

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

NUMBER 29.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MINISTER EGAN has been granted leave of absence to visit the United States and McCreery will act as charge d'affaires until the minister returns to his post at Santiago.

The British minister called at the White house on the 6th and had another conference with the president in regard to the modus vivendi for the coming sealing season. It is understood that a conclusion in the matter has practically been reached.

The question of Sunday opening of the world's fair was the subject of a hearing by the house committee on the world's Columbian exposition on the 6th. A number of persons representing religious bodies and societies were present. Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, made an address in opposition to the opening of the fair on Sunday.

The offers of silver to the treasury department on the 6th aggregated 400,000 ounces; the amount purchased was 220,000 ounces, at prices ranging from \$0.8020 to \$0.8040.

The supervisor of immigration has been transferred from Assistant Secretary Nettleton to Assistant Secretary Spaulding. The change was made at the request of Mr. Nettleton.

The president has directed the removal of Charles M. Leavy, appraiser of merchandise at San Francisco, for complicity in the recent frauds at that port in connection with the undervaluation of silk goods imported by Newberger, Reiss & Co.

The president has approved the act establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Ia.; the act to protect foreign exhibitors at the world's Columbian exposition from prosecution for exhibiting wares protected by American patents and trade marks; the act changing the time for holding the circuit and district courts in the district of West Virginia, and the act to change the time of holding the courts in the eastern judicial district of Texas.

The president has recognized the right of Spain to object to the establishment of a United States consulate at Ponape, in the Caroline islands, and has accordingly recalled Mr. Rand, who was recently appointed consul at that place. It is understood that the government will take no further action in the matter.

The house has passed senate bill to change the time for holding terms of the United States circuit court and district courts in the western district of Missouri.

The treasury bought 224,000 ounces of silver at \$0.8045 to \$0.8050 on the 8th. SECRETARY NOBLE has notified Gov. Seay, of Oklahoma, that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation will be opened for settlement on April 19. County seats are to be protected by the military.

Mr. SPRINGER's bill authorizing the holding of an international monetary congress was introduced in the house on the 8th.

THE EAST. The republicans were successful in the Rhode Island election and Senator Aldrich, it is thought, will be re-elected by the legislature.

Although an annual pension of \$37,500 was voted to William H. Beers, the president of the New York life insurance company, by the trustees of that company in consideration of his resigning the presidency, and a contract to that effect between him and the company was duly executed, he has not yet drawn any part of that pension and cannot do so until the contract has been established in the courts as binding upon the company.

On the night of the 5th a cyclone swept through East Ocean, New York, with terrific force, causing loss of life and destruction of property. Fifteen buildings were wrecked, including the Temperance tabernacle, the Methodist church and dwelling. Mrs. Otto Schrader was killed by her building collapsing, and two of her children were injured. A man named McCarthy was seriously injured and several persons were slightly injured. The loss will amount to \$50,000.

COMPLETE returns of the Rhode Island election from all parts of the state show a total on the state ticket of 54,740, an increase of about 10,000 over the largest vote in the state's history. Brown (rep.) for governor polled 27,408, Wardwell (dem.) 25,418, Gilbert (pro.) 1,500, Barton (pec.) 196, and there were 75 scattering votes. These figures show a plurality of 2,047 for Brown and a majority of 196. Bull and Uter, republican candidates for lieutenant-governor and secretary of state, are also elected by small majorities, but there is no election for attorney-general and general treasurer.

The Massachusetts state democratic convention met on the 8th at Boston and selected delegates at large to the national convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing tariff reform and declaring that the best interests of the party and country demand the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland as president. John W. Corcoran, Patrick A. Collins, John E. Russell and Albert C. Houghton were elected delegates.

A CLOSE personal friend of Mr. Bayard has stated that the ex-secretary of state will make the speech putting Cleveland in nomination and will work early and late for the success of his candidate.

DR. PARKHURST, of New York, who exposed the bribery of the police, has been threatened with death.

THE WEST.

At a meeting at St. Louis on the 5th lumber dealers of Kansas City, St. Louis and other Missouri points and Arkansas revised the price list adopted by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' association at its February meeting in New Orleans as far as yellow pine is concerned, making cuts ranging from 25 cents on fencing to \$3 on flooring.

NANNIE ROBERTS, of Oskaloosa, Ia., who sued her father and uncle for \$20,000 for falsely incarcerating her in an insane asylum, has secured a verdict for \$5,000, the jury remaining out forty-one hours. A motion was made for a new trial.

At Kansas City, Mo., on the 5th the democratic general ticket, with the exception of Michael Ross, candidate for the upper house, was elected.

The supreme court of the Choctaw nation convened on the 5th at Tusahoma with Joseph Garland, chief justice; Jefferson Gardner and J. W. Everidge, associate justices presiding; C. Nelson, attorney-general, and T. B. Kibben, clerk.

CAPT. HALL arrived at Guthrie, Ok., on the 5th from the Cherokee strip with two companies of cavalry. They ejected several hundred boomers from the strip and burned their houses. The entire 6,000,000 acres of the strip will now be put under military patrol and all boomers, hunters and settlers will be kept out.

ATTORNEY JOHN F. BEGGS, who was charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, but on trial was acquitted, died on the 5th of pneumonia.

JAMES KETCHUM shot and mortally wounded James Huddleston at Hamilton, O., recently, the ball passing through Huddleston's liver. They were neighbors and their families disagreed.

NINE persons were burned to death in a dwelling at Fort Madison, Ia., on the 6th.

The Nebraska supreme court has refused to grant ex-Gov. Thayer's petition for a rehearing of the celebrated gubernatorial case of Boyd vs. Thayer. This settles the matter for all time and Gov. Boyd's official position is now firmly established.

ARMOUR & Co. have begun twenty-one suits in the circuit court at Chicago to recover in the aggregate \$1,155,000 from various railroad companies throughout the country for overcharges on dressed beef.

MICHAEL J. KING, one of Dubuque's earliest settlers and prominent contractors, is dead, aged 84.

BROWNSVILLE, a small town in Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, was wiped out by a cyclone the other day.

CAPT. CHRIS. RATH, who hanged Mrs. Surratt, and who has been employed in the railway mail service in Michigan, has become insane.

In an encounter between cattle men and what are called "range rustlers" in Montana, recently, eight of the former were killed and several wounded.

FOUR more bodies of victims of the Golden Rule disaster at Cincinnati have been recovered by divers.

It is stated at Indianapolis, Ind., that the Gray and Cleveland factions have finally reached a compromise. Cleveland's supporters are said to consent that Gray shall have the Indiana delegation's vote for a few ballots, the delegation then to go to Cleveland and stay with him until the battle is ended.

COLORADO people have laid off a new town near Kingfisher, Ok.

The trotting stallion Hamdallah, owned by Aiken Bros., died at La Crosse, Wis., the other day. He was valued at \$6,000, and had a record of 2:24 3/4, obtained at Sioux Falls. Hamdallah was 8 years old.

THE SOUTH.

JOHN EVANS, one of the murderers of Charles Austin near Eldorado, Ark., was captured on the 5th. Neyman, the other murderer, is still at large. Thirty men have been in pursuit of Evans and his accomplice.

FRANCIS COUCH, son of Capt. Couch, until two weeks ago chief of Atlanta's detective force, was arrested the other day for robbing the Southern Express Co.

A FACTIONAL feud has started in the hamlet of Central Covington, which adjoins Covington, Ky., on the south, that promises to equal some in the mountain counties of the state.

FOUR negroes were hanged in Louisiana by vigilantes.

HON. WILLIAM SAULSBURY, chancellor of the state of Delaware since 1874 and United States senator from 1868 to 1871, died at his residence at Dover on the 6th.

FOUR governors will take part in the dedicatory exercises which will precede the formal opening of the Memphis bridge May 12. Senator D. W. Voorhees will deliver the oration of the day.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States commissioner of labor, delivered an address at Watkins institute, Nashville, Tenn., the other day, on the "Progress of the Southern States from 1880 to 1890."

A CYCLONE in Faulkner county, Ark., on the night of the 5th killed a man named John Hale and injured a score of others.

SNOW fell to the depth of five inches over the greater portion of southwest Texas on the 7th, beginning about 200 miles west of San Antonio and reaching into the northwestern border of Mexico.

WILLIAM McHENRY, at one time owner and proprietor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and brother of the late H. D. McHenry, died on the 8th at Hartford, Ky.

GOV. BROWN has signed the bill decreasing charges for the use of telephones in Maryland.

GENERAL.

SINCE April 1 the Southern Express Co. has discharged about ninety express messengers for being members of the Messengers' Brotherhood. The move was entirely unexpected to the members. The Pacific and the United States Cos. have followed the example set by the Adams Cos. in discharging the brotherhood men and filling their places with non-union messengers. The work was done very quietly.

SEVERE earth tremors and rumbling occurred on the 7th at Medina, province of Granada. Columns of water rose to a great height from fissures in the ground, carrying large masses of rock into the air.

The police of Berlin the other day made an organized raid upon the residence of a large number of anarchists. Several more arrests were made and a large quantity of anarchist papers were seized.

The customs committee of the French chamber of deputies have unanimously approved the commercial agreement between France and the United States negotiated by Whitelaw Reid.

The United States Consul-General at Cairo, John A. Anderson, is slowly recovering from the severe operation he underwent some time ago. He expects to leave Egypt for England on the Orizaba April 17 and after a short stay in London will sail for America.

OWING to the lack of unoccupied space in Westminster abbey Very Rev. George Granville Bradey, D. D., dean of Westminster, has reluctantly declined to find room in the abbey for the proposed monument to the late James Russell Lowell. The dean has suggested instead a stained glass window in the chapter house.

The trial of Ravachol, the Parisian anarchist, has been fixed for April 25. M. Beauprier, the public prosecutor, will personally conduct the prosecution.

THERE have been five incendiary fires in Vienna within a week and the people are consequently in a state of excitement. It is more than hinted that these fires were all the work of anarchists, who have decided to use fire instead of dynamite to inaugurate their threatening reign of terror.

NKAR Inowrazlaw, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, Dr. Poninski, a high Polish ecclesiastic, was waylaid by four men and shot dead, his body being literally riddled with bullets fired from the revolvers of the four men. A number of villagers pursued the assassins and finally brought them to bay. Two were soon killed and the other two committed suicide after a desperate fight. The bodies were searched and on each of them was found a red ticket, on which was printed the words "Execution committee of the Polish anarchists."

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes that the belief is growing in parliamentary circles there that Gen. Von Caprivi will shortly resign the chancellorship. It is an open secret that Gen. Von Caprivi and Dr. Von Boetticher, the secretary of state for the interior, disagree.

THE LATEST.

THE world's fair investigating committee has returned to Washington from Chicago, and again taken up the work of ascertaining the mode of expenditure of the amount heretofore appropriated by congress in aid of the Columbian exposition.

THE United States supreme court will adjourn for the term May 16, and will close its docket for argument of cases on the last Friday in April.

A FIRE broke out on the British steamer Monrovia, at Bremen, from New Orleans, and before it was extinguished 300 bales of cotton and the corn in the afterhold were damaged.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS W. SWENEY, United States army, retired, died at Astoria April 10.

A BATTLE occurred the other day between cattlemen and rustlers, on Powder river, Wyo., in which two of the latter were killed and several wounded.

By the upsetting of a boat in Boston harbor on the 10th eight boys connected with the Boston farm school and their instructor were drowned.

At a meeting of the Congressional ministers of Boston and the vicinity a resolution was adopted expressing most emphatic condemnation of the Chinese exclusion act and requesting the senators from Massachusetts to use their endeavors to lawfully prevent its adoption by the United States.

THE first shovelful of earth was turned on the 11th in erecting the national democratic wigwag on the lake front, Chicago. According to contract the structure is to be completed before June 5.

HON. JOHN K. PORTER, senior council for the people in the trial of Garfield's assassin, Guiteau, and for the defense in the Beecher trial, died at Waterford, N. Y., on the 11th.

DR. M. F. HORNE, of Chicago, has filed suit in the circuit court in Kansas City, Mo., against Alfredo Barilli for alienating the affections of his wife. Dr. Horne asks for \$50,000 as damages. Barilli is a professor of music.

HEAVY rains in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., have swollen all the streams and caused destruction to life and property.

In the senate on the 11th Senator Morgan offered a resolution requesting the president to communicate facts in regard to certain trade relations between the United States, Hayti and Germany. After an executive session the senate adjourned. In the house a measure in reference to the District of Columbia was passed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Of Interest to Kansans.

A decision has just been rendered in the United States court of claims that is of great importance to a large number of Kansas people who have claims against the government for Indian depredations. Many of these claims have been pending for fifteen or twenty years, but under the decision obtained will now be quickly disposed of. The question was raised by the attorney-general as to the insufficiency of service in Indian depredation claims and the court holding that the Indians, charged with the depredations were not entitled to any notice of the pendency of the claim, although joined as co-defendants with the United States, other than that provided by the act of congress under which the suits were brought, that is by serving a copy of the petition on the attorney-general of the United States. Under this decision large numbers of these claims, at least those that have been examined and allowed by the Indian bureau and approved by the secretary of the interior, and known as preferred claims, will be disposed of during April. This decision concerns Kansas more than any other state. Claims from the state amounting to more than \$500,000 are now pending. The bulk of them are for losses sustained by citizens of Kansas by reason of the invasion of Indians during the year 1878.

Miscellaneous.

At Fort Scott the republican ticket triumphed over the citizens' ticket.

The number of deaths at Towanda, caused by the recent storm, aggregated nine.

Kansas City's (Kan.) elevated road is to be changed from a dummy to an electric line.

The post offices at Busby, Elk county, and Findlay, Linn county, have been made money order offices.

Seymour, son of W. W. Chisman, a farmer, residing near Augusta, was recently killed by being thrown from his horse.

An official order has been issued by Department Commander Greene, establishing headquarters of the G. A. R. at Topeka.

The town of Augusta was not damaged by the late tornado but the demon cut "mighty close" to it. Several persons were killed only a few miles off.

John Hutchings, one of the most prominent lawyers of Lawrence, who prosecuted the noted Medliott case, died at the home of his brother in Kansas City, Kan., on the 9th. The remains were interred at Lawrence.

The Kansas grand international auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convened at Emporia on the 7th with large delegations present from Topeka, Parsons, Kansas City, Newton, Arkansas City, Neodesha and other places.

At the city election in Hutchinson Frank Vincent, citizens' candidate for mayor, was elected by 300 majority, beating G. W. Winne, republican candidate. The council stands four citizens and two republicans. The women candidates for school board were all beaten.

The Union Pacific railroad has filed an answer in the district court of Atchison county to the suit of the Symms Grocery Co. vs. the Kansas railroad commissioners, marching out of the order of the board of March 5 affecting fifth-class rates. The answer is similar to that filed by the Rock Island a few days ago, and admits that compliance with the order of the commissioners would constitute an unreasonable discrimination against the complainant.

The ninth annual report of the state board of railroad commissioners shows that all the principal lines of railroad in the state have been maintained in excellent condition, both in respect to roadbed, equipment, and service. The branch lines generally are in as good condition as their business will justify, and with a return of good seasons will no doubt be greatly improved. Less than two miles of road have been constructed in the state during the past year.

Report of railroad accidents during the year, made to the board of railroad commissioners, showed that 275 employees were killed and 1,104 injured. Passengers killed, 36; injured, 176. Others killed, 323; injured, 253. Making a grand total of 643 killed and 1,533 injured. In coupling and uncoupling cars, 48 were killed and 923 were injured. By falling from trains, 60 employees were killed and 130 injured. By overhead obstructions, 13 were killed and 16 injured. In regard to accidents to persons not in the employ of the railroads, the reports showed that 46 were killed and 36 injured at highway crossings.

The plans for the Kansas building to be erected on the world's fair grounds at Chicago have been officially approved, and the board of managers have invited Kansas contractors to submit sealed proposals for the construction of the building. The board of managers will meet at Topeka on April 28 for the purpose of awarding the contract. In order that the awarding of the contract may not be impeded the secretary asks each county association to remit promptly to Samuel T. Howe, Topeka, a sum of money which, when added to the amount already paid in, will make fifty per cent. of their apportionment. If, in any county, fifty per cent. of the allotted sum has not been collected, it is desired that the amount that is collected be paid in.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Boston Farm School Instructor and Eight Boys Lose Their Lives By the Capsizing of a Boat.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Last evening an instructor and ten boys connected with the Boston Farm school at Thompson's island were capsized while on the bay in a sail boat, and the instructor and eight of the boys drowned. The victims were: A. F. Lordburg, instructor; Frank F. Hitchcock, Homer F. Thatcher, George F. Ellis, Thomas Phillips, William W. Curran, Charles H. Graves, Harry E. Loud, Adelbert H. Packard.

The instructor had been to the city during the day to attend church and with ten boys, constituting a regular crew of the school, left the island at 6:30 to sail to City Point.

At a point supposed to be between Spectacle island and Thompson's island the boat was struck by a squall and immediately capsized. The eleven occupants were thrown into the ice-cold water, but being accustomed to strict discipline they caught on the overturned craft and then began a long wait for rescue. They occasionally shouted in the hope that they might be heard by some one on shore.

When the time for the boat to return to the island had passed the superintendent of the school, Charles A. Bradley, went to the beach to scan the waters towards City Point to see if his boys were approaching. There was a fire on a neighboring island and he got in the range of the firelight in the hope that it would aid his vision, but saw nothing.

