

# Chase County Cent.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

NO. 20.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

No change in the pension bureau will be made at this session of congress.

The pension payments for January footed up \$14,000,000, a decrease as compared with December of \$1,000,000.

SIR GEORGE BADEN POWELL has been dispatched to Washington Great Britain's reply to the Behring sea case. Sir Charles Russell, Sir William Webster and John Morley assisted in the preparation of the reply.

JOHN N. JEWETT has filed with the clerk of the Federal Supreme court copies of a petition asking the court to reopen the Chicago lake front case for a rehearing.

The speaker has appointed Messrs. Chipman (dem.) and Lodge (rep.) as tellers on the part of the house during the counting of the electoral vote.

The commissioner of patents has submitted his annual report to congress. Urgent requests for more space is made, and a recommendation for an increased force of examiners preferred.

The republican senators in caucus have decided to add Arizona to the states bill.

Opponents of the anti-options bill will make a determined fight against it in the house.

The credentials of Roger Q. Mills as senator from Texas for six years, beginning March 4, have been laid before the senate.

The president has sent a message to congress with reference to Canadian cars in bond, suggesting an alteration in the law at present governing such matters.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has sent to the senate the nomination of Howell Jackson, of Tennessee, as associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Justice Lamar. The new judge is a democrat.

Strong opposition to the confirmation of Judge Howell Jackson as justice of the supreme court has developed, which may defeat it.

Gov. BOIES, of Iowa, is said to have been tendered the agricultural portfolio.

The widow of Mr. Blaine will seek rest in some southern resort.

### THE EAST.

GEN. BUTLER has been filed at East Cambridge, Mass. It bears the date of 1854 with a codicil of 1862. All his estates, real and personal, are left to relatives, including a wife and mother since deceased.

At the special meeting of the New York Medical Society a special committee reported against the present quarantine service and in favor of a national quarantine system.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM J. LARKIN, of New York state, has made application to the city supreme court for a receiver for the Home Benefit association.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Canada, will have an interview with President-elect Cleveland to learn the latter's view on Canada's annexation.

The land and oil trust of Brooklyn has made an application to the supreme court for a dissolution of the trust. The petition was signed by Vice President Rowe, and Judge Loudon appointed him the receiver to wind up its affairs. The trust will be reorganized under the laws of New Jersey.

ROBERT BEATTY, accused of being implicated in the Homestead poisonings, has been found guilty.

Mrs. W. C. WHITEY, who has been dangerously ill at her residence in New York, is reported to be improving.

HENRY PRESERVED SMITH, having been vindicated by the trustees of Lane Seminary, now talks of offering his resignation.

A case of small-pox has developed at Groton, Conn., from wall paper infected thirty years ago.

An explosion occurred in Colygham shaft, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Nine men were severely burned and two of them will die.

A tenement fire in New York Morris Cohen, with his wife and child, was burned to death.

In a railroad collision at East Douglas, Mass., one passenger was killed and several wounded.

The Pittsburgh Art society tendered Mr. Carnegie a reception.

Mr. CLEVELAND has openly declared himself in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act for the purchase of silver bullion.

J. S. CLARKSON, the republican leader, now sick in New York, is declared no danger whatever.

The Greenway brewery, New York, has been seized on executions.

MAYOR SANFORD, the new mayor of Long Island City, has "fired" thirty school teachers whose families were friendly to the contesting mayor, Gleason.

### THE WEST.

THREE are several cases of trichinosis in Woodford county, Ill. Two deaths have occurred and more are expected.

At Stratton, Ill., Michael Davidson, Michael Halley and Joseph Smith were instantly killed in the Peter Ryan coal mine by the falling of a huge mass of rock. Their bodies were terribly crushed.

FARM BOSS HUBBARD, one of the indicted Nebraskans charged with fraud in the state asylum matter, has returned and may turn state's evidence.

STATE SENATOR McLEAN, of Indiana, has conceived the project of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Wabash river.

The trial at Fresno, Cal., of John Brown, on the charge of being concerned with W. F. Baird in the forgeries which nearly wrecked the Bank of Malaga, has ended in acquittal.

FIVE kegs of powder exploded in a coal mine near Zanesville, O. Forty men were at work near the scene of the explosion and all were knocked down and stunned and three fatally injured.

HENRY T. SCOTT, manager of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, states that it is not likely the coast defense vessel, Monterey, would be sent to Honolulu, as the voyage would be too hazardous for a vessel of her construction.

THREE women at 2305 Olive street, St. Louis, found a burglar in an upstairs room. They shut the door upon him and held him until the arrival of police. He proved to be a negro, who gave the name of Samuel Small.

EIGHT hundred patients were imperiled by an ugly blaze which broke out in the Dunning insane asylum in Chicago. Fortunately, a panic did not occur, and the flames were confined to the outlying buildings.

Mrs. SADIE STARK, of Redwood Falls, Minn., has brought action for divorce against her husband, John P. Stark, of Duluth, alleging that he tried to sell her as wife to another man three distinct times.

The twenty-ninth victim of the catastrophe at Alton Junction, Ill., has succumbed to his injuries. His name was Bernard Neinhans, of Alton Junction.

The main supply pipe for natural gas at Peru, Ind., was broken in the middle of the Wabash river and cannot be repaired under sixty days. Much distress prevails as a result.

COL. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, ex-secretary of the navy, denies that a cent of the Panama Co.'s money was ever spent in this country for the purposes of bribery.

The Chicago Milk Shippers' association has assigned.

Ex-Gov. JOHN M. THAYER, of Nebraska, wishes the report that he is penniless and broken down physically positively denied.

The federal grand jury at Lincoln, Neb., adjourned after indicting C. W. Mosher, president of the wrecked Capitol National bank. The indictment counts \$33,000.

INA TERRILL, ex-speaker of the Oklahoma house, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for murder.

Old Two Strikes, the crafty Sioux chief, is believed to be plotting another outbreak and to have a hidden camp in the Bad lands.

Two lives were lost by a natural gas explosion in the house of John D. Shofstall, Urbana, O.

By an explosion of fire damp in a mine at Krebs, I. T., two men were instantly killed.

The station agent at Swaledale, Ia., has disappeared.

At a farmers' institute held at Clinton, Ill., strong resolutions were adopted in opposition to the movement for improving the roads of the state.

The tin mines near Deadwood, S. D., have closed down indefinitely.

The record for securing a divorce in a hurry has been broken at Huntington, Ind. Mrs. C. H. Immel applied for a divorce at 9 o'clock in the morning and the judge granted it at 7 in the evening.

ATTORNEY KOHN, of Denver, Col., who disappeared months ago with an alleged shortage of \$70,000, has returned and promised restitution.

It is announced that Edgar Lewis, the missing bookkeeper for the Des Moines Packing Co., is located in Florida, where he is joined by his wife. The shortage is about \$5,000.

At Baltimore, Md., John B. Hojada, an ex-priest, murdered his two children in a moment of frenzy.

At Memphis, Tenn., Fred Schuman killed himself and his two children with poison in a fit of despondency.

At Catlettsburg, Ky., the grand jury now in session found indictments against a number of prominent society women for playing pedro for prizes.

LARGE numbers of negroes are leaving Granada, Miss.

HENRY SMITH, a negro who murdered Myrtle Vance at Paris, Tex., was captured and lynched. The brutality of the mob exceeded even the monster's crime, for the negro was fiendishly tortured and burnt.

THE executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi congress has changed the time for the next session of the congress at Ogden, Utah, from May 2 to April 24.

WHILE driving out of Cotton Plant, Ark., Marshall Festerman's team took fright and ran away, throwing him out upon his head and killing him instantly.

THE Richmond, Va., Jefferson Davis Monument association has asked for the removal of the body of the confederacy's president from New Orleans to Richmond May 30.

Ex-Gov. R. M. BISHOP, of Ohio, is dangerously ill at the residence of his son at Jacksonville, Fla. He was governor of Ohio from January, 1878, to January, 1880.

JOSEPH P. COMBEGYS, ex-chief justice of Delaware, died at his residence in Dover. He was born near Dover in 1813.

COL. A. C. DAWES, the well known Burlington passenger agent of Kansas City, died at Tampa, Fla., on the 3d.

THERE is a disposition in the Texas legislature to tinker with the state constitution.

It is shown that Gov. Hogg did his utmost to prevent the atrocious lynching of the negro Smith, at Paris, Tex. If possible the governor will have the leaders of the mob punished.

In the British house of commons the government stated that it would not interfere in the Hawaii troubles, nor had it sent any protest to Washington.

The independence Belgo publishes an interview with M. Alvard, Belgian delegate to the monetary conference, in which he says that the conference certainly will be reconvened next June.

A GREAT coal strike is impending in south Wales unless the masters recede from their present position on wages. About 100,000 men and 200 collieries are affected.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna describes the home rule policy of Mr. Gladstone as the first step toward the Americanizing of the whole political constitution of the ancient British empire and expresses the belief that such a policy must end in failure.

FRANK C. IVES, the American billiard champion, has received a letter from Roberts, the English champion, stating that the latter will be ready to meet Ives in April or May.

EIGHTEEN miners were killed and seventeen others severely injured in an explosion in the Gen. Von Blumenthal coal mine at Zeidlinghausen, Westphalia.

The Canadian sanitary conference has adopted a report to the government recommending that fully equipped maritime quarantine stations be placed at Grosse Isle, St. John, Halifax and Williamshead.

GREAT Britain leads in the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries in New York for the month of January, with a total of 186; America comes next with 78 and Germany third with 34.

THE American ship Robert L. Belknap, which left Higo, Japan, about December 16 for New York, was wrecked near the Natunas group of islands, off the northwest coast of Iorneo.

THE Banco de Roma y la Plata, of Buenos Ayres, has suspended on account of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to \$1,000,000.

DAY'S weekly review of trade says that business is much disturbed on account of the uncertainty of legislation.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 2 showed an average increase of 5.0 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 4.8.

THE Archduke Ferdinand, of Austria, has arrived at Calcutta on his tour in the east.

M. GRIEX, manager of the Financial Weekly of Paris, has been arrested for swindling.

NAVAJO, YAQUI and MAYO Indians in Sonora, Mexico, are reported to be committing almost daily outrages on the whites.

DURING the carnival fetes in Nice, France, the triumphal car caught fire and seven figurants narrowly escaped injury.

CIRCUS men are forming a trust.

THE Mexican government has granted the exclusive right to pearl fishing for sixteen years to the Lower California Pearl fishing Co.

THE senate on the 6th took a vote showing 42 to 23 against taking up the silver purchase repeal bill. Nothing was done in the house, because of filibustering against the bankruptcy and anti-options bills.

THREE men were killed in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio recently.

The long overdue steamer City of Peking reached San Francisco all right.

A BIG New York tenement was wrecked by exploding gas, and one man was killed.

HENRY GRAHAM, a Michigan farmer, perished in a blizzard while looking for his lost daughter.

THREE thousand colonists in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, armed with rifles and also having possession of some cannon have risen in revolt against the wheat tax.

THE British troops have defeated the Kacheyn tribes in the Simla district, India.

GRAVE fears of an extensive strike of railway employes exist in Chicago.

BEFORE the Coney Island club Johnny Griffin whipped Australian Billy Murphy in seven rounds for the featherweight championship.

SENATOR CULLOM, in commenting on the nomination of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench, says he considers it a slight upon southern republicans.

FULLER reports from the floods in Queensland show that there has certainly been great loss of life.

THE king of Butaritari has petitioned the United States government for protection against the British.

THE name of M. Lazare-Carnot, father of the president of the French republic, is the latest to be mentioned in connection with the Panama scandals.

THE fire marshal, a hosecart driver and two business men of Leadville, Col., have been arrested, charged with larceny and incendiarism.

THE residence of ex-Gov. Steele, at Marion, Ind., was burned while the family was away from home.

MR. CARLSBERG has selected Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

CONDUCTOR DAVE NORMAN, one of the Santa Fe train freight robbers, made his escape from one of the guards of the county jail at Santa Fe, N. M.

A DISPATCH from Zanzibar states that a band of Somalis attacked and beat the Kismayu agent of the British East Africa company and his guards. The marines from the British warship Widgeon eventually were landed, and after killing eight Somalis put the rest to flight.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Senator Brown has introduced a bill to provide the public schools with free text books.

Boomers are reported to be moving on all sides of the Cherokee strip preparatory to making a rush when the coveted lands are thrown open to settlement.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Bar association, held at Topeka, officers were chosen as follows: President, James Humphrey, of Junction City; vice president, H. L. Alden, Kansas City; secretary, C. J. Brown, Topeka; treasurer, Howell Jones, Topeka.

A bill introduced in the Kansas senate by Senator True provides that a railroad shall be compelled to put in a private crossing whenever it is required by a property holder, and further providing that a property holder may have an open crossing put in at his own expense.

Dr. T. W. Brock attempted to cross the Missouri river at Leavenworth on the ice the other day in a double buggy when the ice broke and precipitated the doctor and team into the river. He had a narrow escape from death. It was an hour before one of the horses was gotten out.

The mayor of Waverly has issued an appeal to the people and banks of the country asking contributions to the fund being raised for the benefit of the family of Augustus P. Inglen, killed January 27, while trying to intercept the men who robbed the Bank of Waverly. Inglen left a widow and a large family of small children in destitute circumstances.

Bessie Kearnel, 4 years old, was recently shot and killed near Fort Scott by some boys. The parents were from Logan county, Ill., and were on their way to the Cherokee strip. While passing along the road two boys, who were hunting in a field, began shooting at the stovepipe which protruded from the canvas cover on the wagon and killed the child. The father of the girl captured the young hoodlums.

A bill introduced in the senate a few days ago authorizes the governor to appoint a board of world's fair managers to consist of seven citizens, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, for the purpose of exhibiting the resources of Kansas at the Chicago world's fair. The managers are to receive no pay from the state except actual expenses, and to have charge of all collections and exhibits and everything else pertaining to the fair. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

The Kansas Day club, the organization of young republicans which had its birth in Topeka one year ago, gave its second annual banquet in that city on the evening of the 20th. About 150 young men, representing forty-five counties of the state, were present. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Ewing Herbert, Hiawatha; vice presidents, H. L. Woods, Wellington; Will T. Walker, Kansas City; A. L. Spenser, Hutchinson; secretary, Arthur Capper, Topeka; assistant secretary, Ralph Ingalls, Topeka; treasurer, Elbert W. Hoyt, Lyons.

Mr. Crumley, of Elk county, has introduced into the populist house a bill to regulate and establish reasonable maximum charges for the transportation of passengers, freight and express on the different lines of railroads in the state of Kansas, and providing for a state board of railroad commissioners with general powers of supervision over the transportation lines within the state and giving to such commission full power and authority within certain limits to control, fix and regulate the charges and rates to be collected by railroads and transportation lines for carrying passengers, freight and express over such roads and lines in Kansas, and to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimination in such charges.

