermentation, and which is actually a rotting of parts of the flour, and is thought by physicians to be directly responsible for much of the dyspepsia of the present day.

It is claimed by those who have tried it that the Royal Baking Powder will make bread of superior lightness, firmness, and general excellence without the use of yeast. This process entirely does away with the fermentative action, and it is averred that no bread can possibly be so healthful or palatable as that made in this way. It is stated in the receipt that the bread made by this process may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort.

This is unquestionably a progressive age, and if our scientists can give us hot bread palatable and wholesome, verily we have much to be thankful for

Now and then you hear of a charitable coal dealer, but he is not likely to go very much out of his weigh to be so.—Texas Siftings.

# I Vote for Hood's Forty Years in the Ministry



Rev. W. R. Puffer

"Having taken Hood's Sarsaparilla five months I am satisfied it is an excellent remedy. For years I have had Rheumatism, afflicting my whole body, but especially my right arm from elbow to shoulder, so severe I feared

I Should Lose the Use of It. I felt better soon after I began with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken four bottles the rheumatism entirely left me. I have been a

# minister of the M. E. church 40 years, and like many others of sedentary habits have suffered HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

with Dyspepsia and Insomnia, but while taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have had a good appetite, food digested well, I gained several inds, and sleep better. I vote for Hood's. REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, Vt.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner

### WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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where to find either a tack or a nail when you want one? We can tell you where you will always find both—in a box of . . . . . . .

# Home Tacks Home Nails

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PATHWAYS THROUGH LIFE.

You say that your life is a failure, Your future holds naught that is sweet, That the troublous years bring little but tears. And always, always defeat.

Mistakes-aye, sins you call them-May cover your past like a pall.
But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong
Is the bravest soul of all.

You long to go forth to the battle, But your feet are fettered quite: Remember, who serve in the corps of reserve May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races For pleasure and gold and fame: Yet many who win 'mid the plaudits' din Find the prize but an empty name.

The toil that is yours seems fruitless, Your days are dreary and long: But the lowfiest duty may glow with beauty When wrought with a cheerful song.

The world's best sweets are denied you, You have tasted earth's cup of woe; But who suffers to give that others may live Has the noblest life, I trow.

Oh, let us, my triend, do bravely The work that to us is given, And smile in belief that what causes us grief May keep us the closer to Heaven.

"The pathways we traverse are many And some are by barrenest strand; But with vision grown wide we shall wonder

For they led to the Beautiful Land.

-Emma C. Dowd, in Ladies' Home Journal.



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BY WILLIAM WESTALL

CHAPTER X .- CONTINUED. 'Anyhow, the people out there talk Arabic-at least a good many of them do. They are Mohammedans, and Arabic is the language of the Koran." "And the French of the east."

"Of course, it is. Everybody knows that; and, as I said just now, you will be immensely useful. I suppose you would like to join the expedition?"

"There is nothing I should like bet

"Well, I will speak to the board, and you shall hear from me in a few days. Make good use of your run ashore-I don't think it will be long-and remember me kindly to your father. Good

Whereupon I bowed myself out, great ly elated with my good fortune, and feeling that I had once more fallen on my feet. My involuntary voyage in the I only hoped that it would not occur to the under secretary to have my supposed proficiency in Arabic put to the test, for I had learned from Dr. Joyce the merest smattering of the language, and half of that I had forgotten. But, an order to be prepared for all con-



MY KNOCK WAS ANSWERED.

tingencies. I called at a bookseller's and ordered an Arabic grammar, to the study of which I resolved to give my nights and days until my next visit to the admiralty.

This done, I took a hackney coach and went to see Mme. and Mlle. de Gex at their lodgings in Fleur-de-Lys court. Fetter lane.

I felt it as a relief that I should not have to impart to the poor ladies the intelligence of their kinsman's death. They had doubtless heard of it soon after its occurrence, and by this time, I hoped, were reconciled to their bereavement. It was not, however, likely that they had heard of me. But the poor chevalier's letter, which I had carefully preserved, would serve as an introduction, and, as I trusted, prove a passport to their favor.

My knock was answered by a disheveled maid with a dirty face, to whom I handed my card with a request that she would present it to Mme. de Gex and say that I waited her pleas-

The maid tossed the hair from her eyes, gave me a good stare, rubbed her nose with the back of her hand, and then, muttering: "Wait a minute," ran

Returning presently, she said it was "all right," and took me to a room on the second floor, the door of which she opened, then sheered off without another word.

looked much better than the general appearance of the house had led me to expect. There were flowers on the window-sill, and books on the table, and the curtains were pretty and disposed with taste. I found myself in the presence of two ladies, one of whom seemed to have been working at an embroidery-frame, the other painting. Both as I went forward rose from their

"Mr. Roy," said the elder lady, lookyou are the English gentleman who so nobly tried to save my dear son, and stood by him to the last?"

"I did my best, madame, but, as you have no doubt heard, I failed in my endeavor. He refused to accept his life at the price of what he deemed dishonor, and died like a soldier and a gentleman.'

"And, I trust, as a Christian."

I am sorry that it has been so long delayed, but the fault is not mine."

"A letter? Oh. Antoinette, he brings a letter from Henri! We thank you, sir, and might we-will you excuse us if we ask you to wait a little moment while we read my poor son's last letter?"

I bowed, Mme. de Gex invited me to be seated, and then the two women, drawing near to each other, read the letter together silently and with many Mme. de Gex was tall and of stately carriage, with white hair and a sad yet

noble and benign face. But how shall I describe Antoinette? Like her mother in height, she was unlike her in features. Mme. de Gex had been a brunette; Antoinette was a blonde, with an oval face and features as clearly cut as those of a Greek statue. Her cheeks, though somewhat faded by London air and continual work, had not lost their peach-like bloom; her eyes were large, brown, and faithful; her shapely head

was adorned with thick masses of chest-

nut hair. And the witchery of her



I SAW THEM BACK.

the charm of her manner cannot be told; words are inadequate to describe them.

Taking her all in all, Antoinette De Gex was the most fascinating young woman I had ever seen. Before I had been in the room five minutes I was over head and ears in love with her. It was not the first time I had fallen in love at first sight. But this time it was serious. I had met my fate.

"My son speaks very highly of you, Mr. Roy," said Mme. de Gex, in a voice oroken with emotion, when she had finished the letter. "He says that if you had been his own brother you could not have shown more loyalty and devotion. Mercia had not been lost time, after all. His mother thanks you-thanks you with all her heart."

"And his sister, she too thanks you with all her heart, Mr. Roy," murmured Antoinette, looking at me with her glorious eyes bright with tears.

"He was a man of noble nature, mademoiselle; he would have done as much for me."

"I am sure he would; he was the best and kindest of brothers; and it cuts me to the heart to think that it was for our sakes that he risked and lost his life. But we did not want him to go; did we, mother?"

"Indeed we did not, ma fille cherie. But he could not bear to see us straitened, and so went to Gex to recover that treasure you know of much against my wish. You see, we have done with-out it, and shall, I fear, have to do without it to the end."

"No, madame," I said, "you will not have to do without it to the end. I have nade up my mind to recover that trea sure for you, and I shall."

"For heaven's sake, Mr. Roy, don't think of anything so reckless and impossible. Surely one victim is enough. It would be a folly, a madness. Besides, how could you, an officer of the British navy, go to France?"

"You need be under no apprehension, madame. I mean to succeed; therefore I shall do nothing reckless. And being, as you observe, an officer in the British navy, I shall have to defer the attempt until the conclusion of the war. And that cannot be long. The French are losing all their conquests. Nelson has destroyed their fleet, the tricolor has been well-nigh swept from the seas, and Bonaparte, the only man who could save the republic, is in Egypt, without the means of getting away. A



The room, though scantily furnished, few more reverses, and the directory must fall, and then the king will have his own again."

"I am glad to see you are a royalist, Mr. Roy," said Antoinette, smiling approval.

"How could a man of my name be aught else, mademoiselle? The Roys have been royalists for ages; and my experience in France has not predisposed

me in favor of republics." This allusion led the conversation to Henri De Gex, and I had to tell and reing at my card. "Is it possible that tell all that had befallen him and me during our too brief intercourse; for, though his mother and sister had, as I surmised, heard of his death and that an English fellow-prisoner had made a strenuous effort to save his life, they

had still much to learn. And, being quite willing to stay as long as I might, I answered all these questions con amore, and, when they had no more to ask, gave an account,

more about Julie Carmine than was absolutely necessary, and of course noth-

ing whatever about Minnie and Dora. Antoinette made coffee for me. French fashion, and the conversation lasted the greater part of the afternoon. In the course of it I learned incidentally that, albeit they were not making a fortune, their circumstances were improving. Mademoiselle had several pupils; she occasionally sold a picture; and madame was able to dispose of so much of her embroidery as brought in a few shillings a week.

Before going away I mentioned that my mother proposed to pay them a visit and make their acquaintance; and Mme. de Gex, after repeating her thanks for my attention to her son, invited me to call again soon.

I promised that I would, and on the day but one following I took my mother to see them; on the next day I called on my own account; and on the Sunday the two ladies, on my mother's invitation, came to our house at Pimlico, when, as a matter of course, I saw them back to their lodgings.

Equally of course, I called on the Tuesday to ask after their health, and one way and another I managed to see Antoinette about every second day, pretending that I had a customer for one of her pictures. I took it home and hung it up in my room, and then, pretending that I had obtained an advance on her price, gave her twice as much as she asked.

This business involved at least four visits to the Fleur-de-Lys court, and as many interviews with Antoinette. Unfortunately, however, Mme. de Gex was always present on these occasions, probably because she did not think it comme il faut for her jeune fille of a daughter to be left alone with a man of my age. Yet even though she had acted differently I doubt whether I should have found Antoinette as complaisant as Minnie and Dora. To tell the truth there was a nameless something in her manner-a combination of modesty, dignity and reserve-which made me rather afraid of her, and, albeit, she was always kind, I could not flatter myself that she regarded me in any other light than that of an honored

This had gone on for nearly a month, and I was more in love than ever, when one morning I received a note from the under secretary requesting me to call at at the admiralty the following after-

I obeyed the summons, though not without misgivings. I feared that it might portend separation from Antoinette, and I had been so much taken up with her that I had forgotten all about the possible examination and had never once opened my Arabic grammar. Neither did my uneasiness grow less when the under secretary, who was engaged two or three deep, told me that



Admiral Jones would like to see me, and bade one of the attendants to take

me to his room. I had heard of Admiral Jones before, He was a junior lord-of the old school -and had the reputation of being hard. choleric and absolute-a little, broadset man with a fiery face, bloodshot eyes, and a pig-tail that reached to the small of his back. Not the sort of a man to show any superfluous courtesy to a lieutenant.

"So you know Arabie?" he said, pointing to a chair.

"A little, sir."

"How did you learn it?"

"From Dr. Joyce, a learned missionary, while we were on a voyage to the East Indies." "How came you to go to the East Indies?"

I told him.

"Ah, now I think of it, I have heard something of this before. You managed that escape very cleverly, Mr. Roy. A devilish plucky thing, I call it. And now about this Arabic. I arranged with a teacher of languages, an Italian who has lived a good deal in the east, to be here at three o'clock, sharp, and ask you a few questions, just to see whether you are competent to act as an interpreter. Gad! it is past the time now!" (looking at his watch).

I broke into a cold sweat. After the admiral had asked me a question or two about my previous ervices and my voyage in the Mercia, he looked at his watch again.

"Damn the fellow!" he growled.
"More than ten minutes after his time; and he knows how busy I am. I told him when he called yesterday and left these books. Gad! I'll examine you myself. What book is this?"

I had no difficulty in telling him. It was a book which Dr. Joyce had often read with us-the Koran.

"And this?" I could not quite make it out; I never had seen it before; but I made a bold

"The Thousand and One Nights." "Humph! You seem to read well enough. And now take this sheet of paper, and write down in Arabic: 'The man who makes an appointment and does not keep it is a damned son of a gun, and it would serve Poggi right to give him a round dozen for his want of

punctuality." I could no more write this extraor-"Also as a Christian, madame. And on a hint from Antoinette, of my ad-he charged me to give you this letter. ventures, for the most part in great but I had fortunately learned the leg."—Judge.

detail, taking care, however, to say no Arabic alphabet, so I took a pen and AGRICULTURAL HINTS. wrote every letter of it, finishing up with a few hieroglyphics of my own in-

vention. "You will do," said the admiral, almost respectfully, as he glanced with puzzled eyes at the paper. "You can read at sight and write to dictation. Damme if I thought you were half as clever. Do you know any other lan-

"I know French almost as well as English, and some Hindustani."

"The devil you do! Gad! I wish I did! Well, you are promoted to commander, and will commission the Kangaroo, six-gun brig. She is ready for sea, and you must report yourself at Portsmouth and hoist your pennant not later than next Thursday.

Here the door opened and an attendant announced Dr. Poggi, a little man with a Jewish cast of countenance, who came bowing and scraping into the

"You are too late, doctor. I have examined the gentleman myself."

"I beg your pardon, admiral. I am very sorry. I took a wrong turn and missed my way, and did not discover my mistake till-

"You should not take a wrong turn. You should not miss your way. When man makes an appointment he ought to keep it. Your fee was to be two guineas. You have not earned it, and you won't get it. Here are your books. Good day, sir. You will receive official notification of your appointment, Mr. Roy. Thursday morning, remember."
"I shall not forget it, sir."

And then, to my surprise, the admiral offered me his hand, which I respectful-

Hurrying after the discomfited teacher of languages, I overtook him in the "You have done me a greater street. service than you are aware of. Let me be your paymaster," I said, putting into his hand a couple of guineas.

A stare of blank surprise was quickly followed by a look of keen intelli-gence; then, with a muttered "Thank you," he dropped the money into his pocket and shambled off.

It was more than in my wildest dreams I had dared to hope for. Pro motion, a ship of my own, an expedition in which there would doubtless be hard fighting, chances of prize-money and further advancement! And to think that I owed it all to a bit of Arabic learned from an old missionary, and the failure of that shambling Ital ian to keep an appointment!

Even the necessity of leaving Antoinette did not seem much of a drawback. If I returned a post-captain (as of course I should), I would marry her every ton of freight one mile over this road, 42 first and look for the treasure afterwards. Having come to this resolution, I hied me to Fleur-de-Lys court to say good-by. As I should have to start for Portsmouth early next morning. and my preparations were still to make, I had no time to lose.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE APPLE OF EDEN. The Problem Which May Be of Interest to Pomologists.

It is but fair to state that controversies are continually going on as to every incident connected with the account of the creation as given in Genesis, and one is no more likely to reach a positive conclusion on this apple question than any other. To some every thing is literal-to others it is an allegory-while others take it as being wholly mythical.

One might say, however, that the word apple in ancient language did not always mean an apple as we understand it. Any luscious fruit was considered an apple. We have the same habit in these days. We speak of the love apple, the oak apple, the thorn apple and the French even make the potato the ground apple. Yet these are not apples that the pomologist cares for. It was just so in the olden times. In the Songs of Solomon the queen of Sheba is made to say to Solomon: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood so is my beloved among the sons of men." This could not be said of our apple tree. which is a low, bushy affair and would compare with none of the trees of the woods, and we suppose that must have been true in the queen of Sheba's time. Again the queen of Sheba says, as if addressing Solomon: "Comfort me with apples," which expression surely would not refer to the apple as we understand it.