Finally the chill of the water and the exertion necessary to keep their heads above the surface overcame the unfortunates, and one by one they were compelled to release their hold. The instructor was the first to go. Each offered a prayer or a word of farewell to the others as he gave up his hold on life. Some of them endured the unequal contest for nearly four hours, and it was quite four hours, or about 11 o'clock, when the boat with two survivors, Ove W. Clements and Charles A. Lanch, still clinging to it, drifted ashore. They are rapidly recovering from the effects of their exposure.

Superintendent Bradley came to the city this morning, notified the police, undertakers and officers of the Boston Farm school of the disaster and engaged a diver to search for the bodies of the lost.

ANARCHISTS ABROAD.

Another Explosion in Paris—Arrest of a Leader in Madrid—Grenades and Other Explosives Found.

PARIS, April 12.—A canister of powder was exploded yesterday on the window sill of a magistrate in Compeigne, who had incensed the hatred of poachers. The windows were shattered and the house otherwise damaged.

Ravachol has decided to allow his trial to begin April 26. Since his arrest over 2,000 letters of all kinds have been sent to him. Gustav Mathison denies any acquaintance with Ravachol.

MADRID, April 11.—Munoz, an Anarchist leader, was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by Delroche of having supplied bombs to anarchists. A box containing grenades and other explosive projectiles was found Saturday night at the gate of the hospital for army pensioners. It is reported that 110 pounds of dynamite have been stolen from the mines and the Palm Sunday services at the royal chapel were omitted yesterday.

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance at the Temple at Independence, Mo., April 12.—The fact that President Smith was announced to preach yesterday drew a great crowd at the temple. There was no business session of the conference, but it was spent in services at the temple, wherein the members "testified" and several sermons were preached. Singing and talking in "tongues" was again an incident of the meeting, and there were many prophecies made by those who were apparently in a trance, but the great revelation which all were so anxiously waiting for did not come.

The spirit has not yet moved President Smith to talk, and the faithful are still waiting for the words which will fill the vacancies. In the afternoon, after a short talk by President Smith, the impressive confirmation services of the church were gone through with. Two children were consecrated as followers of the true faith.

Cleveland and Gray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—The democratic convention of this Marion county was held Saturday. Although this is the home of ex-Gov. Gray, the following resolution was adopted with but few of the 700 delegates voting in the negative: Resolved, By the representatives of the democratic party of Marion county in convention assembled, that as tariff reform should be and will be the paramount issue in the next presidential election, it is the judgment and wish of this convention that Grover Cleveland should be the nominee of the democratic party for president and Gov. Gray for vice-president.

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION CONTROLLED. SCRANTON, Pa., April 12.—S. D. Simpson and F. M. Watkie, coal operators in the Wyoming valley anthracite region, large owners of stock in the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., and also interested in the Delaware & Hudson Co., declare that they have positive information that the Vanderbilt and Reedling interests have joined hands and thus obtained almost complete control of the anthracite production of this country.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

WHEN the senate met on the 4th there was a feeble attempt to head off the silver debate by getting other matters before the senate but it failed. Mr. Sherman attempted to call up the bill for the classification of grain but failed, and the appropriation bill got in the way but Mr. Daves withheld the matter temporarily. Mr. Morgan then proceeded to address the senate in favor of silver, and in the course of his remarks said the matter would be speedily adjusted but for the number of presidential aspirants who had friends among senators. To test the matter Senator Sherman then moved to table the resolution, which brought out some remarks from Senator Teller. Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of free coinage. The matter then went over and the senate adjourned. In the house, after about thirty minutes' consideration, the Chinese exclusion bill passed by a vote of 178 yeas to 46 nays. It prohibits any subject of China, except diplomatic and consular officers and servants, from entering this country and those leaving the country are not permitted to return. Visitors are permitted under certain rules. The senate resolution to print 8000 copies of the eulogues on Senator Plumb was concurred in. The debate on free wool was then resumed under the title and Mr. Springer closed the debate by submitting some remarks which he had Mr. Bryan (Neb.) read for him as he had not sufficiently recovered to speak in person. Mr. Springer was warmly received by the members when he appeared in the house. Pending consideration of the bill, amid much confusion, the house adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 5th the vice-president laid before the body Mr. Herby's resolution of inquiry as to the construction of the Memphis bridge. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to his resolution, which provides for the coinage of gold and silver on equal terms, etc., which was ordered printed. The Indian appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment, the pending question being a motion to strike out the provision assigning army officers as agents. After preliminary business in the house the free wool bill was taken up and Mr. McMillin's motion to limit debate met with earnest opposition from the republicans and under the lead of Mr. Burrows filibustering was inaugurated, and without accomplishing anything the house finally adjourned.

WHEN the senate met on the 6th Mr. Wolcott (Col.) spoke in favor of free silver. He severely criticized the president for his opposition to free coinage and arraigned those members who a few months ago were advocates of free silver but had gone over to the opposition under the party lash. Senator Wolcott's speech was the sensation of the day. The matter went over and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up and considered until adjournment. Soon after the house met it went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill, the filibustering of the day before having been abandoned. After a long discussion the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. Adjourned.

AFTER routine business in the senate on the 7th Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement as to the amount of silver offered each month and the prices paid for silver bullion. Mr. Stewart made a long speech in support of an article in the papers in regard to mortgages held by him, which he said were drawn according to the California law, payable in gold, and said he would be glad to receive payment in any kind of money. Mr. McMillin offered an amendment to the district of Columbia bill appropriating \$75,000 to defray the expenses of the national encampment, G. A. R., to meet in Washington. No action was taken on the bill. The free wool bill was received from the house and referred; adjourned. In the house debate on the free wool bill was continued and a vote finally reached and the bill passed by a vote of 194 yeas to 69 nays. Mr. Funston (Kan.) rose to a question of privilege and severely denounced a correspondent of a temperance paper who accused him of drinking. He had the honor of a bullet. Mr. Stewart made a long speech alluding to "acknowledged the soft impeachment." On motion of Mr. Burrows the letter was expunged from the record. A resolution to expunge Mr. Funston's remarks was adopted. An intemperate woman (the correspondent) was permitted to lie on the table, under an assurance that objectionable language would be eliminated. After briefly considering the Turner cotton bagging bill the house adjourned.

AFTER routine business the senate on the 8th proceeded with the district of Columbia bill, the question being upon Mr. McMillin's amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the G. A. R. encampment. Mr. Cockerill's amendment requiring the amount to be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the district was rejected. The appropriation was then agreed to by a vote of 100 yeas to 10 nays. The bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay for the subsistence of non-resident soldiers and delegates who attend the twenty-sixth annual encampment at Washington. After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday. In the house Mr. McCrary introduced a bill (for Mr. Springer) authorizing the holding of an international monetary congress. The house, in committee of the whole, took up the cotton bagging bill. Mr. English (N. J.) spoke against it and Mr. Hompfill and Simpson (Kan.) in favor of it. Mr. Simpson in the course of his remarks favored absolute free trade. He had voted for a bill, he said, that was a disgrace (the Chinese exclusion bill) because the policy of protection made such a measure necessary. The bill was finally reported to the house and a recess until evening taken. But little was done at the evening session.

THE senate was not in session on the 9th. In the house Mr. Blanchard reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, and in committee of the whole the free cotton bagging bill was further considered. Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) spoke against it and Mr. Turner (Ga.) closed the debate in advocacy of it. The bill was then reported to the house and passed by a vote of 167 yeas to 48 nays. The bill to reduce the duty on tin plate was then reported from the ways and means committee, and after eulogies upon the late Representative Ford, of Michigan, the house adjourned.

A 10,000 MILE TRAMP.

A Turk With His Wheelbarrow En Route From Cincinnati to San Francisco—To Visit Other Cities.

CORNICANA, Tex., April 11.—Hassar Mohammed, a Turk, with the sobriquet of the King and Prince of Tramps, arrived here last evening with his wheelbarrow that he has pushed ahead of him all the way from Cincinnati, en route for San Francisco. He left Cincinnati February 1, 1892, and is to make a peacemaker's tour, with his barrow, of 10,000 miles in 450 days. From San Francisco he returns, via New Orleans, Boston and New York, to Cincinnati. A northern sporting club has wagered him \$10,000 that he cannot make the trip in the time stated. He is now 340 miles ahead of time and in the pink of condition. He is very eccentric and non-communicative, but acknowledged that his peculiar mode of traveling was attracting a good deal of attention. He says he is confident he will win the wager. The club pays his expenses when he sees fit to stop.

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THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

MY BABY BOY.

They say I'm foolish thus to weep,
But tears will force their way;
I must transform my baby boy
Into a lad to-day.

His aunts declare it must be done,
And even grandmas, too,
Says: "Yes, the boy has grown so tall,
This what you ought to do."

I should not call him "Johnnie" now,
Nor "Johnniekin," they say;
He is so large, I should begin
To call him "John," straightway.

Take off his kilted petticoat,
Put knickerbockers on,
Cut off his silken girlish curls,
Cut off his name to "John!"

They say that I should not attempt
To "finish up" his hair,
But send him to the barber shop
And have it "shingled" there.

I'm foolish, yes, I must admit
I'm foolish, but I dread
To have the barber's scissors come
Upon that little head.

When he no more wears petticoats
Nor floating curls of gold,
Oh! I shall feel my baby boy
Has passed beyond my hold.

Of course I shall be proud of him—
My sturdy lad, called "John."
But then, my little "Johnniekin,"
My baby, will be gone.

—Martha Gion Sperbeck, in Good Housekeeping.

OVER THE TORRENT.

An Adventure on the Suspension Bridge.

"YOU are bent upon staying here until I get back?" I asked, as I reluctantly arranged her encl against the rail facing the falls, and placed a camp-chair handy.

"Why not?" said my cousin Alice, seating herself and taking out some crayons as carefully as if we were still upon the river bluff. "I want to sketch and I am tired of the hotel." This with a nod toward the C—house, a great summer caravansary near by. "The view here is simply superb. What more would you have?"

I held my hat on my head while she was speaking, and felt the wonderful structure beneath our feet shiver and sway like some living being under the strength of the strong wind then blowing.

A suspension bridge was both a rarity and a wonder forty years ago. Cautious people ventured upon it with much the feeling of one who enters a balloon for the first time. Men rode over it, divided between a desire to be across and the fear of driving too fast, lest they should shake the thing down. The sober opinions of many ordinarily intelligent people concerning it would be laughed at by a schoolboy now.

Upon this particular morning I was obliged to cross over early to the other side upon business that could not be delayed. My cousin said she would go with me as far as the tollkeeper's gate and sketch the bridge. But on arriving there we found that the tollkeeper's booth was closed and himself absent. It afterward appeared that the man was sleeping off the effects of a night's carouse. Had he been at his post, as he should have been, the state of affairs which resulted later on and the mad agony of fear through which we both passed would have been averted.

When Alice saw that there was no convenient point of view at hand from the shore she went with me upon the bridge.

"Just a little further; only a little further," she kept repeating, "before I go back. Why, Jack, the view is too lovely for anything out here! I don't believe there is a bit of danger."

And so she accompanied me out upon the structure to the middle. There the raging river bounded far beneath us, and the mist from the falls above rose before us like the white smoke of an unseen conflagration. We leaned over the iron railway that alone separated



I LOOKED BACK.

us from destruction until I myself drew back, fairly dizzy under a tantalizing curiosity to lean farther over.

"Alice," I said, "I don't suppose there is really any danger, yet I should feel safer to know that you had gone back."

But, as we have seen, Alice had made up her mind to stay. By hurrying over, I thought I could return in half an hour. Nothing could happen to her in that time, and yet I was vaguely uneasy. It was ridiculous to suppose that the bridge was not safe. It had stood several months, and was surely good for another hour. But fear

and reason do not always go together, and I should have laughed at myself. Alice, however, was serene as the sunrise that had just taken place. Artistic fervor had numbed her womanly qualms, and as I looked back after leaving her she was bending absently over her work.

I was detained upon business longer than I expected to be, and a couple of hours elapsed before my return. As I reached the summit of a gentle elevation that brought the bridge into view a loud hallooing near by attracted my attention. I glanced in that direction and perceived that a drove of cattle had just passed in between the towers close by, and were jostling each other in wild confusion as they rushed upon the bridge.

At this time of the year many droves of cattle, sheep and hogs were driven over the route, as at this period railroad transportation was still in its infancy. The confused trampling of such herds always caused the airy structure to sway and shiver in a way which to unaccustomed nerves was, at times, absolutely appalling.

I became at once alarmed for the safety of Alice, as I could see her still seated near the center of the bridge, bending over her sketch. I started forward to let her know of a possible danger. But, to my horror, I saw another drove of cattle entering from the opposite end, a condition of things resulting from the absence of the tollkeeper.

By this time Alice, whose attention had been attracted by the noise and the shaking of the bridge, became aware of her peril. Each drove, having already entered the narrow opposing portals, seemed to be beyond the control of the herders. The headstrong confusion of animals hardly driven upon strange roads was, under these circumstances, uncontrollable.

I saw her cast an alarmed look either way. She apparently recognized that both avenues were hopelessly blocked. Then, probably, the idea came to her, that she was liable to be gored or crushed between the opposing herds. I myself was helpless to aid her, otherwise than by shouting; yet what advice could I give?

With a nerve I hardly expected, I saw her climb over the wire cables, with a view of clinging to them upon the outside, in the hope of avoiding a certain trampling to death. She succeeded in gaining the outer narrow ledge of the flooring and thus hung by hands and feet, over a gulf more than two hundred feet deep, with a roaring river at the bottom.

Then came the crash between the opposing herds. The collision was terrific, for the animals appeared to be ungovernable, either through fright or confusion. To render it yet more appalling, it was accompanied with dreadful bellowings. For a few moments the struggle among the animals was indescribably awful; to me it was especially so, knowing as I did that my cousin's life hung, as it were, by a hair, which a momentary loss of composure might sever.

The bridge swayed frightfully. Alice might have withstood the shock, however, had not some of the cattle been dashed violently against the wires.



THEN CAME THE CRASH.

saw her shaken from her hold, then I hid my eyes from the catastrophe which I felt certain would follow.

How long I thus remained I was unable to remember, but as I stood there at the entrance to the bridge, bowed down and trembling, my name was faintly called out. I looked, but for an instant refused to believe the evidence of my senses; for just below me, pale and ghastly, was Alice.

It was no illusion. She had dropped into one of the iron cradles, which one on either side ran upon pulleys just beneath the outer edges of the bridge floor. These are used when it is necessary to tighten nuts and for the other repairing purposes under the flooring. The shock of her fall had loosened the cradle from its slight moorings, and under the unusual jarring it had been driven along the gently-declining wire rope to the shoreward towers.

Thus, when I felt most sure that she had met a horrible death, she was almost miraculously wafted to my feet. As I helped her over the railing, her unusual nerve was shown in her first remark:

"My sketch is trampled out of recognition," said she, with a vain attempt at a smile. "I fear that I shall lack courage to make another one."

"I most certainly hope so," said I.—William Perry Brown, in Yankee Blade.

How Much He Knew.

A colored porter at a Washington hotel had charge of the hats of the guests who went to dine. His accuracy and promptness in giving every man his own "tile" as he came out of the dining-room excited one gentleman's curiosity. "How did you know so well that this was my hat?" A smile lighted up the waiter's ebony face as he bowed politely. "Boss," he said, "I didn't know it was yours, but it's de one you guv me!"—Philadelphia Record.

—When a young man is intoxicated with love right along, and the girl is willing, the buy-a-plain-gold-ring cure may be advisedly resorted to.—Philadelphia Times.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To make glue that will resist the action of water, boil one pound of glue with two quarts of skimmed milk.

—A teaspoonful of kerosene does as well as a bit of white wax in boiled starch, and mutton suet is as good as either to make a plain gloss.—Boston Budget.

—How to pack silver.—When putting away silver that is not to be used for a considerable time, place it in an airtight case, with a good-sized piece of camphor.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Fish is an excellent food for poultry, largely increasing the production of eggs. Those who have tried the experiment have discarded all egg-producing food in the market, and feed fish.

—The following process is said to restore to a waterproof the original softness: Dissolve a teaspoonful of best gray lime in half a pailful of water, wipe the cloak well with a soft cloth wrung loosely out of this mixture, hang to dry and repeat the operation in two hours.

—Pineapple Pie.—A cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one of sweet cream, five eggs, and one grated pineapple; beat butter and sugar to a cream; add beaten yolks of eggs, then the pineapple and cream, and lastly the beaten whites whipped in lightly. Bake with undercrust only.—Detroit Free Press.

—Curried Beef.—Take stake or roast beef, chop or grind it fine, put in a small half-teaspoonful of curry to a cupful of beef; add a lump of butter the size of an English walnut, salt and pepper—cayenne pepper if preferred very hot. Wet with boiling water, let it boil up, and serve on toasted crackers.—Good Housekeeping.

—Old newspapers are said to make valuable anti-moth wrappers for furs and winter clothing, the ink upon them being nearly as repulsive to all kinds of vermin as camphor or coal tar paper. They are likewise good to lay on carpets for a like purpose. Being impermeable to air they also form excellent envelopes for vessels containing ice and fresh liquors.

—When eels are good they have a glossy, bright appearance on the back and a brilliant white underneath. Clean them nice, take out the entrails, skin and cut off their heads and tails, cut them up in pieces as long as your finger. If boiled, flour them and boil until tender, in salt and water, with parsley. If baked, dip them in bread crumbs, seasoned with butter and herbs.