Secretary of State Osborn will ask the legislature to investigate the administration of his predecessor, William Higgins. Mr. Osborn has discovered that Mr. Higgins turned in no fees to the state treasurer, as required by the act of 1891. He finds that the average receipts of fees in the office is about \$10 a day, and taking that as a basis, Higgins owes the state about \$5,000. Higgins admits that no fees were turned in and says that this action was taken not only by the secretary of state, but by all the state officers affected by the laws of 1891, on the ground that the fees were a part of their salaries before the law was passed and they could not, under the constitution, be deprived of them during the term for which they had been elected.

The lady managers of the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair have made their report to the state board of managers. The committee, on woman's work has visited eighty-six counties of the state and organized women's clubs at each county seat. The Kansas state building at Chicago will be furnished mainly through the efforts of the Women's Columbian clubs. They donate tables of carved and inlaid wood and polished stone, also a unique table made of straw, numerous chairs richly upholstered, with name of county indicated. Carved wood and horn chairs and comfortable split-bottom chairs will be provided, as well as carved and handsomely upholstered lounges and divans, large rugs for the parlors, beautiful screens, choice paintings and rich draperies, with other decorative articles, provided to make our Kansas building both attractive and comfortable.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings at Topeka.

The senate met at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st and no quorum being present adjourned until morning. Speaker Dunsmore called the populist house to order at 2 o'clock. No quorum was present and no attempt made to do business. He announced the committee on judiciary, assessment and taxation, education, mines and mining and fees and salaries. On the judiciary committee he appointed Speaker Douglass of the republican house chairman. At 5:30 the populist house adjourned. The republican house met at 4 o'clock. The elections committee reported in the case of Clark against Tucker, in Lima county, and Nichols against Woodworth in Atchison county, in favor of Clark and Nichols. Clark and Nichols were sworn in and became members of the republican house. Speaker Douglass then addressed the house, going over the situation and declaring that the other organization could make no law and that the legal organization had been waiting from day to day for proper recognition. "Until we get this recognition," declared Mr. Douglass, "we will stand out for what we know to be right and hold out for the principle of self government, feeling that we have the approval of our consciences and of our people whose servants we are." At 3:30 the republican house also adjourned.

ABOUT fifty bills were introduced in the senate on the 31st. Senator Sheerer presented one creating a live stock commission and repealing the present law. The bill gave no provisions for increased power and a wide scope. Several appropriation bills were introduced, one of which is to continue the chinch bug insecting experiments of Chancellor Smith on railroads, the bill was reported favorably by the committee on education and the committee on the establishment of a state normal school at Garden City. At the afternoon session the senate, in committee of the whole, considered Senator Taylor's bill to prevent gambling. It makes gambling a felony. The bill was reported favorably and the senate adjourned. The rival houses met at 9 o'clock and engaged in much talk but little business. The concurrent resolution urging congress to pass the Cherokee strip bill was discussed at some length by the populist side. All of the members were anxious to have the strip opened, but there was some difference of opinion as to who should be entitled to take up land. Mr. Hunt, of the republican house, offered a resolution that "our misguided friends who are squatters on the north side of the hall are interested in the opening of the Cherokee strip, therefore, resolve that the constitutional house of representatives of the state of Kansas hereby favor the squatters and hope they may each and all obtain homesteads in the strip, and the sooner such homesteads are occupied the better will be the glory of Kansas." The resolution was adopted amid laughter. In the afternoon Speaker Douglass read a letter he had received from Speaker Dunsmore and his arrest made under the laws relating to the election of members of congress, unless the prosecution has been commenced on a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 2d the Chandler Hawaii resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee. Senators Hale and Blackburn were appointed to assist in counting the presidential vote and Mr. Carlisle's resignation was presented as senator from Kentucky. The District of Columbia bill was passed and the remainder of the day was spent in executive session. In the house the anti-option bill was the center of interest. Mr. Hatch moved for a conference committee on Mr. Bryan's amendment. The point that it should be considered in committee of the whole. The bill went over. The federal election laws then occupied the attention of the house, brought forward by an amendment offered by Mr. Ely. The sundry civil bill, providing that hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States commissioners, marshals or clerks shall be used for any warrant issued or arrest made under the laws relating to the election of members of congress, unless the prosecution has been commenced on a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 3d the question of the repeal of the Sherman act, or suspension of silver bullion purchase, was brought up by Mr. Teller who presented petitions on the subject. A lively debate followed. The bill to open the Cherokee outlet then came up and after a speech by Mr. Perkins went over. The Kickapoo bill passed. It opens 10,000 acres of land to settlement. The various amendments to the Cherokee bill will open about 6,600,000 acres of land to settlement. Aside from debate on the question, but little other business was transacted by the senate. When the anti-option bill came up in the house it was promptly assailed by Kilgore, Boater and others who are opposed to it. An attempt was made to send it to the ways and means committee. After some heated oratory Hatch's amendment controlling the bill by 151 to 81. This was considered a victory for the friends of the bill. After further consideration the house passed the deficiency appropriation bill and adjourned.

THE senate on the 4th passed eighteen bills that were on the calendar. After that the house bill to ratify the agreement with the Cherokees for the cession of their interest in the Cherokee outlet lands and appropriating \$5,000,000 to carry it out was passed in the nature of a substitute. A resolution by Senator Morgan was agreed to requesting the president to send to the senate a draft of the annexation treaty negotiated in 1874, but not completed, with the kingdom of Hawaii. After tributes to the late Representatives Gamble (S. D.), Ford (Wash.) and Stackhouse (S. C.) the senate adjourned.

The house passed the diplomatic appropriation bill and the military academy bill. Mr. Hatch reported back the anti-option bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Public business was then suspended and eulogies delivered upon the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, and the house adjourned.

## CONGRESS.

The Weekly Proceedings of the Senate and House given in condensed form.

BUT little was done in the senate on the 30th. It being in session but a short time. Mr. Chandler introduced a concurrent resolution that the president be requested to enter into negotiations with the provisional government of Hawaii for the annexation of the island to the United States. Mr. White objected and the resolution went over. The senate soon adjourned. The brief session of the house was uninteresting. The sundry civil bill was further considered but not disposed of. The senate bill referring to the court of claims the claim of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont to certain lands in San Francisco passed. A committee to investigate the Panama canal scandal was appointed and the house adjourned.

THE senate further considered the anti-option bill on the 31st and voting on the amendments commenced soon after 3 o'clock. Both Mr. George's substitute and the Vilas amendment to the substitute were rejected and the bill finally passed by a vote of 40 to 39. The bill is the one passed by the house last June, but the Senate added several amendments. The forfeitions bill was taken up and the senate adjourned. The house had the sundry civil bill under consideration in committee of the whole during the entire day.

In the senate on February 1, the forfeitions bill was the first business taken up, and it was passed after a rather interesting discussion on the subject of coast fortifications. The army appropriation bill was passed, but a single amendment, including the monthly pay of sergeants of the army. All the committee amendments to the District of Columbia bill were agreed to except one that was reserved for action, looking to the erection of a \$100 municipal building in Washington city. The bill went over. The attention of the house was centered upon one item of the sundry civil appropriation bill. That item was one appropriating \$10,000,000 for carrying on the contracts already entered into for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The jurisdictional authority of the committee on appropriations was called into question. The item was decided to be a proper one. Pending consideration of the bill the house adjourned.

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IT CAME TOO LATE.

The Information Wasn't of Any Service to Him.

"Could I get a little information from you?" asked a farmer-like-looking man at the Northwestern station the other morning.

"Yes, sir," replied the officer.

"Well, I want to know how these confidence men work."

"In various ways. Sometimes they borrow money and give a worthless check on a bank."

"They do, eh?" gasped the man, with a sudden start.

"Yes, or perhaps they borrow money and turn over a check for a trunk. When you go to look for the trunk it is not to be found."

"By George!" muttered the man.

"Then again they sell you a bogus bond, or borrow money on it."

"Sakes alive!"

"And they sometimes hire their victims to boss a mill or factory somewhere, and then borrow money to pay a freight bill."

"Four different ways!" shouted the man, as he jumped clear off the floor.

"Yes."

"And I'll be hanged if I haven't been taken in on every one of 'em in a ride of a hundred miles! Say, come down and show me the river—the deepest spot in the river—the place where I can drop in and won't never come to the surface again with my dough-filled head."—Chicago Post.

A Husband's Diary.

Wife (addressing her husband, who is busy writing at his desk)—"What are you writing there, hubby, dear?"

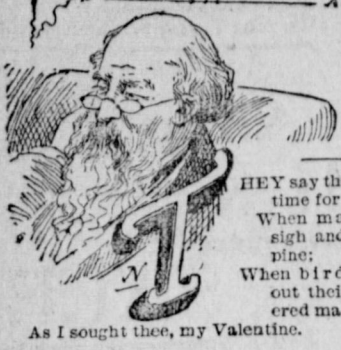
"I am working at my memoirs."

"Ah! but you have not forgotten to mention your little wife, have you?"

"Oh, dear, no! I have represented you as the sun of my life, and I am just now giving a description of those days on which you have made it particularly hot for me."—Humorist's-Choice Blotter.



# The old man's VALENTINE.



HEY say this is the time for youth. When maidens sigh and lovers pine: When birds seek out their feathered mates, As I sought thee, my Valentine.

When "young men's fancies lightly turn To thoughts of love"—as once turned mine, A half a century ago, To thee, my only Valentine.

Does love belong alone to youth? No, in your eyes I still define, Amid the lines of old Time has traced, The true gaze of my Valentine.

And though the snows of winter now Are scattered 'mid those locks of thine, Yet still I see, in memory's glass, The tresses of my Valentine.

Your hands, perhaps, with loving care For others, are less silky fine— But ah! how beautiful to me, My faithful, patient Valentine.

No, love is not for youth alone; In toil and care it thrives—and time But strengthens every tender tie Which binds me to my Valentine.

My bride of fifty loving years! Can youthful trust so brightly shine As this, by sorrow often tried, By toil refined, my Valentine?

God's blessing on your toll-worn face! God's blessing on each tender line Engraved by hard endurance there Since you became my Valentine!

Then prate not of a fledgling love! Care typifies the home device, Which you and I together wait Thus—hand in hand—my Valentine, —Fannie E. Newberry, in Detroit Free Press.

**BONNIE'S VALENTINE.**

Bonnie got a valentine, Gay in colors blue and gold, But she could not read it, for She is only five years old. So she listened while mamma, With a smile, the verses read, And until the very end Not a single word she said.

"Little maid," 'twas thus they ran, "Pretty, dainty valentine, With red cheeks and flaxen curls, And brown eyes that brightly shine, Answering to many names—'Birdie,' 'Darling,' 'Sweet Wild Rose'— You are sweeter, sweeter far Than the sweetest bud that grows."

When with prettiest diadems Bonnie said: "All that before I have heard a feckless times— Yes, a thousand times, and more. Great old valentine, I think. (And her lip began to curl), 'Telling fings a girl has known, Ever since she's been a girl." —Detroit Free Press.

**BRIDGET'S VALENTINE.**

FRANK WOOLLETT and his sister Rose were sitting at the table one afternoon, busily engaged in cutting and pasting bits of paper of various colors together. It was St. Valentine's day and the two children were having great fun cutting out pink and blue and yellow hearts and piercing them with arrows or connecting wonderful rhymes designed to melt the heart of the receiver.

Frank was staring out of the window thoughtfully biting the end of his lead pencil as he tried to think of a suitable word that would rhyme with love, and Rose was so deeply absorbed in pasting some beautiful green stars upon a pale pink sheet of paper that a ring at the door bell was unheard; so that both the children were much delighted as well as surprised when Daisy Lawler came dancing into the room with a pastebord box under her arm, from beneath the cover of which protruded gay bits of paper.

"Oh, halloo, Daisy!" exclaimed Frank. "Are you going to make valentines, too? That will be jolly."

"Yes, come and sit down here, Daisy," said Rose, drawing up a chair to the table as she spoke. "Have you made any yet?"

"Yes three lovely ones," was their visitor's answer, and she opened the box and Rose and Frank looked at the box. "There! Don't you think those are pretty?" she continued, as she spread out the finished valentines, gorgeous with stars and crescents and hearts.

After these were admired and commented upon Frank and Rose displayed theirs, and then the combined wisdom and ingenuity of the three were taxed to the utmost in the making of several new ones. Their little tongues chattered merrily, and the hours sped by until it grew dark almost before they were ready. However, when Bridget came in with the lamp, they had quite a pile of valentines, all sealed and directed, and Daisy was just finishing her last one.

"Who is that one for?" asked Rose, with a cheerful disregard for the rules of grammar.

"Well, I suppose maybe you'll laugh at me when I tell you," began Daisy, "but I'm going to send it to our coachman. He's real lonesome, I guess, for he lives alone over the stable and keeps house all by himself. Yesterday, when he took me down to school because it was so stormy, he was telling me about it and how all his friends were in Old Ireland."

"Poor fellow!" murmured Bridget as she went about the room putting things

to rights. "It's a hard thing to be so far from your friends," and she hastily wiped her eyes on a corner of her apron as she spoke.

"I don't know just what to put on this page," said Daisy. "I haven't any pretty pictures left and, besides, I'd like to put something on it to remind him of Ireland."

"Indeed now, Miss Daisy," replied Bridget, "I've got what will just suit you if you'll wait till I go and get it," and she hurried out of the room and upstairs. A moment after she returned with something in her hand which she placed carefully upon the empty page of the valentine. It proved to be a pretty little leaf cut out of bright green satin and was just the right size for the space it was to occupy. It did look very pretty lying upon the pink paper, and Bridget was greatly pleased at the admiration expressed by the three children.

"It's a shamrock leaf," she explained, as Daisy carefully gummed it to the paper. "It was given to me in the old country and your coachman will be sure to like it, Miss Daisy, for all who are homesick for Ireland love the dear little shamrock," and she sighed as she spoke.

"Thank you, Bridget, for giving it to me. It's perfectly lovely, and I know



"OPEN IT," SAID DAISY.

"will be like it," said Daisy, sympathetically, while Frank rushed up to her and gave her a tremendous hug.

"Why, Bridget, I never thought of your being homesick," he said. "But I'm sorry if you are. Once I went away for a week when they thought Rose was going to have a fever, and I was homesick and it was awful."

"I wish we had made a valentine for you," put in Rose. "We would if we had known how homesick you felt, but I don't believe there's time now."

"Never you mind about me; I'd rather that poor man had one, for he's worse off than I am," replied Bridget, as she went downstairs to her work.

"Just think of having all your family away off in Ireland!" exclaimed Rose. "I just couldn't stand it!"

"Dennis was telling me yesterday about coming across the ocean from Ireland and how dreadful it was," said Daisy. "All the poor people when they come over have to stay in a part of the ship called the steerage, and it is so close and hot and dirty that they often get sick, and they are crowded in so that they can hardly move. There was a girl in Ireland that Dennis wanted to marry, but he was too poor, so he said good-by and came over here to America to try and earn money enough to send for her. At first he couldn't find much to do, but at last he got a position, and after awhile he managed to save up enough money to send back to Ireland to this girl whom he had left there. She didn't know how to write, but she got some one to write a letter for her, telling what steamer she would come on, and then he waited for the time to come when he should see her again, and the days seemed very long because he was in such a hurry; but just three or four days before it was time for her to come he was taken sick with a fever. For three weeks he didn't know anyone he was so sick, and then he was so weak that it was a good while before he could get out, and by that time it was too late to find the girl. He felt dreadfully to think that she should come way over here to meet her, but though he inquired all around no one remembered her and he has never been able to find her. That is why I feel so sorry for him and want to send him a valentine. And now, Frank, will you print on it for me, because you make so much nicer letters than I can?"