All that can be said of this question is that the apple of our orchard is the oldest fruit known to have been cultivated; all other fruits followed long after. Even the uncivilized men, the early Adams of the race, knew probably no fruit but the apple. Commentators on the account of the creation and the garden of Eden have therefore decided that whatever fruit might have been intended the apple is the only one that can be recognized as in all probability that one.—Meehan's Monthly.

Disillusioned. It was one of those still summer nights when the moon is full and the light drips down among the trees like silver rain; when the wind just stirs among the leaves and makes them murmur in their sleep; when, by some witchery the air becomes a perfume, the moonlit roads change to marble pavements and the walks lead away into enchanted gardens full of foun-

It was on such a night that I saw them, walking arm in arm down Central avenue. As they drew near I caught a fragment of their conversation. He asked her softly: "Don't you think

tains.

that is the best way, Elith?" "Yes," she answered, "ma always cooks onions that way."-Dorothy Deane, in Chicago News.

A Good Deal to Give Up. Jenny-Jack, you ought to make some sacrifiee to prove that you love me. Come, now; what will you give up

Jack-Jenny, I'll-I'll give up being a bachelor.-Puck. Ought to Have a Pension. "What ground has Dumley for asking

when we are married?

for a pension?" "He fell out of a second-story window while reading a war-story and broke a

VAST EXTRAVAGANCE.

Novel Exposition of a Road System Which Wastes Many Millions. About 500,000 acres of land have been taken from the farmers of Illinois for roads. This strictly for country roads,

not including city and village streets. This land, at \$40 per acre, is worth \$20,-000,000. Is \$40 per acre a fair estimate? Roads are most numerous near cities, where the land is worth \$1,000 per acre, and much more is worth \$500 per acre, also near villages, where the land is worth

from \$150 to \$200 per acre. Much more land is worth \$100 per acre. Other land is worth from \$10 to \$30 per acre. A fair average for the whole state, therefore, is not far from \$40 per acre. All the roads in Illinois are by law four rods wide. But not one-fiftieth of the roads are actually utilized for a space more than two rods wide. In many cases the space used is not over one rod wide to twenty feet of length. The rest-the part not actually usedis wasted. Worse than wasted-it is

sects and worms that injure the agriculture of Illinois. Therefore this waste land is a positive damage, causing an annual loss of mil-

the great public breeding ground of all

the noxicus weeds and destructive in-

lions of dollars to the state. If this unused land were all cultivated, its profit would probably equal the entire annual cost of road main-

If the roads of Illinois were so classified that there would be only a few great roads occupying four rods in width; most of the important roads occupying only two rods in width, and all important roads occupying only



BROAD TIRES ON A BAD ROAD. team hauling ore through Charlemont Mass. Four-inch tires; weight per inch of tire. 950 pounds: ruts, 14 inches.

twenty feet of width, and the rest of the road land were sold or rented, Illinois would thereby save immediately about thirteen millions of dollars, besides the produce forever of the land restored to cultivation.

This ought to be law, and rigidly enforced; that every inch of land taken by the public for roads should be actually used for roads, and be kept so tributed more evenly than could posthoroughly worked that no weeds nor sibly be done by a manure spreader noxious insects could possibly grow

thereon. The state has power to restore this nnused land to residents along the road hands. The false and wild grasses lines, either by absolute sale, or by perpetual rental, at appraised valuations, the price to be paid into the highway fund, to help make good roads. This would offer to farmers at once a sist and flourish on a fertile soil than great inducement to construct good the tame and nutritious grasses on a roads, provided the law should so re- sterile one.—Henry Morse, in N. Y. store unused road lands only wherever Tribune.

maintained. The magnificent roads of France are the delight of all travelers. France only takes so much land for roads as is actually used. The greatest of the Napoleonic roads are only forty feet wide, broadened in passing through cities and large villages to sixty feet. Every foot of the width is paved, smooth and durable, with stone gutters and curbs. Near and in villages there are sometimes narrow sidewalks next to the curb lines. The land is The roads, not being fenced, appear like great gravel or paved paths running through an endless garden. All the less important side roads crossing these great highways are narrow lanes, only fifteen to twenty feet wide, also generally paved. The statistics of French agriculture prove that the land thus saved more than pays, by its profitable use, the entire cost of road

maintenance. In England, also, the traveler finds broad and splendid highways between important towns, with narrow lanes for all unimportant roads.

Do these magnificent roads pay far m ers? Yes. They are the greatest pub- solid dry earth floor answers every purlie benefit the farmer has. In France pose, and wood may be sawed and split the ordinary load for a French farm upon it without injury. The coal bin market wagon is four to five tons for a a is located in one corner and is so arsingle pair of horses. Often seven to ten tons are taken to market, driven the coal may be shoveled directly into by three or four horses. A whole the bin from the wagon. If thought stack of hay-a load sixteen feet long, best the swill barrel b may occupy a eight feet wide or ten or twelve feet small space near the door. A small high, is taken to market in one load, work bench with vise attached may be as are 140 bushels of potatoes or grain. Now see how this pays. An Illinois

farmer, living eight or ten miles from market, hauls one ton to market in one day. Say this ton is worth \$20. The power c, also the washing machine d, French farmer hauls five tons at one load, worth \$100. So the French farm- and other appliances. If finished with er markets five times as much in one day's work as the Illinois farmer. The postman goes out daily on all these French roads, letting the farmers know every change of market prices. Do prices rise, the French farmer hauls fruit canning and drying and many to market at one load five or ten tons, and gets the benefit of the rise. The Illinois farmer (if he hears of the rise) hauls one ton only, and before he can get any more to market the price falls again.

These are facts that are worth the careful study of every politician, every legislator, every farmer, and especially every farmers' club or other organization .- L. J. Bates, in Chicago Bearings.

EVERY butter maker who makes the best butter increases the consumption of butter, and that makes better prices. The way to inaugurate a reform is to begin with ourselves. -- Farmers' Voice.

### COWED-OUT PASTURES.

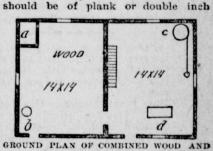
One Man Restored Them with Skimmilk and Cottonseed Meal.

Where dairying has been followed for a long term of years I find apparent everywhere the same conditions that prevail on my farm. While the meadows have retained their fertility, and in many cases became more productive, the pasture fields are gradually but surely being depleted of every element of plant food by the continual carrying away of the milk daily extracted from . them, without any other return than the droppings of the grazing cows. The tame grasses, such as timothy and the clovers, have already gone, or are rapidly disappearing. Nature, ever fertile in expedients to cover her nakedness, has supplied their places with wild grass or weeds, destitute of nutriment-tough, wiry and undigestible; only starvation will impel cows to feed upon them. How can we arrest this tendency to barrenness, and how restore these fields, a large part of them rough and untillable, to their former productiveness? Many alleged remedies are suggested; many methods have been tried. One says: "Reduce the stock till a generous portion of the annual growth is left to return to the earth; the reserve of vegetable mold or humus is real property," etc. It is said that "all things come to him who waits," but he who waits for cowedout pasture to return to productiveness from its own resources will wait in vain. Another advises sheep husbandry as a panaeea for wornout land. This involves a costly change-abandonment of a long experience in one pursuit to become a novice in another. That fertility follows sheep may be true, but they must be preceded by good management, thoughtful care and with the wherewith to produce fertility.

After a three-years' experience in feeding a ration of skim milk and cottonseed meal to cows while at pasture and noting its beneficial effect on the quality and quantity of butter produced, also closely observing its effect on the fields where it had been carried and distributed by the cows while feeding upon them, I am of the opinion that depleted, milked-out pastures may be restored and carried to a higher degree of productiveness than any ever before possessed without an extra outlay of labor or expense, but with a large annual increase of profit. Let the hog be banished from the farm or no longer be retained as an adjunct to the dairy. The exhalations arising from his habitation can well be dispensed with. The milk he consumes to make a pound of pork will, if fed to cows, make a pound of butter, worth three, or four times as much. Instead of reducing the number of cows kept, add at least twenty-five per cent. more. Give a pail of freshly-skimmed milk with a feed ration, graded to the butter capacity of each individual cow, as often as the herd come to be milked. This will be carried back to the fields. from which it was taken and diswith compensating results sure to follow. Butter dairy farmers have the key to the situation in their own will by this treatment disappear in much less time than was ever required to obtain their present foothold under the old system. They can no more ex-

A USEFUL BUILDING. Excellent Plan for a Combined Wood-

house and Washroom. Every farmer should have a building for the wood and coal, and it will cost but little more to make it large enough to be used as a summer washroom. The ground plan of a convenient building for this purpose is shown in the illustration, engraved from a sketch by L. D. Snook. The woodhouse should be entered directly from the kitchen, or at least through a covered passage way. collivated clear up to the curb lines. If the room is provided with a floor, it



WASH HOUSE. boards well supported underneath. A ranged with a little outside door that located near the window, and will prove very convenient. Each room is 14x14 feet. In the washroom may be located a circular or railway churn coffee mill, stove for boiling clothes wood or plaster, it may be used for washing purposes the year round, and during the heat of summer the victuals may be prepared in this summer kitchen. The washing and ironing, other household tasks may be done therein, thus keeping the main kitchen in better condition. If possible, this building should be made with a second story which will prove useful as a miscellaneous store room. - American Ag-

GIVE trees plenty of room if you would have them vigorous and thrifty and bear large, well-matured fruit.

Ashes, salt and lime are recommended as being very beneficial to trees and sure cure for the aphis.

An old grape vine does not require manure close to the stem, as the small roots are farther away.

DEMOCRAT EDITORS.

Saturday, April 1st, 1893, at 10 a.m. TIMOTHY MCINTIRE, President. C. K. HOLIDAY, Secretary.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted the Professorship of Constitutional Law in Leland Stanford University of California. The salary is \$25,000, land to the Presidency, the Supreme just one half the amount he received Court of the United States was as folas President.

The bill requiring railroads to use automatic car couplers and safety brakes has been passed by both Houses of Congress, and sent to the President, Railroad companies are given five years in which to comply appointed by President Arthur. with the provisions of the act. This was the last bill President Harrison signed.

T. P. Fulton's Pittsburg (Kans.) Messenger, a 6-column quarto, the first number of which was issued March 3d, instant, is before us. It is well printed, full of good paying advertisements, and bright and lively, as Mr. Fulton well knows how to make a newspaper. We wish him an abundance of success in his new field of

same news has already been published in an opposition paper, the man always says that the opposition paper has no circulation, and he does not care for its publication; but if he wants an advertisement he quotes the a baby. other paper's enormous circulation, and the low prices at which it takes advertising.—K. C. Mail.

Senator John Martin, of Kansas, has settled the question of his political standing by attending the Demo-eratic Senate caucus. There was no other caucus for him. He could not under any possible circumstance be expected to attend the Republican caucus, and there is no such thing as a Populist caucus connected with such branch of the Congress of the United States. Senator Martin has gone where there was a light in the window for him.—Kansas City Star.

The Columbian souvenir coin World's Fair treasury at least five supply. million dollars. The method of dispasing of the souvenir coins adopted by the Commission seems to be a very satisfactory one, as it precludes the possibility of any extensive specu lation in them. Indeed, if everyone desirous of obtaining a souvenir would promptly put in his application there would be no speculation at all and any future appreciation of value would be wholly due to the fact that the number of coins is strictly limited to two million five hundred thousand, not an excessive quantity when it is borne in mind that this is a nation of sixty five million people and that the mania for coin and medal State Board of Canvassers did any-

look over the menu and see what they Blue Point Oysters in Bowls of Nat-

ural Ice. Hot Dishes,
Creamed Oysters, Chicken Croquets
with Peas. Sweetbread with
Mushrooms.

Mushrooms.
Terrapin, Philadelphia Style,
Bouillion, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate.
Boned Turkey. Aspic. Chicken.
Game. Pates, Boned Quail.
Decorated Salmon, Tartar Sauce, Decorated Striped Bass, Tartar Sauce.
Aspec of Pates de Foie Gras.
Roast Beef, Ham, Tongue, Pates de Foie Gras, Chicken, Ham and
Tongue Sandwiches, Chicken,
Lobster Lettuce and Wa-

Lobster, Lettuce and Water Cress Salads, Pickled Oysters, Russian Caviare.

Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry Ice Creams, Lemon, Orange and Pineapple. Water Ices. Charlotte Russe, Wine.

Jelly, Mixed Cakes, Bonbons, Handsome Nougats, Grapes, Apples, Oranges, Bananas.

Among the many reasons why s Democratic daily paper of the Stal wart variety would not be a success at Topeka, Col. Tomlinson gives the fol-

lowing: "Topeka already has one more daily paper than Indianapolis, a city of four times its population, and many times its wealth; two of which are labeled Democratic papers, the stereotyped declaration of a long felt want would

not very forcibly apply to the new paper. The confident declaration that paper. The confident declaration that talegraphic service has been Ladies' Benevolent Society of Cotton paper. The confident declaration that a good telegraphic service has been secured is grossly misleading. Any one conversant with the telegraph service knows that this is impossible. The Capital has a monopoly of the morning franchises, and the Journal Press of the afternoon dispatches. and Press of the afternoon dispatches. stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply press purpose it could not secure the at this office or to W. C. Giese, telegraph news. The Democrat has Cottonwood Falls. Ke

W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Thursday.

The Chast County Courant, and knows whereof it speaks. It is just as well, perhaps, that the intended stockholders (victims) of the new venture should be enlightened in the matter. No telegraphic service govering the news of the day can be served by the proposed newspaper year.

cured by the proposed newspaper ven-ture. The truth is, not mincing our words, that one purpose of the new My attention has been called to the fact by many members of the fraternity that April 2d. the date of the annual meeting, comes on Sunday, and it has been suggested by many that the meeting be held on Saturday, April 1st, instead of Monday, April 3d. Notice is hereby given that the aunual meeting of the Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity will be held at Hutchinson Saturday. April 1st, 1893, at 10 a. m. ment, reduced to its last analyses, is simply an organized appetite for office. The Cleveland Administration will speedily understand this.

THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY. Upon the return of Grover Cleve-

Stephen J. Field, of California, appointed by President Lincoln. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, ap

pointed by President Hayes. Samuel Blatchford, of New York, and Horace Gray, of Massachusetts,

Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, Chief Justice, appointed by President Cleveland.

David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan; Geo. Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, appointed by President Harrison.

The retired justice is Wm. Strong. Pennsylvania, who will draw \$10,000 a year as long as he lives.

President Harrison has made an appointment of nine Judges on the

A London paper awarded a two-guinea prize for the best difinition of a baby. The lady who won the prize sent in this answer: A tiny feather from the wing of love dropped into the sacred lap of

motherhood. The following are some of the defi-

nitions given: The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the despotic tyrant of the most republican household.

The morning caller, noonday crawler, midnight brawler. The only precious possession that

the finest copy.