—Waffles Quickly Made.—One pint of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of butter, and sufficient flour to make a soft batter. Beat the whites and yolks of three eggs separately, add the yolks first, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and lastly the whites first beaten stiff. Beat together lightly and bake in well greased waffle irons. If eggs are scarce, two will do.—Ohio Farmer.

—For dish rags, buy white mosquito netting—a quarter of a yard is sufficient for one—which should be folded back and forth as many times as the width will allow, and tacked, as a comfort. Some make them of a ball of candle-wick, knit on two wooden needles the size of a lead pencil. Set up twenty stitches. Knit in plain garter knitting until the ball is used up. These are easily kept clean if washed in hot soap-suds after each meal; also, wash the dish towels at the same time. A half-dozen are quite sufficient.—Old Homestead.

POOR PENMEN.

Doctors whose Prescriptions Can Hardly Be Deciphered by Druggists.

"Why do physicians write their prescriptions so illegibly?" a down-town druggist was asked the other day.

"Give it up," he answered. "Affectation, I guess. Think of a man writing such a thing as a prescription carelessly! Why, human lives depend on it, and yet—come back here; I'll show you some samples."

Prescriptions written by a number of popular physicians were shown. An inexperienced eye could unravel nothing intelligible from the documents, and the druggist's questioner, himself no mean decipherer of bad writing, wondered how the storekeeper had been enabled to translate them.

"There is no reason for such writing," continued the druggist. "Ninety-ninths of it is carelessness or affectation. We have to watch these prescriptions constantly as to quantity of certain ingredients in order to see if we have deciphered the prescription properly, or if the doctor has made a mistake. I have detected several errors on the part of physicians. Of course, I didn't send the prescription back and thus lose the doctor's trade. I simply used my own judgment, based on experience, in regulating the quantity. Any of the clerks in this store knows more about drugs and chemicals than a good many of these doctors."

"To those in this business it is a wonder how few serious mistakes are made. Why, do you know, rather than take any risk we refused to put up prescriptions of a largely-patronized physician, and all because his handwriting was so illegible. It was abominable. The only part we could read was the letterhead."

"A certain west side druggist who is now dead had a brother who is yet practicing as a 'medic' with an office over the store. The brother was considered an excellent physician and had an extensive practice that took him to all parts of the city. His prescriptions were presented at many drug stores, but not one of them could be deciphered. There was only one place in town where they could be translated—at the brother's drug store—and they always landed there. It was a great scheme. Since the druggist's death the physician's handwriting has greatly improved."—Chicago Tribune.

Too High.

Mrs. Snappson—Why didn't you buy some of that Chippendale at the Van Millon sale? I hear it went for a song. Snappson—So it did; but you know, my dear, I can't sing.—Puck.

LOVE FOR HUMANITY

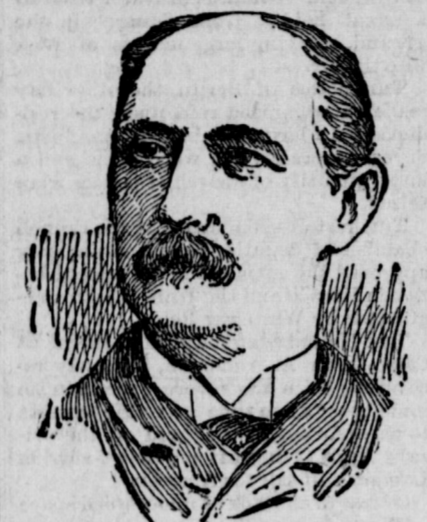
A Strong Desire for the Highest Good and Best Welfare of the World.

THE GREAT WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

A Most Remarkable Array of Outspoken Statements from Men of Mark in Both Continents.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FACES.

The orator before the Senate called this "an age of progress." He was wrong. "Progress" does not half express it; it is an age of revolution. Revolutions carried on, not by armies, but by discoverers, inventors and brain-workers. It is a marvelous age, an age when the ordinary will not be accepted, when the best is demanded. Our grandfathers were content to travel in stage coaches, to live in cabins and receive a mail once a week. We demand palace



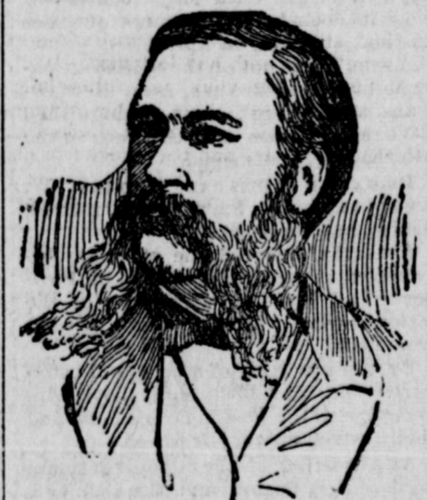
WILLIAM EDWARD ROBESON, M.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. Late of the Royal Navy of England.

I emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect, more cures by the use of Warner's Safe Cure than by all the medicines in the British Pharmacopoeia

Wm. Edw. Robeson

cars, tasteful homes and daily communication with the world. It is the rapid-transit age; the age of the telegraph and the telephone. A man speaks to-day and the entire world reads his words to-morrow morning. There are but twenty-four hours in the day, but forty-eight hours are crowded into it.

We all know how we have advanced materially. Do we realize how we have advanced scientifically? More than in any other manner. Indeed, it has been the advancement in science which has caused the advancement in material things. The discovery of steam permitted the railroad and the steamboat. The development of electricity made possible the telegraph and



DR. R. A. GUNN, Dean of the United States Medical College, New York, and Editor of the Medical Tribune.

I prescribe and use Warner's Safe Cure in both acute and chronic kidney disease and am willing to acknowledge and commend it most freely

R. A. Gunn M.D.

the telephone, so that the development of the sciences has been the real cause of all modern advancement.

We will take, for example, one department of science, but the most important department. One which affects our very lives and happiness. Formerly the treatment of human life was



PROF. DR. KOCH, BERLIN.

made a matter of superstition, of incantation, of the medicine men of the Indians to-day. Gradually emerging from such blindness, it was still a matter of bigotry, of folly. What people must have suffered in those days can scarcely be imagined. They were bled, they were cupped, they were leeches, they were subjected to every device whereby their vitality could be reduced and their lives endangered. It is almost a wonder that the race survived.

If my father Warner's Safe Cure is will be through Warner's Safe Cure

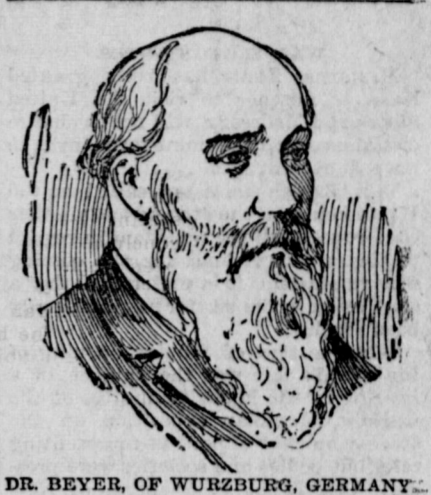
J. M. Taylor

Wuerzburg

Duiseldorf

need. Manikid has been suffering, enduring, dying from a cause far greater than small-pox, more terrible than hydrophobia and more subtle than consumption. The habits of modern life, the very inventions which have made civilization so great, have drained the vital forces of life and undermined the organs that sustain life. Ten years ago this great truth was realized by a gentleman whose own life was in sore jeopardy, and the discovery which he has given to the world has done and is doing more to-day to strengthen the vitality, lessen suffering, preserve the health and lengthen life than any of the discoveries of the other great men above mentioned. The discovery referred to was made by Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., and is known in Europe, in America, and throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure.

It may perhaps be thought that the above assertion is an extravagant one, and so it would be were not the unquestionable proofs presented to verify it. Within the past few years thousands more than ten years ago have been admitted by the highest scientific authorities, both in Europe and America, and it is with



DR. BEYER, OF WURZBURG, GERMANY.

pleasure that we present herewith some remarkable reproduced statements, together with the faces of the men who made them.

Kidney troubles, resulting far too often in Bright's disease, are the great evil of modern life. They frequently come silently and unannounced. Their presence far too often is realized until their treacherous fangs have been fixed upon the vital portion of life. Nothing can be more deceptive, for their symptoms are varied in nearly every instance. Thousands of persons have been their victims without realizing or knowing what it is that afflicted them. Thousands are suffering to-day who do not know the cause.

The following outspoken words, however, show what wonderful things this great remedy has done:

Mr. C. M. Davis, Manchester, Mo.: "Having been troubled with my kidneys for several years, a friend recommended me to use Warner's Safe Cure, and I find it all it claims to be. I was entirely cured by its use."

Mr. J. M. Taylor, Lancaster, Mo.: "Years ago I became afflicted with kidney disease. I commenced doctoring with two prominent physicians, but could only get temporary relief. I became very bad and our druggist prevailed on me to try Warner's Safe Cure. I did so, and after taking two-thirds of one bottle was permanently cured."

Mrs. C. F. Wilson, Carthage, Mo.: "In 1872 I was badly afflicted with kidney complaint. Seven bottles of Warner's Safe Cure restored



DR. DIO LEWIS.

If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should at once use Warner's Safe Cure

Dio Lewis

me to health. My father in 1884 was badly afflicted with kidney and liver trouble, so that he was unable to attend to business. He spent a great deal of money, but got no relief. Two bottles of Warner's Safe Cure cured him."

Mrs. Low Wald, Benton City, Mo.: "About three years ago I commenced taking the Safe Cure for kidney trouble and other difficulties. It did me more good than the medicine prescribed by my doctor. I continued its use, and am in better health; weigh more than ever before."

Miss Emmette W. Settle, Higginsville, Mo.: "For some time I was afflicted with pain in my kidneys, which continued to grow worse. My father, a practicing physician, treated me for kidney disease, but I continued to grow worse. I was finally treated by several specialists, who all pronounced my trouble kidney disease. I was recommended to try H. H. Warner's Safe Cure, which I did, and found relief."

The discovery made by Mr. H. H. Warner has been acknowledged throughout both hemispheres to be the only discovery for this great modern evil now known to the world. Like all great discoveries, it has had its enemies and met with opposition, but its marvelous popularity with the public has been phenomenal and its complete acknowledgment by scientists and the professions has been deserved. It stands, as it deserves to stand, upon a plane of its own, pre-eminent among all prominent discoveries for the relief of humanity and the promotion of happiness.



THE EASTER SYMBOL

THINK of Easter as a dawn:
The flushing skies,
The passing clouds,
The feeling of a sorrow gone,
A presence pure and gentle-browed.

There comes the bloom of morning rays,
There passes all of gloom and sin,
And when, a few years later, their
child was born they called her Dorothy.

Mrs. Hallowell's maiden name was Margaret Lyford. She had an adopted brother, Richard, the orphaned son of a very distant relative of Margaret's father. As Richard—he was more commonly called "Dick"—came into the family when but a mere child, the two children had become as much endeared to each other as if they were actually brother and sister. They grew up together, and three years before Margaret married John Hallowell, Dick wedded Mary Thornton. This young wife was not destined to long enjoy her happiness, for when her son came into the world, she passed out of it, leaving a husband stricken down by a grief from which he never recovered. His child he cared for, but could not love so dearly because he always felt that little Willie's life was poor compensation for his wife's death.

It was not long after the birth of little Dorothy Hallowell that Dick Lyford, broken-spirited and broken-hearted, ended his young life. The little one was left without a home, and it was then that he was brought into the family of John Hallowell. Thus, like her mother, Dorothy had a companion in her childhood.

II.
That was a happy home for six years. Not a shadow crossed the light of happiness of its occupants. When, however, a certain important case compelled John to stay at his law office two or three nights a week for several weeks, the first light white cloud of

unhappiness appeared on the horizon of Margaret's life, for never until then had he left her for a single night. When she asked him why he stayed so long, and he said that he could not tell her then, the little white cloud became a large, dark cloud of suspicion. And when she heard at last, by an anonymous letter, that the case was in some way connected with a woman to whom formerly he had been engaged, the cloud of suspicion took the black and hideous form of jealousy.

It was a hard blow which some cowardly hand had dealt that happy home, but it did its work well. Poor Margaret was overcome by grief and anger, and in her hour of despair she took the step that brought dreariness into two lives for many years after. Where could she go? To whom could she turn? There was only one—her father. He would share her grief.

The wind was howling dimly without, an appropriate accompaniment to the storm that was raging within Margaret's heart. She went to the window and drew up the curtain. The pitchy darkness averted her, and she started her. With no light in the room, she stood gazing out into the ominous darkness of the night. A terrible sense of her loneliness was stealing over her, for she knew that her husband would not return for nearly three hours. She was startled from her dream by a flash of lightning, and then the harsh clap of thunder which followed made her recoil and draw the draperies of the window about her.

Another flash soon followed, and by its sudden light she saw their carriage coming up the driveway. She started and muttered: "Yes, just the thing." So, turning quickly, she rang the bell for her maid.

"Tell Michael not to unharness yet," she said.

"Yes, madam," replied the maid, with an incredulous stare.

"No. You may rather tell him to be at the porch door in ten minutes."

"Shall I return to you then?"

"No. I do not need your help."

With that the maid withdrew, and Margaret hastened to her room. Throwing on her cloak, she started down the stairs, but, remembering the children, she hastened back. The little Dorothy was sleeping in her crib, quietly, peacefully. Stepping up to her, the mother kissed her softly on her cheek and bade her "Good-by, my pet, until to-morrow." Willie had not yet retired, and Margaret said to herself: "Shall I take him with me?"

"Yes." He would be company for her on the ride; and, besides, his grandfather would be glad to see him. So, hastily pulling on his coat and hat, she hustled the astonished boy down to the porch door, where she found the carriage in waiting.

"How far is it to papa's, Michael?" she asked.

"Near seven miles, mum," was the answer.

"Can you drive there and back in two hours?"

"It's a hard night, mum, but I guess I can make it."

"You must get back before Mr. Hallowell returns."

"Sure and I will, mum."

The wind was now blowing such a gale that it was with difficulty that the footman held the carriage door open for Margaret and Willie to enter. Oh! It was a terrible night! The weird shrieking of the wind and the beating of the rain against the roof of the carriage filled Margaret with a sort of vague fear and trembling.

Michael cracked his whip and they were off. Down the driveway that led under the two maples they went. A terrible blast of wind made the trees groan. Another more terrific and—my God, man, hasten for your lives! That's right! Cut your horses with the whip! for see! the tree is tottering! Ah, thank Heaven! You are safe now—with a crash the tree falls headlong to the ground.

It seemed hours to Margaret before they reached her father's dwelling, but the ride finally ended, and Michael, leaving his precious load, hastened home again. Poor Margaret, overcome by fear and excitement, fell fainting into her father's arms as he met her on the stairs. Then the fever, the days of delirium, the slow recovery.

It was eleven o'clock before John Hallowell returned to Glenmere. He went directly to his wife's room, but she was not there. Upstairs and down he went, but no one could be found. What did it all mean? He rang for the servant, and when she appeared he asked her, excitedly: "Where is my wife?"

"I don't know, sir, Michael drove out

denly she stopped, took out one, and quietly, tenderly pressed it to her lips. An obstinate tear would persist in trickling down her cheek. She raised her hand, and dashed it away, but moist eyelids betrayed her, and her father asked: "Why, little one, what can be the matter?"

"Oh, nothing much, papa," she replied.

"But I must know," he persisted. "I do not like to see my little girl with tears in her eyes."

"I was looking at mamma's picture and wishing—"

"Wishing what?" he interrupted, his lip quivering.

"That the good Lord would send her back to us." And Dorothy burst into a flood of tears.

"Don't cry, Dot. Don't cry like that. We must be brave, dear, and perhaps it will come out all right. Come, put on your hat and we will go for a walk."

"No, papa, let us go to vespers at St. James' instead."

"All right," he said, "if you prefer it."

Arriving at the church they were ushered to a pew, the sole occupant of which was a lady, closely veiled and dressed in black. Dorothy imagined that she saw her start when they entered, but John did not notice it, though his seat was beside that of the strange woman. They arose to read the psalm and she passed her book to John. The last verse particularly impressed him: "I have gone astray like a lost sheep; seek Thy servant; for I do not forget Thy commandments."

Then they resumed their seats and John ran his fingers carelessly through the leaves of the book. Suddenly he started and grew pale. The book fell from his trembling hand. He glanced quickly at the woman who had passed it to him, but her hand was raised in the peaceful attitude of prayer. Dorothy picked up the fallen book, and she, too, started as she saw on the title page the name: "Margaret Lyford Hallowell, from her husband, Easter, 18—."

John was agitated with the desire to know whether or not this woman by his side knew anything about his wife. He went through the service in a mechanical sort of a way. The woman in black had not thus far allowed her voice to be heard. Finally they all knelt for confession, and with a wildly beating heart, Hallowell recognized the trembling voice as it said: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and there is no health in us."

"Oh, the anguish, the longing of his heart! He could not control himself; and, still kneeling, he leaned toward her, and, with a stifled sob, whispered: "Margaret—for—give."

She could not speak; but taking her hand from the top of the railing in front of her, she laid it in that of her husband. This was her only answer; but John knew its meaning and he pressed it passionately, tenderly.