"All right," replied Frank, seizing his pen and dipping it in the ink.

"Here goes! What do you want written?"

"The rose is red, the violet's blue, the pink is sweet and so are you," chanted Daisy. "I guess that will do as well as anything," and Frank soon had the lines neatly printed on the page opposite the shamrock.

"Oh, you've spelt sweet s-w-e-e-t-e," giggled Rose, as she peeped over his shoulder.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Frank, "so I have. Well, Dennis won't know the difference, will he, Daisy?"

"No, indeed, I don't imagine he knows much about spelling. Hurry up and get your things on and let's leave our valentines around. It's plenty dark enough and I can't come out after supper."

Accordingly, the children hurried on their wraps and soon started out to deliver their valentines, which was always rare sport. One of them would creep stealthily up the steps of a house, and after placing the envelope in a conspicuous position would give the bell a violent pull and then beat a hasty re-

treachery where the other two were secreted behind a convenient tree or a neighboring stoop.

Once or twice they were pounced upon and nearly caught by children on the watch just within the door, but they managed to escape and fled laughing down the street. At last all the valentines had been disposed of except the one designed for Dennis, and the children made their way to the narrow street in the rear of Daisy's house, where the stable was situated over which Dennis lived.

"He'll have to come all the way downstairs, so let's all go up to the door and knock as loud as we can and then run," proposed Daisy, gleefully. So the three stepped on the broad door-sill and knocked with all their might and then ran as fast as ever they could go—straight into the arms of a big, broad-shouldered man. For a moment they were frightened, and Rose screamed right out, but then Daisy recognized him and laughed: "Why, it's Dennis himself."

"Yes, now I've caught you, you young rogues," he said. "And what is this you are leaving on the doorstep?" and he stooped and picked up the white envelope, which could be plainly seen by the light of the street lamp.

"It's a valentine Daisy sent you, be-



cause she thought you were lonesome living here all alone," said Frank, as Daisy looked bashfully down at the sidewalk and said nothing. "Take it out and see if you don't think it is a pretty one."

So Dennis drew out the dainty valentine and held it in his big, clumsy fingers while he gazed at the pink heart transfixed with a silver arrow, as if lost in admiration.

"Open it," said Daisy, "and see how you like the inside. Bridget sent you that." At the name Dennis gave a little start, and then he slowly opened the valentine, but as he saw the pretty green shamrock the paper dropped from his hands and fluttered down to the muddy sidewalk, while he took no notice, but stared at the children as if he was crazy.

"Where did you get it?" he asked, in a whisper. "Tell me quick where you got it."

"Why, I made it, if you mean the valentine," stammered Daisy, half frightened and wondering what made him act so strange.

"Where did you get the shamrock?" he asked, eagerly. "How did you come to have that?"

"Why, Bridget Murphy gave it to her, and I don't think you are very polite to act so when Daisy gave you such a pretty valentine," said Rose severely.

But Dennis paid no attention to this rebuke, for his mind seemed full of something else. "Where does Bridget Murphy live?" was his next question.

"Why, she lives with us," said Frank. "She is our upstairs girl. Why, do you know her?"

"Miss Daisy, do you remember what I told you? I'm sure she's the girl I've been looking for all this time. Her name was Bridget Murphy, and I gave her that shamrock."

When they heard this the children were almost as excited as Dennis, and they hurried him off up the street to Mr. Woollett's house. They led him up the back steps on to the piazza, and bidding him to stand back in the shadow, they ran off to tell Bridget that some one wanted to see her. Just as she appeared in the doorway Dennis stepped forward so that the light fell full upon his face. At sight of him Bridget stopped, stared a moment and then turned so pale that the children thought she was going to faint.

"Oh, Bridget, don't!" they cried. "That's Dennis, who has been looking all over for you."

Then Bridget smiled and Dennis came nearer. "Dennis!" "Oh, Bridget!" and for a few minutes the children felt that they were quite forgotten. Then Bridget turned and hugged and kissed them each in turn, while the glad tears stood in her eyes as she smiled and said: "Well, children, you thought you wouldn't have any valentine for me, but you've given me the best of the lot." —N. Y. World.

**Church Hospitality.**

The anecdote is told of Gen. Grant that soon after his first nomination for the presidency he was in the city of —, where he had not been expected, and was known to but few, and there, on a rainy Sunday, entered a church and took a seat in a vacant pew not far from the pulpit. The man who rented or owned the pew, coming in and seeing some one in the seat, sent the sexton to ask him to leave it, which the general quietly did, simply saying: "I supposed it was probably the pew of a gentleman, or I should not have entered it!" —Detroit Free Press.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### LEVEL-GROUND BARN.

Plans of One That Cannot Be Surpassed for Convenience.

I here inclose the plan of a level-ground barn. After having three basement barns, I have decided that for healthfulness of stock the level-ground barn is the best. The plan of this barn is very simple and cannot be surpassed for convenience. The plan I send is of the kind that I would like for myself. Anyone building it can change various parts to suit. The floor of barn is four feet higher than the horse or cow stable floors or covered yard. The sill of the barn would come on a level

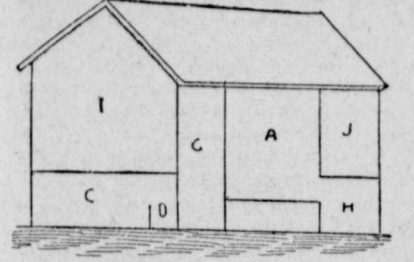


FIG. 1.—SOUTH ELEVATION PERSPECTIVE.

A, barn floor; C, cow stable; D, feed alley; G, silo; H, horse stable; I, hay loft above cows or sheep, 12x30, and 16 feet high; J, hay loft above horses, 12x30 and 16 feet high.

with H, Fig. 1, south elevation, but is left out to show stables. Hay for cows is above them and can be thrown down in feed alley D, at as many places as one chooses. The hay can be put in at end of loft or one side. The silo is at south end of feed alley, thus making it convenient to feed either hay or ensilage. Hay for horses is about them and can be thrown down on barn floor and fed from floor or in shutes.

In the granary the bins are all above, and grain can be drawn from bottom

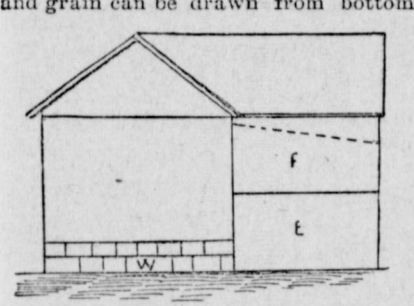


FIG. 2.—EAST ELEVATION.

E, covered barnyard; the dotted line showing the roof; F, loft above yard for straw; W, wall in pipes. Thus a walk of 17 feet gets the grain for horses. As they are four feet below the barn floor they can never get out upon it. If you are keeping sheep, grain can be drawn in feed alley D.

The barn floor, 30x17, will hold the grain in sheaf of a small farm, say 50 or 60 acres, for which this plan is intended. Larger farms must have a larger plan, and at threshing the straw can be put over the yard. At F (see Fig. 2, east elevation), straw can be put in from floor or put in at side

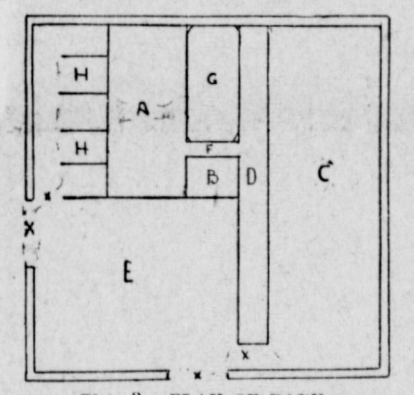


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF BARN.

A, barn floor, 17x30; B, granary, 10x15; C, cow stable, 10x20; D, feed alley, 12x30; E, covered yard, 30x30; F, hallway from barn floor to feed alley; G, silo, 10x20; H, horse stable; X, doors.

doors. Straw can be thrown down from room F to horses at southeast corner, or to cows or sheep at northwest corner, or be thrown down through the floor into yard below. You will also notice that horses, cows, etc., can be turned into yard from stables.

The covered yard has doors at northwest and southeast corners to drive through when hauling manure. This barn is 60 feet square, so to speak, having main barn 60x20, with an L 30x40, the covered yard finishing the square. This yard should have a flat roof. Doors, windows and cupola can be made to suit the builders.—R. O. Halstead, in Ohio Farmer.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Let the flock have a pan of coal ashes every morning.

Why cannot you secure private customers for your eggs and thus add a big percentage of profit?

Is the poultry overcrowded? Thin out the poorer specimens and give the others more room. The flock will pay better.

HAWKS may be caught by putting a dead chicken on a pole and fastening a steel trap on top. Chain the trap to the pole, of course.

Wood ashes besides setting free the ammonia of the droppings bleaches the shanks of the fowls and should not be emptied in the poultry house.

If there are no outer sheds with a sunny exposure for the flock to frequent they had better be confined to the house. Wading in slush and standing in a winter wind do not promote health nor induce laying.

The best of the self-regulating incubators require watching. The operator must be intelligent. An ignoramus cannot succeed in hatching chickens by machinery. Instinct will beat ignorance every time, whatever manufacturers may say.—Farm Journal.

### BOXES FOR VEGETABLES.

They are as Cheap as Ordinary Barrels and Crates.

The boxes here illustrated are the cheapest ones we make, says A. I. Root, in Handling Farm Produce, and

SLATTED BOXES.

the ones which sell best. For the ends we use six slats instead of boards crosswise, thus making them open on the ends as well as the sides. These are used for tomatoes, apples, cucumbers, etc. In fact, there is no fruit or vegetable of about this size or larger that could not be handled in these crates. They are as cheap to ship garden stuff to market in as the ordinary barrels and crates, besides being much lighter and neater. The above cut shows the manner in which all the boxes are packed for shipping.

### Sulphur for Fowls.

Do not use sulphur in the food at this season of the year, as the weather is usually too damp. Sulphur may be allowed during the dry days of summer, but only occasionally. We doubt if there is any advantage to be derived from its use in the food, but it is considered by many as an excellent preventive of lice when it is dusted in the nest-boxes and on the bodies of the fowls.

## ABOUT ROOT CROPS.

### They Are Profitable for Farms Near the City Markets.

Many farmers have learned that good crops of potatoes are profitable when grown near enough to market to be disposed of without too long carriage. The same consideration must be regarded in growing crops of beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and other roots. They are both bulky and heavy in proportion to their price. A good deal of hard work must go for all the money they bring. That is true also of potatoes. They are not like the cheaply and easily harvested grain crops. The roots are worse than potatoes in this, that after they are out of the ground their tops have to be cut off. Potatoes can be dug by machinery, and only need hand labor in picking up and conveying to the market wagon. Well-grown root crops, however, yield so much more heavily than do average potato crops that for those not afraid of hard work they pay better than most others. If land is good and season favorable they will, at a low price, give a large return per acre. Root crops are one of the sure ways by which an industrious man can pay for his farm. Maybe he will earn his farm while paying for it. Most do. But it is at least better than the hard work that men most afraid of labor often are obliged to do and get no return at all. If a man has enough to sustain himself while working it he may buy an acre of rich land, put it into roots in the spring, and pay for the land with the product the coming fall. It is not very likely that the price of any kind of roots will fall low enough to prevent this being done. There is never likely to be the close competition in root growing in this country that will always prevail in grain growing. Though they may not wish to grow roots for market, yet farmers should grow enough to at least make a change of feed for the stock they keep through winter. Turnips and beets are best for hogs, and are especially good for breeding sows before as well as after farrowing. Carrots are excellent for horses. A peck of them a day is worth more for each horse than the price of them in the market. Beets, carrots and parsnips will each pay better fed to cows than they will be to market. With a well stocked farm there is a home market for a large supply of roots, and if any are grown for marketing by the bushel the home market may well take the place of any other when the price is low.

### VALUE OF TILLAGE.

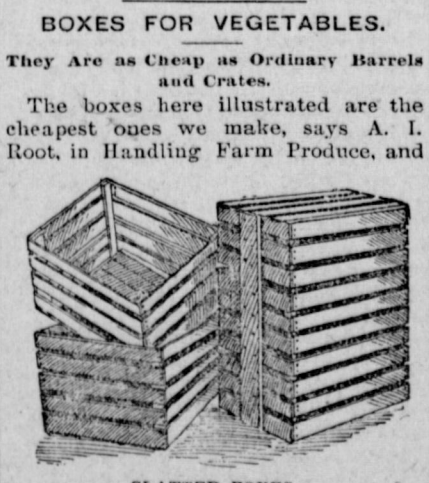
Increased Profits Is the Reward of Concentrated Farming.

The almost universal tendency with western farmers for years has been "spreading-out" farming. Everywhere will one see farmers who, out of choice, had rather run over two acres to raise thirty bushels of wheat than to have the headache hard enough to raise that amount on one acre. There is a good reason for this. To raise thirty bushels on one acre requires skill, forethought, care, good tillage; in short, that kind of crop depends on the man as much as on the land. In the other case there would be but very little investment of the man, and more of luck and a blind trust in providence. When a man has more trust than skill he will of course, invest that of which he has the most. Every man farms according to the measure of the man. He may not always be able to do as well as he knows, but he will try, and what is more, he will try to keep his knowledge ahead of his hands. Every year adds evidence that concentrated, not "spread-out" farming is to be the future order of things. Concentration enriches the soil; "spread-out" impoverishes it. Concentration reduces the primary capital in land and increases its productivity, thus decreasing the cost of production. The Irishman was right when, on hearing another speak of a certain horse as being quite speedy, he replied: "Troth, I know of a horse that'll trot as fast as two uv 'im." That is the principle to work for. Lay out your capital in better tillage, not more acres; in better cows, horses, hogs and sheep; not more, but better ones, in acres and animals. Only in this way can true economy and a conservatism of the farm forces be brought about so as to enlarge the margin of profit. The mischief with all our products is that they cost too much to raise. This state of affairs will continue with every farmer until he sees more clearly and applies more energetically this principle of less acres and better tillage; less animals and better ones. Slowly in every farming community are a few who are beginning to graduate up and out of the low level of contrary ideas, and increased profits come to them as a reward.—Colman's Rural World.

### BOXES FOR VEGETABLES.

They are as Cheap as Ordinary Barrels and Crates.

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the ones which sell best. For the ends we use six slats instead of boards crosswise, thus making them open on the ends as well as the sides. These are used for tomatoes, apples, cucumbers, etc. In fact, there is no fruit or vegetable of about this size or larger that could not be handled in these crates. They are as cheap to ship garden stuff to market in as the ordinary barrels and crates, besides being much lighter and neater. The above cut shows the manner in which all the boxes are packed for shipping.