A native of all countries who speaks

the language of none. The Columbian souvenir coin scheme is evidently going to prove successful and will bring into the World's Fair treasury at least five

A quaint little craft called Inno-cence, laden with simplicity and love. A thing we are expected to kiss and look as if we enjoyed it. A little stranger with a free

the heart's best affections. That which makes home happier. love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future brighter.

A DEATH-BED REPUBLICAN CON-FESSION.

The following is from the Topeka State Journal: "We will venture to say, and its truth cannot be questioned, that not one Topeka Republican in a hundred believes that the collections extends all over the world thing but outrage decency, and deserve the reprimands of Republicans Persons who were not able to attend the great Inaugural Ball at Washington, D.C., Saturday night, March 4, can the House organization, by issuing a the House organization, by issuing a certificate to Stubbs. Do you know of any Republicans, good, houest ones and there are a host of them, who do not deplore the Star Chamber act of drawing lots for the Coffey county representatives? There was no good excuse for having that drawing pri vate and every Topeka Republican knows that the Republican Canyassing Board was not faithful to the good reputation of the party when the Board closed the doors."

BEHIND PRISON BARS.

A lecture descriptive of life in the Kansas Penitentiary, by one who has spent many years within its gloomy portals, and is now Superin-tendent of the Waifs' Home, Topeka Every man and woman, boy and girl

should hear it.
"Mr. Russ' talk on prison life is in-teresting and should be heard through out the State."-Rev L. Blakesley First Congregational Church, Topeka. "The work undertaken by Mr. Russ is much needed, and his efforts are in the right direction."-Rev. D. C. Mil-

"The work which Mr. Russ is doing in this city and State should have the support necessary to make it a felt power."--Rev. J. B. Thomas, in Bap-tist Visitor.

A nominal admission of 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children. For the benefit of the Waifs' Home. At the Presbyterian church, Tuesday night. March 21, 1893, at 8 o'clock.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

THE PRINTER'S HIAWATHA.

Should you ask us why this dunning?
Why all these complaints and murmurs?
Murmurs loud about delinquents,
Who have read the paper weekly.
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read the church affairs and prospects,
Read the news both home and foreign,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly— Carefully corrected weekly-should you ask why all this dunning?

From the printer, from the mailer, From the kind old paper-maker. From the landord, from the devil, From the man who taxes letters With the stamp of Uncle Samuel—Uncle Sam the rowdies call him:—From them all there comes a message, Message kind but firmly spoken:
"Please to pay the bill you owe me."

Sad it is to hear the message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the nickels all bave vanished;
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the clerk and devil,
Gone to pay the faithful maller,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel-Uncle Sam the rowdies call him-Gone to pay for beef and Bridget,
Gone to pay the faithful parson.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of auxious labor,
Due despite of patient waiting,
Due despite of constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us? Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from us?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money! Send us money!
Send us money! Send us money!
Send us money that you owe us,

CALIFORNIA. Jack Frost stimulates. When he touches our ears, we think about getting warm.

California has the ideal winter climate—just far enough south to be sunshing and frostless, and yet with a sufficient tonic in the air.

Santa Fe Route takes Jack Frost's hint, and has arranged a series of per ways says that the opposition paper, the man always says that the opposition paper.

Appointment of nine Judges on the Circuit Court of Appeals, five on the Circuit Court of Private Land Claims, one on the Supreme Court of the District of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and one of sundry Circuit and District Judges of the United States.

Definitions of a Baby.

A London paper amounted a true line, and has arranged a series of personally conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman tourist sleepers, furnissed with bedding, toilet articles, etc., leaves Chicago and St Louis every Saturday evening and leaves Kansas City every Sunday morning, via Atchison Topeka and States.

Definitions of a Baby.

A London paper amounted a true line, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, on fast express trains. cisco, on fast express trains.

Special agents and porters in attendance, Second-class tickets honored A small charge for use of sleepers. Everything neat clean aed comforta-

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, general pas-sanger and ticket agent Sante Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

DO YOU WANT AN OFFICE? There are 180,000 offices in the gift of the new Administration, and those who want to know how to secure one The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess who want to know how to secure one of these lucrative positions should send 75 cents for the U.S. Blue Book, a register of every Government office. a register of every Government office in each State and Territory, at Washington and abroad, with salaries and duties. It gives examination questions and is a complete guide for office seekers. Remit by money order or registered letter to J. H. Soule, 719 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington,

FOR THE FARMERS.

The Mossouri 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 Athison, Kansas. Price only Fifty Cents a year. We will furnish The COURANT and The Missouri Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75

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 commis-sion or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. MAY BROS., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y dec1-t20

THE MILD POWER CURES.

# HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Hamphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the entire success. Every single Special a special cure for the disease named. a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are infact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF RUMBERS.

CURSS.

1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. .25
2—Werms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25
3—Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulnes. .25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. .25
5—Dysentery, Griping, Ellious Colic. .25
6—Cholera Merbas, Vorniting. .25
7—Conghs, Colda, Bronchitis. .25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache .25
9—Hendaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10—Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation .25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods .25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13—Creap, Larrygitis, Hoarseness. .25
14—Salt Kheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
15—Phet, Bilind or Electing. .25
15—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eres. .25
12—Catarrh, Influence, Cold in the Head .25
20—Whooping Ceagh .25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. .25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing .25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling. .25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness .25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions .25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding .25
27—Kidney Diseases .23
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker .23
39—Sore Mouth, or Canker .23
31—Painful Periods .24
31—Painful Periods .25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions .25
EXTRA NUMBERS: CURES.

EXTRA NUMBERS: 28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weak-ness, or involuntary Discharges...... 1.09 22—Discasses of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00 23—Epilepsy, Spaams, St. Vitus' Dance... 1.00

# SPECIFICS

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE PILE OINTMENT.

For PILES - External or Internal-Blind or Bleeding-However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy knows, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcors, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid except of price. 50 cents per Bottle. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, William and John Streets, New York.

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

- AND'-

CONFECTIONER!

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

安徽地区。25万至1900年代,100万米与京都市的市场的战争中的

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, mil stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES NUTS, For yourself and " Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. 2. - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

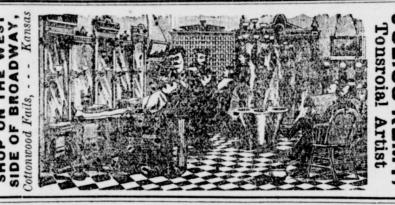
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings?

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

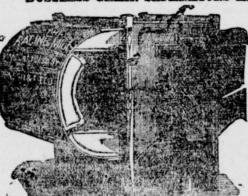
KANSAS



Believing." And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simble, Beautiful, Good-these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in turee pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wondertid lamp," for its mar-

velous light is purer and brighter man gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—TRE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. \* "The Rochester."

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats. Cern and Seeds of every description.

tion.
They do the work more theroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warchouse, Elevator and Millers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.

HIL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can wouch for the reliability of the firm.-ELITOR.



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The best Farm and Home Weekly Journal in the United States. Fourteen (14) Departments, covering the entire Home and Farm, under the direct supervision of as many Special Practical Editors and Editresses, aided by a large number of Special Writers en all Topics. Better Illustrated than any other Weekly Journal of its kind in the country. FREE ROUND TRIPS to WORLD'S FAIR FREE COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR COINS! \$2,500 PREMIUMS TO AGENTS, ETC!

Your Choice of a large, beautiful Bird's-eye view of the World's Fair in 10 colors; or Ropp's Calculator (World's Fair Edition); or alarge Indexed Map of your own, or of any other State in the U.S.: or a Guide to Chicago and with it a Guide to World's Fair (2 Books) to any Subscriber at \$1.00 a year. Send for freesample copy, naming this paper. Address ORANGE JUDD FARMER CO.

WANTED ers every where for greatest book on earth; costing \$100,000; respectively. The property of the WORLD'; the greatest book on earth; costing \$100,000; respectively. The property of the World's property output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin, Centreville, Texas, cleared \$711 in 9 devs. PHOTOGRAPH \$0.\$23 in Miss Ross. Wooster.

ARD MIDISON, Lyons, N.Y., \$101 in 7 hours; bonsza2; magnificent outfittenly \$1.00. Books oncreniit Fright paid Ad. \$108 OF THE WOODID boraza2; magnificent outlitonly to onerenit Fright paid Ad. GLOB OF THE WORLD.

BIBLE dPUBLISHING OF THE WORLD.

CO. 73 Chestnut
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The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S. A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Haryey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

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

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federa al courts

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

BUCK & BRUCE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of nedicine in all its branches—Extracting

teeth Etc.
OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or ell wild lands or Improved Farms.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS GO TO

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

and purchase a M'CORMICK-BINDER,

TWINE, etc. Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

THE



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

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. trade.
We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.
Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.
If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.. CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely jields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.



FOR

and we want to call your attention to a few facts worthy of your consideration. Our stock is the largest est in the county. We have a better selection of Dress goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods and Trimmings and we will "stick to" our stock is the large goods. Our we will save you money on this line of goods. Our we want to impress on it on paper but will be goods were bought from goods were bought from large goods and manuely and goods and manuely and goods and the stock of Ladies, and can sell you carpets stock of Children's, Boys' and facturers and our prices we will get it for you. We will save you will invite you to call and take improved this spring and find them in the larger a look through our stock. We will save you money on this line of goods. Our we want to impress on it on paper but will be goods and manuely and goods and manuely and goods are as low as you will invite you to call and take improved this spring and find them in the larger a look through our stock. We have you money on the larger as low as you will invite you to call and take improved this spring and find them in the larger as low as you will invite you will be improved this spring and find them in the larger as low as you will invite you will invite you will invite you will invite you

### YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

# Carson & Sanders.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Luase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, MARCH. 16, 1893.

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

Terms—pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00, For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



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

### FAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. W Pt. a m p m o m am p m

Cedar Grove.12 19 11 01 11 38 10 13 11 26

Clements... 12 30 11 10 11 50 10 23 11 45

Elimdale... 12 16 11 23 12 05 a min 36 12 15

Evans... 12 51 11 27 12 10 10 40 12 25

Strong... 1 01 11 35 12 30 10 48 12 4°

Ellinor.... 1 18 11 45 12 43 10 57 1 05

Saffordville... 1 20 11 50 12 49 11 03 1 21

WEST. Mex.X Dec.X Col. Tex X. W.II

p m p m a m p m a m

pm pm am pm am pm as stock of goods there.

Saffordville. 554 5 12 3 07 1 21 9 18

Ellinor... 559 5 17 3 16 1 26 9 27

Strong... 6 07 5 25 3 40 1 38 10 00

Evans... 6 15 5 32 3 53 1 49 10 20

Elmdale... 6 19 5 36 3 57 1 54 10 36

Clements... 6 31 5 47 4 16 2 10 11 45

Cedar Grove 6 40 5 55 4 27 2 21 12 08

Green, and will, perhaps, soon put in a stock of goods there.

E. W. Tanner is acting as Superintendent of the Street Railway during the absence of W. H. Holsinger who is now in Kansas City, Mo.

Born, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1893.

Born, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1893.

Green, and will, perhaps, soon put in a stock of goods there.

WANTED.—A situation by a widow lady, as housekeeper, or work in a small family. Have one little girl 11 years old, that I should have to take with me. Inquire at the postoffice or address to County Kansas Postoffice Roy 168

C. K. & W. R. R.						
EAST Pass. Ftr.	Mixed					
Hymer	m					
Evans 11 54 sm 7 15						
Strong City 12 05 7 80	3 00pm					
Strong City12 05 7 30 Cottonwood Falls.	3 10					
	8 25					
Ragaer	4 10					
Bazaar Pass. Frt.	Mixed					
	4 20pm					
Bazaar	4 50					
Gladstone	5 15					
Cottonwood Falls.	5 20					
Strong City 4 00am 8 30am	0 20					
Evans						
Hymer 4 27 9 15						

Mrs. W. W. Sanders is quite sick For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Mrs. T. M. Gruwell is suffering with

The Rev. Isaac Hill has received the charge at Iola.

Mrs. J. H. Mayville visited friends at Bazaar, last week. F. M. Gaddy has built an addition to his store, at Bazaar.

F. B. Holcomb is building a new store room, at Cedar Point,

The city election will take place on Monday, April 3d, this year.

Henry Bonewell was down to Emporia, yesterday, on business.

J. S. Doolittle took two car loads o hogs to Kansas Clty, Tuesday.

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Chicago, last week, on businecs.

W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, last week, on busi-

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug 18-tf

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

of Hebron seed potatoes, pure variety, SMITH BROS. Born, on Sunday morning, March 12, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bau-

erle, a daughter.

William Drummond, on Diamond creek, was down to Emporia, last Saturday, shopping.

Born, on Saturday, February 24, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rector, of Thurman, a son.

B. S. Bertram, attorney-at-law, of Council Grove; was in town, Monday on law business

Born, on Saturday, March 4th, 1893. to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swainhart, of Morgan, a daughter.

We understand there has been sev eral cases of scarlet fever at Elmaale during the past week.

Col. W. H. Sellers, of Florence, owner of Free Trader, was registered at Union Hotel, Monday.

Wm. Forney went to Newton, Sat urday, on a visit to relatives, and re turned home, Monday morning.

In the case of Jacob Rupert vs. John L Pratt et al., the judgment was

Dr. J. T. Morgan and wife will leave, in about two weeks, for Colorado, for the health of Mrs. Morgan. Just received-A car load of North-

ern grown seed potatoes, at mch9w2 SMITH BROS.

W. P. Martin intends going to California, next month, where he has an orange grove and his family are now

living. Although the price of seed potatoes is quite high, a good many have already been planted, this spring, in this

Miss Eliza Drummond, of Diamond creek, is now down visiting her sister, Mrs. Agnes Blades, of this city, for

Mrs. J. M. Kerr returned, last Tues-day, from Coats, Pratt county, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hutcheson.

Mrs Agnes Blades has returned from her father's home, on Diamond creek, the latter having been quite sick for some time.

H. S. Lincoln has moved his store in April, and his father, J. K. Warren, building from Richards to Matfield will operate the farm he leaves vacant, Green, and will, perhaps, soon put in at Bazaar.

Born, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tremor, of

do not want to carry them over.

Rochester Lamp Co., New York. D. M. Reifsnider is again in charge of the express and freight business in Strong City, having bought his express wagon back from Sam Clay.

Mexico, gave the Courant office a pleasant call, yesterday afternoon.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures.

Now is the time to plant your pota-toes. Use the pure Northern grown seed at SMITH BROS. Mrs. Geo. M. Hayden has had re-

turned to her her pocket book and contents—over \$20 in money and oth-er valuables,—which she lost last

Aaron Jones, M. K. Harman, Jabin
Johnson and J. C. Davis attended the
Republican Club League, at Topeka,
last Friday, as delegates from Chase
county.

Mesdames W. H. Holsinger, M. K.

double wedding, in the pariors of the
Eureka House, in this city, the contracting parties being Mr. Sherman
Potts, of Hartford. Lyon county, and
Miss Ethel Lind Beebe, of Elk, Chase
county, and Mr. John W. Brown and
Miss Cora E. Johnson, both of Elm-

Mesdames W. H. Holsinger, M. K. Harman, E. D. Replogle and George Harlan were at Topeka, last week, atthis office.