The service being finished, they left the church together. At the door Margaret was met by a tall, fine-looking young man. "What! No. Why, yes it is!" he exclaimed to himself, as he saw them coming. "If it isn't Dot Hallowell and her father—and with mamma, too! What can it all mean?" John shook his head silently, heartily, as they met. This was no place for explanations, so they hastened to leave the church.

There was room for but two in Margaret's carriage, so Will Lyford (for the young man was none other than he), gracefully resigned in Hallowell's favor. As for Dorothy and himself, they much preferred to walk; and so, when the carriage had passed out of sight, they turned their steps toward Glenmere.

Mutual explanations and mutual forgiveness were the happy results of the homeward ride of Margaret and her husband. It was all arranged before they parted that she should assume her former position as mistress at Glenmere. But she had so many business affairs to arrange, and so much to do before closing up the house, that Saturday night arrived before Margaret, with her father and Will Lyford, came to live again at her former home; though it may be said, by the way, that since the previous Sunday Will had spent the most of his time there. His many years of separation from Dorothy had made him realize that he was far, very far from being her brother, and now that they were brought together again, he found that his affection for her had taken a new and deeper turn.

The next day was Easter Sunday. Dinner having been finished, Hallowell and his wife strolled out together, and their steps led toward the front of the house. Margaret stopped abruptly as her eyes fell upon the fallen trees. At first it puzzled her, but suddenly she remembered and, a pained expression crossed her face. "Have it taken away, John," was all she said.

He caught her to his arms. "Yes, dear," he said, "we will bury the past. To-day shall be my Easter. We will look to the future and both rejoice in our resurrection of love."

"If just at this moment we could have looked inside the house, we might have seen Dorothy and Will in a similar attitude. Theirs was a new-born, not a resurrected love; but their happiness was none the greater."

As the years roll on and the holy day returns, it brings joy and praise into many hearts. But to none is it a day of greater gladness and thanksgiving than to the four who always bless the anniversary of John Hallowell's Easter.

—Charles Emerson Cook, in Boston Budget.

Resurrection.
Through the length of the year the grave must take,
'Tis the Easter earth that can only give;
Then bury the meager self, and wake
To the life that the nobler self may live.

Before the dawn of the Easter sun
Hilt deep in the mold the dearest sin,
The unnoted lie or the wrong begun;
Let the shadest light once more begin.

Bury the pride that has sprung from naught,
The envy and hate of a blackened hour;
Arise to the Christ-life purely fraught
With love as white as the Easter flower.

—M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Jr., in Youth's Companion.

AT EASTER TIME.
Fresh airs through the heaven are blowing,
Soft vapors melt in the blue;
In music the streams are flowing,
And the world is clothed anew.

Life everywhere is waking,
And winter's woe is done;
Out of their prison breaking,
The flowers laugh in the sun.

O look abroad! O listen!
Sweet songs are in the skies;
God makes earth glow and glisten
Like the fields of Paradise.

O the delight before us,
As the fair days in the glad light!
The birds' delicious chorus,
The splendor far and wide.

From the grass that is stealing slowly
To mantle the meadows in green,
From the crocus springing lowly
Where the golden daffodils lean,

To the rainbow's delicate glory
Spanning the vast of the sky,
'Tis the same old heavenly story
Of beauty that cannot die.

Give thanks for the Easter gladness
With humble and grateful hearts;
Forgotten are doubt and sadness,
And the shadow of death departs.

—Oelia Thaxter, in N. Y. Independent.



THE TWO MAPLE TREES
OR JOHN HALLOWELL'S EASTER

IN the principal avenue of one of the most beautiful suburbs of Boston stood, many years ago, a large, attractive residence, which to every passer-by formed the subject of a careful observation. Its queer architecture and the large and magnificent estate which surrounded it, served to draw one's notice to this stately old mansion. Another object in front of the house attracted even greater attention. This object was nothing more than a plot of ground, right in the middle of the spacious lawn, while in the center of the plot were two trees surrounded by the low iron fence. The first of these trees was a tall, stately maple. The other was also a maple, but it lay flat upon the ground, uprooted, as if by some strong wind, and as it began to show signs of decay, one was forced to the conclusion that it had been lying there for many years. But why was it left there? And why was it so carefully guarded? These were questions which occurred to every one who beheld this prostrate tree, and to which few were fortunate enough to find the answer.

The house and the lands which surrounded it were the home and property of John Hallowell. The land was left to him by his father, but the house he built himself after he had made a fortune by risky but lucky speculation—risky, because he staked every cent of the little capital which he inherited from his father. Had he lost he would have been little better than a pauper. He was also fortunate because he was soon to be married, and he could give his wife an elegant home.



DOROTHY PICKED UP THE FALLEN BOOK.

with her near three hours ago," she replied.

"Send Michael to me."

When the old coachman came, the distracted husband repeated his question: "Where is my wife?"

"At Mr. Lyford's sir."

Hallowell was losing his self-control. "Why did you take her out on a night like this, you idiot?"

"She told me to, sir."

"What of it? Haven't you got any sense? What else did she tell you?"

"That I must get back before you, sir."

John started as if struck. "She told you that? Well, you may go now."

A note was lying on the table. Was it from her? He took it up and read: "MY DEAR MRS. HALLOWELL: Forgive me, but I must warn you. Ask your husband why he caused a fence to be built around the two trees, one standing, the other fallen. And thus they are to remain," he said, "as long as—but perhaps she will always stay away."

A month passed, and still his wife did not return. The suspense was becoming unbearable, and John could not give attention to his business. What could he do? He might travel. Yes, that was just the thing! He would go abroad and take Dorothy with him; and in a week all save the gardener and the housekeeper had left Glenmere.

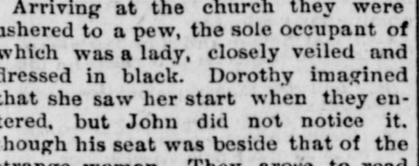
The fever that had prostrated Margaret raged for many long, long weeks. Many times was she near to death's door, but the end was not to be yet, and she recovered, only to find that her husband and child had left her. Oh, how she regretted the outcome of that fatal night! But it was too late now to retrace her steps. No. She would not humiliate herself; and the next year, even after the travelers had returned, still found her and her ward occupants of her father's house.

III.
Fifteen years passed away, and still there was no change in the relations to each other of John and Margaret Hallowell. In fact, they never had seen each other since that last parting; but the old love, though dormant, was not dead.

THE FARMING WORLD.

POPULAR EVAPORATOR.
It Possesses Good Qualities and Is Made Without Much Trouble.

An evaporator which is quite popular with those who know its good qualities is shown in the cut. Sugar-makers who have used them say that they cost less, are not as liable to get burned, work with less fire and will not get a foul bottom, as those with corrugated bottoms sometimes do. It also takes less skill to run them and, with proper care, will produce a nicer article than can be made by any other evaporator. They are not patented and anyone can make one to suit his own taste without fear of molestation. This evaporator is made of the heaviest tin, with a perfectly smooth bottom. It is 6 inches deep and may be 8, 10, 12 or 16 feet long by 3 feet 4 inches or 3 feet 8 inches wide. In fact, it may be made any desirable length or width. Ten or 12



SERVICEABLE EVAPORATOR.

feet is the handiest length for large works, however. The sides are stiffened by strips of wood fastened to each side of the pan 3 inches wide and extending a few inches beyond each end, serving as handles to move the machine by. The partitions are made of the same material with a large wire on top and shaped so as to be securely riveted to the bottom and sides of the pan and thoroughly soldered, with apertures for the passage of the sap from one compartment to the other at each alternate opposite side. The partitions at each end should be 8 or 10 inches wide and all others 6 inches wide. The apertures for the passage of the sap may be 1 1/2 or 2 by 4 inches and may be fitted with any number of gates to control the flow of the sap through the apartments. It is best to have two discharge faucets, situated diagonally at opposite corners of the evaporator. This is to keep the bottom clear from the deposit of lime, etc., which is liable to adhere to the metal at the end where the thick syrup is discharged. So, by changing ends, the entering from the heater will dissolve the sediment of lime from the bottom.—A. S. Baker, in N. E. Homestead.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.
Cows coming in in the fall will give thirty per cent. more milk in the year on the same food than if they calved in the spring.

Mild tainted by feeding turnips may be rendered pure by heating to one hundred and fifty degrees when fresh from the cow.

UNDER proper management either the wool or the increase should pay for keeping while the other should be profit, but sheep cannot grow wool or furnish nutritious milk to lambs if they have only sufficient food to maintain animal life; it requires more food during winter when the animals have no shelter than when they are well protected.

Do WITHOUT fences wherever it is possible. A fence is a costly luxury, as it is useless unless kept in repair, but when it is a harboring place for insects and vermin of all kinds, which find refuge in the collections of refuse in the corners, it causes the farmer more labor to repair the damage to the farm than the advantages gained from the fence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine Farmer cures colic in sheep by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of epsom salts in about a half pint of warm water, and adding one teaspoonful of essence of peppermint. Open the sheep's mouth and insert a small funnel in it. A boy can pour the salts while the sheep is held. In about two hours the sheep will be all right.

It is not advisable to feed young pigs on fattening food, nor should they be kept in a fat condition. The pig should be kept growing, and it is time enough to fatten him after the frame has been produced. Some farmers keep their pigs fat all the year, which not only afflicts them, especially in summer, but too much fat retards growth. A clover pasture is better than feeding largely on grain.

BEST sugar is receiving more attention every year. Clay soil gives the highest percentage of sugar. The average yield of sugar from beets is about fourteen per cent., and over twenty tons of beets can be grown on an acre, the cost of which, for seed, labor, etc., is about \$40. Over 7,000 pounds of sugar can be realized from an acre, but this yield depends on the soil, the fertilizers used and the season.

THERE is always a market for something better than the market affords. By producing only the best quality of meat, butter, milk or fruit, plenty of room will be found for it, even in a crowded market. The surplus remaining unsold is that which is inferior. By carefully assorting all articles that can be examined and "culled," less transportation costs will result and the prices attained will be much larger.

The Cause of Chicken Cholera.
If chicken cholera could originate through ice I think all the chickens in the country would have the cholera, for wherever the chickens exist so do the lice to a greater or less extent. Sixteen years ago we had the chicken cholera, and out of sixty chickens it left us only six. I then became very anxious to know the cause. If you have the chicken cholera on your farm and wish to know fully about it you can easily do so also. Chicken cholera or any other cholera does not begin on the outside of a hen but in the internal organs of the system. Bacteria of a hurtful variety is the real cause. Sometimes this is bred on the farms, sometimes imported to the farm by fowls, rabbits, birds or insects that can fly. The germs are taken into the system by the mouth only unless inoculated. The dead bodies of horses, cattle, hogs, cats, rats, snakes or any putrid carcass whatever will originate these death-dealing cholera bacteria. Hence all should be burned promptly.—William Hamilton, in Ohio Farmer.

To Set Trees and Shrubs.
In small lawns and shrubs are set to the best advantage regularly, but on large lawns, school grounds or parks, groups of irregular shape, with curved outlines, are more pleasing. Such groups are usually placed at the junction of walks or to hide unsightly objects, but they should always leave room for broad stretches of grass between. In lawn planting, as in street planting, the roots should be freed from all bruises by pruning away the injured parts. The rich top soil should be placed among the roots, which must be given their natural spread, and all parts should be set firmly. Keep the soil near the transplanted trees free from weeds and grass, and if mulched the mulching can be removed at intervals and a good hoeing will prove useful, after which the mulch should be replaced.—Charles A. Ketter, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF MUD.

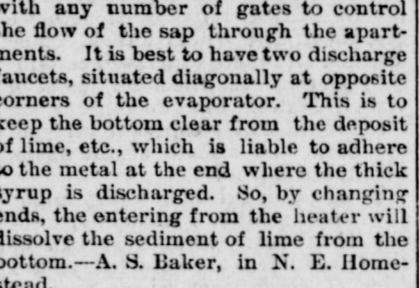
The Loss Entailed on Farmers by Poorly-Kept Dirt Roads.

We have in the United States something like 16,000,000 of horses and mules above the age of two years upon our farms, and at the moderate estimate of 25 cents as the cost of feed and care of each of these animals, we see at a glance that the aggregate expense of maintaining them is about \$4,000,000 per day. If, by a similarly moderate estimate, we say that they are kept in the stable in a condition of enforced idleness by the deep mud of spring and fall for a period averaging 20 days in each year, we may easily compute that the loss, in this respect alone, will amount to \$80,000,000 per year, a sum sufficient to build 16,000 miles of excellent highway. Of course, considering the great variety of conditions, and the consequent number of factors to be regarded, it is impossible by mathematical formula to compute the loss entailed on any community by the continued toleration of these dirt roads in their present condition; but the error in the result of any computation is more likely to show a loss smaller than actually exists, and in whatever way the matter be regarded, it is certain that with the imposed burden of extra help and extra draft-animals, loss of time, wear and tear of wagons and harness, the drawing of light loads, and the depreciated value of farm-lands, we are pursuing a short sighted policy in permitting the present system to continue. Besides the actual loss, which a moment's reflection will serve to show, we are gaining nothing and saving nothing at that great department of agricultural industry to which the condition of the dirt road is of such marked importance.

By dwellers in cities the actual condition of these country roads during the wet season is scarcely known; while with farmers, to whom all roads are dirt roads, and who have never seen nor known of a highway better than that which they have used from boyhood, the dirt road is an accepted fixture, which long habit and use have impressed upon them as a natural and necessary adjunct to farm life. . . . In the spring of 1891. . . . in the state of New York the country newspapers were printing long editorial complaints of the hopeless condition of the rural highways, and the consequent paralysis of country trade, while commercial reports were published from week to week in which business embarrassments and failures were charged directly to the impassable condition of the country roads. Half-loaded farm wagons were stalled in deep mud almost in the shadow of the magnificent twenty-million-dollar capitol at Albany, while, as if to show to what ridiculous ends the perversity of the human mind will sometimes lead us, the good farmers of Albany county were actually sending telegrams to the legislature, asking for the adjournment of a committee hearing, because the roads of Albany county were too bad to permit them to get to town in time to oppose a bill which promised to make them better!—Isaac B. Potter, in Century.

HAY AND STOCK BARN.
One That Can Be Built at Small Cost and with Little Labor.

A correspondent sends the Orange Judd Farmer the following plans for a barn, which can be built at small cost and with little labor. The barn is 23 feet wide by 84 feet long, and is 16 feet high to the eaves. The frame consists of three rows of posts (one at each side and one down the center), eight to the row and 13 feet apart. These posts are set four or five feet in the ground. The center posts are four feet shorter than those at the sides, and 2x8 inch planks, 22 feet long, are spiked across even with the top of the center posts and four feet below the tops of the side posts for ties. A 2x6 inch plate is put on top of the side posts, and braces from the posts to plates four feet apart support the roof between the posts as shown in the illustration. The rafters are of 2x6 inch stuff and are four feet apart. Ordinary fencing, two feet apart, is used for sheeting, and selected lumber with split fencing for battens completes the roof. A shed 12 feet wide, not shown in the drawing, is built on the east side of the barn, and an opening two feet wide just high enough for the stock to reach through easily is left along that side of the barn and from it the animals eat hay. The hay carrier track does not need to extend beyond the end of the barn if the end is boarded up smoothly. The hard pull is required to draw the forkful of hay free from the load. After that it is easy even if the hay rubs against the barn.



CHEAP BARN PLAN.

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In small lawns and shrubs are set to the best advantage regularly, but on large lawns, school grounds or parks, groups of irregular shape, with curved outlines, are more pleasing. Such groups are usually placed at the junction of walks or to hide unsightly objects, but they should always leave room for broad stretches of grass between. In lawn planting, as in street planting, the roots should be freed from all bruises by pruning away the injured parts. The rich top soil should be placed among the roots, which must be given their natural spread, and all parts should be set firmly. Keep the soil near the transplanted trees free from weeds and grass, and if mulched the mulching can be removed at intervals and a good hoeing will prove useful, after which the mulch should be replaced.—Charles A. Ketter, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

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The Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Leavenworth, on Friday, March 4th 1892, for the purpose of calling a Delegate State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention...

Table listing delegates to the Democratic National Convention by county, including names like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Clark, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, El, Ellis, Ellsworth, Ford, Franklin, Finney, Garfield, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greenwood, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morton, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Seward, Shawnee, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stearns, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

W. C. JONES, Chairman. W. H. L. PEPPERILL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee, held at Emporia on Monday, the 28th day of March 1892, for the purpose of calling a convention to place in nomination a candidate for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District...

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman. CHAS. K. HOLLIDAY, Sec'y.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

A BUTLER COUNTY MAN ON THE SUBJECT OF FUSION.