## DO NOTHING TO DO WITH THE OLD VALENTINE.

"I'm as tall as you," Margie said. "No, you are not. Stand up and get." "There! You only come up to my mouth." Dorothy said. "Well, I don't care! I'm as tall the other way—my feet go down as far as yours."

## Food Made Me Sick

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feeling at the stomach, and when I would eat, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course I ran down rapidly, and lost 25 pounds. My wife and family were much alarmed and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon my appetite came back, I ate heartily with-out distress, gained two pounds a week. I took 8 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life. To-day I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsaparilla the whole praise of it." C. C. ABER, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.



## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Bilioousness. Sold by all druggists.

## "German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson Col.



Salvation Oil Try It! Only 25c.

## The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

## Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

## FLORIDA

If you are going South this winter for health, pleasure or recreation, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad offers routes and sleeping car service that you cannot afford to overlook. For folders, etc., address Geo. B. Warner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo. Gulf Coast



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

## YOUR HEALTH

IS IMPORTANT

He Wants to Add His Name.

"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used." JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



LINES TO MY LADY'S HAT.

On the dearest little head
Of its kind,
'Neath a spray of roses red
You are shined.



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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.
'What do you say to my offer, M. Roy? Is it not sufficiently brilliant?'

'So brilliant that I hardly realize it. It dazzles me. But it is not easy to make up one's mind to leave a service in which one has achieved a little distinction and made many friends.'

'You would not desert. I do not ask you to desert. You would resign your commission; and you have as much right to serve France as your father has to live in England.'

'I found the chevalier walking automatically to and fro in the common room, and so absorbed in thought that, until I touched his arm, he did not observe my presence.'

'I have brought you good news, chevalier,' I said. 'Not only is your life to be spared, but in a day or two—probably to-morrow—your prison doors will be opened, and you will be a free man.'

'As much as a man can be whom one has known only twenty-four hours. But he is a brave gentleman, and I would do a great deal to save his life.'

'But you must not go back to the Abbaye, M. Roy. How can I keep my word and make a Frenchman of you?' observed Mme. Bonaparte.

'I am afraid I must, Capt. Lacluse undertook to see me safely back, and I gave my word to return with him.'

'Citizen, if you please, citizen,' Carmine was a great stickler for the republican proprieties.

'I beg your pardon, citizen. I was going to ask you if I might go inside. I have something to say to Citizen Gex.'

'I found the chevalier walking automatically to and fro in the common room, and so absorbed in thought that, until I touched his arm, he did not observe my presence.'

'The chevalier, rather to my surprise, put his arms round my neck and kissed me on both cheeks.'

'I know all that, and I'm no fanatical royalist. I would willingly serve a merely rascally republic faute de mieux. But the directory is more than rascally. It is composed of assassins and terrorists—men whose hands are imbued with innocent blood.'

Nevertheless, I refused to abandon hope. 'I shall see Bonaparte again,' I said, 'and try to prevail on him to release you without conditions.'

'It is out of Bonaparte's power,' he said. 'If he cannot get his own secretary's name removed from the list of emigrants, how can he get mine? Moreover, I don't think that he even would if he could.'

'I was so much distressed by the turn things had taken that I could scarcely speak. I took both the chevalier's hands in mine and assured him that even yet I could not believe the worst would happen, but that if I failed in my final effort to save his life I would certainly mention his request to Bonaparte, and in any case would see him again on the morrow. Then I went sorrowful away.'

When I returned to the governor's apartments I found Citizens Lacluse and Carmine (who was an old soldier)

'So you are going to leave us,' she said, reproachfully, as I took a seat near her. 'Are you glad?'

'I am glad to be free, of course, but sorry to leave you, mademoiselle, all the more so as I have to thank you for being the means of obtaining my release. But we shall meet again—often, I hope. For the present, at least, I remain in Paris.'

'The chevalier was right. It was quite clear that it was not him she cared about. Yet though her preference was flattering it was also embarrassing, and when Carmine put an end to our colloquy by asking me to take a glass of wine with him I felt decidedly relieved.'

'After leaving the prison we went to Lacluse's quarters, where I was provided with a comfortable bedroom next his own. In the evening we supped at a restaurant in the Palais Royal, and then betook ourselves to the Rue de la Victoire, in fulfillment of my promise to Mme. Bonaparte, and in the hope that I might have an opportunity of speaking to the general about De Gex. Two or three carriages were at the door, and in the salon we found several officers in uniform, among whom Lacluse pointed out Lannes, Murat, Borthier and Kleber. Bonaparte wore his general's uniform, which, as I thought, became him much better than that of the Institute.

'I mean that I cannot accept my life on these conditions. I cannot in serve the army of the republic.'

ter for France to perish than not be ruled by a Bourbon. 'I do not presume to argue the point with you, general. De Gex knows best what comports with his own honor.'

'Without waiting for my answer Bonaparte turned to a tall personage of commanding presence, with a haughty, dissolute face, to whom he talked earnestly for a few minutes; then he beckoned to me, and after formally introducing us, rejoined his generals.'

'So your friend De Gex is too high-minded to serve in the armies of the French republic,' said Barras, with a sneer. 'He is also in a hurry and wants to be shot. He really does not deserve any such indulgence; but, to oblige you, sir, I will try to meet his views. Gex will be shot at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, within the precincts of the prison. And you may tell him from me that had he been a little more patient and not asked you to intercede for him his sentence would probably have been commuted to a short term of imprisonment or a few years' banishment. We are beginning to make a distinction between emigrants who have fought against France and those who have not.'

'Citizen Gex belongs to the latter category, and would have been the first to profit by the new regulation. You know now why his execution was delayed.'

'But surely, citizen director, you will not punish him for another's fault? I alone am to blame. It was I who appealed to Gen. Bonaparte.'

'These thoughts, as may be supposed, were none of the pleasantest. I had played my game badly. Instead of saving the chevalier's life I had lost it. Had I not meddled in the matter, his reluctance to serve would never have been known and they would have released him in a few days—if Barras spoke the truth; which, however, I took leave to doubt. I began also to think, despite what De Gex had said, that Bonaparte could easily have obtained the chevalier's release without resorting to a subterfuge, and that even now he might save him by a word. But another appeal would only have provoked another rebuff. And I had no chance of making one; he studiously avoided me, so did Mme. Bonaparte, and, perceiving that I was no longer a welcome guest, I quietly withdrew.'

'The derivation from the French douzaine implies, it is generally presumed that a dozen means twelve things, but in the Staffordshire potteries, and in the earthenware trade, other places, a dozen in this day represents queen's ware in Philadelphia, and crockery in that number of any special article which can be offered at any fixed price. That is, the price is fixed, and the number of the dozen varies. For instance, the pitchers which are called Jugs in the trade are sold at 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 24, 30, 36 pieces to each dozen, the price for a dozen being constant. The ordinary pitcher holding a quart is a twelve, or dozen, while a pint pitcher is four to the dozen, and is so called when dealing with that size. Few of the articles of the trade are sold in dozens of twelve, plates being almost the only ones, and some of them being sold sixty, seventy and even eighty to the dozen. Besides these curiosities in figures, the potters have peculiar names, such as coekspurs, twiddlers, etc., that make up a trade language of itself. The bakers' dozen of 13 is a recognized figure in their trade; a publisher's dozen is usually thirteen copies. Among fishermen in Cornwall a dozen consists of 25.—Tid-Bits.'

'What Makes the Ocean Laugh. He who goes to sea with a keen appreciation of the ludicrous will not be able to keep his gravity. We confess our incapacity to see without demonstration or merriment the unheard-of postures taken by passengers on a rocking ship. Think of bashful ladies being violently pitched into the arms of the boatswain, and of a man like myself escorting two ladies across the slippery deck, till, with one sudden lurch, we are driven from starboard to port, with most unceremonial sprawl, in one grand crash. Imagine the steward emptying a bowl of turtle soup into the lap of a New York exquisite, or one not accustomed to angling fishing for herring under an upset dinner plate. Consider our agitation, when, in the morning, after waking our companion with the snatch of some familiar tunes, we found her diving out of the berth, head-foremost, to the tune of "Star Spangled Banner," and "Dundee," with all the variations. If, on all the ships on the deep, there are so many grotesque goings on as were on our vessel, we wonder not that the sea on New York to Liverpool occasionally shakes its sides with roystering merriment.—Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.'

'Enough! I know what you are going to say,' interrupted the general, sternly. 'He refuses to serve.'

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.
—To Raise the Pile of Velvet.—Cover a smoothing iron with a wet cloth and hold the velvet firmly over it; the vapor arising will raise the pile of the velvet with the assistance of a light whisk.—Drake's Magazine.

—Oyster Salad.—Clean one pint of white celery, and cut into fine pieces, season with salt; parboil one pint of oysters, drain, and when cold mix them with a French dressing, add the oysters and celery, cover with a mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with pickled barberries.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Ginger Pound Cake.—Six eggs, one-half pound of butter, one pound of flour, one small pint of molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one teaspoon of ground ginger, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little vinegar and water. Cream, butter and sugar together, then add eggs, beaten separately, and other ingredients, soda last.—Boston Budget.

—Sugar Taffy.—One pound of sugar put in a pan with a half tumblerful of cold water; add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, lump of butter size of a hickory nut, one teaspoonful of vinegar; do not stir at all; boil slowly twenty-five minutes and drop a little into cold water, and if crispy it is done. Pour out upon buttered plates, pour vanilla or lemon flavoring upon it, and pull until very white.—Detroit Free Press.

—Orange Sherbet.—Soak a table-spoonful of gelatine in a little cold water until soft. Boil a quart of water and add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, lump of butter size of a hickory nut, one teaspoonful of vinegar; do not stir at all; boil slowly twenty-five minutes and drop a little into cold water, and if crispy it is done. Pour out upon buttered plates, pour vanilla or lemon flavoring upon it, and pull until very white.—Detroit Free Press.

—Apple Snow.—Six large apples, two cupfuls powdered sugar, one lemon, juice and half the grated peel, one pint milk, four eggs. Make a custard of the milk, the yolks and one cupful of sugar; bake the apples with the skins on (taking out the cores) until tender; take off the skins and scrape out the pulp; mix in remainder of sugar and lemon; whip the whites of the eggs light, and beat in the pulp by degrees until very white and firm. Put the custard, when cold, into a glass dish and pile the snow upon it.—Woman's Work.

—Meringues or Kisses.—Fit greased paper on a board ready to receive them before making. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, add one-half a pound of pulverized sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Then with a pastry bag or spoon lay the mixture on the greased paper. If for kisses make round, for meringues make in the shape of half an egg, and place in a moderate oven where they will dry, not crust over on the outside and fall. After they have been taken out and allowed to cool three minutes, remove carefully with a knife. If meringues, join two together by the under sides, or take out the inside carefully, fill with jelly or jam, cover the bottom with some of the soft mixture, and join as above.—N. Y. Observer.

Nursing in Congestion. There are few diseases in which the nursing is of more importance than in this, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in a valuable paper on this most important of subjects. The sufferer should be kept in a warm, well-ventilated room at an even temperature of seventy degrees, regulated by the thermometer. The window must be open from the top; a strip of flannel can be tacked across the opening to prevent draughts. Pure air is indispensable. The lungs can not take in as much as usual, therefore, the quality of that supplied to them must be above suspicion of impurity. When positions are ordered they should be made of flaxseed meal stirred into boiling water until it is a smooth, soft paste, rather softer than oatmeal porridge. Spread this on a large piece of cotton, turn up the edges like a hem, cover with a single thickness of cheese cloth, and lay it on the chest, covered with oiled muslin or several folds of newspaper, to keep in the heat and protect the night-dress.—Ladies' Home Journal.

That's What It Was. A little saved-off chap, dressed in the mode, was talking to a six-footer, in the same garb. 'I say, Chollie,' he remarked, 'is that four-in-hand you have on a made-up tie or a tied tie?' 'A tied tie, of course,' replied Chollie, with somewhat of indignation at being suspected of wearing a made-up cravat. 'Ugh,' snipped the little one, looking up at it, 'then should say it was high tied, and he laughed a rollicking sailor laugh and Chollie did the same.—Detroit Free Press.

It Was Risky. A solemn man was standing on the street corner in Chicago, with a carpet bag in one hand and an umbrella in the other, gazing about as if to locate himself. 'Well, what is it?' inquired a policeman, tapping him on the shoulder. 'Are you lost?' The solemn man looked earnestly at the officer. 'No, friend,' he said anxiously, 'but I'm afraid if I stay in this town much longer I shall be, and he sighed profoundly.—Detroit Free Press.

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Advance Announcement To Our Out-of-Town Trade —OF OUR— Annual SILK SALE.

February 13 to February 28. The Most Important Sale of the Year

This announcement is given you in advance so that you may either prepare to be here in person, during the sale, or if you can't come, that you may Send Your Orders early and thereby get first choice of these beautiful silks.

- 57 inch \$1.01 Black Japanese Silks for 60c yd.
19 inch wide Chinese Pongee Silks " 25c "
27 " " White Japanese Silks " 42c "
27 " " Cream China Silks " 8c "
28 " " Pongee Silks (very fine) " 65c "
18 " " Printed China Silks " 7c "
20 " " Bro. aded " 99c "
24 " " Cheney Bros. " \$1.00
China Silks " 6c "
Black Japanese Silks " 7c "
8c Black Japanese Silks " 8c "
"Gold" Silks " 1.00
Black Satin Luxor " \$1.07
Printed China Silks " 7c "
\$1.00 Printed China Silks " 7c "
\$1.00 Printed China Silks " 9c "

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AN OPEN OFFER.

We are philanthropic. We want to benefit people of this country and we do not care to stop to count the cost. You know that the great majority of them are afflicted with indigestion and we will do our best to relieve them. Any of them sending their names to the SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill., will receive by return mail, a box of the Laxative Gum Drops. They are the best things in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. The three foes that lie in wait for man and that cause him more trouble than all other put together.

HOME TACKS YOU ALWAYS NEED 'EM. SOME INSTANCES. You pull curtain down quick, off it comes. You need "Home Tacks." Gimp gets loose on chairs, etc. You need "Home Tacks." Spring cleaning—your relay carpets. You must have "Home Tacks." IN ANY HOME USES FOR TACKS. You will always find just the right sized tacks for the purpose in a box of "Home Tacks"—packed in six apartments—in a most convenient form.

HOME TACKS SOLD EVERYWHERE. Agents Wanted for the Life and Public Services of JAMES G. BLAINE.

BLAINE'S LIFE Agents Wanted. MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. Sample for 25c. BLAINE'S LIFE Agents Wanted. YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad CIGARS. CUBAN 3 inch, \$10 thousand; 4 inch, \$11; Extra Perfecto, \$15. \$75.00 to \$350.00. BLAINE'S LIFE Agents Wanted.



The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Don't abuse the Populists, boys. They have done one good thing, to-wit, the election of John Martin to the Senate.

There is no doubt that John Martin is a Democrat. A man who assimilates his Democracy in the South and maintains it unshaken in Kansas for thirty years, is not going to throw it over in a single canvass.