Miss Hattie Perrigo, of Sterling, 1s visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Raleigh, of

OAK POSTS.—Jerry Madden, of Bazaar, has about 5,000 oak posts to sell, at a bargain, which he is disposing of very rapidly; so if you want any call it is adapted especially to Kansas; it Early Ohio, Early Rose and Beauty on him soon.

Married, on Wednesday, March 8th, 1893, at the residenc of W. W. Perrin, Esq., in this city, by 'Squire M. C. Newton, Mr. Wm. Perrin and Miss Eliza Alexander.

Married, on the 15th of March, 1893, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. Isaac Hill, Mr. James L. Elliss, of Rock creek. Chase county, and Bertha J. Kluh, of Indians.

in New York and Canada.

Last Sunday, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cart-ter returned from her winter's visit at aer old home in Florida, accomponied ranged by Mrs. Doering who, together by Mrs. D. K. Cartter who went to with her husband, made all feel at Kansas City to meet her.

John B. Leonard, of El Dorado, was visiting his parents at Bazaar and friends in this cit; and county, last week, and at the same time getting cattle to graze, this summer.

Harry Davis, of Madison, was at Strong City, last Thursday, buying cattle for his ranch near Madison.

and eggs, take them to Wm. Blosser, the train, from Oklahoma, destined for the same place. Edgar is an appearable for his ranch near Madison. also paying the highest cash price for lahoma, and is going to Washington poultry.

A few days ago, a rather unusual group was photographed by A. Johnson, the photographer. It was seven sisters, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schimpff, of Birley, and is very life like and extistic. life-like and artistic.

Sunday a very warm and strong south wind prevailed all day; but on Monday there was a cold northwest wind, and that night the mercury went down to 3° above zero, and it has been

quite cold ever since.

About February 1st, ultimo, Miss
Vie Simmous and Mr. Wm. Patton were united in marriage, at the home of Mr. and Mrs, George Jernigan, in Kansas City, Mrs. Jernigan being the sister of Miss Simmons.

The Rev. Fathers Leary, of Chap-man, and Leonard, of Emporia, were at Strong City, last Thursday, officiating at the annual examination of St Anthony's parish school, in that city Miss Dena Sonderman, teacher. Kenyon Warren, of Bazaar, now in California, has concluded to locate at South Pasedena, in that State, and his

address to Cottonwood Falls. Chase County, Kansas, Postoffice Box 168.

to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tremor, of Strong City, a daughter, Dr. Dary, of that city, being in attendance.

The seven months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bowman died at 4 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, after five hours' suftering with membranous croup.

Special sale of underwear at B. F. Talkington & Sou's, Matfield, this week, to close out these goods, as they

week, to close out these goods, as they do not want to carry them over.

Happy and contented is a home with Mulvane, both of Kansas, on March "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Miss Silverwood will be remembered

John McCallum, of Strong City, after her body and brought it back to who recently returned from Tampico, Clements, where it was interred, last week. Mrs. Patton was an old settler and leaves many friends and relatives

to mourn her sad death.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chase County Sunday School Association at Mr S. A. Breese's office, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, March 18th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. An urgent request is made for a full attendance.

By order of the County President, On Saturday afternoon, March 11th, 1893, Judge J. M. Rose officiated at a double wedding, in the parlors of the

dale, Chase county, and all of Kansas. tryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valu-

able information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request to KANSAS FARMER Co.,

Topeka, Kas.

About fifty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lacoss gave them a very pleasant surprise party, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Doering, with whom they are boarding, on Saturday evening, March 4th, instant, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Duchanois and the o casion being the fifth anniversdaughter returned home, last Priday, ary of their marriage, or wooden wed-from their visit at the old home of ding. An elegant supper was served, Mr. Duchanois, at Princeton, Pa, and and a number of valuable and useful presents were bestowed upon the hap-

If you want cash for your butter and eggs, take them to Wm. Blosser, at the southwest part of Cottonwood the train, from Oklahoma, destined to press his claim for the position. He

# SOMETHING TO EAT

Is what troubles a great many people this time of year. You should see our well assorted stock, as we have lots of fine things to tempt the appetite.

# DRIED FRUITS.

# DRIED FRUITS

Have you seen our line of Dried Fruits? We have them in stock now as follows:

EVAP. APRICOTS, EVAP. NECTARINES, EVAP. PEARS,

EVAP. RASPBERRIES, EVAP, BLACKBERRIES, EVAP, PITTED PLUMS, EVAP. PEACHES. EVAP. PRUNNELLES.

We have a number of bargains that will interest you.

EVAP. CHERRIES.

Good Rice, per pound, . . . 5c. Good Oranges, per dozen, . 25c Japan Tea, per pound, . . . 35:. Queen Olives in bulk, per quart, 50c RAND, M'NALLY & CO., Miss Silverwood will be remembered as the pleasant young lady who visited Miss Dora Cochran some time ago.

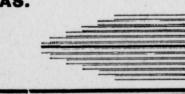
Crushed Java Coffee, per pound, 20c Gal. Can Pie Pine Apple, . 25c STILL IN THE RING. Mrs. Patton, of Clements, who, a Country Apple Butter, per pound, 10c. 3 pound can of Pumpkin, . . 10c short time ago, was sent to the In- Country Dried Peaches, per lb., 81c 3-pound can of Rlackberries, . 10c

We are Headquarters for

# Pure Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

SMITH BROS. SMITH BROS

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



At a meeting called to reorganize the Burns Club of Chase County, held March 4th, 1893, in the County Surveyor's office, by laws were adopted and signed by James McNee, James Robertson, Arch Miller, Robert Clem-ents, John Montgomery, Albin Brandley, James Ryburn and John Bell. The following officers were elected: James McNee, President; James Rob reson, Vice-President; Arch Miller, Treasurer; John Frew, Secretary, Meetings are to be held quarterly on the first Saturdays of March, June, September and December. All applications for membership must be handed to the Secretary before June 1st,

JOHN FREW, Sec'y. A large company of young people assembled at the home of Miss Rosa Ferlet, on Wednesday evening of last week, in honor of the 17th anniversary her natal day, the most pleasant feature of the evening being a peanut hunt. Mr. Rid Scribner was the lucky one and secured the first prize, a glass inkstand. Mr. Tad home and spend a most enjoyable evening.

Edgar W. Jones, of Guihrie, Oklahoma, arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, while on his way to Washington, D. C., for which place he will leave, today, with a delegation that will be on the train, from Oklahoma, destined for the same place. Edgar is an applicant for Secretary of State of Oklahoma, and is going to Washington to press his claim for the position. He John L Pratt et al., the judgment was set aside, at the last term of Court.

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

Those desiring photos of the Cowboys, size 8x10, can get them at Johnson's photograph gallery, price 40 well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: is a gendown, as a mark of esteem from the gentleman, and a lawyer of ability, and is well qualified for the position. He was a Cotton wood Falls boy: a gendown was a Cotton wood Falls boy: a g some pleasant remarks, gave it to her.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The next Chase County Teachers' Association will be held in the High school building at Cottonwood Falls. March 25, beginning at 1:30, p. m.

Song-Cottonwood Falls High What should our association accom-

plish this year?—S. E. Bailey.
Discussion—C. Garth.
Third and 4th chapters of Com. payre's Lectures on Teaching-R. S. Reed,

Discussion—W. M. Kyser.
Declamation—Effic Thomas.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Anna Rock wood. Recess.
Illustratin Geography-Miss Rida

Winters. Discussion—Ralph Breese.
Song—Cottonwood Falls
School.

Recitation-Miss Minnie O. John-Temperance Physiology-Miss Inex

Montgomery. Discussion-T. G. Allen. Miscellaneous Queries. Adjournment.
All friends of education are invited to attend and participate in the exer-

Teachers are expected to attend our associational meetings as far as possible. In granting certificates the Board of Examiners will hereafter take into consideration the teacher's attendance at associational meetings and the Normal Institute. Co. SUPT.

(iss Rosa the such pleasant at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka Sunflower. House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

## GOD'S CIFT.

# ELECTRICITY

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express

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 Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

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

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

# B. B. Bliss, Iowa Falls, Iowa

D. W. MERCER Best Brands of Flour Cheap for

CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green.

WANTED.—A Representative for our Family Treasury, the 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 \$188. Another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work.
We sive you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to



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

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.

Evergreen, Wis.



STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billeusness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziaces, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate contain until ging induces the most delicate contain until ging induces the most delicate contain nothing injurious to the most delicate contain the immediate relief. Price—flox (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes, and present through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 16 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



THIS PAPER may be found on file at G

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

### A Granger on the Local Option Tax -aw.

At a public hearing before the New York state assembly committee on taxation, Mr. A. P. Potter spoke as follows:

"A good deal has been said about the farmer. I represent Grange 670, of Syracuse. It is composed of between one and two hundred of the farmers of central New York. We say by resolution that we are in favor of the county option tax bill; and it is because we are tired. There is no more tired set of men in New York than the farmer; and they are tired of just one thing, gentlemen, they are tired of unequal taxation. We have borne the burdens of taxation long enough, and now there is a chance for us to kick or have someone else kick for us; and we want to let them kick.

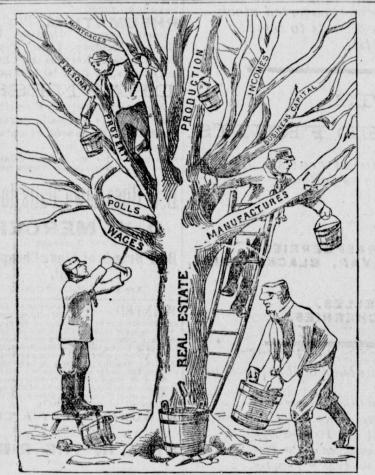
I understand this "local option" is that any city or county can adopt some other means of taxation than the present one if they chose to do it. Now, we farmers of Central New York say, "Why in Heaven's name don't you let somebody do it if they want it?" We have got tired of this unequal taxation. We are ready to adopt most anything that will give us rest. We are willing that any city or county shall adopt any system of taxation, if it shall drive them into the ground, if it will only give us something that is needed. We don't believe any city or county in this state will be foolish enough to adopt exempting municipal bonds from taxanything worse than the present sys- ation. We know that there will be a tem of taxation. They could not. This unrest is getting into the farmers' the part of short-sighted individuals, clubs. There is hardly a meeting but who, because they fancy that they see what this question is discussed.

And this feeling is not wholly among

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT. great, would be incidental. The great thing would be that the reform I propose would tend to open opportunities to labor and enable men to provide employment for themselves. That is the great advantage. We should gain the enormous productive power that is going to waste all over the country, the power of idle hands that would gladly be at work. And, that removed, then you would see wages begin to mount, the same months of 1892. For this in-It is not that everyone would turn there will be the greatest yield for the the treaty. In the same period the exexpenditure of exertion. (Applause.) ports of the United States to Brazil The more you think of it the more have increased from \$20,936,079 to \$22, clearly you will see that what I say is 380,106 -a gain of \$1,434,000 in twelve true. I can not hope to convince you months of trade under the alleged influin an hour or two; but I shall be con- ence of reciprocity. It is not pretended tent if I shall put you upon inquiry. that reciprocity has had any substanwhether this widespread fact of poverty is not a crime, and a crime for mous increase of imports is what has for Cleveland and free wool. which every one of us, man and woman, caused the slight stimulus in the exwho does not do what he or she can do to call attention to it and to do away with it, is responsible. - George.

### How to Reduce Interest on County Bonds.

A hearing is to be given by the legislative committee next week on the bill strong protest raised against this on in it a means of relieving investors from taxation, are willing to force the tax-



WHEN THE TRUNK IS TAPPED EACH BRANCH IS DRAWN UPON FOR ITS DUE PROPORTION OF SAP.

the poor class of farmers; it is among payers to continue contributing many the wealthy class. Less than six weeks | thousand dollars a year more than they ago one of the wealthiest farmers in need to toward paying public expenses the club said: "I don't know what I If the city pays, approximately, 4 per am going to do. I own my farm and cent. for the money that it borrows, inpaid every dollar for it. I can't raise stead of borrowing at 2% and 3 per ily around even at the close of the tional interest paid forms, in the year." But some of the people from course of the thirty years or more New York say that we spend our during which the bond runs, a money. We don't. All we have had this year that can be called luxury was tion. The city of New York can bora few pounds of sausage. I say: Why row its money at the rate of nearly 1 don't they give the farmers of the county a chance? Let the board of superwisors make such laws for taxation as never supposed that the financial credit they see fit. They can not give us any of New York city was so good as to outsystem of taxation worse than the pres-

We have watched the figures of the State Board of Assessors, and when we see that \$2,500,000,000 of personal property escapes taxation in the cities, and we know that they find almost every dollar that we have, what do we think? We think we had better give up this chase after somebody else's personal property. We are ready for anything that will give us relief. We are tired of chasing after other people's personal property and not getting it; and then having them going into our houses and getting every dollar that we own. I say we are tired of it and some other system must be adopted.

# The Single Tax View of It.

I can only ask you to think upon this thing, and the more you will see its desirability. As an English friend of mine puts it: "No taxes and a pension for everybody;" and why should it not be? To take land values for public purposes is not really to impose a tax, but to take for public purposes a value created by the community. And out of the fund which would thus come from the common property, we might, without degradation to anybody, provide enough to actually secure from want all who were deprived of their natural protectors for met with accident; or any man who should grow so old that he could not work. All prating that is heard from some quarters about its hurting the common people to give them what they do not work for is humbug. The truth is, that anything that injures self-respect, degrades, does harm: but if you give it as a right, as something to which every citizen is entitled, it does not degrade. Charity schools do degrade the children that are sent to

them, but public schools do not But all such benefits as these, while voted to producing more wealth.

enough off that farm to bring my fam- cent. a year, the 1 per cent. of addiper cent. per annum less than the rate paid by the city of Boston. We have rank ours, and we believe that if conditions, so far as loans go, were equal, our credit would be better than that of our sister city. But the merit the municipal bonds of New York have is that they are exempt from taxation, and in that way the city treasury obtains the entire benefit of what would be the possible tax upon these securities, while in the case of taxed bonds the possible risk of having to pay the tax is always present in the mind of the purchaser. and materially limits the price he will pay for the security-which, when once obtained, is only rarely taxed. -Boston Herald.

# How to Fix Alien Land Owners.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments hus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

THE Land Restoration League in Lon-

don says: We propose to abolish all the taxation which now bears upon labor, improvement and thrift, which increases the cost of commodities and enjoyments, and fines men for adding to the com mon wealth,

We propose to increase taxation or land until the whole annual value is taken for the public benefit, and, finally, to make the people themselves the landlords.

CAPITAL is that part of wealth de-

### RECIPROCITY ILLUSIONS.

A Growing Dissatisfaction With McKipley-lsm That is Not Mentioned By Protec-tionist Organs.

The McKinley organs point with pride to the figures showing that the exports of the United States to countries with crease the organs can discover no possithe imports from Brazil; but this enorports of the United States to that counplies, while sending increasing quanti- to try the opposite policy. ties of their products to the United States.