Editor Newton Journal: Will you kindly allow a voter space enough in the columns of the Journal for an expression of opinion upon the subject now attracting and in reality demanding the attention and consideration of every intelligent voter? The subject of fusion in Kansas with the Alliance, and one with which we have dealt before. The Democracy of Kansas cannot, with due regard for the future welfare and advancement of Democratic principles, afford to ignore the experience of the past. The demoralization and disintegration which followed the combination of 1890 and which looked as feasible then as the one under consideration at present, was plainly to be seen last fall when an effort was made to re-organize the party, and place a straight ticket in the field. Straight tickets were in nearly every instance placed in the field and every Democrat who is not tainted with Allianceism can now see the wisdom of a such course. The reasons which existed then, for not fusing, exist now to a greater degree. Circumstances have changed a little, but that is all. All do not realize it, but it is an evident fact that more was accomplished for the success and security of Democracy in Kansas last year by the party's independent attitude than can be done this year by fusion, even if successful. Had there been a fusion last fall it would have made the Alliance ticket so secure that, their speakers and organizers could have been spared to work in the South and Democratic States in the North—their greatest effort being in Democratic States—and that impetus thus attained would have given them a prestige anywhere that would have made them a formidable foe to Democracy. But as it was they were nearly all called home to try to save their ticket here from defeat, thereby relieving Democracy elsewhere of their distracting influence. And to the joy of all who are interested in true reform, it gave them a check that will eventually result in their disbandment. We should be careful then, or delay their extinction, no matter how flattering the prospects might be for temporary advantage by combining with them, or how favorable the terms they might now offer. It is standing in Democ-

ray's way in its struggle with Republicanism. In view of what has transpired in the past, it seems that the only safe and consistent course to pursue in the coming conflict, is in independent action and straight tickets from President down to Road Overseer.

It is very doubtful, for various reasons, if a fusion ticket could carry the State. First, there are a great many Democrats in the State who have nobly stood by their principles at personal sacrifices, and who will not now, true as they are to their party, sacrifice their principles for spoils. And as a second reason: There are a great many ex-Republicans in the Alliance who are there on a strictly third party idea, and a fusion with the enemy, as they are pleased to call the Democrats, will drive them back into the Republican party, thereby weakening the Alliance and strengthening the Republicans. Consequently a fusion ticket would not carry as large a vote by several thousand as the total vote of both parties taken separately. Hence the need for great caution. Another reason which makes fusion a doubtful expedient would be the loss of the railroad employees vote—a Democratic adjunct. The advantage of the railroad men for the Alliance is too well known to need discussion now. This Democratic vote of about 15,000 would be cast independently, or part of it might go to the Republican ticket. In view of these conditions, and there can be but little doubt that they exist, it does not appear that anything could be gained, but a great deal lost.

Granting that a fusion ticket would carry the State, giving part or all of the Electoral vote to the Democrats, there are yet sufficient reasons for not fusing. There are several States with larger Electoral votes than Kansas which have small Democratic majorities—so small that any considerable growth of the Alliance would endanger and probably lose the State for the Democrats, and any strength we give them here will give them a momentum elsewhere which will certainly jeopardize the Electoral ticket in several States. Can we afford to do that for the bare prospect of carrying the State and a share of the spoils with the Alliance?

By sustaining them now they might exist until another Presidential election and retain strength enough to divide our forces then and lose us the reins of government which there is but little doubt we will gain next November. To remove the oppression and evil effects of Republicanism, we must have the next succeeding administration—one would greatly relieve the depressed condition of the nation—but we must exercise patience. Such great reforms as are needed can not be accomplished in a day—Alliance pretenses notwithstanding. Let us come out and make a bold stand, and let our watchword be early, independent and determined action, and success will crown our efforts. Purity in politics is also very essential to the success of the Democratic doctrine, based as it is upon justice and reform.

Fusion is a hot bed for corruption. It is a species of bribery. Parties accept a division of spoils as a recompense for the sacrifice of principles. Fusion are spoils, and spoils are for the few, and is therefore undemocratic and entirely out of the province of our organization. It is one of the fundamental principles of our party that the will of the majority shall be the law of the land. Fusion defeats that. Political parties are organized for the purpose of advancing and accomplishing some well defined purpose, based upon certain principles, and are but organizations of people of the same mind. When a party has a majority (and the Democrats have nationally) it is unnecessary to fuse, and when fusion is deemed necessary it is wrong, for it is to defeat the will of the majority. Its tendency is decidedly demoralizing, for there is implied a sacrifice of principle in every fusion. It is doubtful if a single instance can be found wherein Democratic doctrine has not had a set back by every fusion with any party. The fair name of Kansas Democracy stands out as a bright example of political purity, unswayed, with but the single mistake of 1890, and can we afford now to associate ourselves with a party that is relegating the paramount issues of the day and diverting public attention to wild, visionary and impracticable schemes, centralizing in their tendency, and whose leaders, or most of them, are a set of chronic office-seekers, renegade Republicans and wild eyed demagogues, who have but their own personal elevation in view. We have tried them once and were deceived, and should we unwisely trust them again we will fare no better, and will share with them the contempt of the world. We can see now the course of last year was proper, and if we follow in the same course this year we will have further cause for congratulation.

To fuse with them now means an humbling of our State pride, and an endorsement and corroboration of their calumnious cries and credit destroying schemes, and a tacit submission to their attacks upon our noble leader and peerless statesman, Grover Cleveland, and upon tariff reform, of which he is leader. With a straight Democratic ticket in the field; with Grover Cleveland as our standard bearer; with public office in public trust; our battle cry, the Democrats will gravitate to the standard as the needle to the bridal star. If wisdom prevails in the councils of the Democratic party, both State and national, and if true and tried men are put at the helm, victory will perch upon our banner. But if we unwisely follow after false gods our banner may trail in the dust.

GEORGE F. JOSEPH. Pot win, Kan., April 3, 1892. DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION. Pursuant to call, the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, met in mass convention, in the District Court room, in Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, April 2, 1892, and transacted the following business: The convention was called to order

by J. R. Blackshere, Chairman of the County Central Committee, and the call was read by W. E. Timmons, Secretary of the Committee. On motion of J. L. Cochran, J. R. Blackshere was elected Temporary Chairman of the Convention, and W. E. Timmons was elected Temporary Secretary.

W. E. Timmons then moved that a Committee on Order of Business, a Committee on Permanent Organization and a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of three members each, be appointed by the Chair; which motion prevailed and the committees were then appointed as follows: On Order of Business—Adam Tilton, Tom Lawless and Richard Cutbert. On Permanent Organization—W. E. Timmons, M. R. Dizan and Robert Matti. On Resolutions—J. L. Cochran, J. R. Holmes, and C. S. Ford.

On motion, a recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to give the committees time to prepare their reports. On reassembling, after the recess, the Committee on Order of Business made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: Your Comm. on Order of Business report the following order of business for this convention: 1st. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization. 2d. Report of Committee on Resolutions. 3d. Election of Delegates to the State Convention to meet at Salina April 29, 1892. 4th. Election of Delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet at Emporia, May 24th, 1892, the voting for delegates in both cases to be by ballot.

ADAM TILTON, RICHARD CUTBERT, Com. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of C. S. Ford as Permanent Chairman of the Convention, and A. F. Fritze as Permanent Secretary; which report was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted: We, the Democrats of Chase county, in convention assembled, resolve, First, That we pledge ourselves anew to the Democratic platform of 1884 and 1888 second, That we, as Democrats of Kansas and of Chase county, desire to create a record on record, and show our appreciation of the wise statesmanship, fearless integrity, and devotion to duty, of our late National Democratic Administration. We believe that the National Convention should nominate a candidate upon great public questions as strictly in accord with the party principles, and fully understood by the people. We do not wish to positively bind our delegates, yet we believe that the best interests of the party and country demand the nomination and election of GROVER CLEVELAND as President; and we are confident that in his name, and in his hands, the standard of Democracy will again win a glorious victory. Third, That we desire the delegates elected to the State Convention to use every effort to send only such delegates to the National Convention as will further the ideas and accomplish the sense of the above resolutions. J. L. COCHRAN, J. R. HOLMES, Com. C. S. FORD, Sec'y.

The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates and alternates to the State and Congressional Conventions, and, in each and every case the rules were suspended, and the party put in nomination was elected by acclamation, the result being as follows: Delegates to State Convention, at Salina, April 29, 1892—J. R. Blackshere, W. E. Timmons and M. R. Dizan. Alternates—Richard Cutbert, J. L. Cochran and J. I. H. Y. Delegates to the Congressional Convention, at Emporia, May 24, 1892—S. F. Jones, Robert Matti and J. R. Holmes. Alternates—A. F. Fritze, W. E. Timmons and A. Berry. W. E. Timmons then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we endorse J. R. Blackshere, of this county, as one of the delegates to the National Convention, and instruct our delegation to use all honorable means to secure his election. The Hon. J. M. McCown, of Emporia, President of the Lyon County Democratic Club, being present was then introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the meeting for about an hour, talking good, sound Democratic doctrine, and urging upon Democrats the necessity of organizing Democratic clubs all over the land, and especially in the Western States. His speech was listened to with great attention from beginning to end, and at its conclusion, on motion of J. R. Holmes, the thanks of the convention were unanimously tendered to him for the forceful enunciation of Democratic principles as set forth in his eloquent address. The convention then adjourned sine die, after which a

DEMOCRATIC CLUB was organized by the election of J. I. Hey as President, and W. E. Timmons as Secretary. On motion, W. E. Timmons, Frank Blackshere, and J. L. Cochran were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Club, and to report at the next meeting. The Club then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

LEGALIZED ROBBERY. An exchange says that the American manufacturer of farm implements finds a large demand for his implements in foreign countries, and by comparison of prices to home countries and foreign countries, it is found that American implements are sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. The American farmer is compelled to pay more for a binder manufactured by a home manufacturer than his competitor who lives in Australia that uses the same binder. This system of discrimination against the farmers of the United States is legalized robbery, which is the result of duties levied for the benefit of the manufacturer, and is unnecessary from the fact if the manufacturer can sell his machine in Australia for a certain price, which is below what he sells for at home—it is evident that he is extorting off of the home customers by reason of his protection by tariff duties.

REMARKABLE LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Longfellow's "Evangeline" profusely and finely illustrated, both for only 10 cents, post paid, printed from large (brevier) type, on fine super-calendered book paper, and specimen pages free to any one, is the latest announcement of John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose street, New York. One should suppose they would sell by the million, each work being a famous author's most famous production.

DEATH OF WILLIE HILLERT.

Died, at the home of his parents, Wm and Mary Hillert, in this city, at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 10, 1892, of consumption, William E. Hillert, a young man who, while not born here, yet grew from childhood into man's estate in our midst, and was much loved as well by the elder people as by his younger companions because of his sterling worth, integrity and companionable disposition. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 23, 1862 hence was in the thirtieth year of his age at the time of his death. He arrived in this city, with his parents' family, March 28th, 1871, and had resided here ever since, except at short intervals when he was in California, Colorado or somewhere else for his health. He was in the furniture and undertaking business here for two years prior to his death, the firm first being Brown & Hillert, and at the time of his death being Hillert Bros., his brother, Louis W. Hillert, being his partner. His remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of this city, Tuesday afternoon, followed to their last resting place by a large number of his sorrowing friends, the funeral taking place from the house, and being conducted by the Rev. Father Bruner, O. S. F. of Strong City, but at request of deceased no sermon was preached, and only the office for the dead and a few prayers for the repose of his soul were said by the priest and the Catholics present. The parents and brother and sister (Mrs. L. M. Swope) of the deceased, who have the heart felt sympathy of this community in their sad bereavement, wish to extend to their friends, through the columns of the COURANT, their most sincere thanks for their assistance during the last illness and burial of their son and brother.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 31, 1892: Galligher, Anthony. Longustos, Mr. Murphy, Hattie. Smith, E. M. Shelton, Mrs. Chas. Wadsworth, H.G. All the above remaining uncalled for, April 14, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BRESE, P. M.

Tuberoses! DWARF PEARL.

4 for 25c. in 1 and 2ct. stamps, or 14 for 75c. postal note. Free by mail. I have a choice lot of these bulbs, each of which will produce from 15 to 25 perfectly double, deliciously scented flowers. Printed directions for culture sent with each lot. DAN S. LINDSAY, Record Office, Marion, Kansas. Please mention this paper.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice, and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single specific special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and give the Sovereign Remedies of the World. LIST OF DISEASES. CURES. PRICES. 1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations. .25 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25 3—Fading Colic, Cramping, Wakefulness. .25 4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. .25 5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. .25 6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Diarrhea. .25 7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25 8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. .25 9—Headache, Stiff Neck, Rheumatic Vertigo. .25 10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. .25 11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25 12—Profuse Menstruation. .25 13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25 14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. .25 15—Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgic Pains. .25 16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. .25 17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25 18—Opthalmia, Sore or Weak Eye. .25 19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. .25 20—Whooping Cough. .25 21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing, Spasms. .25 22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. .25 23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling of the Neck, Catarrh of the Throat. .25 24—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions. .25 25—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding. .25 26—Kidney Disease, Gravel, Stricture. .25 27—Sore Throat, or Cantharides. .25 28—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. .25 29—Rheumatic Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance. .25 30—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat. .25 31—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. .25 EXTRA NUMBERS: 28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges. .1.00 29—Disease of the Heart, Palpitation 1.00 30—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance. .1.00 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Be beware of cheap imitations. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 N. 3rd St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

THE PILLS—External or Internal—Blind or Bleeding—Hemorrhoids—Internal or External—The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

THE RIFANS TABLETS regulate the stomach. Liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, and give relief in Biliousness, Headaches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Liver, Dropsy, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Fevers, Croup, Whooping Cough, Headaches, Stiff Neck, Rheumatic Vertigo, Stomach Troubles, Feeding Troubles, and every other ailment which is the result of a failure in the proper performance of its functions by the stomach, liver and bowels. Pains given by over-eating are relieved by taking one tablet after each meal. A course of the Rifans Tablets is the sure cure for obstinate constipation. They contain no opiates, and, therefore, do not produce dependence. Price, 25c. per box of 12, 50c. per box of 24, 1.00 per box of 48. THE RIFANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 676, New York.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, N.J. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. FOR SALE BY E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

"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. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this lamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue. And we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. "The Rochester."

YEARS OF VARIOUS EXPERIENCE. In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases. MEN Who have weak or run-down systems, or who are suffering from various ailments, and any excesses, or if all patients, possibly be relieved. Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair. Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the monopoly of our SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write. W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JULIUS REMY TONSORIAL ARTIST. HOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Kansas.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO. RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS. The Mills and Separators have long been used by the farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them, being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and seeds of every description. They do the work more thoroughly, require less power, are built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mill. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The Mills and Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of the firm.—Editor.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES. To all our Subscribers for 1892. We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our Journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the "New York World" had about 15,000 daily circulation. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the "N. Y. World" has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER: Send us \$1.00, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, lunette or caricature of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 1/2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; we will also furnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph and money order, and your subscription will be guaranteed. Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the "New York World" had about 15,000 daily circulation. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the "N. Y. World" has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

44 VICKS SEEDS. "Brilliant" Pepp. packet. 15c. "Garden Tea" "Charm" packet. 15c. "Roses, Waban and DeGraw, both for 30c. "Potato" "American Wonder," per lb. 30c. "Chrysanthemums, each 50c. "Pansies, our superb strain, look almost like flowers. 50c. "6 Color Geraniums, each 25c. per 1.00. "Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO., World Building, New York City. WICK'S FLOWER GUIDE, 1892. One writes says: "Stands at head of all other catalogues." Every cent, which may be deducted from cost of Vegetables, should have one. Price only ten cents. A packet of 25 lbs. (not FREE) with each order when desired.

The Chase County Court.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.
THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892
W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no terror shall
 draw to the line, let the chips fall where they
 may.

Terms: - \$1.50 cash in advance; at
 three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00
 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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Line	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
2 weeks	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3 weeks	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
4 weeks	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
5 weeks	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
6 weeks	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
7 weeks	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
8 weeks	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9 weeks	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
10 weeks	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
11 weeks	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
12 weeks	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
13 weeks	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
14 weeks	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
15 weeks	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
16 weeks	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
17 weeks	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
18 weeks	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
19 weeks	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
20 weeks	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
21 weeks	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
22 weeks	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
23 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
24 weeks	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
25 weeks	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
26 weeks	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
27 weeks	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
28 weeks	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
29 weeks	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
30 weeks	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
31 weeks	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
32 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
33 weeks	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
34 weeks	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
35 weeks	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
36 weeks	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
37 weeks	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
38 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
39 weeks	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
40 weeks	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
41 weeks	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
42 weeks	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
43 weeks	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75
44 weeks	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
45 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
46 weeks	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
47 weeks	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75
48 weeks	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
49 weeks	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
50 weeks	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50

No due bills for patent medicines or other
 goods taken on advertising; that is, we will
 not advertise for manufacturers of goods and
 then pay them, in addition to the advertis-
 ing, as much cash, if not more than the ar-
 ticles advertised are worth, for the privilege of
 advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

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

EAST. N.Y. & C. H. M. R. X. C. X. W. P.

City	am	pm	am	pm
Cedar Grove	11:44	12:27	11:04	10:18
Clematis	11:53	1:05	10:23	11:15
Elmdale	12:07	1:16	10:36	11:28
Evans	12:11	1:20	10:40	11:32
Strong	12:21	1:29	10:49	11:41
Ellinor	12:32	1:34	10:57	11:50
Saffordville	12:37	1:39	11:02	11:55

WEST. Mex. & C. H. M. R. X. C. X. W. P.

City	am	pm	am	pm
Saffordville	4:19	3:27	3:24	1:57
Ellinor	4:25	3:32	3:27	2:04
Strong	4:35	3:40	3:45	2:15
Evans	4:43	3:48	3:57	2:25
Elmdale	4:48	3:50	4:03	2:30
Clematis	5:00	4:02	4:22	2:45
Cedar Grove	5:08	4:10	4:34	2:57

C. K. & W. R. R.

City	am	pm	am	pm
Hymers	11:56pm	6:45pm		
Evans	12:13	7:15	3:00pm	
Cottonwood Falls			3:10	
Gladstone			3:25	
Bazart			4:10	

WEST.