The late "bleeding Kansas" comes to the rescue, says the Chicago Herald, and now a majority is assured in the United States Senate which will be in accord with President Cleveland and with the House on all measures of Democratic reform.

United States Senator Brice's sympathy is like the old Quaker's. It is of the practical kind. During the cold weather he telegraphed an order to Lima, Ohio, to distribute one hundred barrels of flour and one hundred tons of coal to the poor of that city.

January, 1893, will be a month ever draped in black in the annals of America. No similar period in the nation's history has ever seen so many distinguished citizens pass from mortality.

Mr. Edison's latest invention is one he took up for amusement and distraction, but is likely to turn out as one of his most profitable ones. It is called the Kinetograph and is a phonograph with photograph attachment which, while recording a speech, photographs the gestures of the speaker.

The Douglas County Review, printed at Emporia, Ill., in its issue of January 20th, ultimo, printed on book paper, has a long, handsomely illustrated "write up" of Tuscola, showing that eighty-five new business houses and residences have been built in that city, during the past twelve months, at a cost of over \$400,000.

The Lyon County Democrat, edited and published by D. S. Gilmore, at Emporia, is before us. It is an 8 column folio, neatly printed and containing much local news and well written editorials.

Col. John L. Mitchell, who has been elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, is a man who will be thoroughly in harmony with the incoming administration.

After all the Democrats in the Kansas Legislature were essential factors in the election of Senator Martin. But for the stand taken by the Democratic members, the Populist caucus would have chosen Judge Doster.

Mr. W. E. Timmons, editor and proprietor of the COURANT, is a candidate for the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls. The people of Chase county, and the Democrats in particular, should work with a united and untiring energy until they secure for him the appointment.

The Chanute Blade is lamenting over the following discovery: We are sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first rate brandy out of sawdust.

use of prohibitory law if a man is able to make brandy smash out of the shingles of his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin shop and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and desecrated window sills, any effort must necessarily be a failure.

No Democrat in the State is more deserving of the honor or is better prepared to execute the duties of the exalted position to which he has been chosen by the representatives of the people of Kansas than is John Martin of Topeka.

The manner of his choosing has lifted him at once above all corporation influences of the Republican party and the extremists of the People's party. The manner of his choosing has lifted him at once above all corporation influences of the Republican party and the extremists of the People's party.

A PLEASANT WEDDING.

The wedding of George W. Williams, of Sanger, to Miss Jessie Balch, occurred yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Balch, at Lone Star. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Miller, in the presence of only a few relatives and invited guests.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ANNUAL RE-UNION

Will be held in Music Hall, Wednesday evening, February 22, 1893, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, and every one is invited to attend whether or not special invitation is received; so, be sure to be on hand and have a good time.

Music—Cottonwood Falls Orchestra. Introduction—President J. S. Doolittle. Song—Quartet. Roll Call—May Ellsworth Madden.

A GREAT SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

\$1,000 FOR EARLY TOMATOES. We are in receipt of a Seed Catalogue for 1893, published by F. B. Mills, Seedman, Rose Hill, N. Y.

THE PRINTER'S HIWATHA.

Should you ask us why this dunning? Why all these cringing, cringing, cringing Murmurs loud about delinquents, Who have read the paper weekly.

From the printer, from the mailer, From the landlord, from the devil, From the man who taxes letters "In the stamp of Uncle Samuel."

Sad it is to hear the message, When our funds are all exhausted, When the last greenback has left us, When the nickels all have vanished,

A HANDSOME OFFER!

A POPULAR ILLUSTRATED HOME AND WOMAN'S PUBLICATION OFFERED FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The COURANT has perfected arrangements by which we offer FREE to our readers a year's subscription to Woman's kind the popular illustrated monthly Journal published at Springfield, Ohio.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

TO SECURE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR HOME AND FARM JOURNAL—READ OUR GREAT OFFER GIVEN BELOW.

Appointments.

WHAT THE LEGISLATOR AND A ONE CENT STAMP WILL DO

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new Governor of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he calls about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in the coming legislature, which promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting in history; do you wish to receive bright, accurate, prompt unbiased news, from the capital of Kansas?

Then send us one dollar in paper, postal or express order, or stamps, and receive the "TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL" from date until April 1st.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet, two fires, with tools, also residence, with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 acre vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away.

J. M. WISHERD, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR

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

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

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

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES, NUTS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - Kansas.

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DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings!

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - KANSAS.



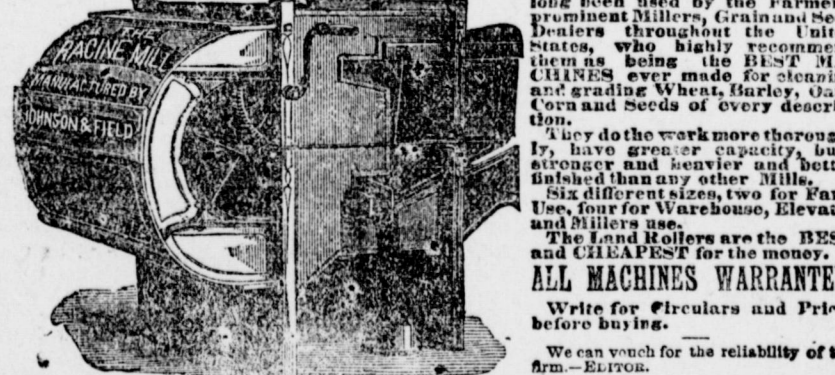
"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly.

"The Rochester."

JOHNSON & FIELD CO.

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



Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and cures you.

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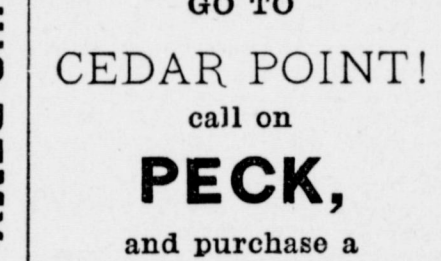
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GO TO CEDAR POINT! call on PECK, and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER, AND TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

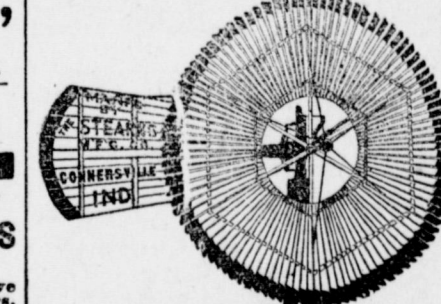
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The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

WORK FOR US a few days, and you will be started at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts.



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Canvasser We can find you a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once.

Canvasser We can find you a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once.







# TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas 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, Buffalo, N. Y.)

## TAXATION IN TORONTO.

Stagnation of Business Called Up the Question—The People Will Vote On It.

TORONTO, Can., Dec. 2.—The harmful results of land booms in this and other Canadian cities is calling attention anew to the question of civic taxation and the mode of levying it. At present Toronto is suffering very severely from the collapse of the greatest boom known in Canada since the Winnipeg collapse in 1882. Many workmen have left the city and the population is either stationary or retrograding. While the unfortunate land speculators feel the change very keenly, all other classes are suffering as well. The builders, many of whom have vacant houses on their hands, are under pressure, which in many cases proves commercially fatal. The complaints against taxation are strong and are made by all classes. In the hope of restoring the prosperity of the city, exemption from taxation is offered to outside manufacturers. But this offer has aroused both laboring men and business men of all classes, and they insist that there shall be no discrimination against them. A change in the assessment law of the province will be needed in order to enable the city council to exempt labor products and confine taxation to land values. It is proposed to submit this question to the electors at the election for the city council in January.

"Are you in favor of the legislature granting to municipal councils the power to reduce or abolish taxation on all personal property, including merchandise and income as well as machinery, and the power to reduce or abolish taxation on buildings and their improvements?"

A majority of the members of the city council are pledged in favor of submitting the question to the people, and Mayor Fleming also supports it. It is thus practically certain that the question will go to the people.

## Tap the Trunk of a Tree.

"Who Pays Your Taxes?" is a thoughtful and highly instructive work on the subject indicated. The frontispiece of the book was suggested by an argumentative illustration made in the Troy Press a year or more ago, and the work itself was reviewed in these columns some time since. The Christian Union, however, takes issue with the points so earnestly contended for by this paper and the book in question, of which it says:

"This volume is issued by authority of the Tax Reform association, and contains a number of able essays. The Tax Reform association is composed of men more or less in sympathy with Henry George's proposition to impose all taxes on land values. The work before us demands the repeal of all taxes upon personal property. Its fundamental error is brought out by the picture which serves as its frontispiece. A farmer and his boys are getting the sap from a tree whose trunk is marked 'real estate' and whose branches are marked 'manufactures,' 'business capital,' 'personal property,' 'incomes,' 'wages,' etc. The boys are boring at the branches; the old farmer gets his sap from the trunk of the tree. The moral is stated thus: 'When the trunk is tapped, each branch is drawn upon for its due proportion of sap.' This is very clever, but utterly false. The farmers in this country have only one-fourth of the wealth, but they have one-half of the real estate. The tapping of the trunk would take as much sap from their quarter of the wealth as from the three-quarters belonging to the people in the towns."

The Christian Union is greatly in error in saying that the association in question is composed of men favorable to the Henry George theory. Such is not the case. Mr. George would destroy land ownership, a proposition hostile to the views of almost all the members of the tax reform movement. The enforcement of George's notions would revolutionize society as organized; while tax reform would simply wipe out an odious and inequitable avenue of taxation that it is impossible to enforce, and place the burden where it would be less burdensome to society at large, and more equally distributed, than in any other way.

The contention that farmers have one-half the real estate is misleading. They have in area, it is true, but not in value; and real estate is taxed according to its value, not area. The truth is, the farmers have not one-fourth of the real estate of the country in value, and under the system recommended would have to pay less than one-quarter of the taxes. The Christian Union makes a bad break in intimating that an exclusive tax on realty would throw the major share of taxes upon agriculture. It should apologize to its readers.

The frontispiece, if not an invincible illustration of the principle of diversified taxes, has yet to be refuted. The sagacious maple sugar producer taps the trunk of the tree, from which every branch thereof gathers sustenance. In like manner the sagacious tax system gathers its revenues from realty, upon which every branch of human society depends.

This simple economic truth divests taxation of its confusing perplexities and infernal inequities.

The more that the ways of taxing the people are multiplied, the more scandals and stealings at the capitals. The legislators who are so zealous in "relieving the farmers" by cooking up new schemes of taxation are in reality only after fat pickings for themselves. As Cleveland indicated in his message, an overflowing treasury breeds squanderers and thieves.

The Christian Union's orthodoxy has been attacked; but whether or not it be sound on Scripture, its review of the really admirable work named shows

gross ignorance of the great economic question of taxation.—The Troy Press.

## Expected Report on Taxation.

The legislative joint committee to make inquiry relative to the subject of taxation is expected to be ready to report at the meeting of the incoming legislature. Its professed aim is to more equitably distribute the burdens of taxation, which can not be done by multiplying the avenues thereof, although this is the policy most likely to be hit upon by shallow and demagogical politicians, more anxious to tickle their constituents than to fathom the true principles of taxation. We hope the members of this committee are exceptionally equipped in this respect, and will demonstrate statesmanship instead of shallowness in their report.

To make a practical advance in the path of reform, the committee must recommend simplicity and straightforwardness instead of that complexity which will require inquisitorial methods to enforce. The best thing in our judgment, for the committee to do is to advise the abolition of the personal property tax and the concentration of the burden upon realty. This is the fairest tax at present practicable, and in its ramifications will more equitably and inevitably reach all classes than any other that can be devised. It strikes at the very root of all property, and derives tribute with approximate equality from every branch of wealth.

The committee will be measured by its fruits. The members can not devise any cheap, claptrap methods, which afford new and odious means of gathering the revenues of state, without bringing themselves into contempt in the eyes of all intelligent students of political economy.

A great principle is involved in taxation. That principle is to give value received in protection to property for the assessments enforced. The form of property that best adjusts itself to taxation, and can compel tribute from every variety of wealth, is realty. Land is indispensable. All humanity depends upon its fruitage. Every one who hires a dwelling or place of business helps to pay taxes. There is no escape from it. And with the enforcement of reasonable economics in administration taxes could be concentrated on real estate without increasing its burdens.—Troy (N. Y.) Press.

## The Taxation of Farmers.

To the Editors of The Christian Union:

In a review of "Who Pays Your Taxes?" in your issue of November 20, you do the Tax Reform association an injustice, and perhaps an injury, which I hope you will be at the pains to correct. You stated that "the association is composed of men more or less in sympathy with Mr. Henry George's proposition to impose all taxes on land value." Such is not the fact. As far as I know, not five per cent. of those who support or compose the association have any sympathy at all with Mr. George's proposition.

Further, this being a state association, our illustration, that when the trunk of a tree is tapped each branch is drawn upon for its due proportion of sap, is a good one. The equalized assessment of all real estate in the state of New York for 1893 is \$3,397,234,679, say three thousand four hundred millions. Of this New York city and Kings county (which latter is practically Brooklyn) have \$1,937,779,678, say two thousand millions, or a good deal more than half.

If you will be at the pains to deduct the assessments of Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Binghamton, Elmira, Utica, Syracuse and other large cities, you will find that New York farmers, who own nearly all the area, own nearly none of the value of real estate.—Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

We were in error when we judged the views of the Tax Reform association by those of its ablest writers. The association is indorsed by a large number of leading business firms which have no sympathy whatever with Mr. George's views, except his belief that the taxation of personal property should be abandoned. \* \* \* —The Christian Union.

## Important for Merchants.

According to the assessment act of Ontario a professional man is taxed on income, a merchant is taxed on capital. Thus, if two men, one a professional man the other a merchant, earn equal income, the one has to pay five, six or ten times as much tax as the other.

The attention of the legislature has been called to the unequal taxation, but has so far made no rectification. Worse than this, it was enacted at the last session of the legislature that all incomes should be exempted to the extent of seven hundred dollars, thus magnifying the inequality between merchants and professional men. Therefore, if a storekeeper and a clerk each earn seven hundred dollars in a year the latter has no income tax, while the former may be assessed on \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000.

The merchants have just ground for complaint at this inequality. No wonder the small storekeeper has to work long hours for small profits.

It was all right to exempt incomes as the legislature did, for incomes should never be taxed; but the legislature should never discriminate. It is quite in order now for the merchants to complain and to ask that they should have relief equivalent to the relief granted in the case of incomes. Let there be something like equality.

NEW YORK STATE has had long experience in perfecting a tax system, and should have a fairly just one if any state in the union can. Yet an ex-member of the state board of assessments testifies that July \$4,000,000,000 worth of property in the state escapes taxation, of which \$2,500,000,000 is in New York county. Here is a big field for reformers.—National Tribune, Jan. 5.

The question is can this four thousand million be taxed without either driving it away or taxing part of it twice. It is this two thousand five hundred millions that makes the value of New York city's real estate.

## ABOUT RECIPROCIITY.

Its Beauties as Exemplified by the Treaty With Brazil.