Pedro hastily gave away substantial porter said in its Boston report: concessions for illusory advantages. it has profited by these concessions. In haps Australian has led. Nearly discrimination against them. But in tained for less than 83c. the protective duties of this country upon the raw material of manufactures

The mistake of the protectionists was in imagining that the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley tariff would them up.' deceive the people concerning its iniquities They are making the same mistake now, when there is less excuse for indulging in illusions. The people have looked upon republican reciprocity as a step only to commercial freedom, for which the republicans have no sympathy. Reciprocity was a sop which, instead of reconciling the country with McKinleyism, has merely whetted the appetite of the people for larger and that has been accomplished through sheep." Who will fight his battles? the reciprocity treaties. - Philadelphia Record.

# FALSE PROPHETS.

The Facts Do Not Sustain Them in Their Predictions of "Dire Disaster" Tariff Reform.

As might have been expected, any anticipated reconstruction of the tariff having in view any reduction of the taxes on imports has been productive of prophecies of consequent national disaster. These have ever been the accompaniment of every extension of rational liberty, and in no instance have such prophecies been fulfilled. It was so when Sir Robert Peel instituted the first measures of tariff reform and abolished the "corn laws," and British commerce thenceforth increased by leaps and bounds, imports rising from \$906,-000,000 in 1841 to \$3,700,000,000 in 1890. It was so when Great Britain in 1849 repealed her antiquated navigation laws and Mr. Disraeli arose in his place in the house of commons and declared that such action "endangered the (British) empire of the seas;" and to-day Great Britain owns more than seventwelfths of the world's ocean shipping and seventy per cent. of the world's steam tonnage. It was so in 1884 when the New York Tribune predicted that "democratic victory would mean the failure of thousands of establishments, loss of work, and great suffering to millions of families," and when such was achieved nothing of the kind happened.

That the country may experience something of disturbance consequent on the practical work of tariff reform is not improbable. It should not, however, escape attention that such disturbances, if they occur, are rightfully past economic and financial profligacy is a painful process, but let the pain be credited to the old vices and not to the new virtues. There is much, furtherbe reduced to a very small minimum. If every custom house in the land was closed and perfect free trade established, not more than five dollars' worth in every hundred of our agricultural products could be imported; "tariff for revenue only" any conseoccupations would be more than compensated for by the opening of new in-

rials and freedom of exchange. from 1847 to 1860 is exceedingly in- have. - Dingman Versteeg.

structive on this point and, very curiously, has hitherto attracted compara-tively little attention. The so-called "Walker tariff" reduced the average rate of duties on detiable imports to 25% per cent, and this average was further reduced in 1857 to 20 per cent. whom treaties of reciprocity exist have | The result was that the aggregate of increased from \$55,695,644 in the first our foreign commerce-exports and imeleven months of 1891 to \$62,802,003 in ports-increased 37 per cent. the very first year, and notwithstanding the disturbing inflvence of two wars-the farmer, or everyone build himself a ble reason except in the reciprocity Mexican and Crimean-continued to inhouse if he had an opportunity for do. treaties negotiated by President Harri- crease, until in 1860 the increase over ing so, but so many could, and would son. Yet, as if they had misgivings in 1846 was in excess of 200 per cent., an as to relieve the pressure on the la- regard to their own argument they do increase far greater than any correbor market and provide employment not mention the fact that the imports sponding increase in national wealth for all others. And as wages from those treaty countries have in- or population. During this great inmounted to the higher levels, then you creased beyond all proportion with the crease of our exports and imports, would see the productive power in- exports of the United States to them. | moreover, our exports of manufactured creased. The country where wages are Thus during the twenty months of in contradistinction to agricultural high is the country of greatest productive power. Where wages are highest alone have increased to \$304,814,- fore or since equailed. Is there any there will invention be most active; 624 from \$111,227,963 in the reason why under like conditions like there will labor be most intelligent; twenty months immediately preceding results will not be realized?-David A. Wells, in Forum.

## LAMBS AT SCHOOL

### Now, Who Will Fight the Wool Protection

It is generally supposed that coming events cast a shadow in advance. If so Think for yourselves; ask yourselves tial share in the enormous increase in the wool-growers of this country have reason to be thankful that they voted

> Under high protection prices of wools have been declining for thirty years. try. The statistics, instead of justify- They were the lowest ever known on ing the boasts of the advocates of sham last election day, November 8, when reciprocity, too plainly indicate that the sheep raisers cut loose from their the countries with whom treaties have old allies and advisors, the political been made go elsewhere for their sup- wool growers, and wisely determined

> For two months prices remained stationary. On January 5, 1893, when Nor do the organs of McKinleyism prices were beginning to stiffen a little, mention the evidences of growing dis- Ohio X was quoted at 26 to 261/2 cents; satisfaction with reciprocity in the Ohio X and above at 27 to 28; Michigan countries with whose governments X at 25 to 251/4; Ohio delaine at 31 to 3.1; treaties have been negotiated. In Bra- Ohio No. 1 combing at 34 to 35. Since zil, especially, the opponents of the then prices have been getting firmer treaty declare that the revolutionary and prospects brighter. On January government which overthrew Dom 26, the American Wool and Cotton Re-

> "Since the 17th the market has Yet the returns of export trade from evinced even more activity than during this country to Brazil shows how little the immediately preceding week; persyite of reciprocity the merchants of new wools that have arrived have been Scath and Central America prefer to sold, and the bulk of the old. Fleeces buy their commodities in Europe, with have manifested undiminished strength the proceeds of their enormous exports | since last writing; stocks are very small to the United States. There is reason and the demand for them has been exto balieve from the evidences of trade ceptionally active. Holders of XX Ohio that the reciprocity treaties have had will hear of nothing less than 30c; one the effect of stimulating the efforts of cannot buy No. 1 combing under 37c; of European merchants to overcome the fine Ohio delaine nothing can be ob-

> "Southern wool is largely cleaned out, Georgia steady and firm at market they have their most potent ally in quotations. Texas and California wools competing for the trade of South Amer- are in fair request, the former indeed in very good demand.

"The advance on fleeces has had the effect 'to harden territories and brace

"Good wools are especially firm, and the trade will be, doubtless, wise enough to hold the market at the present prices.

"In brief it may be said of the market during the week under review, that it is very strong, that wool of all kinds is in good, firm position."

And yet Judge Lawrence, the chief of political wool growers and the pilot who has almost wrecked the woolwholesome drafts of free trade. The growing industry of this country while foolish embargo upon Venezuela and steering it straight against the jagged Colombia, which has now been in exist- rocks of high protection, says that if ence for nearly a year, has doubtless free wool comes he believes in "wagin with South America than all the good those who would exterminate our

# A WHISKY TRUST.

# The Illinois Legislature Inquiring Into the

Acts of a Great Mo opol Senator Salomon recently presented in the Illinois senate, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of three members from the senate and four from the house to investigate the operations and alleged violations of law of the corporation known as the Cattle Feeders & Distilling Co., but popularly designated as the "whisky trust." The resolution asserted that the trust, having a capital of \$45,000,000, with its main office at Peoria, has resorted to business methods which gave it almost a complete mopopoly in the manufacture of distilled liquors, and by which it has extorted millions of dollars from the people, and that to make this monopoly complete it is a matter of record that it has resorted to conspiracies to des stroy by a dynamite explosion the property of a competitor. Mr. Salomon in explaining the resolution said 'the trust was not content to charge a fair price for its goods, but is now exacting 23 cents per gall-n more than a fair cash value. The acts of the trust are a violation of the criminal code. He declared it to be the duty of the state to fight this monster which kills all competition.

This whiskey trust, like all other combines, is but the outgrowth of a protective system that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Folly of Tariffs. It is readily perceptible that the high prices of commodities, consequent upon so-called "protection," not only must cripple commerce, retard the growth of chargeable to the ingrained vices of inland and seaboard cities, take away the carrying trade, kill ship building and not to the struggle for economic and its allied industries, but also diand financial reform. All reformation rectly hurt, though they cannot kill, those occupations which can derive no benefit whatever from "protection," such as furniture making, milling, farmmore, to indicate that if the work of ing, quarrying, cotton, fruit and tobactariff reform is intelligently conducted | co growing, the building trades and the any possible resulting disturbances will like. For, the lower the prices of implements and tools, of wire and cordage, of steel and mineral products, of lumber and building stone, of railways and steamboats, of store fixtures and office furniture, etc., the cheaper the products of all the above mentioned indus and it is also probable that under a tries will be, the more the people will be able to buy of them, the livelier and quent displacement of labor from old more profitable foreign as well as domestic commerce will be, the more ship building and its kindred occupations dustries contingent on free crude mate- will develop, the cheaper house rents will become, the higher will be the The experience of the country under wages the laboring men receive, and the low tariff policy that prevailed the more steady employment they must

### CLEVELAND ON THE TARIFF. A Strong Denunciation of Vicious Pro-

tection Legislation. Of President Cleveland's fealty to the platform upon which he received the States there can be no doubt after his words. He says:

"They (the people) have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their promises not less than by the command of their masters to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surren-der of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and "If we exact from unwilling minds acqui-

escence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contenument and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we analyze a tenths order that its decid weather nounce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and busi-ness enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of Am can character which support the hope of American achievement."

The recognition in these words of the right of the people to command and the duty of their servants to obey is plain and unhesitating. It is a recognition of the fundamental principle of democracy—of a truth that cannot be gainsaid. The viciousness of the existing tariff laws has been made apparent to those who have long been the dupes of the monopolists, and a vast majority of the electors have decided that the tariff tax must go. If there has heretofore existed any fear that there might be lack of cooperation on his fifty-seventh year, in good health, the part of the executive with the purpose declared at the polls, that distrust has been removed. With harmony and a common aim between the people, their representatives in both houses of congress and in the white house, there issue of such paramount importance. Protection has had a fair trial, has been convicted of endeavoring to subvert the theory of popular government and condemned to death. It only remains for the executioners to do their work. Congress is called upon to formulate the decree. President Clevepart and administer the coup de grace to the iniquitous system which has for so many years corrupted our legislation, intimidated our executive officers and robbed the workingmen of the just fruits of their labor. A new era in industrial conditions has already dawned, for the slavery of the people of the United States to the protective tariff oppressors has practically ended.-Chicago Herald.

### HARRISON'S RECORD. The Legacy of Unsound Republican Doctrines.

What is likely to be the verdict of history upon Mr. Harrison's administration of national affairs? Politicians of his own party-his most biting critics-have become accustomed to There will never be another president done more harm to the country's trade a war of political extermination against refer to his regime as one which makes named Harrison.—St. Louis Republic. ne administration of Hayes seem brilliant. Put to their reasons, however, these detractors must confess that the blunders at which they point the finger of scorn have been of a sort that try a little hard sense. -St. Paul Globe. militate rather against their party's strength and coherency than the good of the country. As a politician the left it, but if he wants to be convinced retiring president has been indeed a luminous failure-not because he scorned to employ the politician's art, of the treasury .- Chicago Times. but because he bungled it. He never knew when to cease pressing a vantage, never mastered the art of making for them in the end. They had reached with offices. A coldly selfish leader surrounded by coldly mercenary sup- public. porters, his candidacy evoked no enthusiasm in his own party, and its result was disastrous, as might have been foretold.

But it is not with the ex-president s have feared that some crank might relations to his party that the nation is concerned. As chief executive of the union it may be said that his great | World. faults were his party's faults, his virtues were his own. Committed by party dictation to an exaggerated tariff system, a swollen and ever-swelling pension list, and a hectoring policy in international questions, he did the nation a notable service by carrying each to so extreme a point that the people successfully rebelled. The scandals of his administration were mainly abuses of the appointing power dictated by more or less unwise conceptions of party expediency. Over the foreign policy of the Harrison regime there must always hang a fog of uncertainty. What were his relations with his first brilliant secretary of state and how much truth lurked in the rumors of serious clash of authority must be purely matter of conjecture. Throughout, however, the president bore himself with admirable dignity. Gen. Harrison deserves to carry with

him into private life the honest respect and sincere esteem of the people. Honorable, dignified and patriotic his part in the administration of public affairs has ever been. None can question the sincerity of the convictions which have made him a most unswerving defender of republican economic doctrines. But how mistaken those doctrines are is shown by his leaving with his enviable personal fame at Washington an empty treasury, a pressing debt and a to them and to duty-faithful and inswollen tax list .- Chicago Times.

--- Another four years of republicanisin would have thrown the country into the hands of a receiver. The incoming administration has a great task before it to right the mischief of the past four years .- Albany Argus.

-From John W. Foster to Walter Q. Gresham will be a very healthy move for the department of state .-- N.

# CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL

Comments of the Democratic Press or the President's Speech.

There is no hesitation or evasion in that portion of President Cleveland's support of the people of the United inaugural in which he deals with the tariff question. He pronounces squareinaugural address is perused. There is ly for a tariff for revenue only, and in no equivocation or indirection in his this stands with his party.-St. Louis Republic.

No one can read the clear and strong words of Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address without feeling he has a very distinct idea of the duty of his party as well as of his own, and a very firm purpose to hold his party to its duty as well as to perform his own .-- N. Y. Times.

Upon the larger lines of political thought and action, the new administration sets out upon its journey toward the fulfillment of democratic pledges with much to encourage its members and to cheer the friends of good government. - Louisville Courier-

The inaugural address of President Cleveland was worthy of the man and the occasion. Higher praise could not be given. Less praise would fall short of justice. The prevailing spirit of the address is that of patriotism. In this it is like the paternal addresses of Washington or the earnest admonitions of Lincoln. The utterances are those of honest conviction. The tone is that of determined courage .-- N. Y. World.

President Cleveland's inaugural address is brief and directly to the point on all subjects to which he addresses himself. These are subjects which immediately concern the well being and progress of the nation. Mr. Cleveland affirms his purpose, so far as it rests with him, to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the election, not in any rash or destructive way, but firmly and consistently.-N. Y. Post.

Grover Cleveland became twentyfourth president of the United States, in the prime of his powers, being in and having had four years' experience as twenty-second president of the United States. He carries to the executive of the greatest of nations mature judgment, phenomenal independence of will and courage to seek to effectucan be no excuse for dallying with an ate by constitutional means the democratic principles upon which he has been elected. His second installation in the white house marks the beginning of a new era in the progress of the Amer, ican people. - Chicago Herald.

Not the least impressive part of the proceedings was the inaugural address formulate the decree. President Cleve- of the newly-installed president. Mr. land will not hesitate to perform his Cleveland has a well-established reputation for happiness in the making of addresses, and on this occasion he was more than usually felicitous. The address is broad, strong, statesmanlike and in the best sense fitting to the occasion. There is no attempt at oratorical or rhetorical display. It is the plain speech of a plain man to a plain people. In its earnestness, however, its conciseness, its grasp of the situation, it is a model of what such a speech on such an occasion should be. It is the right word at the right time and in the right place. - Detroit Free Press.

# PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

--- The Harrison dynasty has exhausted its possibilities of power.

ing because beauty is not a characteris tic of Cleveland's cabinet. Welk. we've had enough beauty; now let's ---President Cleveland will find few changes in the white house since he

that some one's been there since he's been gone let him look into the vault; -- It hurts the republicans mightily to have to get out, but it may be good

friends of enemies. His cohorts at a point where they would have been Minneapolis were in the main bought spoiled forever without the sour-4 thrashing they got.-St. Louis II--When President Harrison was inaugurated there was \$94,000,000 free gold in the treasury. To-day there is but \$3,700,0000. Mr. Harrison seems to

> consider Uncle Sam too much of a "gold bug" and shoot him .- N. Y. --- Whatever Mr. Cleveland's party may do, or may fail to do, there is general confidence, born of his previous administration, that Mr. Cleveland, so far as lies in his own power, will give the country a firm, courageous, clean

> apolis News. -The closing administration has been a dismal and disastrous failure. What it looked upon as its crowning glory, the iniquitous McKinley law, proved the source of fatal weakness and contributed more than any other one influence to the overwhelming dafeat encountered last fall. - Detroit Free Press

and patriotic administration. - Indian-

-Mr. Cleveland has very properly devoted the early hours of his occu-pancy of the chair of the nation's chief executive to the graceful amenities which ever follow a great victory. It will be only a few days, however, till the beneficiaries of the republican interregnum will begin to hear things drop. -Chicago Times.

-Cleveland is the man for the era. He is the typical American, the typical business man, the typical citizen. He has the pride of character but no pride of rank. He has ambition for result but none for glory. He demands of others what he gives himself corruptible labor at the business tasks assigned. - Kansas City Times.

--- Seventeen pardons for as many bank wreckers and defaulters, which are accredited to President Harrison, is a pretty fair proportion of the whole number of convictions for defalcation from national banks which have been secured during his term. It is a long list, and it must be taken to show a decided tenderness toward such offend ers .- Springfield Republican.

The Recent Revolution at Honolulu and Its Probable Results-The Commissioners Appointed to Confer with President Harrison.

[Special Letter.]

The dissatisfaction of the foreign resdents at Honolulu, the poetic capital of the Sandwich islands, culminated in one of the most peaceful revolutions recorded in history, and led to the formation of a provisional government, whose members consider annexation to the United States a political necessity, and the assumption of a protectorate by Mr. Stevens, American minister at Hono-



lulu. The delegation of five gentlemen, who are now sojourning in Washington, is composed of sterling material. The envoys are, without exception, Hawaiian patriots, even though some the impression they have made on the president and secretary of state leads me to believe that the Hawaiian kingdom will soon be a territory of the United States.

The islands, which are now presented to Uncle Sam on a silver platter, as it were, have frequently been mentioned in the diplomatic history of our country. President Fillmore, in his message to congress in 1851, said that "while the government of the United States, itself faithful to its original assurance, scrupulously regards the independence of the Hawaiian islands, it can never consent to see those islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe, nor can it consent that and the house of nobles and the speakdemands, manifestly unjust and derogatory, and inconsistent with bona fide the fifth commissioner, is an Englishindependence, shall be enforced against that government."

The islands are ten times nearer to the United States than to any European upon the records of the commissioners, power. Honolulu, the principal har- as they prove beyond the shadow of a bor, is on the direct route of all vessels



Pacific coast ports to Australia, China will provide handsomely for the deposed and Japan. When the Nicaragua canal is put into operation, its importance will be vastly augmented, and its control by the American government become an absolute necessity.

Great Britain has always played the part of mischief maker in Hawaiian affairs. Ever since the elevation of Kalakana to the throne in 1874 English emissaries have tried to undermine American influence. In 1876 the United States succeeded in concluding a reciprocity treaty with the Honolulu government and secured the cession of Pearl harbor, near Honolulu, with the right to establish a naval station at that point. In 1889 Secretary Blaine atbetween the islands and the United States, but Volney P. Ashford, then at-torney general of the islands. managed to defeat the negotiations by promising the king more advantageous terms with Canada, of which courtry the attorney general was a native.

When Kalakaua died, in 1891, his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, became ruler of the island kingdom. Although her husband, John O. Dominis, was an American by birth, the queen favored

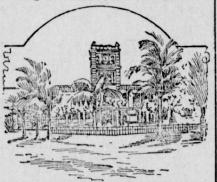


LORIN A. THURSTON.

grew older her judgment seemed to give way completely, and when, to crown former arbitrary rulings, she attempted to revise the constitution to suit her own pleasure, the Europeans and Americans simply formed a provisional government and deposed Liliuokalani and her army of fifty-six grenadiers. The heir apparent. Princess Kaiulani, a charming girl twenty years of age, the is old? daughter of Col. A. C. Cleghorn, colland, where she was sent to finish her | it up in!--Life.

education and receive diplomatic training according to Johnny Bull's idea.

The first act of the provisional gov ernment was the appointment of the five commissioners who are now at Washington to secure annexation to the United States. The delegation is headed by Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, the son of an American missionary. Mr. Thurston is a comparatively young man. He graduated from Columbia college in 1880, and upon returning to Honolulu at once became a political leader. In 1889 he headed a revolution against the dissolute Kalakaua, and a year later was appointed minister of the kingdom. In 1892 he was elected a member of the house of nobles. Considering that he is now but thirty-five years of age, his history may reasonably be pronounced an eventful one. William C. Wilder, the second delegate, is a Canadian by birth. He was a member of the United States army before emigrating to Hawaii in 1869. He was elected a noble in 1888 and was sent to parliament again in 1892. He is the president and general manager of the Wilder Steamship company, which has done much to develop the resources and commerce of the islands. Charles L. Carter, the third delegate, is twenty-eight years of age and of American descent. He is the grandson of Dr. G. P. Judd, who was the first premier of the Hawaiian, government after its organization on a civilized basis. Mr. Carter received his education at Ann Arbor, and is a lawyer by profession. William R. Castle, the fourth delegate, is also of American parentage and a graduate of the Co-lumbia law school. For awhile he was associated with William C. Whitney, then corporation counsel of New York. In Hawaiian affairs his name has become a byword, his public services inof them were born on foreign soil, and cluding membership in the legislature



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONOLULU. ership of the house. Joseph Marsden, man by birth, forty-six years of age, and has lived in the islands since 1869.

I have purposely dwelt at some length doubt that the provisional government represents the most desirable elements of Hawaii's population. The "revolutionists" want a staple governmentnothing more. For this reason they seek admission into the union as a territory, to be governed by the laws of Utah or other territorial governments. They seem to think that the establishment of a simple protectorate would not be satisfactory, as England would certainly find a way to make the lot of Hawaii unpleasant under such an elastic and unreliable agreement. They argue that inasmuch as 92 per cent. of the country's trade is done with the United States and 73 per cent. of the carrying trade by American ships annexation is the only proper way of settling the difficulty. the United States take the islands under sailing from San Francisco and other its protecting wing, the new territory queen and her titled niece.

It is perhaps not generally known that the percentage of per capita trade of the Sandwich islands is larger than that of any other country. During the year 1890, for instance, the value of imports was about \$7,000,000, while the exports were valued at \$13,282,000, making a total of over \$20,000,000, or \$225 

view, cannot be disputed. G. W. WEIPPIERT.

How Venomous Serpents Kill. point. In 1889 Secretary Blaine at-tempted to create absolute free trade and "poisonous snakes," If poison is swallowed it finds its way into the system through the stomach, with unpleasant and sometimes fatal results. The dangerous fluid in the serpent's head is venom, and must be injected into the blood in order to be effective. The New Orleans Times-Democrat explains that snakes do not bite. "Probably," it says, "no creature in the world provided with teeth and jaws has so little power of biting. The jaws are not hinged, but are attached one to England and opposed every movement started to secure annexation to the United States. As the dusky queen jaw to the other, and could not in this manner pierce the skin. The fangs are driven into the flesh by a stroke, not by a bite. A snake is harmless unless in coil. From its coil it throws its head and body forward, and strikes or hooks its fangs into the object aimed at. The entire work is done with the upper jaw, the lower jaw having nothing at all to do with it."

> How Dresses Disseminate Bacilli. ~ Prof. E. G. Dixon, the English scientist, has been experimenting upon the manner in which the germs of tuberculosis are spread abroad by ladies' dresses. He had a dress dragged over the ground two or three times, and on a glass slide was able to show no fewer than seven tubercle bacilli, obtained, of course, from the dust and dirt swept up by the dress. The practical lesson taught by this fact seems to be that of showing how, when trailing skirts are brushed in our homes, the germs of disease or their spores get dissipated in the air, and thus placed in a position to infect those who are well. This is another and powerful argument against trailing skirts.

> > It Was.

Purchaser-You are sure the cheese Grocer (cutting off a slice)-Yes, sir. lector of the port of Honolulu, and the Jimmy, come hold this bit of cheese late Princess Like-Like, is now in Eng- down till I get a piece of paper to wrap

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toleda, O.

Some people can never say good-by gracefully, but a buildog knows how to speed the parting guest.—Binghamton Republican.

To Believe the Truth

About the efficacy in obstinate cases of dyspepsia of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, requires no strength of creduity. Are you troubled with indigestion? If so try it, not occasionally, spasmodically. Take a regular, persistent course. Prompt relief, ultimate cure will be the result. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the rheumatic, the malaria and kidney-troubled attest its efficacy. A wineglassful before meals.

GIRL-"Yes, I will be your wife." Fellow —"Do-er-you mind paying something down to bind the bargain?"—Detroit Tribune.

ATTENTION is called to the Improved Victor Incubator advertised in another column. The manufacturers (an old established firm) guarantee this incubator to be simple, easy of operation, durable, and that the heat regulator used will keep the temperature in egg chamber at incubation heat regardless of variations in the outside temperature. The price of this hatcher is far lower than that of any other first class incubator, and it will pay customers to send 4 cents in stamps to Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., for a copy of their finely illustrated catalogue.

"And you, dear old fellow, will you never marry?" "Never! I detest all games of chance."—Boston Herald.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE.—There is no arti-cle which so richly deserves the entire con-fidence of the community as Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Con nd Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

In infancy we are generally most inof-ensive when "up in arms."—Yonkers

CLEANLINESS, exercise, and duet are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two and if you know what and how to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

THE Force of Habit.—"Now, wifey, begin with your curtain lecture, else I shan't get to sleep."—Il Nano Rosso.

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	THE GENERAL MA	AR	K	ET	S	
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ä	CATTLE-Best beeves	. 3	50	a	5	45
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9	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	5	50	0	7	75
8	WHEAT-No. 2 red					633
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4	CORN-No. 2 mixed		331	460		21
	OATS-No. 2 mixed		281	400		901
ā	RYE-No. 2					521
9	FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1	75	0	9	10
	Fancy	1	00	0	0	95
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	Fancy prairie	6	00	6	8	00
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BUTTER-Creamery			@	
LARD-Western steam			@12	
PORK	18		@19	
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	75	@ 5	40
HOGS- Packing and shipping	6	50	@ 8	00
SHEEP-Fair to choice			100 6	
FLOUR-Winter wheat			@ 4	
WHEAT-No. 2 red			660	
CORN-No. 2		41		4114
OATS - No 2		343	100	
RYE		50	(0)	
BUTTER - Creamery		20		30
LARD	12	45	6.12	50
PORK	17	60		
NEW YORK.				7.5
CATTLE-Native steers	3	80	@ 5	30

 ORN - No. 2.
 76% 775

 ORN - No. 2.
 53¼ 6

 JATS - Western mixed.
 39 @ 41

 BUTTER-Creamery.
 20 @ 20

 PORK-Mess.
 19 25@ 19 75



NO QUARTER will do you as much good as the one that buys Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for Constipation, In-digestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach,

and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward-but help that lasts. Pleasant help, too. These sugar-coated little pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

They come in sealed vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable; a convenient and perfect vest-pocket remedy. They're the cheapest pills you can buy.



Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprieters, NEW YORK.

# The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

### Receipt for Making One Loaf.

2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking boiled potato, and water. Sift to-

ONE quart flour, I teaspoonful more or less according to the brand salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast Powder, half medium-sized cold bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 41/2x3 inches, and 4 gether thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, inches deep, filling about half full. and baking powder; rub in the The loaf will rise to fill the pan potato; add sufficient water to mix when baked. Bake in very hot smoothly and rapidly into a stiff oven 45 minutes, placing paper batter, about as soft as for pound- over first 15 minutes baking, to precake; about a pint of water to a vent crusting too soon on top. Bake quart of flour will be required- at once. Don't mix with milk.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write us the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

THERE is one thing about a house which seldom falls, but never hurts the occupants when it does. That is the rent.—N. Y. World.

"In spite of our long association," said the thermometer tube to the mercury, "I cannot refrain from reminding you that your conduct is decidedly low."

Best of All To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Extremes meet when the heat of discussion causes a coldness between two friends.—Truth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order, price 25 cents a box.

CONVALESCENT (looking at his doctor's bill)—Good gracious! have I been as ill as all this, doctor? I wonder I'm alive!—Scraps. How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar! Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Few men who go into maple sugar manufacturing make an unadulterated success of it.—Troy Press.

THE greatest circulating medium is the drummer.—Galveston News.

HEATED Remark.—"My turn will come," sputtered the buckwheat cake on the hot griddle, "by gravy!"

In the statterer's lexicon there is no such animal as a coon; he generally makes a co oon of him -Yonkers Statesman.

THE auctioneer is a man who likes to have you talk back.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

# ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS. MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS,

June 20, 1888. Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

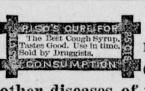


BRUISES. PITTSBURG, PA.. 302Wylie Ave., Jan. 29,'87 One of my workmen fell

from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used St. Jacobs Oil

FRANZ X, GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

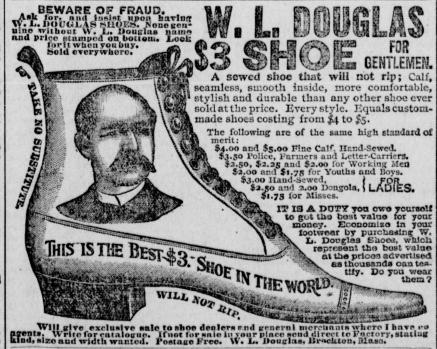


We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis, and

other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption,

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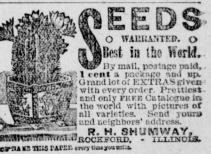
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### THE NEW SENATE.

Lemocrats in Control On and After March 4.

The Organization Consists of 46 Demo crats, 38 Republicans and 4 Populists-List of Members and the Dates When Terms Expire.