City	am	pm	am	pm
Bazart			4:20pm	
Gladstone			4:50	
Cottonwood Falls			5:15	
Strong City			5:50pm	8:30am
Evans			6:00	8:47
Hymers			6:18	9:30

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regular-
 ly out of the post office directed to his
 name or who has a sub-recipient or
 not-is responsible for the payment
 of it. If a person orders his paper discon-
 tinued, he must pay all arrears or the pub-
 lisher or his consignee must not pay more
 is made, and collect the whole amount,
 who her the paper is taken from the office
 or not.

HOSIERY
FOR SPRING
 1892.
 We have the best line of
 Hose for this season that
 you will find anywhere.
 We have
BLACK HOSE
 and they will stay black.
 Call for the celebrated
ST. JOE BLACK
 for Children. They are
 the best in the world for
 the money. We have them
 in all sizes.
 We have the best 25c.
SEAMLESS HOSE
 for Ladies that we have
 ever had. At 50c. we show
 a fine
GAUGE IRGRAIN HOSE,
 and at 75c. we have a fine
LISLE THREAD
 in both plain and silk
 clocked.
 A Great Bargain is our
 Men's fine grade
 Seamless Soft Cotton Socks
 at 20c a pair. They are
 good ones.

**Don't forget to look at
 our fine line of
 DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS
 when you come in. We
 lead them all on this line
 this season.**

CARSON & SANDERS,
 Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wood taken on subscription.
 Windy and cold now-a-days.
 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
 The wind blew a gale all day yester-
 day.
 Commissioners' proceedings next
 week.
 Paints and oils at the Corner Drug
 Store.
 S. A. Breece is now clerking for J.
 H. Mercer.
 Residence property for sale. Apply
 at this office. aug-6-if
 Last Sunday was Palm Sunday, and
 next Sunday will be Easter.
 J. C. Surugin arrived here, this
 morning, from Kansas City.
 J. Elmer House, of the Florence
 Bulletin, was in town, Sunday.
 Mrs. Barbara Gillett was visiting at
 Plymouth, Lyon county, last week.
 Jabin Johnson and his son, Guy,
 went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, Saturday.
 Jesse L. Kellogg started to Guthrie,
 Oklahoma, on the 3:45 train this morn-
 ing.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Porter was visiting
 Dr. Hogeboom's family in Topeka, last
 week.
 O. H. Hadden, of Elmdale, has gone
 back to Indiana, perhaps, to remain
 there.
 On account of ill health, M. M.
 Young has retired from the restaurant
 business.
 Born, this (Thursday) morning, April
 14, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. John-
 son, a son.
 Aaron Jones has been to McPherson,
 this week, as a witness in the
 Newby trial.
 George W. Hotchkiss left, Sunday
 night, with a car load of horses for
 New Haven, Conn.
 B. Lantry, of Strong City, went to
 San Antonio, Texas, Saturday, and re-
 turned home, Tuesday.
 C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, re-
 turned home, last week, from a visit
 to Prairie du Chien, Wis.
 T. W. Hardesty enjoyed a visit dur-
 ing last week and the week before from
 his brother, from Nevada.
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**PROBATE COURT PROCEED-
 INGS.**

Report of the proceedings of the
 Probate Court of Chase County, Kan.,
 for the quarter ending March 31, 1892:
 January 25th—Estate of Nancy McManus,
 deceased. F. Fritz files his bond and is
 appointed administrator of the estate.
 Louis Beaman, administrator of the es-
 tate of Charles Gregory, deceased, made
 and asked to be released; so ordered by
 the court.
 Cash Baldwin, administrator of Nancy
 McManus, makes his first annual settle-
 ment and hands in his resignation as ad-
 ministrator; taken under consideration.
 A. F. Fritz files his bond and is granted a
 permit to sell liquor in Strong City.
 Edward Ryan files a petition asking that
 he be appointed administrator of the es-
 tate of Patrick Ryan, deceased; ordered
 January 16, at 10 a. m.
 20th—Comes William Hoffman and presents
 receipts and notes amounting to \$207.30, paid
 by him on debts of the estate of William
 Hoffman, his father-in-law, deceased, and
 administrator ordered to pay same.
 21st—P. D. Montgomery, administrator of
 the estate of William Hoffman, asked to
 make first report; granted and ordered made
 as a matter of record.
 22nd—

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

Single Tax Investigation in Washington.

The most important public occurrence in the District of Columbia in favor of the single tax cause took place last Saturday, March 12, when the district commissioners gave a public hearing on Tom L. Johnson's bill to shift taxation in the district from improvements to land values.

Mr. Johnson: "Yes sir." Commissioner Douglass: "And as you come towards the center of the city, where land is more valuable, the assessment and valuation approach each other?"

Mr. Johnson: "Yes, sir. And that is natural when you come to think about it. The small owner who has only a small amount of property has not the time to go to the board of equalization, and have his assessment cut down."

Mr. Johnson then pointed out that if a true valuation of the land were made by the assessor a sum far in excess of the present revenue would be raised without increasing the rate of taxation.

Commissioner Douglass gravely nodded assented and Mr. Johnson went on: "We find by looking at the assessment returns of the district for 1891, that the value of improvements just about equals the value of the land."

Mr. Johnson then spread out on the table a large map of the district of Columbia. He said that at first blush it might be thought that this change would fall heaviest upon the poorer people of the city, but the contrary is true.

Mr. Johnson: "It is not possible to devise a scheme that does not hurt somebody. It would not hurt her if she improved her land. It offers an inducement to improve land. The present plan offers an inducement to keep land unimproved."

The single tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation, and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone.

It is reported to us that the new assessment of real estate in the farming districts in this county is being put very materially below former figures, while there has been an increase in the valuation on real estate in town.

valuations were found to be nearer and nearer the true value of the land. The assessed value of the land in the whole district is \$70,451,000. The true value, as based on the estimate of these twenty-eight typical blocks, is \$95,904,000.

Mr. Johnson: "Yes sir." Commissioner Douglass: "And as you come towards the center of the city, where land is more valuable, the assessment and valuation approach each other?"

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Mr. Johnson then handed around some cards containing the following tabulations:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Present revenues from land, 1,131,405; Present revenues from improvements, 1,030,882; Present revenues from personal property, 189,236.

Total, 2,351,523. Official assessment of 28 typical blocks, 3,850,000. True value of 28 typical blocks, 13,244,307.

Assessed value is, therefore, 23 per cent. of true value.

Official assessed value of all land in the district, 75,451,028. Estimated true value of all land in the district, 95,904,000.

Revenue from true value of land: At \$0.75 on each \$100, \$2,342,943; At \$1.00 on each 100, 3,500,000; At \$1.50 on each 100, 4,500,000.

Mr. Johnson then pointed out that if a true valuation of the land were made by the assessor a sum far in excess of the present revenue would be raised without increasing the rate of taxation.

But a lady, the only lady present, Mrs. E. E. Briggs, a large land owner, wanted to say something. She put in a vehement protest against transferring taxation from improvements and concentrating it on land.

Commissioner Douglass: "She is one of the persons whom the bill would hurt. She is one of the large owners of unimproved property."

Mr. Johnson: "It is not possible to devise a scheme that does not hurt somebody. It would not hurt her if she improved her land. It offers an inducement to improve land. The present plan offers an inducement to keep land unimproved."

A man in the back got up at this point. It was our good single tax friend Monahan, who couldn't keep still any longer. Addressing the lady he said: "I would like to ask what would be the condition of Washington if everybody used their land as this lady does—only one house on a square?"

Mr. Johnson answered that "the effect would be that Washington would soon be without a population," and there was loud laughter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Single Tax.

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It is reported to us that the new assessment of real estate in the farming districts in this county is being put very materially below former figures, while there has been an increase in the valuation on real estate in town.

REBUKED BY HIS PARTY.

Republicans Denounce Harrison's Action in the Behring Sea Matter.

It has rarely happened in the history of parties in the United States that the executive of the national government has been deliberately and of necessity rebuked and humiliated by a majority of its own party in the senate.

That blunder has brought the country to the verge of war for, unfortunately, a cause that does not command the cordial sympathy of the masses of the people.

Mr. Blaine claimed that we acquired with Alaska exclusive jurisdiction over one hundred miles of Behring sea from the coast line and that within this area only our vessels should have the right to engage in seal catching.

Our revenue cutters accordingly seized Canadian vessels in Behring sea. The British government appealed over the executive to the judicial branch of our government and sought to get definition of our jurisdictional extent from the United States supreme court in the Sayward case.

Treaty stipulations were then proceeded with and the secretary of state for the United States and the minister of foreign affairs for Great Britain jointly signed a preamble to a treaty providing for settlement of the entire dispute by a court to sit at Paris.

In failing to make extension of the modus vivendi a sine qua non of his signature to the proposed treaty Mr. Blaine committed a serious error, which has brought us to possibility of war with Great Britain.

The senate is now compelled to rebuke the administration by doing at this late day, perhaps at a day too late, what Mr. Blaine should have done before he signed the treaty.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONTEST.

The Little State is bravely Working Out Her Salvation.

The emancipation of Rhode Island from aristocratic and plutocratic rule has been but partially effected. There is a chance this year to complete the regeneration, and the democrats of that state mean to improve the opportunity.

The time has gone by, however, when money can prevail over men in Rhode Island. The removal of the property qualification was a great gain. The secret ballot was another.

A NEGATIVE SECRETARY.

Attempts of the Administration to Tide Over a Pinch.

Secretary Foster, formerly a calliope trader in Ohio and now repudiated in ordinary for the federal administration, outlines the proposition that the national treasury is bankrupt.

But the secretary believed he had a better plan. He laughed at the proposition that he could have difficulty in meeting the demands on the treasury while there remained in its vaults any part of the \$100,000,000 of gold held for many years as a basis for the green-back circulation.

These are the men for Secretary Foster to meet. They declare in terms that their bills are not paid at maturity and that they are suffering severe damage thereby.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Things have changed, indeed, when the republicans have to throw boodle into Rhode Island to keep the state from going democratic.

The importance of a democratic victory in Rhode Island is not to be measured by the size of the state. Such a victory would spread over the whole country.

President Harrison doesn't want a renomination unless it's forced upon him, and he means to have it forced upon him if he has to write every fourth-class postmaster in the country a warning letter.

The Ohio republican state committee does not think that the man who was big enough to devise the McKinley bill and to be elected governor is big enough to fill the position of temporary chairman of the state convention.

Czar Reed thinks the democratic party has no promise of advance in any direction. The gentleman from Maine forgets that a large proportion of his own party have deserted their colors and gone over to the opposition.

Rhode Island republicans are assured that they can have all the money wanted in running the campaign now under way.

There was a novel spectacle during the debate in the house on the free wool bill. Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, owner of one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the United States, got up on his feet and made a speech for free wool and for the reduction of the duty on woolsens.

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THE CORDAGE TRUST.

Its Growth Since 1887—Its Complete Monopoly Under the Tariff—Prices and Profits.

Hemp and its substitutes, manilla, sisal grass and jute, constitute the raw material of two important industries, those of cordage and bagging manufacture. The most important of these is the cordage industry, which comprises the production of all classes of ship and other cordage, rope and binding twine.

The trust announced as the object sought by its formation, an increase in the profits to be derived from a lower cost of materials by the removal of competition in the market and from the economies to be derived from a decrease in the cost of production.

These claims were repeated at the time of its reorganization as a corporation, and finally in February last in the annual report to the stockholders in the following terms: "Through these advantages secured by the control of many mills, and their management under one direction, the company hopes to be enabled to secure an increased margin of profit without increasing the prices of its product to the consumer."

The reduction in the price of cordage was made for a purpose. During the whole year the trust was negotiating for the control of the independent establishments, and its success depended upon its ability to force these outsiders to terms.

By October, 1891, the trust had so far succeeded in securing control of the competing mills that it was able to advance prices again. As a result, the price of cordage has been raised from 8 1/2¢ per pound to the present price of 11 1/4¢ per pound.

Having thus successfully accomplished its reorganization, the trust proceeded to take steps to acquire other properties. In 1891 it secured control of the eleven cordage factories in Canada, which gave it a complete monopoly of the industry there.

The trust has now secured control by purchase or lease of the following companies: The Seward & Day Cordage Co., the Boston Cordage Co., and the Standard Cordage Co., all of Boston; the Day Cordage Co., of Cambridge; the Field Cordage Co., of Chicago; the Miamisburg Hinder Twine and Cordage Co., of Ohio; the Galveston Rope and Twine Co., Texas; the Suffolk Cordage Co., Boston; the Perne Mills, Indiana; the Hanover Cordage Co., Pennsylvania; the Donnel Cordage Co., Bath Me.; the New Bedford Cordage Co., Massachusetts; the Lawrence Rope Works, New York; the Peoria

Cordage Co., Indiana, and the American Bagging Co., New York. The trust has also secured control, by purchase or contract, of the plants of the following manufacturers of machinery: W. C. Boone, Jr., Brooklyn; Joseph C. Todd, Paterson, and John Good, Brooklyn.

In addition to the forty-five concerns mentioned above, the trust claims the control of four others, making a total of forty-nine properties.

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DARKEST WASHINGTON.

The Disease-Breeding Byways of the Nation's Capital City.

Where Misery and Crime Go Hand in Hand—A Bright Oasis on Marion Court—Grand Field for Missionary Efforts.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The alleys and byways of a great city are seldom visited by the busy workers of the world, and are almost entirely neglected usually by those officials who are paid to keep them in a sanitary condition. In this city, however, a recent inspection of the thoroughfares of the poor and lowly developed the fact that the alleys-ways are in general as neat and clean as the streets themselves. There are some isolated cases where ancient buildings remain among the modern fashionable residences of the city, and these, although now in a dilapidated condition, are occupied by members of a threadbare aristocracy who are both too poor and too proud to keep their premises clean. In one of these alleys, close to the doorstep of what was once a handsome residence, a large, razor-back, hungry mother hog was doing light house-keeping with a litter of a dozen white and spotted offspring apparently as hungry as herself and as sorry to find themselves alive in the midst of the luxury of modern civilization, but with nothing wherewith to satisfy their constantly growing appetite.

In that portion of the city known as South Washington, and which was formerly known as "the island" because it was separated from the remainder of the city by the old canal, there was discovered a degree of squalor, filth and utter recklessness of health as deplorable as dangerous. Into these byways, which are not unlike the celebrated Whitechapel district of London, the street-sweeping machines cannot be driven, and it is almost impossible to maintain a force of broomhandlers to keep pace with the constantly accumulating dirt. In one little court I found families living in little rows of houses containing but one room each, wherein all the duties of domestic life are performed. This is the criminal section of the city, a region of famine and woe. It is a section seldom penetrated by those lovers of the Lord who wear broad phylacteries and thank God that they are not as other men. Those people who cry aloud for contributions of money to send abroad to the poor animals of Africa, termed heathen, know absolutely nothing concerning the need of civilizing and Christianizing influences within the boundaries of their own city corporations. After seeing the suffering, physical and mental, in a single one of these alleys, any man of fair intelligence and Christian culture would be willing to leave the savage heathen to the tender mercies of the Lord, and devote his dimes, dollars and talents to the worthy and suffering poor so very near his door.

Through a grate in the middle of the worst alley in south Washington the stench and garbage of an entire neighborhood drop into the sewer below, and from this are emitted odors with which the malaria-laden air is burdened, and it seems almost impossible for human life to continue free from disease germs even for twenty-four hours. I remained there less than twenty minutes and was glad to escape into a purer atmosphere and make my notes from memory. Although in broad daylight this visit of inspection was made, and within easy walking distance of both the capitol and Washington monument, had it not been for the company of a uniformed policeman, this letter might never have been written. Upon the brutal countenances of many lounging,



MURIO IN MARION COURT.

loading men there was imprinted the murder-mark of Cain, and for a paltry dime or half a dollar possibly they would sacrifice a human life.

Out in the northwest section of the city, there is a byway known as Marion court, hemmed in from the fashionable residences of Rhode Island avenue and the busy marts of trade on Seventh street, accessible only through a narrow over-arched passageway. There are ash heaps, decayed fruit, empty cans, broken bottles, numerous cats, vicious dogs and still more vicious men. There vice and profligacy abound, because the population is dense and the houses small. These people, however, are of a higher grade of civilization than their fellow sufferers in south Washington.

In one of these little cubby-holes there was a broken-down piano with soap boxes for legs. Somehow it had been tuned, and sitting on a stool before it a colored girl brought forth soulful strains of sacred music. She sang a song learned in some Sunday-school and was accompanied by the heavy basso of an uncultured negro. Evidently the girl was the servant of some white family in the neighborhood, to whom the piano had been given when it passed its day of usefulness in the fashionable parlor. In another one of these rows of houses in the court a merry-making throng had gathered. Two stalwart negroes thrummed their banjos while another twain scraped the strings of squeaky violins. In a room which one

would suppose might not contain more than a dozen people, there seemed to be twenty or more dancing and clapping their hands in unison with the music. The contrast outside the door and beneath the roof was singular in the extreme. The alley was a picture of neglect and squalor, yet through the broken window panes there came the sounds of music, giving evidence of an ambition on the part of the performers and their hearers to lift themselves above the level of their surroundings. The churches are all around them, but the churches are built for wealthy people, and the pews occupied by the devotees of fashion. The poor and ill-clad know that they are not welcome in such houses of the Lord as are built in these latter days. They know also that no emissaries from these sacred precincts enter their alleys in obedience to the Scriptural injunction: "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in."