The reciprocity treaty with Brazil has been in operation twenty months, and its boasted results may be read in the official returns of trade. During the period in question the exports from Brazil to the United States have amounted in value to \$204,814,624, against \$111,227,963 in the twenty months immediately preceding the treaty. In the twenty two months the exports of the United States to Brazil have amounted to \$22,880,406, against \$20,933,097 in the preceding twenty months. While the imports from Brazil have increased \$93,526,061 in value, the exports to Brazil have increased to the value of \$1,444,000. The imports from Brazil have increased in nearly seventy fold proportion to the exports of the United States to Brazil under reciprocity.

It has never been pretended as a special merit of reciprocity that its effect would be to increase the imports of this country. The object of the policy, according to its advocates, is to promote the export trade of the United States by securing treaty favors to this trade from other countries. But the theory does not work in the commerce with Brazil. While the American people have consumed in twenty months Brazilian commodities—chiefly coffee, rubber and sugar—of the value of \$204,814,624, the exports to Brazil from this country scarcely exceeds a tenth of that figure. In this lopsided reciprocity the Brazilians sell us their products in increasing quantities and go to other markets for their supplies.

It would be interesting to learn from the advocates of McKinleyism what are the causes of this phenomenon in trade. Has reciprocity stimulated the efforts of England, Germany and France to overcome the treaty advantages granted by Brazil to the United States, or are these advantages, after all, merely illusory? Certain it is that there is nothing in the returns of trade with Brazil to indicate that this country has derived the slightest benefit from the treaty of reciprocity with that government. On the contrary the statistics show an almost invincible repugnance on the part of the Brazilians to a reciprocal exchange of commodities with the people of the United States. The explanation is in the simple fact that the Brazilians, while finding the chief market for their products in this country, can buy textile fabrics, iron and steel and other manufactures elsewhere on better terms. In enhancing the cost of production the McKinley bill has increased the obstacles to trade with Brazil, and the reciprocity treaty has in consequence proved a dead letter.

In giving the results of reciprocity it would be well if the treasury officials would also give the returns of trade with Venezuela and Colombia since President Harrison's proclamation against those countries went into effect on March 1 last. We catch glimpses of the effect of retaliation upon those two republics in the general returns of trade. While some coffee and hides are imported from Colombia and Venezuela in spite of the embargo, the export and import trade of the United States with both countries has considerably declined. There is no doubt that the mischief done to the trade of this country by the stupid embargo against those two South American neighbors has more than offset all the boasted benefits of reciprocity. One of the first acts of the incoming administration on the 4th of March should be a withdrawal of the proclamation of retaliation against Colombia and Venezuela.—Philadelphia Record.

## SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Their History and Effects—The McKinley Bounty Taxes Consumers To Enrich a Few Big Planters, But Does Not Increase Production.

Bounties are preferable to protective tariffs for stimulating industries. With bounties the people pay only what they get. With protective duties they often pay for many times what they get. Thus the duty on tin plate compels us to pay 25 cents per pound more for all we consume. As only 5 per cent. is made in this country a bounty of 21-5 cents per pound paid to the manufacturers would save the people 95 per cent. of what they now pay to stimulate this industry, or about \$12,000,000 a year.

If bounties are unconstitutional so also are protective tariffs. If bounties have failed to produce healthy, self-sustaining industries so also have protective tariffs. Their records are much alike—both bad. The two industries that have been most favored, or cursed, by bounties, are the shipping and the sugar industries. France, Germany and the United States have for years been paying bounties to ship builders and owners. Their shipping has been declining relatively, while England's has been increasing, though England has practically been paying little or no bounties. On the subject of sugar bounties the following is from Mr. J. Alex. Lindquist's pamphlet, "Sugar and the Tariff."

"Few industrial questions have caused so much international discussion as that of sugar bounties. In Europe bounties have been tried and their bad effects are known. Whether the bounty is paid on exports or directly on home production the results are the same. They inevitably lead to over-production, and when exports decrease by a withdrawal or lessening of the bounties the result is to bring ruin upon the producers. Such was found to be the experience of Russia, the sugar producers of which demanded that production should be limited by government decree. In the case of France and Germany the only alternative of a stoppage of the bounties is the ruin of a large part of those engaged in sugar production who are not most favorably situated. Thus, though these governments see that bounties result only in making exported sugar cheap and sugar consumed at home dear with the result that the bounties bring no return whatever to the people who pay them, they dare not remove them, lest they ruin the industry thus artificially created. It is this fear that restrains these countries from joining together in a conven-

tion to abolish bounties. Such a state of things would be the inevitable result of bounty payments in this country. They might stimulate production, but would never make a healthy and natural industry. \* \* \*

In 1874 England abolished her import duties upon sugar, and every government of Europe, as well as that of the United States, has in turn taken a hand in the contest of making sugar and selling it to her at less than cost. The annual gift made to the English people in this way is estimated by Lord Bramwell to be not less than \$2,000,000, or \$10,000,000. And A. Lalande, deputy from the Gironde, in an article on sugar bounties in *L'Economiste Francais* in August, 1879, estimates that about \$45,000,000 is annually paid by the European government to encourage the export of domestic sugar.

"This enormous sum of money is drawn from the people of the several countries by taxation. No attempt will be made here to explain all the separate systems of bounty payments which have from time to time existed, but only the systems now in force will be given. At present France, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United States pay bounties on the production or export of raw or refined sugar."

In discussing the sugar bounties of the McKinley tariff act, Mr. Lindquist says:

"The essential provision of the law outside of that fixing the rate of bounty to be paid is the letter, which prescribes that to get the benefit of the bounty each planter must make his own sugar. Now, it is a well known fact that only the largest planters do this. The small planters cannot afford the expensive machinery required. As soon as the law went into effect capitalists applied to the treasury department for an interpretation of the law to determine whether they would be permitted to erect sugar houses for making sugar from the cane produced by the smaller planters. The treasury department directed that on sugar so produced no bounty could be paid. For the same reason if the small planters were to sell their cane to the large concerns the sugar produced from it could not claim the bounty. The bounty, therefore, is not for the small planters, who most need it, but for the large and powerful ones. Being unable to compete with the large planters, the small growers will be forced to sell or lease their lands to the big concerns or cease producing entirely."

"This effect of the law has already been shown in the number of applications for licenses sent in to the commissioner of internal revenue. The total number of applications from cane sugar growers is 730, but many of these are from the same planters, since the regulations require a separate application for each plantation. All told, therefore, there are only about 600 planters who will receive the bounty. According to the estimates of the commissioner these 600 concerns will divide among themselves a total of \$10,350,000, or \$17,250 each, this year. Seven beet sugar growers will get \$584,200, or \$82,455 each; three sorghum planters, \$89,000, or \$16,600 each, and 3,922 male sugar makers, \$150,000, or \$38 each—a grand total of \$11,134,200 to be paid out of the money in the treasury collected by taxation."

"Not until 1905 can this law be repealed, and by that time there will have been paid to such concerns as the Caffrey Central Sugar Refinery & Railroad Co., which will this year get \$240,000 in bounties, a total of \$167,000,000, if the present rate of production is maintained. It will, however, on account of increased production be nearer \$200,000,000."

"This bounty law was not passed for the small planters, for as we have seen, they have been denied its privileges, but was enacted in the interest of the large syndicates, especially that which was formed some time ago in Philadelphia—the home of those fed by government contracts—to grow sugar in Florida. In this, as in other things, government has brought up its capitalists, especially in Pennsylvania, in the doctrine, that they ought not to undertake anything without first having its assistance, either in the form of tariff protection, bounties or government contracts."

And now what have been the effects upon the home production of sugar? Estimates of the crop of 1893, obtained from Messrs. Willett and Gray, of New York, the sugar authorities of the western world, place our crop of cane sugar this year at 218,725 tons, a gain of 725 tons over last year's crop. The total production for the whole world increased from 5,544,416 in 1891-2, to 5,593,525 tons in 1892-3. Thus with our high bounty we are neither keeping pace with the world's production or with our increasing population.

Glass Duties and Trusts.

One of the fundamental principles of democracy is free competition. The incoming administration should see to it that all duties that protect trusts and prevent free competition are abolished or sufficiently reduced to offer no temptation to trusts. The following from the *Commoner and Glassworker* of January 7, 1893, shows the use made of the duties on glass and should be pasted in each congressman's hat:

"As may be seen on the first page of this issue the plate glass manufacturers have succeeded in agreeing upon a plan that will put a stop to over-production of plate glass. It is in effect what window glass manufacturers have been trying to do for a year past, yet after a few short weeks of discussion the plate glass manufacturers are ready to go into business on the new plan. The plate glass manufacturers will sell glass only through one general sales agent in this city. The plan has a very good aspect and ought to succeed."

—More than one hundred years the American people have been trying to tax themselves rich. The effort has proved a dismal failure. Show me the nation that ever became wealthy by taxation and I will show you the man who lifted himself over a fence by his own bootstraps.—*Courier*, December 24, 1892.

## ELAINE'S RECORD.

The Passing of the Colossus of the Republican Party.

It is certain that the people will generally recognize that in the death of James G. Blaine they have lost the best public man the republican party ever gave them, Lincoln only excepted.

"It is not always the very best men who are the very best in their relations to the people," said the late S. S. Cox, and though the truth of the assertion is, in one sense open to serious question, it is unquestionably true in another. With all his weaknesses; with the love of money, the unbridled desire of acquisition that so degraded the character of Grant, Blaine had redeeming virtues that made it possible for him to render the country greater service than any republican has rendered since the accession of Andrew Johnson.

At a time when the radicalism of the sans-culottes of the French reign of terror was the dominating influence at Washington Blaine showed a real patriotism that is the best feature of his career. When Ben Butler, as the Marat of the Jacobins, was leading them on to complete the utter spoliation of the south by making it permanently a subject territory, it was Blaine who saved his party from this crowning misfortune. And again when Harrison and Lodge attempted to carry out what Butler had failed in it was Blaine who again threw his influence against it and defeated it. In a time when sectionalism made any measure of tyranny seem justifiable to a majority of the republican party Blaine was one of the very few leaders of the party who showed that he had any feeling of patriotism for the old union as it existed in the days when all just government was supposed to depend on the consent of the governed.

The faults in Blaine's character may be briefly disposed of. He became prominent in his party at a time when its public men were engaged in desperate attempts to get rich as fast as possible without being at all particular about the means. There were notable exceptions to this rule, but unfortunately Blaine was not one of them. He gave way to the influences that surrounded him, and the very best that can be said of him in this respect is that his desire for sudden wealth made him the victim of knaves who used him as long as they could, and when they could do so no longer disgraced him. Had he been as much of a scoundrel as were many of the men associated with him at Washington this could not have happened. He could have avoided exposure and used the rascals around him instead of allowing them to use him. Undoubtedly Blaine expected to do this, but he did not know himself or he never lost his conscience or his sense of shame, while the men who fastened themselves upon him have repeatedly shown in their treatment of him and in their general conduct that they had neither shame nor conscience.

As a public man Blaine was distinctly and confessedly an imitator of Henry Clay. He hoped to revive Clay's policies, to identify himself with them, and through them to succeed where Clay had failed. But Clay's failure was his failure also. Had Blaine been a radical he might have been president, but he could not have been a genuine radical, no matter how hard he had tried. Like every other prominent man in the republican party, he was often compelled to make radical professions, but he never seemed able to successfully imitate seriousness in them except in his own personal disappointment. His defeat for the presidency did make him fiercely radical for a time, but he could not remain so, and in a little while he was as willing to make compromises as ever. In this he was more like Clay than he ever was in his most carefully studied imitations—as in his imitation of Clay's tariff policy, for instance. It was only in this that Blaine showed himself a sectionalist. Clay with his tariff hoped to build up industries throughout the country. Any tariff of Blaine's making would have been a tariff for New England at the expense of the rest of the country.

But for Blaine's patriotism his party might have deliberately forced a renewal of civil war. He was aware of the dangers inherent in the radicalism of his associates and he shaped his own course so as to avoid them and to save the country from them. For this the country owes him much. Had he been elected president he would have done nothing to disturb the people of any section. He would have done his best to reunite the people of all sections, and he would have shown what was, in its way, certainly a sincere patriotism. But he would almost certainly have forced a foreign war, bringing with it new misfortunes that no statesmanship could foresee—that no statesmanship ought to risk where the risk is to be avoided.

Intellectually Mr. Blaine was no doubt the superior of any republican now alive. In intellect, compared to such small brigadiers as are the present leaders of the party, he was as Pelion to a wart. He foresaw the evils they were bringing on the party and attempted to change the party course, but the brigadiers were too much for him.

As a politician Blaine was essentially a civilian. He had no use for shoulder straps in government. He believed in the possibilities of self government by the people without the maintenance of a military caste of any kind as a part of the controlling influence of the government. This, which may have been more an instinct or a feeling than a belief with him, had no little to do with defeating him for the presidency. Had he been a brigadier like Harrison he might have been president as the nominee of a party controlled by the joint agencies of pretorianism and plutocracy.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. Blaine was wanting in some of the higher attributes of leadership. He compelled admiration, but he did not inspire confidence. Men applauded, but they did not trust him. Many loved him. Few feared him.—N. Y. World.

## CLEVELAND HONORED.

Republican Comments on His Attendance at Hayes' Funeral.

As the days pass it becomes evident that President-elect Cleveland touched a chord of universal sympathy in his journey to Fremont to attend the last rites in honor of ex-President Hayes. It was so entirely meet and natural a thing to do that it did not at first appear how strange it might seem to the partisan mind, accustomed to weigh every act of a public man with reference to his party affiliations and as a means of making party capital. But Mr. Cleveland's way of never thinking of that as the first aim and object of every act was again justified, as it has so often before been justified. As that very independent republican paper, the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, observes:

"This plain, blunt man, without any of the ordinary frills so often attached to men in public place, seems to have a knack of appearing on the scene at the timely moment, of saying just what should be said and in the right manner. Nothing that the president-elect has ever done, either personally or officially, has more highly commended him to the good graces of the American people than his silent journey, from his midwinter retreat in the forests of New Jersey, to pay his last tribute of manly and patriotic respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes."

Even the *New York Tribune*, which has never been fair to Mr. Cleveland except where it could print a bitter assault on his party—as has happened times not a few to be sure—recognizes the beauty of his action without slurring it. It says that "he would not have been criticised had he consulted his own convenience and comfort and contented himself with communicating to the family of the deceased ex-president the ordinary formal assurances of his sympathy without putting himself to the trouble of making the journey to attend the funeral in person." And it further says:

"He has done with modesty and dignity and at considerable sacrifice of personal ease and comfort a very gracious and becoming act, for which all American citizens who have pride in their country, its history and its rulers, and all men everywhere who believe in that common humanity which at the edge of the grave forgets all unkindness, will hold him in high honor. It may be but a little thing, but it is one of these little things that go a long way toward smoothing out the differences that make so many misunderstandings in the world."