All the states have chosen new senators, either by election or appointment, except Washington. Counting the senator from that state as republican, the new senate will be comp of forty-six democrats, thirty-eight republicans and four populists. Following is the list of members, with the vice president presiding:

Vice president—Adlai E. Stevenson, dem., ALABAMA. Name, politics and p. o. address. Term expires John T. Morgan, dem., Selma. James L. Pugh, dem., Eufaula. ARKANSAS. James H. Berry, dem., Bentonville James K. Jones, dem., Washington CALIFORNIA. Leland Stanford, rep., San Francisco. Stephen M. White. dem., Los Angeles COLORADO. | COLORADO. | COLORADO. | Edward O. Wolcott, rep., Denver. | 1895 | Henry M. Teller, rep., Central City. | 1897 | CONNECTICUT. | CONNECTICUT. | CONNECTICUT. | 1897 | Joseph R. Hawley, rep., Hartford. | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 1899 | 189 DELAWARE. Anthony Higgins, rep., Wilmington. George Gray, dem., Newcastle..... \*Samuel Pasco, dem., Monticello... Wilkinson Call, dem., Jacksonville GEORGIA. Alfred H. Colquitt, dem. Atlanta John B. Gordon, dem., Atlanta... IDAHO. Shelby M. Cullom, rep., Springfield... John M. Palmer, dem., Springfield... INDIANA. Daniel W. Voorhees, dem., Terre Haute... David Turpie, dem., Indianapolis..... KANSAS. John Martin, dem., Topeka...... William A. Peffer, peo., Topeka... KENTUCKY. William Lindsay, dem., Frankfort.......
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, dem., Versailles... LOUISIANA.

Donaldson Caffrey, dem., Franklin.... Edward D. White, dem., New Orleans. MAINE. William P. Frye, rep. Lewicton.....
Eugene Hale, rep., Ellsworth.......
MARYLAND. Charles H. Gibson, dem., Easton..... Arthur P. Gorman, dem., Laurel..... MASSACHUSETTS. George F. Hoar, rep., Worcester. Henry Cabot Lodge, rep., Nahant MICHIGAN. MISSISSIPPI. James Z. George, dem., Jackson..... †Edward C. Walthall, dem., Grenada..... MISSOURI. MONTANA. Thomas C. Power, rep., Heiena. Lee Mantle, rep., Butte..... NEBRASKA. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
William E. Chandler, rep., Concord....
Jacob H. Gallinger, rep., Concord....
NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK. David B. Hill, dem., Elmira..... Edward Murphy, Jr., dem., Troy. NORTH CAROLINA. Matt W. Ransom, dem , Weldon ... Zebulon B. Vance, dem., Charlotte. NORTH DAKOTA. L. C. Hansbrough, rep. Devil's Lake. William N. Roach, dem., Larimore.... ощо ORFGON. Joseph N. Dolph, rep., Portland., John H. Mitchell, rep., Portland. PENNSYLVANIA. James D. Cameron, rep., Harrisburg... Matthew S. Quay, rep., Beaver....... RHODE ISLAND. Nathan F. Dixon, rep., Westerly. Nelson W. Aldrich, rep., Provider SOUTH CAROLINA. Matthew C. Butler, dem., Edgefield... John L. M. Irby, dem., Laurens.....

John R. McPherson, dem., Jersey City.... James Smith, Jr., dem., Newark

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Richard F. Pettigrew, rep., Sioux Falls.

James H. Kyle, peo., Aberdeen...

TENNESSEE. Isham G. Harris, dem., Memphis William B. Bate, dem., Nashville TEXAS. Richard Coke, dem., Waco..... Roger Q. Mills, dem., Corsicana VERMONT. VIRGINIA. Eppa Hunton, dem., Warrenton... John W. Daniel, dem., Lynchburg. WASHINGTON. Watson C. Squire, rep., Seattle .....

WEST VIRGINIA. Johnson N. Camden, dem , Parkersburg .... 1895 Charles J. Faulkner, dem., Martinsburg .... 1895 WISCONSIN. William F. Vilas, dem., Madison... WYOMING. 

\*Present term expires March 4. Legislature will meet April 4 to elect his successor. Has been appointed by Gov. Mitchell to serve pending an election by the legislature.

†Present term expires March 4, 1895. Has been recleated for successful six years. been reelected for succeeding six years. ‡Appointed by the governor to fill vacancy occasioned by failure of legislature of 1893 to elect. Next legislature will meet in 1895. RECAPITULATION.

Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho. 2 th Carona . Virginia.

NEW COMMITTEE LISTS.

Democratic Rearrangement of the Various Divisions of the Senate. WAS HINGTON, March 14 .- The senatorial steering committee has practically completed its labors of deciding upon the positions democratic senators will occupy on the various committees durng the democratic ascendancy in the senate. Mr. Voorhees will be chairman of the committee on finance. Mr. Vilas was pushed for chairman of the committee on appropriations, but seniority in service enabled Senator Cockrell to grasp the plum. A new committee has been formed out of the old committee of the president's message transmitting the report of the Pacific railway commission and will be officially known as the committee on Pacific railways. The committee on the employment "of armed bodies of men for private purposes" has been dropped. The committee on forest reservations will be increased to five. The committees to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington and to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nica-

ragua will have republican chairmen. The committee lists so far as the democrats are concerned are as follows: Agriculture and forestry—George, chairman: Jones of Arkansas: Bates and Peffer. Appropriations—Cockrell chairman: Call Gorman, Blackburn and Brice.

Claims-Pasco, chairman; Vilas White, Dan-Commerce-Ransom, chairman: Coke, Vest, Gorman, White of Louisiana: White, of Cali-

Gorman, White of Louisiana: White, of California, and Murphy.
District of Columbia—Harris, chairman; Faulkner, Gibson and Hunton.
Education and labor—Kyle, chairman; George, Hunton, Lindsay and Murphy.
Enrolled bills—Caffrey, chairman: Colquit
Examine the several branches of the civil service—Peffer, chairman: Gray and Vilas.
Finance—Voorhees, chairman: McPherson.

Finance-Voorhees, chairman: McPherson, Parris, Vance, West and Jones of Arkansas. Fisheries-Coke chairman; Call, Ransom, Gibson and Hill. Foreign relations - Morgan, chairman: Butler,

Gray, Turple and Daniel. Immigration—Hill, chairman; Voorhees, Mc-Pherson, Faulkner and Peffer. Improvement of the Mississippi and its tribu-aries—Bate, chairman: Walthall, Palmer and Indian affairs-Jones of Arkansas, chairman;

Morgan, Vilas, Allen and Roach. Inter-state commerce—Butler, chairman: Gorman, Brice, White of Louisiana, Camden and Lindsay.

Irrigation and reclamation of arid lands-White of California, chairman: Kyle, Gibson,

Roach and Beckwith. Judiciary—Pugh, chairman: George, Coke, Vilas, Hill and Lindsay. Library—Mills, chairman, and Voorhees. Manufactures—Gibson, chairman: Smith and

Caffrey. Military affairs-Walthall, chairman: Cockrell, Bate, Palmer and Mitchell.
Naval affairs—McPherson, chairman; Butler,

Blackburn and Camden Organization, condition and expenditures of the executive department—Smith, chairman; Cockrell, Hill. Walthall and Caffrey. Pensions - Palmer, chairman; Brice, Vilas, Camden and Caffrey. Post offices and post roads - Colquitt, chair-

man; Vilas Irby, Mills, Hunton and Hill.

Privileges and elections—Vance, chairman;
Pugh, Gray, Turple and Palmer.

Public lands — Berry, chairman; Walthall,
Pasco, Vilas, Allen and Martin.

Public buildings and grounds—Vest, chairman; Daniel Pasco, Brice and Gorman.

man; Daniel, Pasco, Brice and Gorman.
Railroads—Camden, chairman Berry, Gorman, Palmer, Martin and Beckwith. Relations with Canada-Murphy, chairman Pugh, Colquitt, Hunton and Mitchell.
Revision of the laws of the United States—
Daniel, chairman: Call and Lindsey.
Ruies — Blackburn, chairman: Harris and

Gorman.

Territories - Faulkner, chairman; Hill, Bate,
Gordon, Blackburn and White of California. Transportation routes to the seaboard-Irby. airman: George, Turpie, Gordon and Hun-

Pacific railways-Brice, chairman; Morgan Faulkner, White of Louisiana and Murphy. Indian depredations — Lindsey, chairn Faulkner, Kyle, White of Louisiana and Cock

Quadro-centennial - Vilas, chairman: Colquitt, Vest, Gray, Daniel, Gibson and Lindsey. To investigate the geological survey—Martin, chairman: Jones of Arkansas and Beckwith.
To investigate trespasses upon Cherokee lands—Roach, chairman, and Butler.

DEATH RATHER THAN PRISON. Escaped Convicts Open Fire on a Sheriff's Posse and Are Shot Down

PRINCETON, Mo., March 14.—About two weeks ago J. L. Morrison and M. G. Edwards, prisoners who were confined in the jail at this place, charged with burglary, escaped by cutting off the bars of their cells. They were traced to Davis county, Ia., by Sheriff Lowrey and located at a farm house near Paris station, and early yesterday morning the sheriff, with a posse, surrounded the house and demanded their surrender.

They were well armed and rushed from the house, firing at the officers as they went. The sheriff's men returned the fire and a terrible battle ensued, in which Morrison was shot through the body and instantly killed. The sheriff's posse escaped unhurt, although the prisoners fired seven shots at them at close range.

Not Ordered to Honolulu WASHINGTON, March 14.-No orders have been issued from the treasury department for the revenue cutter Thetis to prepare for a trip to Hawaii for the purpose of carrying a commission to be appointed by the president, nor have the post office authorities here issued orders for the detention of the Austra-

lia from Wednesday till Friday in order

that she might carry important advices

to Honolulu. The Rist g Missouri. LEAVENWORTH, Mo., March 14. - The Missouri river at this point rose three feet from 6 p. m. Sunday to 8 a. m. today, and is now rising at the rate of four inches an hour. Several hundred feet of the recently constructed dike opposite the city is submerged and it is feared that most of it will be swept away. Much damage in other directions

is also feared. Mosher May Escape. OMAHA, Neb., March 14 .- United States District Attorney Baker has sent to Attorney-General Olney the request of the directors and depositors of the Capital National bank, of Lincoln, to dismiss the indictments of Mosher if his relatives should make good the sums he embezzled.

Mexican Duties Off Corn. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14. -Blaker & Corbin received a telegram to-day from their correspondent in the City of Mexico stating that the Mexican government has desided to admit American corn free of duty after March 15.

The senate met on the 13th, but did no business, adjourning until the 15th.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceed-THE morning session of the senate on the 6th was spent in filibustering on the Greenlee rail-road bill. The maximum rate bill passed by the senate heretofore was substituted for the the schate heretofore was substituted for the bill as it came from the house and a recess taken. Much time was taken up in the afternoon on the same bill. The house concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die Thursday was adopted. A resolution was adopted empowering the elections committee to investigate any matter they may desire during recess. matter they may desire during recess .: house used up the entire morning session de-bating the resolution for final adjournment Thursday, and the resolution was finally adopt-

ed. By agreement, appropriation bills were taken up in committee of the whole and considered during the afternoon. The senate pententiary appropriation bill was non-concurred in and aside from this the session was fruitless. THE only business transacted in the senate on the morning of the 7th was the passage of the maximum freight rate bill. Among the amendments adopted was one vacating the office of the present board of rail-road commissioners. At the afternoon session the bill passed creating the department session the bill passed creating the department of agriculture and providing for the election of secretary at a salary of \$2,500. The secretary is to be elected by the people at the time other state officials are chosen. The governor appoints until the next general election... The entire morning session of the house was devoted to the consideration of the mortgage redemption bill and its consideration also took demption bill and its consideration also took up a great part of the afternoon. A bill appropriating \$50,000 for a normal school at LaCrosse passed. The announcement by Speaker Doug-lass that the engrossed railroad bill had been lost or stolen in transmission to the senate caused a sensation, and a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the matter. At the evening session the senate

bill requiring railroads to set up scales at all grain shipping points in the state passed. THE senate on the 8th passed the house coal miners' screen bill. It provides that coal miners shall be paid for the screen and nut as well as the lump coal. The senate also well as the lump coal. The senate also passed the anti-gold payment bill prohibiting the making of contracts for the payment of obligations in gold. The house weekly payment of wages bill was concurred in.... In the house the senate amendments to the maximum freight rate bill were non-concurred in. A bill passed submitting to the voters of Geary county the proposition to change the name back to Davis. The state university, state reform and insane asylum appropriation bills form and insane asylum appropriation bills passed. Also the senate insurance bill, known as the full value policy bill, which requires insurance companies to pay full value of policie in case of total loss of the insured property by fire, cyclone or tornado. The senate choiera bill passed which gives the state board of health authority to take prompt steps in case of an epi-demic and appropriates \$25,000 to be used in an emergency; also the appellate court bill: also the senate bill repealing the law permitting conductors to collect excess fairs from passen-gers without tickets. The house was in session nearly all night working upon the miscellaneous appropriation bill and it was long after mid-night before it could be agreed upon. The senate had a brief morning session on

the 9th. In the afternoon a motion that the senate refuse to recede from its amendment to the railroad bill prevailed and a conference was appointed The house bill to prevent the cor rupt use of money at elections, passed, and at o'clock the senate concurred in a house resolu o'clock the senate concurred in a nouse resolu-tion extending the session to Saturday after-noon.... When the house met the concurrent res-olution extending the session to Saturday was adopted. A long debate followed on the con-ference report on the appellate court bill and it was again sent to conference. In the afternoon the senate Australian ballot law was taken up. A long discussion took place over an amend-ment offered by Greenlee, of Reno, declaring that when two political parties combine, of when one party goes out of business and fuses with another, the combine shall be considered as one political organization. The amendment prevailed. The two houses could not agree on the legislative appropriation bill, the populists refusing to accede to the proposition to pay extra sergeant-at-arms of the republican house during the "late war," and the republicans re-fusing to pay "flat" members of the populist

In the senate on the 10th little was done ex cept to consider conference reports. The sen-ate refused to recede from its amendment to the railroad bill and adjourned with several bills in conference....It was 3 o'clock before the conference report on the legislative bill was presented in the house. The republicans had agreed to pay the claims of the populists. pulists made co claims of the republicans. The senate bill for the protection of game and song birds was passed. The house, by a bare majority, passed the senate miscellaneous appropriation bill after sundry amendments. Mr. Cubbison pushed a bill to third reading and passage amending the alien land law so as to exempt owners of land in cities from its provisions. The senate's amendment to the agricultural college appropriation bill reducing the allow-ance from 180,000 to 160,000 was concurred in.

THE senate was busy on the 11th considering conference reports on bills. When Senator Taylor's anti-gambling bills were taken up, Mr. O'Bryan made a point of order against their consideration which the presiding officer sustained and they therefore failed. The appellate court hill also failed. In executive session the police commissioners appointed for Kansas City were confirmed...Conference committees were busy in the house until a late hour at night. The time for final adjournment was further extended. Senator Taylor's gambling further extended. Senator Taylor's gambling bills were amended and passed except the antipolicy shop bill which failed. Neither branch of the legislature formally adjourned sine die leaving that until Monday in order that bills might be enrolled and signed by the governor.

Coffee in Hawaii. On the mountain sides a brilliant scarlet berry on a small, dark green small leaved bush will attract an ob servant eye. Break open the berry and imbedded in each half will be found a white seed with a line running lengthwise through the flat exposed surface. In this unfamiliar guise it will not take you long to recognize coffee, which is indigenous to this soil. Some exports have been made of this product and it is found in the Honolulu groceries under the title of Kona coffee. Connoisseurs have pronounced its flavor and aroma equal to the Mocha. It could doubtless be cultivated to advantage. Successful experiments have also been made in the cultivation of the olive. Limes grow in great profusion and to a fine size. - Washington Star.