Similar scenes to those described above were witnessed in Goat alley, Le Droit court, Chinch Bug row, Soap alley, Glick's alley, Purdy's court, Louise alley, Cabbage alley and other densely populated quarters of the city too numerous to describe in detail. In all of these places the oyster dealer and fresh fish monger go with their goods to sell by the pennyworth or nickelworth. Some venturesome peddlers, carrying packs upon their backs containing shoe strings, collar buttons, thimbles, etc., traffic in these courts. Inquiry developed the fact that these peddlers are known by the inhabitants and also by the police. After they become acquainted they can make their rounds with impunity, because the inhabitants of these cesspools of crime, poverty and filth know that the life of a well-known peddler could not be taken without detection, discovery and arrest by the policeman, who are thoroughly familiar with everything around these byways. Indeed it may be said that a majority of the inhabitants of these places have records which can be found in the police court. Rattlebang frame buildings are the rule in most of these places, but occasionally a small brick row can be found. All of the houses are cellarless and therefore damp and unhealthy, many of them containing cesspools under their rickety floors, from which all kinds of fatal miasmatic germs ascend, to be breathed into the lungs and disseminated through the system.



A PEDDLER IN LOUSE ALLEY.

Poverty and crime dwell together all too frequently. Poverty is no doubt many times the cause of crime, while crime is almost always the precedent of poverty. Down by the oyster wharves, described in a recent letter, there are many of these alleys and courts in which the poor are huddled, and from these places emanate the criminals of this city in great numbers. They know and help each other with all the Masonry and fraternity of their kind. These are the razor carriers who cut and slash their victims upon the slightest provocation with that most deadly of all weapons. The highway robberies committed south of Pennsylvania avenue, with which our daily papers teem, are the work of the people of these alleys near the wharves. They pass their body from man to man until it is almost impossible to trace the watch or purse which has been stolen, sometimes in broad daylight. The beautiful miniature forest known as the Arsenal, National Museum, Smithsonian, Agricultural, and Washington Monument park, is surrounded with a criminal population. To the north of it, extending from the Center market on Seventh street to the treasury department building on Fifteenth street, there is a cordon of crime, lasciviousness, lewdness and profligacy through which the respectable people of the national capital do not care, nor dare, to go. It is densely populated with wicked women as well as criminal men. South of the great park are the alleys adjoining and contiguous to the wharves, extending clear across to the eastern branch of the Potomac. It is into this section of the city that the investigator, the home missionary and the agents of our charitable societies should go to find the poor and relieve the pangs of poverty.

SMITH D. FAY.

Pauline Lucca's Training School.
Baroness von Walhofen, better known by her stage name of Pauline Lucca, has established an operatic training school in her beautiful villa at Gmunden, in upper Austria. A private theater is attached to this villa and during the summer season, when Gmunden is thronged with all the great world of Vienna, the baroness proposes to give entertainments in behalf of local charities, at which her proteges will make their debut. As she is exceedingly wealthy, her organization of this school must be regarded rather as prompted by a love of art than by any pecuniary consideration. She has selected the well-known Viennese basso, Robert Muller, as the dramatic teacher and stage manager. The baroness was a very warm friend of Emperor William, who conferred upon her the title of court cantatrice. Prince Bismarck, too, was one of her most devoted admirers in days gone by and on one occasion had himself photographed with her. Copies of this photograph are still extant.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Farming by electricity, or rather with the aid of the electric current, seems to bid fair to be generally adopted.

—A tricycle to be propelled by electricity and to run at the average speed of ten miles an hour has been patented at Washington.

—There is probably \$800,000,000 invested in electrical work in this country. This immense industry is, in addition, extending into new fields every day.

—It is claimed that if a steel rod be given a number of raps on a solid substance while held in a more or less vertical position, the rod will become magnetic.

—Prof. Oliver J. Lodge thinks electricity is a mode of manifestation of the ether, that strange medium which is supposed to pervade all space and to carry light from sun to planet and from star to star.

—In Texas there is a stone about twenty feet in diameter that has wonderful magnetic power. It is said that it will draw a hammer or an ax to its surface even when placed ten to fifteen feet away on the ground.

—Ships are less often struck by lightning now than in former times because they have more iron about them in the form of wire rigging and iron hulls. The metal acts as a conductor and carries the lightning into the water before it can do any damage to the ship.

—A walk at night through the streets of London now reveals the fact that gas is giving way to electricity as an illuminant. In many of the larger thoroughfares the gas lamps are unlighted, and have been replaced by electric globes placed on standards about thirty feet high.

—Mr. R. H. Chittenden has recently published some interesting deflections of the magnetic needle during the continuance of a tornado in Minnesota in 1890. His observations showed very clearly that the needle served as a galvanometer to indicate the proximity of the storm cloud one or two hours before its near approach.

—A recent improvement in arc-light encells consists of a wire cloth containing no carbon, but is coated with a chromate of any kind. These chromates are non-conducting, but the metal cloth starts the arc and the intense heat reduces the chromate to a chromate of the metal used. These pencils burn at the rate of one-eighth of an inch an hour when the current is properly controlled.

—It is likely that Philadelphia will soon grant some of the traction companies permission to change from horses as a motive power, and put up trolley wires, says the Electrical Review, and the probabilities are that inside of a year all the street car lines in the Quaker city will be operated by electricity. Notwithstanding all the ancient "arguments" that are so often resuscitated to do duty as stock bugaboos, the "trolley" seems to win its way with a persistency that is admirable.

—Electricity will probably be the great motive power of the future. But electricity is not a primary force; it is the result of other forces, and nearly all other forces can be transformed into electricity. Electricity will furnish the means by which these other forces can be applied to the work of the world. There are still tremendous forces utterly unutilized, and which entirely go to waste, that will, probably, some day, be transformed into electricity, and thus harnessed to the appliances of men, and hitherto to the traces, to help to pull the world along the great grooves of progress.

He Was Strangled.
We were camped in the Bear River, in Eastern Utah, when a prospector came along one morning on a mule. He had his jaw tied up and at first he seemed inclined to pass on without a word. On second thought, however, he halted and gruffly queried:

"How far to Salt Lake?"
"Three hundred miles."
"Humph!"
"Traveled far?"
"About two hundred miles."
"Get your jaw hurt?"
"No. It's just an infernal toothache, and I'm a-ridin' five hundred miles to get it pulled."

We invited him down, and one of the crowd got a piece of string around the tooth and jerked it out as slick as you please. After the overjoyed man had ceased dancing about I queried:

"Why didn't you try the string before starting out on such a long ride?"
"Best kind of reason, sir. I hadn't nary string to try."—M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

Properly Diagnosed.
Stranger—Doctor, I ache all over.
Doctor—Malaria, probably.
Stranger—And my head is all stuffed up, and I have a tearing cough.

Doctor—A little cold along with it, I see. Take—
Stranger—And I just feel as if this blanket-blank world was a rip-roaring old fraud, and I'd like to throw that miserable old grinning moon at the sun and stuff all the stars down somebody's throat.

Doctor—By Jove! You've got the grip.—N. Y. Weekly.

Woman's Practicality.
"I think I have a great idea," said the dreamy-eyed inventor. "I am sure I can invent a telephone that will enable the people at each end of the wire to see each other."

"Dear, dear, why don't you invent something practical?" said the wife. "A telephone that would enable the persons at each end to hear each other would come much nearer filling the long-felt want."—Indianapolis Journal.

When Nature
Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

MANY a poor fellow never gets to see the silver lining until he gets above the cloud. Columbus Post.

The South-West Land & Investment Journal, a carefully edited and thoroughly reliable monthly journal, published in the interests of the south-west and especially of Texas, will be mailed for six months free of charge upon application to E. B. Parker, No. 508 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. The paper contains much valuable information to those contemplating visiting or settling in the South-west. Write and obtain a copy.

The rabbit hunter is a hare-brained fellow.—Rochester Post.

NO trouble to raise babies if the Mother drinks the "A. B. C. Bohemian Medical Beer." American Brewing Co., St. Louis.

The lazy man aims at nothing, and generally hits it.—Hickory Leaves.

B. F. ALLEN CO., 385 Canal St., New York, are sole agents in the United States for Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

A small jag goes a great way on a railroad train.—Plymouth.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40
Butchers' steers	3 70 @ 4 00
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 4 25 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 89
Do. No. 2 hard	82 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 34 3/4
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2	71 1/2 @ 72
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 00 @ 2 30
Do. Fancy	1 90 @ 1 85
HAY—Baled	5 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	24 @ 30
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	10 1/2 @ 11
BACON—Hams	9 @ 11
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides	9 @ 10
LARD	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
POTATOES	50 @ 75

ST. LOUIS.

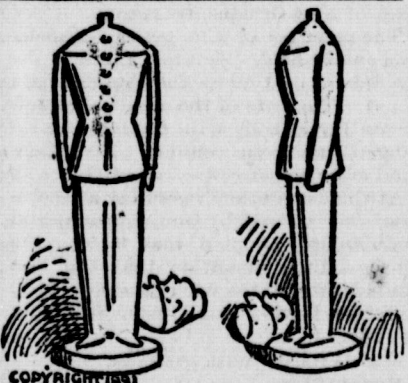
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 80
HOGS—Packing	3 00 @ 4 45
Do. Full to choice	4 00 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 50 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	88 @ 89
CORN—No. 2	36 @ 31 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	78 @ 79
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 27
PORK	9 00 @ 10 25 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 75 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 40 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 90 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2	41 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
RYE—No. 2	76 @ 76 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 27 1/2
PORK	10 17 1/2 @ 20

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime	4 50 @ 4 70
HOGS—Good to choice	4 90 @ 5 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 50 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 00 1/2 @ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	82 @ 82 1/2
OATS—Western mix	35 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 29
PORK	9 50 @ 10 00



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Heads off disease—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In a way, that you can understand, too, by purifying the blood. When you're weak, dull and languid, or when blotches & eruptions appear—that's the time to take it, no matter what the reason. It's easier to prevent than to have to cure.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scroftula), in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy lose \$500 if you're not cured of Catarrh. They promise to pay you that if they can't cure you. What do you lose by trying it? Is there anything to risk, except your Catarrh?

\$50.00 A WEEK

A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the sale agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. Sells at sight, in town or country. \$700 in 90 days and a steady income afterward. A Bonanza for the right person. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations—20,000 Farms for Settlers.
It is expected that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the president, opening for settlement the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, a large tract of land adjoining Oklahoma on the west, and containing over 4,000,000 acres. The date of opening has not been officially determined, but will probably be between April 10 and 22. Dedicating allotments to Indians, there will remain about 3,500,000 acres to be occupied under the homestead act; this will make over 20,000 quarter sections.

The above reservation contains six counties—C, D, E, F, G and H. Counties D, E and F, in the northwest part, are nearer the Panhandle line of the Santa Fe than any other railroad. Persons desiring to enter lands in said counties should purchase tickets to either Kiowa, Kan.; Woodward, I. T.; Higgins, Tex., or Canadian, Tex. There are good wagon roads from all four points. Counties G and H are about the same distance from Panhandle on the Santa Fe as from the Texas line through Oklahoma. County C can be most easily reached via Guthrie or via Oklahoma City and El Reno. Parties wishing to visit the eastern portion of C and A lands can get off at Guthrie and take the stage, or they can go on to Oklahoma City (which is only a short distance from the border) on the west, and continue to the eastern portion of C and A lands and running two daily passenger trains between Oklahoma City and El Reno.

For further information, or folder showing these lands, address: GEORGE W. HAGENBUCH, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Santa Fe Route, 109 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo. GEORGE T. NICHOLSON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kan.

It doesn't follow that a man is a chiropractor because he cuts the corn from the foot of a hill.—Binghamton Leader.

How's This?
We offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CLENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cleney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Triunx, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

The time when a woman has no mercy is when she gets a mouse in a trap.—Rain's Horn.

A Discharge of Cannon
Close to the ear could hardly startle a person sensitive to noise, were it not for the slamming of a door, the outcry of a child, the rattle of a heavy vehicle over a cobble stone pavement, the wailing of an asthmatic hand organ. Quiet and strengthening, suppressive nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you can brave any hubbub with tranquility. Indigestion, a feigned cause of nervousness, is banished by the Bitters. So are malarious, bilious and kidney complaints, debility and rheumatism.

"I wish George could be cured of his infatuation for Emma." "Let him marry her."—Epoch.

MR. A. B. LAFORCE, Boston, Mass., says: I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles of Bradycrotine among my friends afflicted with headache, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief.

MEN will worship the ground a girl walks on if she has good corner lots.—N. O. Picayune.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A MAN may be lantern-jawed and yet his face never light up.—Easton Free Press.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. WIEGNER, Slaton, Pa.

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, Marshallville, La.

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easy to digest, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

IS WORTH \$500 TO ANY MAN suffering from CATARRH. Not a Liquid or Snuff. HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by ELY BROTHERS, 26 Warren St., New York.

Fargos \$2.50 Shoes

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE FARGO SPECIAL SHOES.

If he does not keep them send us to our style and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive List furnished on application, also complete pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

Patents! Pensions

Send for Descriptive List of How to Obtain Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED With Fasten, Stains, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlsville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needlessly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot.

It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears.

There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened—CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 123 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

BUNTING

When you buy Flags you want the best. Government Standard is the best; the largest flag dealers in the U. S. are G. W. SIMMONS & CO., Oak Hall, Boston, Mass. Dealers in Military Uniforms. Write for a Flag Catalogue.

FLAGS.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.

"OSGOOD" SCALES

U. S. STANDARD, U. S. Patent. Best and Cheapest on the Market. Live AGENTS Wanted in this County. OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

It is the best medicine for fat people. No starvation, no loss of hair, no loss of strength. No bad effects. Strictly confidential. O. W. EASTMAN, 101 Michigan Theatre Bldg., Chicago. Write for name this paper every time you write.

CANCER

AND TUMORS CURED. No knife. Book Free. Dr. GIBSON & NORRIS, 101 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. Write for name this paper every time you write.

PENSIONERS

See All Soldiers if disabled. \$500 Free for Pension. 30 years experience. Write for name this paper every time you write. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SWOLLEN STREAMS.

Heavy Rains in Mississippi and Alabama Cause Losses.

NOT OF PROPERTY ONLY BUT OF LIFE.

At Least One Hundred Colored People Reported to Have Been Drowned—The Rise in the Tombigbee Very Sudden.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 12.—The recent heavy rains have swollen all streams in this section of the country to a point never before known, and as a result the destruction of life and property is frightful. All farms along the Tombigbee river are abandoned. Houses of all kinds are washed away and cattle and mules by hundreds have been drowned.

Many floating houses have passed down the river. Every available craft here has been used day and night in relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people.

On one small mound there were forty people, as many more cattle and mules. On another there were seventy people and cattle by the hundreds and the negroes on all the low lands have lost everything on earth they had, and there are hundreds of them here.

The white people have been unable to get a negro to do any kind of work toward rescuing other negroes without paying in advance.

Twelve negroes have been drowned within three miles of this city. At points on the river below here the loss of life is very large. The railroads have abandoned all trains westward and there are many washouts. Their trestles are swept away and all the roads have large forces repairing damages, but it will be a week before trains will be running. There has been no communication here yesterday with the outside world since last Wednesday.

The water was receding, but it is again rising. One rescuing party was upset and three negro boys drowned three miles above town. All the others climbed trees and were found. Another rescuing party were upset and spent twenty-three hours in the trees.

The water indicates that the loss by the flood is greater than at first reported, as does news just obtained from points below where the country is flat and gives no refuge to the negroes. It may therefore be expected that the later reports may show at least 100 negroes have been drowned in this country alone. The waters have receded about seven feet and continued to fall slowly last night. Most of the country bridges have been swept away and it will be weeks before regular traffic will be resumed.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—The Tombigbee river has not since 1847 had so sudden and great a flood as the present. The farmers on the river were wholly unprepared and from Columbus, Miss., to Fulton the loss of hogs, cattle, mules and cotton seed has been unprecedented, much farming has been swept away and people rendered destitute.

A great deal of land planted is under water. Mules, horses and cattle are seen daily floating down the river. About eighteen feet additional rise is expected.

WHAT CLEVELAND SAYS.

Text of a Letter Written by Him to a Citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—The following letter from Grover Cleveland has been received by a prominent democrat in this city: James Blie, Chattanooga, Tenn. LAKWOOD, N. J., April 7.—My Dear Sir: I desire to thank you for the report of the meeting at Chattanooga, which you so kindly sent me, and for the friendly words you spoke of me on that occasion. I am exceedingly anxious to have our party do exactly the right thing at the Chicago convention, and I hope the delegates will be guided by judgment and actuated by true democratic spirit and the single desire to succeed on principle. I should not be frank if I did not say to you that I often fear I do not deserve the kind things such friends as you say of me and I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination. I therefore am anxious that sentiment and unmeasured personal devotion should be checked when the delegates to the convention reach the period of deliberation. In any event there will be no disappointment for me in the result. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST.