The *New York Recorder* has a similar commendation:

"President-elect Cleveland has performed a gracious act in making during this inclement season a long journey to Ohio for the purpose of attending the obsequies of ex-President Hayes. It is an act of delicate official and personal courtesy which every American gentleman will commend, no matter to what party he belongs. President Hayes will not be ranked among the great men who have held the first office of the republic, but he was one of the very best of them, and his administration from many points of view was a model one. This, however, is not the question now. It is whether one of the most distinguished of our countrymen, who held the loftiest position an American can hold, shall not be honored in death as his public service and his private life deserved. President-elect Cleveland has answered that question for himself; he has answered it in his private as well as his public capacity. All honor to him!"

And the *Philadelphia Press* takes the tribute of Mr. Cleveland as a text for reviewing the history of Hayes' entrance on the presidency, recognizing the fact that Tilden's election in 1876 was and is an article of faith with honest and patriotic men, relating briefly the signal triumph of free institutions in the settlement of the question and saying:

"There have been times when Americans of both parties were almost prepared to apologize for the noblest act in our recent history. President-elect Cleveland has shown a just appreciation of its character. His attendance at the grave of ex-President Hayes is one of those noble and significant acts for which men live in history, and by which they make history. Elected president by one of the largest majorities known in a round century of presidential elections, he has, by a step as full of personal consideration as it is replete with broad patriotism, affirmed his allegiance and loyalty to those enduring principles of law on which states rest and by which alone commonwealths are great."

Quotations from other journals might be added to these to the same effect, but these are enough to show the striking impression which Mr. Cleveland's simple and unpretentious action, in accordance with the dictates of his own direct and honest character and tender feeling, has made upon the people without distinction of party. A genuine character has only to act itself out to win the approval of the world.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Mr. Blaine is closely identified with the decay of his party and that he represented some of the forces most potent in producing that decay.—N. Y. Times.

—A party has about reached the depths of self-stultification when it indorses Stephen B. Elkins for United States senator, which is what the West Virginia republican party has done. It is doubtful if ever so wholly unworthy a man was nominated for this high office.—Indiana State Sentinel.

—There is probably no longer any doubt that the republicans were beaten last November. Their great statistician, the *New York Peck*, is now merely a plat, which the school books tell us, is nothing. That is what x is equivalent to when Peck equals x; and Peck, without office, equals only x. Q. E. D.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The president's appointment of his private secretary, Life Halford, as paymaster in the army with the rank of major, is creating a good deal of dissatisfaction among army officers. Men old in the service think that they should receive recognition when plums of this kind are being passed around, and they are right.—Detroit Free Press.







TRUBLE BREWING.

Sioux Indians Again Reported to Be Concocting Mischief—A Camp in the Bad Lands.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 4.—The air is filled with indications that the cunning malcontents among the Sioux are quietly perfecting their plans for another outbreak; which will be a bloody one.

Sullen and crafty old Two Strikes, most treacherous of all the Sioux, is known to be plotting devilry, and when he plots trouble is sure to result, for his influence among the worst element of the Indians is wonderful.

Reports have reached here from Deadwood and the Cheyenne River agency that malcontent Indians are rendezvousing in the Bad Lands; that a hidden and secret camp has been made there, and that the malcontents from different Sioux agencies are slipping away and going to join kindred spirits in the Bad Lands.

It is also reported that some thirty head of cattle have been killed by these Indians.

It is a fact and well known that malcontents have been camping on White river near Hidden Butte or Trill-in the Woods.

Carcasses of a number of cattle have been found, but it is believed that the recent stormy weather killed them and not the Indians.

An Indian who has just arrived here reports that old Two Strikes has killed a cowboy near Cheyenne river, about twenty-five miles from this agency.

It is stated this has been reported to Capt. Brown, acting agent at this place and that he has sent out a detachment of police to investigate the matter.

Old Two Strikes was the leader of the outbreak of 1890 and '91.

JACKSON'S NOMINATION.

Some Opposition to Him Developed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the senate judiciary committee yesterday there was some opposition to the nomination of Judge Jackson to succeed Justice Lamar and the nomination went over under the rules.

As far as can be learned the opposition does not touch Judge Jackson's character or fitness or even his democracy, but is based on an objection founded on principle, the democrats having taken the position that it was not proper for an outgoing president to fill life places of such importance.

There is no question that senators on both sides of the chamber are deeply concerned over the probability of the nomination of a republican circuit judge to succeed Judge Jackson, the democrats being determined in advance to resist the installation of a republican on a southern circuit, and the republicans fearing that they will have a hard struggle to confirm such a nomination at this late stage in the session.

THE HAWAIIAN RISING.

Not Due to a Conspiracy With Minister Stevens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Dispatches from Minister Stevens at Honolulu and the commander of the Boston were received by mail at the state and navy departments yesterday. It is stated that they confirm the information made public through press dispatches from San Francisco and telegrams received by the state and navy departments concerning the Hawaiian revolution.

There is, however, one fact embodied in Minister Stevens' dispatch that puts a different aspect on his action than that contained in the press dispatches. This is nothing more nor less than the fact that the revolution was a complete surprise to the minister as well as to the commander of the Boston.

The minister left Honolulu on the Boston early in January for a visit to some of the other islands without the idea that any trouble was impending. The Boston did not return to Honolulu till January 14, and the minister says he was very much astonished to find the country in a state of turmoil and excitement.

The above information was received from an official of the state department, who explained its significance by saying it showed conclusively that its representatives had not started the revolutionary movement, and, in fact, were not on the ground until after it was under full headway.

Dun's Report.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—According to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, actual business is surprisingly large for the season and yet fears about the future are also large. Congressional uncertainties cause the fears, but the prosperity and the needs of the people make business what it is and never before has the distribution of products to the consumer been larger than it has been thus far this year. Yet it is safe to say that rarely if ever, except in a time of panic, has business been more cautiously and conservatively regulated.

Monetary uncertainties are excused by the continued outgo of gold, but the passage of the anti-option bill by the senate has had no effect upon the markets as yet.

While \$2,500,000 gold has been ordered for shipment, and the amount may be larger, receipts from the interior are so heavy that money markets are not disturbed, and foreign exchange is slightly lower.

McAlister's Deadly Mine.

McALESTER, T. T., Feb. 4.—Last night in mine No. 11, owned and operated by the Osage Coal & Mining Co., in which the fearful explosion occurred thirteen months ago, a "windy" shot fired in an entry east from the main shaft caused an explosion of gas, and Nathan Ward and Jack Connors were killed. The former leaves a wife and six children and the latter a wife and seven children. This mine has always been pronounced dangerous, but every day over 500 men enter the shaft to work. Now they will not work for a week and this will cause the company a great loss, as they are behind on orders.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

They Arrive at Honolulu and Spread a Quiet Sunday—What One of Them Has to Say.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The members of the Hawaiian annexation commission spent a quiet Sunday, passing most of the time in their rooms at their hotel. Mr. Carter, who was a resident of Washington for some time while his father was Hawaiian minister to this country, found time to renew some of his acquaintances of that period, but the other gentlemen saw no one except several callers at the hotel.

Speaking of the probable course of events on the islands, Commissioner Carter said that the provisional government would not undertake any legislative action pending the negotiations with the United States upon the subject of annexation, except probably to repeal the bill which the recent legislature passed the day before it was promulgated by the lately deposed queen.

As long ago as last November Minister Stevens wrote a letter setting forth the advantages of the Hawaiian islands to the United States and the desirability of their acquisition by this country, in which he said: "The time is near when we must decide who shall hold these islands as a part of their national territory. It is not possible for them much longer to remain alone."

The people and the United States will soon be compelled by circumstances and events to decide whether the Hawaiian islands will have unity, liberty and autonomy with the United States or become a colonized possession of a European power. What Webster, Clay and Marcy saw forty years ago toward Fish and Blaine and the administration they represented clearly perceived may now well be considered by the American people.

"The entire area of the islands is about 6,000 square miles. In addition to sugar, which is now much the largest product, the soil and climate are admirably adapted to raising rice, bananas, oranges, coffee, grapes and other crops. Well governed and properly developed, they are capable of sustaining a population of 300,000 to 400,000. There are extensive ranches for the raising of sheep and cattle, so as to be capable of supplying steamers and other vessels both in peace and war. The two harbors of Honolulu and Pearl City, about six miles apart, are entered by narrow channels and are closely backed by mountains, so as to be made impregnable defensible at not a large expense. Their ultimate possession by the United States is of the utmost importance to American commerce in the Pacific, which promises vast development if wisely cared for and without too much delay."

Then there are eleven chiefs of division in the general office who receive a salary of \$2,500 apiece, one chief clerk at \$2,000, ten principal examiners at \$2,000, two law clerks at \$2,250, two law examiners at \$2,000, one receiving clerk at \$1,800, a confidential clerk who receives \$1,000 and a number of messengers and laborers whose compensation ranges from \$900 to \$840.

In the bureau of patents there are only a very few important places outside of the classified service and this also is the case in the Indian bureau. The pension office has less than fifty places above the lowest grade. The richest field for the office seeker will be the post office department, which has the appointment of about 65,000 postmasters.

HOW CUBA IS RULED.

Gov. Northen, of Georgia, Has Been There and Tells What He Learned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—Gov. W. J. Northen, of Georgia, has returned from a visit to Cuba, whither he went to lend the weight of his presence to the dedication of a Baptist church in the city of Havana. He describes a visit to the island, in which the latter did not know that the American states were governed by civil officers. "The island," says Gov. Northen, "presented to my mind a picture of the most absolute despotism, of oppressive tyranny. The troops are everywhere. In Moro castle alone, where the political prisoners are confined, there is a force of 7,000 men. I tried to ascertain the total number maintained on the island, but was unable to do so, the statements of the natives were so wildly conflicting. Some estimated the army at only 7,000 or 8,000 men, a manifest error, while other declared there were 80,000 troops in the service. In the harbor are stationed four men-of-war, kept there constantly at the expense of the Cuban taxpayers, whom they are there to overawe. I looked through the palace of the captain-general, the edifice from which orders used to be issued under the old Spanish regime for the government of Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico and parts of Iowa, Alabama and Mississippi. In the palace were to be seen the portraits of all the predecessors of the present commandant, a custom I would like to see established in this office. The most intelligent man to my thinking, with whom I came in contact while in Cuba, was a Spaniard. He is counsel there for his countrymen, and his name is plain old English Tom. He is a man of thorough culture, and spoke not only good English, but elegant English. Tom had spent thirteen years in New York, where he was educated, before assuming his present mission."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Drunken Indians Kill Four Cowboys—Good Work by the Indian Police.

CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 6.—Great excitement was created by a report received here that Two Strikes, the leader of the Indian outbreak two years ago, had killed five cowboys at the mouth of White Clay creek, about 20 miles north of Chadron. Later reports show that Two Strikes, White Face Horse and two sons of Two Strikes became involved in a quarrel with some cowboys over some cattle and resulted in the killing of three cowboys and mortally wounding another, who died early Saturday morning. The cowboys were employed by Stringer & Humphreys, contractors on White Clay creek, who supply the Indians with beef. It is said the Indians obtained whisky in some way and were under the influence of liquor when the killing was done.

Indian Agent Brown sent twenty special policemen to the scene of the trouble as soon as he learned of it. The Indians resisted arrest, and the police openly fired upon them, wounding Two Strikes and son and killing White Face Horse and capturing the entire lot. Red Cloud and Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, express themselves very openly on the matter and say that the guilty Indians deserve to be punished and are very sorry any trouble has happened. There is no danger whatever of an Indian outbreak in this vicinity.

IN THE HANDS OF NEGROES.

A Station Agent in Peril at Stafford's Point, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—United States Marshal Thaxton has received a telegram from Stafford's Point in Fort Bend county, asking for assistance and stating that the Southern Pacific depot was in the hands of a mob of negroes which was going to lynch the agent. The Southern Pacific officials wired the passenger train that on arrival at Richmond the engine should be cut loose and placed at the disposal of a posse of officers to protect the depot.

Another report comes from Richmond that the negroes at Stafford's Point have control of the entire town and are threatening the lives of whites and applying the torch. A large posse of citizens has been summoned and will leave for the scene as soon as the Southern Pacific train arrives from the west.

Mrs. Whitney Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, died at her home in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Whitney has been ill several days but it was not thought she was dangerously so until Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when a change for the worse was noticed, and she sank rapidly until the hour of death. Mrs. Whitney was, before her marriage, Miss Flora Payne, daughter of ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. She was married to Mr. Whitney in 1869.

Fire at Purcell, I. T.

PURCELL, I. T., Feb. 6.—The Hotel Clifton, the largest hotel in the Chickasaw nation, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening at 9 o'clock. It was crowded with guests, but all escaped in safety. Most of the furniture on the lower floor was saved. Loss, about \$5,000. The Christian church, adjoining the hotel, was also burned. Fire is thought to have resulted from an overheated flue in the kitchen. This is the second destructive fire in 48 hours. Noland's opera house and a millinery store adjoining having been destroyed at 4 o'clock Saturday morning at a loss of \$3,000.

FAT THINGS IN SIGHT.

Large Numbers of Office Seekers Already on the Road.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Already large numbers of office seekers have arrived in Washington and are looking over the ground, using congressional influence and otherwise making every effort to secure advantage in the coming race for the offices which will be at the disposal of the incoming administration. Many of them were here eight years ago, but when Mr. Cleveland assumed direction of governmental affairs four weeks hence they will realize that the classified civil service has even during the present administration absorbed many places thought to be desirable.

The general land office will still have a few places at its disposal. Among the number are seventeen surveyors general, one each in Arizona, Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Louisiana, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The salaries attached to these offices range from \$1,800 in Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Nevada to \$2,700 in California. In a majority of the states the salary is \$2,500. There are also 123 local land offices with a register and receiver at each, with salaries ranging from about \$750 to \$3,000, the maximum. Two of these offices are in Alabama, one in Alaska, Arizona has two, Arkansas four, California ten, Colorado thirteen, Florida one, Idaho five, Iowa one, Kansas seven, Louisiana two, Michigan two, Minnesota five, Mississippi one, Missouri three, Montana five, Nebraska twelve, Nevada two, New Mexico four, North Dakota five, Oklahoma four, Oregon six, South Dakota eight, Utah one, Washington seven, Wisconsin four and Wyoming six.

Then there are eleven chiefs of division in the general office who receive a salary of \$2,500 apiece, one chief clerk at \$2,000, ten principal examiners at \$2,000, two law clerks at \$2,250, two law examiners at \$2,000, one receiving clerk at \$1,800, a confidential clerk who receives \$1,000 and a number of messengers and laborers whose compensation ranges from \$900 to \$840.

In the bureau of patents there are only a very few important places outside of the classified service and this also is the case in the Indian bureau. The pension office has less than fifty places above the lowest grade. The richest field for the office seeker will be the post office department, which has the appointment of about 65,000 postmasters.

HOW CUBA IS RULED.