Miss Giddyon-I don't see why they

out second hands on watches. Mr. Spout (newly elected to the legis lature)-Why, my dear, no motion ever comes to anything without a second .-Jewelers' Weekly.

Willis-I never heard of a poet dying suddenly. Wallace-No: starvation is a slow

death. -Jury.

She Hada't Hurried. "What do you think your poor dead husband would have said to your engagement to Mr. Rawson, Janette?" asked the widow's mother-in-law. "I think he'd have been indignant."

returned the widow. "But I wasn't engaged to Mr. Rawson until after James died."-Judge. Pretty Near.

"Willie told his teacher twice two was five, to-day," said Tommy. "Well, it was a pretty good guess, now," retorted Willie. "I came within one or two of it."-Harper's Young FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

The Legislature Passes a Bill Forbidding the Use of Money or Other Consideration at Elections—I s Main Provisions.

The bill introduced into the Kansas house by Speaker Douglass to prohibit the corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections, passed both branches of the legislature, was signed by the governor and became a law. Following are its main provisions:

"Any person who shall lend or give any money or other valuable thing to any other person to induce him to cast his vote either for or against any candidate for public office; or any person who shall lend or furnish any money or security therefor to any other person or persons to be used for any of said purposes; or any person who shall directly or indirectly give or procure or promise to give any money, gift or reward, or any office, place or employment upon any agreement, that the person to whom such gift or promise shall be made, shall work for, the election of any person to any public office, shall be punished by fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years, or both. It shall be unlawful to hire, or to lend or pay or promise to pay any money, or thing of value to any person to work at the polls on any election day in the interest of any party, ticket or candidate.

"It shall be unlawful for any candidate for public office to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquors or cigars on election day; or at any time to authorize any person to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquors or cigars for him or in his interest,

"All acts forbidden to be done by any candidate shall be equally unlawful if done by any member or officer of any state, district, county, ward or township association engaged in promoting the success or defeat of any party, or other organization, who shall pay or personally authorize the payment of any money for any purposes forbidden by this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year. Every person who shall be a candidate at any election, shall within thirty days after such election, file with the county clerk a detailed statement of all moneys loaned expended, paid or promised to be paid by him, or by anyone to the best of his knowledge and belief in his behalf, in attempting to secure the election to such office. Such statement shall show the name of every person, committee, club or other organization to whom or to which any money, compensation or pecuniary reward of any kind has been promised. Every state, district, county, eity, ward or township committee, or any club, orcanization or association engaged in promoting the success or defeat of any party or candidate to political office, shall have a treasurer, and shall cause to be kept a detailed account of all moneys received by it, and within thirty days after any election shall file with the county clerk a statement of all its expenditures, showing in detail from whom said moneys were received, to whom paid, and the exact nature of the service rendered in consideration thereof. Any person not a member of any such committee, club or organization, who collects or disburses funds of value exceeding five dollars in the aggregate for the purpose of promoting the election or defeat of any candidate, shall file and verify a statement of the

urers of committees. "Any person elected to any office who shall be proven in a contest of such election or any other manner provided by law to have violated any provisions of this act shall forfeit his office, and

said office shall be declared vacant. "This act shall not be deemed to pro hibit voluntary work for or on behalf of any canndidate for public office, nor shall it prevent the necessary expenditure of money for public meetings, printing, postage, telegraphing, office rooms for actual bona fide use by political committees, clerical assistance in committee work, flags, transparencies compensation and expenses of public speakers."

NEGROES EXCITED.

Village of Several Thousand Persons That Grew Up Out of a Mistake—The People to Re Evicted RALEIGH, N. C., March 11.-News reaches here that great excitement pre- ashore. They seemed to be all around the rails at James City, a negro village of ship. None of them struck her, but several thousand inhabitants, near they sucked up seas that the Picqua's

New Berne, in Craven county, growing made themselves thoroughly at home, believing the land had been given them by the United States government. and before many days had passed quite again. The storm let up next day, and a large settlement had gathered. The she went on her course. truth is, however, that James was no general, and that he had no authority to give the land away. Peace reigned and the negroes became content with their new homes. They named the village after their benefactor, James City. elected aldermen and policemen, and the population increased rapidly. It is reported that the wildest excitement prevails over the attempt to evict them, and that the negroes threaten to attack the city of New Berne.

-Raising filling for layer cakesteacupful of coffee-sugar and three spoonfuls of water, boiled five minutes. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and pour the boiling syrup over it. Seed and chop one-half pound of raisins and beat all together till cold.—Boston Budget.

-Crisped Oatmeal .- Mix a balf teaspoonful of salt with a cup of oatmeal and cover with cold water; soak for an hour and drain off the water. Drop small spoonfuls of this oatmeal, a little distance apart, on a greased baking tip and bake till brown and crisp.—Country Gentleman.

merged already, as well as several smaller villages along the upper river. The loss so far reaches into hundreds of thousands of dollars. and bake till brown and crisp .-- Country Gentleman.

WATCHING CHOLERA.

Consuls Watching Foreign Ports - Steerago WASHINGTON, Murch 13. The treasury de-partment is officially advised by the depart-ment of state that steerage traffic between European ports and the United States, which was discontinued on June 1 last, has been re-sumed United States Consul Gardner at Rot terdam, in a report to the state department, gives a detailed account of the precautions taken there to prevent the immigration of persons affected with contagious diseases. states that all steerage passengers are ex amined by the consular doctors, their baggare disinfected by consular employes and a certificate of both passenger and baggage made by the

consul.

In addition to the safeguards against transmission of disease afforded by the local system of examination made immediately before en barkation, a new hotel designed exclusively fo the accommodation—of steerage and second class passengers en route for the United States has been built. This hotel is known as the "Nasm" and is owned by the Netherlands-American Co and is solely under their management. It contains all the modern conveniences of a first class hostelry with an experienced steward assisted by waiters and guards. The hotel is located in the immediate neighborhood of the docks. There are separate rooms for families and single per The beds are like cabin beds on shi board, but larger. It is light and airy. Th sanitary arrangements are of the most moder construction, and as the hotel is located on square, it is light and accessible from all side A coffee room in which only temperance betterages are sold at a minimum cost is also pro vided. The entire control of this building cording to Dutch laws, is in the hands of commissioner of emigration, although the United States consul has free access to the building. A hospital room in a building apart from the hotel has been provided, where any diseased suspect may be at once wholly

In addition to all these precautions taken the hotel, all steerage passengers destined for the United States from Rotterdam are met at incoming trains by officers and servants of the steamship company and by boat are at once transferred to the hotel adjacent to the steam-ship wharf, there to remain under such surveil-lance as may be necessary until the next steam-er sails. Should the need at any time arise, it would be possible to quarantine 690 or 890 peo-ple at the hotel quite as effectually as though they were on ship board. This could not be one by the best regulated emigrant boarding ouse, and from a sanitary point of view it is

decidedly advantageous.

Consul Gardner states that within the past. three or four years the rate of steerage sailing from Rotterdam to New York has increased in the ratio of the added restrictions upon immigration imposed by the United States authorities. The rate for steerage in 1891 was \$30.40, while at the present time it is \$31.20. The grade of persons going in the steerage has shown a percentage of improvement more or less closely

corresponding to the percentage of increase of cost of passage.
United States Consul Estes at Hamburg has submitted a report of the precautions that he has adopted against the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States by the r sumption of immigration. He states that all vessels sailing from Hamburg for ports in the United States, before they can obtain their bill of health, must be thoroughly disinfected, according to the instructions of the United States marine hospital service. This disinfection is supported by W. L. Somann, a Hamburg government surgeon, who uses the Han burg police department s-al on h certificate of disinfection. Farther, th crews of vessels carrying immigrants are medically examined by Dr. Homann and Dr Nash, a deputy of Dr. Jenkins, the health officer in New York. These physicians issue a joint certificate as to this examination. All passengers not traveling in the saloon are medically examined before embarkation by Dr. Homann in his capacity as government su geon and by a physician of the steamship con pany. This examination is made in the pres-ence of either the consul or vice consul and a ence of either the consul or vice consul and a certificate to that effect is annexed to the pas-sengers' manifest of the vessel. Both of the physicians issue a certificate, besides, which declares the pissengers to be in good health and free from all infectious diseases. The bill of health, which is not delivered to

the steamship until all these requirements have been complied with, bears across its face in red deaths which have been reported to the Ham-burg senate cholers commission during the fortnight previous to the date of the bill of health. All the above months and down and they would eateh them. A ink the exact number of cholera cases and ication of the United States Consul Estes also states that all passengers coming from Austria and Hungary are obliged to observe a quarantine of at least six days un-der police surveillance before they are permitted to go on board ship.

The Picqua's Battle With Waterspouts.

Sucked Out of the Atlantic. NEW YORK, March 13 .- The steamship Picqua, from Mediterranean ports, which passed Gibraltar on February 14, had a mighty battle to keep afloat in a cyclone on Saturday last, when 400 miles north of Bermuda. She put out a triangular sea anchor made of fenders covered with boards and weighted with grate bars and lay with her head to the riot from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. She took. in the anchor at 11 p. m. and proceeded slowly. She passed through the southerly edge of the cyclone at 11 p. m. was skulled with waterspouts, which would have been tornadoes. captain says were 40 feet high. Two out of an attempt by the owner of land of these giants roared over the Picqua's to have the negroes evicted. Bloodshed starboard, smashing the forecastle s expected. It seems that in 1863 a head, carrying away the ladder to the man calling himself "Gen. James," and bridge and thirteen ventilators, and purporting to be a federal general, re- smashing the wheelhouse. While the moved a number of negro families from waterspouts were pirouetting madly, near New Berne to the point, now like crazy skirt dancers, around the James City, which is across Trent river ship, the trucks and every spar glowed from New Berne. James told them the with St. Elmo's fire, and lightning land belonged to the government seared the blackness. Two seamen, They put up rude cabins and Cornesa Basliana and Joseph Bosetta, were badly hart by being thrown against the iron deck house. The Picqua ran eleven hours before the tempest, then Other negroes soon entered the place, she hove to and put out her sea anchor

Ventured Too Near the Lion. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 13 .-T. P. and W. A. Richardson, of Cripple creek, have filed in the district court a suit for \$5,000 damages against R. B. They drew up a system of government, and Mary Dell. The latter are owners of a mountain lion. Some time ago a child of the Richardsons ventured near the lion, when the beast sprang upon him, tearing his flesh and inflicting severe injuries. Floods to Western New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 13 .- A good share of western New York is under water and things are looking dangerous for this city. The channel of the Genessee river is clear for a mile above | does not anticipate any trouble about the city, but with that exception the national finances. He says Secretary field of ice is intact, and unless there is | Foster's estimates of treasury receipts a sudden cold spell this immense field and expenditures were as conservative must come down soon and let loose the and accurate as could be arrived at great accumulation of water now held | without knowing what legislation by the gorges near Mount Morris. The village of Mount Morris is mostly sub-

BLAZE AT BOSTON.

Fire Starts in a Tey Warehouse and be-trops Property to the Value of \$4,000,-000-Several Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Boston, March 11 .- One of the most destructive fires in the history of Boston, next in magnitude to the famous one of Thanksgiving day, 1888, and in the same district, broke out shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday and before it was placed under control, three hours later, had burned over more than a square, had reduced to ashes several of the magnificent new buildings recently completed on the territory burned over three and a half years ago, consumed property valued by conservative estimate at \$4,500,000, had eaused scenes of panic and distress never before equalled in the history of the citizens now living and had destroyed several. perhaps many, human lives and mangled or maimed at least thirty person, some of whom will die of their injuries.

At 4:25 o'clock the alarm was rung in from box 52. It was soon followed by a second and then by a general alarm. The flames broke out in the toy department of Horace Partridge & Co., who occupied the fifth and sixth floors of the seven story building, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, owned by L. F. Ames. The cause is at present unknown, but the start is described by those nearest it as resembling the burst-

ing of a firecracker.
The flames spread with incredible rapidity and in a very few moments the entire interior of the building was burning. There were many employes of the Partridge company at work at the time, and the other floors of the building were sprinkled with human beings. The usual avenues of escape were at once cut off and then began a scramble for life which sickened beholders. The panic-stricken inmates filled the windows and other rooms. Some escaped by sliding down telegraph poles, others by leaping into blankets. Several jumped to the pavement, six or eight stories, and were terribly mangled, and others, how many cannot now be told, fell back into the cauldron of flames, or were overcome by the dense black smoke, which suffocated all who did not speedily escape. The entire fire department of the city was soon on the scene, the departments of Sewerville, Cambridge, Newton and

Brockton arrived later by train. The fire spread rapidly from building to building and despite the heroic efforts of the entire fire system of Suffolk county, it was not controlled until the whole square bounded by Essex street on the north, Lincoln on the east and Kingston on the west had been leveled; also one building north of Essex street extending along Columbia street, three more on the east side of Lincoln street and one corner of United States hotel, south of Essex street, which corner

contained the Emergency hospital. It would be impossible to narrate all the events of this exciting night. There were deeds of valor that are worthy of more extended account than can be given. There were plenty of witnesses to and actors in the fiery drama who were ready and anxious to relieve themselves of the burden of their experience by telling some one of the things they would never forget. Several took horse blankets and called to the frenzied crowd at the windows to wise fatal force of the fall. One little girl too timid to jump was saved by a man reaching out for her on his way down the ple. A long step ladder was brought over and standing on it the firemen reached up as far as they could FIGHTING AN OCEAN CYCLONE. and caught others in their arms. Other apparatus came and the ladders were put up to save the rest. But they were not in time to save one man in the third story. Before the new apparatus could get to work the entire block burst into flames from every window. It was so sudden that the steamer which had been playing in front of the building had no time to leave. It must have been destroyed.

THE STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

No Freight Will Be Ha died By Ann Arbor

TOLBDO, O., March 11.-There is imminent danger of the Ann Arbor strike spreading to connecting lines. A meeting of the engineers of all the roads entering the city was held this afternoon, at which Assistant Chief Youngston presided. It was decided not to handle any freight received from the Ann Arbor, so that as soon as that company has any to offer its connections, the engineers on those lines will probably go out. A conference of the officers of the Lake Shore was held this afternoon, at which it is stated the strike situation was fully discussed.

What the Lake Shore will do, however, is impossible to learn. A new locomotive of the Ann Arbor, attached to the morning passenger train, was burned out when a short distance from this city. The company claims that the occurrence was brought about by strikers placing soap or oil in the firebox of the locomotive

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Ferryboat Overturas in a Strong Cur-rent With Terrible Loss of Life. ROME, Ga., March 11. - Last evening

while Mrs. Edgar Wood and her three children were crossing Glen ford in the ferryboat, 16 miles below this city, the boat turned over in a strong current and all of them, together with the ferryman, were drowned. Two bodies have been recovered. Parties are searching for the other bodies with nets.

Does Not Anticipate Trouble. BURLINGTON, Ia., March 11. - Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John H. Gear has returned from Washington to his home in Burlington. He might be had affecting revenues and expenditures. One of the demands for gold arises from the fact that Austria is buying gold at a small premium preparatory to the resumption of a gold