Gov. Northen, of Georgia, Has Been There and Tells What He Learned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—Gov. W. J. Northen, of Georgia, has returned from a visit to Cuba, whither he went to lend the weight of his presence to the dedication of a Baptist church in the city of Havana. He describes a visit to the island, in which the latter did not know that the American states were governed by civil officers. "The island," says Gov. Northen, "presented to my mind a picture of the most absolute despotism, of oppressive tyranny. The troops are everywhere. In Moro castle alone, where the political prisoners are confined, there is a force of 7,000 men. I tried to ascertain the total number maintained on the island, but was unable to do so, the statements of the natives were so wildly conflicting. Some estimated the army at only 7,000 or 8,000 men, a manifest error, while other declared there were 80,000 troops in the service. In the harbor are stationed four men-of-war, kept there constantly at the expense of the Cuban taxpayers, whom they are there to overawe. I looked through the palace of the captain-general, the edifice from which orders used to be issued under the old Spanish regime for the government of Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico and parts of Iowa, Alabama and Mississippi. In the palace were to be seen the portraits of all the predecessors of the present commandant, a custom I would like to see established in this office. The most intelligent man to my thinking, with whom I came in contact while in Cuba, was a Spaniard. He is counsel there for his countrymen, and his name is plain old English Tom. He is a man of thorough culture, and spoke not only good English, but elegant English. Tom had spent thirteen years in New York, where he was educated, before assuming his present mission."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Drunken Indians Kill Four Cowboys—Good Work by the Indian Police.

CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 6.—Great excitement was created by a report received here that Two Strikes, the leader of the Indian outbreak two years ago, had killed five cowboys at the mouth of White Clay creek, about 20 miles north of Chadron. Later reports show that Two Strikes, White Face Horse and two sons of Two Strikes became involved in a quarrel with some cowboys over some cattle and resulted in the killing of three cowboys and mortally wounding another, who died early Saturday morning. The cowboys were employed by Stringer & Humphreys, contractors on White Clay creek, who supply the Indians with beef. It is said the Indians obtained whisky in some way and were under the influence of liquor when the killing was done.

Indian Agent Brown sent twenty special policemen to the scene of the trouble as soon as he learned of it. The Indians resisted arrest, and the police openly fired upon them, wounding Two Strikes and son and killing White Face Horse and capturing the entire lot. Red Cloud and Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, express themselves very openly on the matter and say that the guilty Indians deserve to be punished and are very sorry any trouble has happened. There is no danger whatever of an Indian outbreak in this vicinity.

IN THE HANDS OF NEGROES.

A Station Agent in Peril at Stafford's Point, Tex.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—United States Marshal Thaxton has received a telegram from Stafford's Point in Fort Bend county, asking for assistance and stating that the Southern Pacific depot was in the hands of a mob of negroes which was going to lynch the agent. The Southern Pacific officials wired the passenger train that on arrival at Richmond the engine should be cut loose and placed at the disposal of a posse of officers to protect the depot.

Another report comes from Richmond that the negroes at Stafford's Point have control of the entire town and are threatening the lives of whites and applying the torch. A large posse of citizens has been summoned and will leave for the scene as soon as the Southern Pacific train arrives from the west.

Mrs. Whitney Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, died at her home in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Whitney has been ill several days but it was not thought she was dangerously so until Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when a change for the worse was noticed, and she sank rapidly until the hour of death. Mrs. Whitney was, before her marriage, Miss Flora Payne, daughter of ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. She was married to Mr. Whitney in 1869.

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THE COWBOY KILLINGS.

Details Showing That It Was Deliberate Murder, the Result of a Plot.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 7.—The following message has just been received by Capt. Brown from T. M. Humphrey on White river at the camp where the four white men were murdered: "I arrived at camp to-day and found things too horrible to describe. Four men were killed in the cabin. There are two of them who were working for me and the other ones are strangers to all of us. I was expecting to start for the agency to-morrow with beef. The strangers were boys looking for horses, and live eight miles north of the agency. Can't you send down for the remains?"

All the bodies are now identified as follows: George Hathaway and William Underwood, cowboys; young Kelly and young Bacon, the two strangers. They lived about eight miles north of the agency.

The story that has been sent out that the murdered men were drunk is false in every particular. Bear Eagle tell the following story, which is corroborated by evidence: Two Strikes' party came out of the sweat-house, where they had been going through the ghost dance ceremonies. They were all painted up and had on their war clothes. They directed their members to go on the warpath. The time to murder all the whites had arrived. Crawls and Bear Eagle told them they were acting foolishly and would get into trouble and they had better go home. Two Strikes, his two sons and White Face Horse commenced to sing the war dance song. Crawls and Bear Eagle then left them and went home. Just as the moon was coming up Bear Eagle heard some shots. He got on his horse and started for Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses' camp. Before he got there he met Eagle Louz, an Indian, and told him about it, and told him to go and tell Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. While they were talking Black Hawk and Black Elk, both Indian police, came up. They told them about hearing the shots. They started for the cowboys' camp. When they got there they found three men killed and one mortally wounded. They built a fire and tried to get the wounded man to talk. All he could say was: "Yes, yes."

It is also well known that Two Strikes, after the killing, told an Indian that his party had killed them just because they were white men. It is known that both Kelly and Bacon were straight-forward, honorable men and were strictly sober. Both of the cowboys, Mr. Humphrey says, were excellent men and did not drink. This shows that it was a cowardly and cruel murder. Capt. Brown has established a camp of police, fifteen in number, where this occurred and intends to keep them there the balance of the winter. The police are still looking for the two murderers that escaped. One is a son of Two Strikes and one a young Indian named Two-Two. They are closely surrounded by the police and cannot get into the Bad Lands. The police report that they will get them before forty-eight hours.

OUTLET OPENING.

Representative Peel Busy Getting Matters Into Shape—The Opening Certain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Peel was busy trying to decide on two men from his committee on Indian affairs to take with him as conferees to meet the senate committee on the question of opening of the Cherokee outlet. The senate committee is made up of Senators Platt, Pettigrew and Jones, of Arkansas. Peel will pick out his aids in a day or two.

"There will be no great trouble or difference," said Mr. Peel, "between the senate and the house committee. We are heartily agreed already that the outlet must be opened and the bill opened it must be passed at this congress. My own effort will be to leave as little as possible for the Cherokees to settle or pass on, and nothing at all if we can come to that. Platt, of course, holds certain views about what our course should be touching 'intruders' at variance with mine, but I will give way to any proper extent so as to bring about an agreement which will accomplish the main purpose—that is, open the strip. My own belief now is that the outcome of our conferees will be that we will pay the Cherokees all or a large share of their money down and that a provision will be included which will recognize the rights and pay the 'intruders' the value of their improvements. Whether this will come out of the Cherokees or come out of the United States I'm not prepared to say. This, too, is sure: If the bill leaves anything for the Cherokees to agree to there will be provisions in the bill which will open the outlet without their consent, if they withhold it. Our report to the senate and house need not be looked for before the last of the month. It will come back and go through probably some time during the last week of this congress. There will be no trouble."

Senator Cockrell said also that whatever the conferees committee agreed to would go through both houses without any doubt. "Of course," said Senator Cockrell, "it is possible for either the senate or house to depart from or refuse approval to the report of a conferees committee, but it is so improbable and unusual that you might say it is never done at all. It won't be done in opening the outlet, anyway, you can be sure of that, and whatever the committee agrees to will be made a law."

Perished in the Storm.

HARRISON, Mich., Feb. 7.—While searching in a blizzard last night for his missing 12-year-old daughter, Henry Graham perished almost within reach of his own door. The daughter has not yet been found and it is believed that she was overcome by the cold, lay down and was buried by the snow.

Another Italian Bank Involved.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Banca association of Florence, has failed. Its liabilities amount to \$400,000. It is thought that the bankruptcy of the concern is fraudulent and the manager and cashier have been arrested.

DUNSMORE AND DOUGLASS.

The Speakers of the Rival Houses at Topika Engage in a Spicy Correspondence.

TOPIKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Just before the rival houses adjourned Monday night, Speaker Dunsmore handed to Speaker Douglass a typewritten letter, and when the two houses met at 9 o'clock yesterday a big crowd was on hand to witness a scene. Both sides were in caucus several hours last night, the letter and the probable action of the republicans being the subjects of discussion. The republican caucus resulted in a vote of confidence in Speaker Douglass and permission was given him to draft a letter in reply to Dunsmore.

MR. DUNSMORE TO MR. DOUGLASS.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 20, 1891.—Hon. George L. Douglass, My Dear Sir: As by the election of a United States senator and a state printer the political reasons for obstruction in the house of representatives no longer exist, I can conceive of no just excuse in your refusal to recognize the authority of the executive, the senate and the house of representatives as now constituted.

As a good lawyer you are doubtless aware of the fact that you have taken the trouble to inform yourself in relation to the facts and have consulted the journals of the house that the present status between the executive and legislative departments cannot be disturbed or nullified by the authority of any other tribunal unless such tribunal should attempt to exercise a power not granted by the constitution and laws, and that the only possible reason for continuing obstruction now existing is either personal to yourself and the hope that by legal quibbling the law's delay and the favors of a partisan court, the republican party, or at least managers and the representatives of railroads and other corporate interests may prevent the legislation that the people demand as our hands.

Every well informed man in Kansas is aware of the fact that the railroad and other corporate managers in this state are behind you, prompting and directing the action of your party to block the wheels of legislation, even going so far as to be informed by good authority, as to advance the pay of yourself and other republicans through one of the banks of this city closely connected with certain railroad interests.

As you profess you desire the legislation required by the debt-burdened people of Kansas, is it not about time that you give evidence of that fact by recognizing the executive and legislative authorities now working in harmony?

The experience of the last session should convince you that the legislation required can only be obtained by a political union between the house of representatives and senate. Upon this union depends in a great measure the possibility of legislation in favor of the world's fair and many public institutions throughout the state, and especially along the line of railroad control. Two years ago it was the republican senate against the opposition house. Many now desire a republican house against an opposition senate. In either case the result must be the same.

As but a few committees have been appointed by me, opportunities still exist for an adjustment of the present trouble in a manner honorable to all concerned and to that end I would be pleased to receive and consider any proposition you may deem proper to make, either verbally or in writing, that does not bring into question the integrity of the legislature as now organized and the acts of the executive in relation thereto. If such adjustment can be made, it will be under the necessity of promptly proceeding to business without the valuable aid and advice of yourself and political friends, and the people of Kansas judge between you.

With assurance of my personal regard, I am very truly yours,

J. M. DUNSMORE, Speaker.

DOUGLASS DECLINES TO GIVE WAY.

Yesterday Mr. Douglass replied at length, setting forth once more the republican claims, the alleged revolutionary action of the populist minority and the "forging" of the rolls by Ben C. Rich and contending in part:

The proceedings by means of which the body over which you preside was organized should ever be acquiesced in by the people of Kansas, it would be the end of regular, orderly and constitutional government in this commonwealth. The fact that the governor and majority in the senate have so far succumbed to the pressure of partisan considerations as to countenance such a proceeding, in no wise changes the fact, except as it intensifies the obligation and emphasizes the duty of law-abiding citizens to protest against it. Such countenance by the executive and the senate cannot annihilate or destroy the legal and constitutional house of representatives chosen by the people to do the people's will. The powers of the executive and the senate are many and great; but the power to perform miracles is not one of them and despite assertions to the contrary, it remains true that they are powerless either to create a majority out of a minority or to destroy by their fiat the constitutional and lawful body of representatives of the people.

I take issue with your assumption that the courts have no constitutional power to determine whether an alleged act of the legislature was ever in fact passed by the legislature or by the other body. It is the highest duty of the courts so to declare.

Your intimation that in defending the rights of the constitutional body, of which I am the speaker, I may be influenced by personal motives, and that I desire to prevent legislation demanded by the people is an unworthy imputation which I must leave those who know me best to answer. In like manner I must, but pass without comment, the unworthy reflection upon the integrity and character of the democratic and republican members of the lawful house of representatives involved in your assertion that in this struggle for law and order they are prompted and directed by the railroads and other corporations. You will yourself recognize the peculiar impropriety of this when I recall to you the fact that, on the 12th day of this month, after conferring with many of the members of the house, I offered (in event of the then proposed adjustment of our difficulties) to give not only a large number of leading committees to the members of the republican party, but also to give them the chairmanship and full control of the railroad committee.

I have always been ready, and still am, to confer with yourself or any member with a view to securing an honorable adjustment of the present difficulties to the end that legislation may proceed. But any adjustment which involves assent to the extraordinary and revolutionary methods whereby the body over which you preside was organized is and will remain an impossibility.

With the best of personal feeling, I beg leave to assure you that the constitutional house of representatives is here to perform the high duties intrusted to it by the people, and here it will remain. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS, Speaker.

Receiver for a Kansas Bank.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 1.—A receiver was appointed this morning for the Citizens' bank, of Kingman, by the judge of the Kingman county district court. The application was made by some of the stockholders.

Shocking Work of Boys.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 1.—A little four-year-old girl named Bessie Kearnel was shot and killed near this city yesterday in the presence of her parents. The family was from Logan county, Ill., and was on its way to the Cherokee strip. While passing along a country highway two boys who were hunting in a field close by began shooting at the canvas cover on the wagon. The child was sitting in the rear of the wagon alone, and the parents knew nothing of her being shot until attracted by her screams. She was taken into a neighboring house and soon died.

AGAINST GAMBLING.

Provisions of Senator Taylor's Bill Introduced in the Kansas Senate Making Gambling a Felony.

Senator Taylor, of Wyandotte county, has introduced a bill in the senate that is so stringent and covers so much ground that it has developed into one of the most important measures pending. It provides that every person who shall set up and keep any table or gambling device, commonly called a B. C. faro bank, E. O. roulette, equality, keno, wheel of fortune, or any kind of gambling table or gambling device, adapted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or shall induce, entice or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gaming table or gambling device, or at or upon any game played at or by means of such table or gambling device, either on the side of or against the keeper thereof, or shall keep a place or room for the purpose of playing any game of cards for money or property, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

That every person who shall bet any money or property upon any gambling table, bank or device, or in any place or room prohibited by the preceding section, or at or upon any other gambling device, or who shall bet on any game played at or by means of any such gaming table or other gambling device, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days.

That every person who shall permit any gaming table, bank or device, prohibited by the first section of this act to be set up or used for any purpose of gaming in any house, building, shed, booth, shelter, lot or other premises to him belonging or by him occupied, or of which he has at the time possession or control, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years.

That every person who shall knowingly lease or rent to another any house, building, shed, booth, lot or other premises, or any part thereof, for any of the unlawful uses described in the foregoing sections of this act, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years nor more than ten years.

That every person who shall by lease, either verbal or in writing, obtain possession of any house, building, shed, booth, lot or other premises, or any part thereof, upon the pretext that the same is to be used for any lawful purpose, and shall thereafter use the same or permit the same to be used for any of the purposes described in section 1 of this act, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by confinement at hard labor for a term not less than two years nor more than ten years.

That every person who shall set up or keep a common gaming house shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by confinement at hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

That every person appearing or acting as master or mistress, or having the care, use, management or control, for the time, of any prohibited gaming table, bank or device, shall be deemed a keeper thereof, and every person who shall appear or act as master or mistress, or have the care, use, management or control of any house, building or premises in which any gaming table, bank or device is set up or kept, or of any gaming house, building or premises, shall be deemed the keeper thereof.

That no person shall be incapacitated or excused from testifying touching any offense committed by another against any of the provisions of this act by reason of his having betted or played at any