In Some Parts of North Dakota the Rain Have Had Disastrous Effects.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—The late and heavy rains have been having disastrous effects in some parts of North Dakota. A week ago Jamestown was fearful of damage from the Jim river, but managed to escape. The Red river valley has not been so fortunate according to the report received from St. Vincent. The Red river is over the banks and is flooding the towns of St. Vincent and Emerson. The river was forty feet above low water mark and still rising yesterday afternoon; as the ice in the river has not yet gone out, a greater height is feared. A rise of only one foot more will cover the town of Emerson. The indications are that the disastrous flood of '80 will be repeated.

Quiet on the Frontier.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12.—Frontier telegrams report everything quiet. Garza is in hiding and there is not a single revolutionist this side of the Rio Grande. Several smuggling bands prowling around in Texas, but they are not considered dangerous.

A certificate of the increase of capital of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 has been filed with the secretary of state at Albany, N. Y. The certificate shows that the amount of capital at present actually paid in is \$5,000,000 and that the liabilities of the company amount to \$1,556,869.

Guards in the Belen, Mexico, prison have discovered an underground passage leading from the murderers' department by which over 100 prisoners sentenced to death were enabled to escape.

DEFENDING STANTON.

Hon. G. C. Gorham Takes Exceptions to Certain Portions of Senator Sherman's Remarks on Gen. W. T. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, who is engaged on a biography of the late Secretary Stanton, has written an open letter to Senator Sherman in which he excepts to the following in the senator's late eulogy upon Gen. Sherman:

"Gen. Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of Abraham Lincoln. The terms of the surrender were tentative and the conditions were entirely subject to the supervision of the executive authorities but instead of being submitted to the generous and forgiving patriot who had fallen they were passed upon in the shadow of a great crime by stern and relentless enemies, who had not consented to the conditions imposed by Gen. Grant and who would have disregarded them had not Gen. Grant threatened to resign upon the refusal to carry out his terms."

"When the arrangement with Gen. Johnston was submitted to President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, it was rejected with the insulting intimation that it proceeded from either cowardice or treachery. The old cry against Gen. Sherman was again started. It was even imputed that he would attempt to play the part of a Crowell or a military usurper."

"The generous kindness of Grant came to his relief. New terms were agreed upon and the war closed."

Mr. Gorham says: "You would have it understood by this that while Gen. Sherman was engaged in a praiseworthy and purely military act, which President Lincoln would have desired him to perform had he lived, he was set upon and insulted and his arrangements set aside by President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, then secretary of war, in a mean and narrow spirit of revenge, because of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and that at this juncture, the generous kindness of Gen. Grant interposed between him and these alleged enemies and that the two generals agreed on new terms and ended the war. You state all this as though you had approved Gen. Sherman's course."

After quoting from many letters and showing the error of Gen. Sherman's position the letter closed with the following:

"In conclusion allow me to quote one more authority in support of Mr. Stanton's view and in condemnation of Gen. Sherman's fearful mistake. The authority will not be seriously questioned by you. It reads as follows:

SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER. "DEAR SIR:—I am distressed beyond measure at the terms granted Johnston by Gen. Sherman. They are inadmissible. There should now be literally no terms granted. We should not only brand the leading rebels with infamy, but the whole rebellion should wear the badge of the penitentiary; for this generation, at least, no man who has taken part in the war dare justify or palliate it."

"Yet with these views I feel that gross injustice has been done Gen. Sherman, especially by the press. The most that can be said about him is that he granted the rebels too liberal terms. The same may be said, but in a less degree of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant in their arrangement with Lee. Gen. Sherman had not understood the political bearing of that agreement. It is his misfortune that he believed the promises of these men, and looks upon the whole contest in a simple military view. He thought the disbanding of their armies is the end of the war, while we know to arm them with the elective franchise and state organizations is to renew the war."

"I feel so troubled at this matter, following so closely on the death of Mr. Lincoln, that I was inclined to drop everything and go to Raleigh, but I promised to join the funeral cortege here, and on Saturday week we agreed to deliver an eulogy in honor of Mr. Lincoln at Mansfield. This over, I will gladly go to Washington or anywhere else, where I shall do the best service."

"I do not wish Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with, and I know that you will not permit it. Especially I do not want him driven into fellowship with the copperheads. His military services have been too valuable to the country to be stained by any such fellowship. If you can, in your multiplied engagements, drop me a line pray do so. You can if you choose show this to the president, or indeed to anyone. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN."

"I cannot find in this letter any reference to the insult with which you now assert that Gen. Sherman's terms were rejected by President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, but I do find in it an assurance from you to Secretary Stanton that you knew he would not permit Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with. You could not have said this had you thought Mr. Stanton himself had already dealt unjustly by him, by publishing the reasons above quoted, and which had been in print in every leading newspaper of the country for four days before you wrote your letter. I honored and admired Gen. Sherman. I knew him personally and enjoyed the honor of his friendship."

"But I also honored and admired Mr. Stanton, whose biography I have undertaken and whose private papers are in my keeping; and I cannot remain silent when one of the greatest and wisest of his official acts are brought forward, misstated and perverted in a useless effort to show that Gen. Sherman was right when he himself admitted (with the concurrence of Senator Sherman) that he was wrong. Very truly yours, GEORGE C. GORHAM."

Condition of Winter Wheat.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The April report of the statistician of the agricultural department makes the average condition of winter wheat on the 1st of April 81.3 and that of rye 87. The averages of the principal wheat states are: Ohio 71, Michigan 83, Indiana 78, Illinois 82, Missouri 73 and Kansas 77.

The average of those is 77, against 97.3 in April, 1891. It is 97 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the states of Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 79 to 97, but it is 90 to 93 in the southern belt east of the Mississippi and somewhat lower west of that river.

THE DATE FIXED.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations to Be Opened April 19—Nearly Four Million Acres to Be Opened to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation will be opened for white settlement at high noon, Tuesday, April 19.

At that date nearly 4,000,000 acres of land will become subject to pre-emption and settlement.

Secretary Noble yesterday afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma naming the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation on Tuesday, April 19. Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has sent to the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City letters of instruction which will govern their action under the forthcoming proclamation. The commissioner directs that no person be allowed any advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be directed to make more than one entry on his account and one as agent, if such he shall be. After making these entries the applicants will be required to step out of the line and give place to the next person in order and if he desires to make other filings he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn. The commissioner further instructs the officers that the use of mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statements.

NOBLE NOTIFIES SEAY.

GUTHRIE, Ok., April 9.—The following telegram was received by Gov. Seay last night:

To Hon. A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.: WASHINGTON, April 8.—It will not be possible to open the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation before noon of April 19—Tuesday. The task of getting the lists of lands and the maps showing the exact location of allotments has been very great and all the force I can use will not enable me to get them ready, transported to Oklahoma and distributed, as must be done to avoid confusion and trouble before the day named. Make this known.

TOWN SITES TO BE PROTECTED.

To A. J. Seay, Governor, Guthrie, Ok.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The military has orders to protect county seats; you can advise the officers; you can use the special land agents as you suggest, and the inspectors are already instructed to co-operate with you. County seats are merely reserved by the secretary to be opened under the law and your supervisors. The seats are public domain until made county town-sites. The military has the right to be there, therefore, until opened as town-sites, and to protect all to answer the purposes of the government. Any man crossing the line before the hour of opening will forfeit rights to anything inside—land or lots; also if he takes advantage, even if he is otherwise authorized to be inside, it must be an even chance for all, for lots as well as homesteads. There is no doubt, in my judgment, but you can keep trespassers off town-sites until you have all ready for opening, but it should not be delayed longer than necessary. Get United States marshals, and use them in case of difficulty rather than military, but use both if you must to enforce justice. The opening will not take place until the 19th in order to get maps ready.

EX-CONFEDERATE REUNION.

A Large Attendance at New Orleans and Many Notables Present.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Fully 10,000 people arrived yesterday to attend the ex-confederate reunion now in progress. Many notables are present, among them Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Gen. James Longstreet and his brother, Senator Gordon, Senator Daniels, Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Cabell, of Texas.

The cavalry association held its reunion yesterday. Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Belle Meade fame, presided and delivered an address. Gen. Jackson was elected president, Gen. W. H. Behan, of Louisiana, secretary, and A. McGinness, of New Orleans, treasurer.

The meeting of the general association was held. Senator Daniels delivered the oration at the French opera house. The date of the removal of Jefferson Davis' body will probably be arranged during the reunion. Five thousand more veterans are expected.

At the convention yesterday a resolution was offered by Gen. Gordon and unanimously adopted that it was the sense of the convention that the late Confederate States each grant to Mrs. Jefferson Davis a small pension during her life.

Butte With Outlaws.

BUTTE, Mont., April 9.—Meager news has reached here to the effect that cattlemen and range riders have had an encounter, that the attacking party was repulsed and that the thieves killed eight men and wounded several others. It is also stated that the robbers lost heavily.

Owing to the isolated character of the country definite news can not be obtained for several days. Sheriff Rose, of Dillon, brings the news which he heard at Lima, Idaho, a few days ago. News of the engagement has been daily expected as men are marching in on the rustlers from all sections.

This encounter is supposed to have occurred on Green river, where the outlaws have winter quarters.

News comes from Billings, Mont., that the body of a man, as yet unidentified, was found Wednesday evening in a secluded place about ten miles from there. He had been shot in the head and had been dead about ten days.

Opposed to Diaz.

MEXICO CITY, April 9.—Students held a meeting in the Alameda yesterday morning to pass resolutions against the re-election of President Diaz. Speeches were made and the crowd went to the office of the Monitor Republicanes, an opposition journal, and loudly cheered. They then proceeded to the office of El Universal and El Mundo and hoisted them as subsidized organs. The authorities, fearing that the people who are in sympathy with Diaz might attack the students, sent a force of police to protect them against violence and preserve order.

NO LAND GRABBING.

Steps Taken by the General Land Office to Prevent Grabbing in Oklahoma—Selling Attorneys Headed Off.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The attention of Commissioner Carter of the general land office, was last night called to the dispatch from Guthrie relative to the excitement occasioned at Kingfisher as a result of the instructions sent from Washington to the land officers at that place and at Oklahoma City prescribing rules for the opening to settlement of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands.

The commissioner said that the telegram as sent to the newspapers from Washington was strictly correct. The commissioner further said:

"For many years the rule has existed that declaratory statements could be filed only by the individual in person or through an agent appearing at the land office. Soldiers' declaratory statements never have been recognized when received by mail. Many years ago Commissioner Drummond ruled on this point. The ruling has been steadily adhered to, so that as to the use of the mails as a medium through which soldiers' declaratory statements might be presented no change has been made. The instructions merely call attention to an ancient rule which has never been departed from."

"As to homestead filings in general, the law provides that the paper when forwarded by mail must have been prepared before the proper officer in the county in which the land is located. As at the date land in question will be thrown open to settlement, there will be no officers in the counties in which the lands are situated, it follows that no papers can be legally prepared in such counties. Consequently without any rule on this subject whatever, the mails cannot be made available as a medium through which filings can be presented at the time of the opening."

The commissioner, being further interrogated with reference to the proposed rule limiting the number of declaratory statements to be presented at one time by the agent, said:

"Abundant evidence has been furnished that the department agents have advertised extensively for powers of attorneys for soldiers authorizing them to locate lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. Some of these agents have received as high as 1,000 powers of attorneys to locate lands under soldiers' declaratory statements. Many of these locations, it is alleged, will be made, if made at all, for speculative purposes. The proposed rule was made for the purpose of protecting the soldiers who might be personally present at the land office. His rights might be seriously invaded by permitting one person acting as agent to secure an advanced position in the line and through him the filing of 100 to 1,000 claims, covering a large portion of the desirable land, while the old soldier immediately in the rear of such agent would be compelled to take what might be left or buy from the agent at such price as his cupidity might dictate, a relinquishment of one of the claims which the agent had succeeded in capturing. In other words, it is the purpose of the department to prevent persons accomplishing more by their absence than they could accomplish by their presence."

"It is the purpose of the department to give to these old soldiers who have collected in large numbers and who are honestly seeking a home an opportunity to obtain a good tract of land on at least an equal basis with the agents who have industriously advertised for powers of attorney, and are now prepared to cover all the desirable land in the ceded country to the exclusion of those persons who have appeared in their own proper persons to exercise their rights."

MR. BLAINE'S POSITION.

He Tells a Correspondent Why He Cannot Be a Candidate for the Presidency. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 11.—The Times prints a letter from a Washington correspondent who interviewed Secretary Blaine as to his reasons for declining the nomination for the presidency. During the conversation Mr. Blaine said:

"The president's office is a most laborious and exhausting one. He has no vice, no alternate substitute upon whose shoulders he can share responsibility. There is a vice president, but our scheme of government does not permit him to assume the powers and duties of the president except in case of the death, removal, resignation or disability of the president. It does not contemplate the vice-president as an occasional acting president for a day or two or a week or two, when the man who has been elected to that office may need rest and recreation. The presidency is an office without sleep. I am now 62 years old, and although you have told me and I believe that in heart, lungs, kidneys or otherwise, I am free from organic disease, suffering only from torpidity of the liver, I do not believe that if I were to be inaugurated president I would live out my term. I find life too full of congenial work and too full of happiness to feel called upon or inclined to throw it away. If I were assured, therefore, of a nomination and election to the presidency, I could not accept it. At my age and with my temperament, and knowing what the effect of a long life of exhausting labor has been upon my vitality, it would be constructive suicide."

The secretary spoke with the emphasis of perfect candor, and with an apparent desire only to make himself definitely understood.

An Arkansas Hanging.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 11.—T. K. Frazier was legally executed in the court house square at Toledo, Cleveland county, Ark., at noon Friday. The scene around the scaffold was a very quiet affair, and no demonstration of any kind was made, although the feeling against the culprit was very intense. The crime for which Frazier suffered the death penalty was a most obnoxious one. Last October he outraged his 13-year-old step-daughter and upon the matter being noised about ran away, but was captured at Little Rock, brought back and placed in the county jail at Toledo.

NEW TREATY.

A New Extradition Treaty With Germany Being Prepared—One That Will Insure the Return of American Rogues.

BERLIN, April 9.—Minister Phelps is making good progress with the new extradition treaty. The treaties now existing, made many years ago with the different governments of the then existing "German Bund," contain many imperfections, which have led in several instances to failures of justice. Mr. Phelps, in conjunction with the Washington government, has been planning for a new treaty ever since his appointment as minister, but the more urgent work on the pork ordinances delayed attention to this matter. Last year, however, a case occurred that showed so glaringly the imperfections of the present treaty that Minister Phelps decided to go to work at once. A man named Hoyt, who had embezzled the funds of a New York electric light company, fled to Europe. He escaped the English police, who tried to arrest him on board of a Hamburg steamer, and came on to Germany, where he was arrested at the request of the American legation. Strong efforts were made by the legation to secure his extradition, but, owing to the fact that the treaty recognized only the embezzlement of money from the United States government and not from private people, the fellow had finally to be released. He had then the impudence to apply to the legation for a passport, as he could not secure one at Washington owing to his "sudden departure" from America. Needless to say that his modest request was not granted.

This case, added to Mr. Phelps' eagerness to make a new treaty, and the pork question being out of the way, he gave his entire attention to this matter. The new treaty is almost finished. It will contain many important additions to the present category of extraditable crimes such as embezzlement, obtaining money by false pretense, perjury, rape and crimes committed on the high sea, like mutiny, etc.

The only point of difference between Minister Phelps and Baron von Marchal, the German secretary of foreign affairs, is on the question of the provision to be made for the payment of expenses. The American idea is that each country should pay its own expenses. This is unsatisfactory to Germany. The foreign office says it has rarely recovered a prisoner from America without paying at least \$300 and there have been cases where thousands have been paid in counsel fees. In Germany, on the other hand, the duty of securing the capture and retention of a fugitive from justice "wanted" by America devolves upon the prosecuting officers, and no charge is made for their services. Hence the Germans think the present arrangement very one-sided. As American law does not place these duties upon the prosecuting attorney Germany must employ counsel and pay fees. The German officials think, therefore, that the treaty should make some mutually satisfactory provision for expenses.

MURDERED BY ANARCHISTS. The Victim a High Polish Ecclesiastic—Infernal Machines in France.

BERLIN, April 9.—Near Inowrazlaw, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, Dr. Poninsky, a high Polish ecclesiastic, was waylaid by four men and shot dead, his body being literally riddled with bullets fired from the revolvers of the four men. A number of villagers pursued the assassins and finally brought them to bay. The assassins made a desperate fight against arrest in a locality from which escape by retreat was not possible. Two were soon killed and the other two committed suicide after a desperate fight. The bodies were searched and on each of them was found a red ticket on which was printed the words: "Execution Committee of the Polish Anarchists." Dr. Poninsky without doubt had, by his utterances or actions, incurred the enmity of the anarchists and the four men were unquestionably appointed by the central anarchist body to murder him.

The affair has caused the deepest indignation and the most strenuous efforts will be made to search out and punish the conspirators.

PARIS, April 8.—Supposed infernal machines were discovered in the Rouen post office to-day, the packages in which they were inclosed being addressed to the director of posts and telegraphs of the department of Seine inférieure.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Remarks Made by a Baltimore Colored Preacher at a Convention of Clergymen.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—The colored movement denouncing mob law in the south has reached Baltimore. Some fifty colored ministers of all denominations responded to a call sent out for them to meet at Bethel church to arrange for meetings May 31 to protest against the lynching, shooting and burning of colored people in the south. After some discussion a committee was appointed to act on the matter. The committee submitted a report endorsing the resolution with the exception that Sunday, May 29, be the date of the meeting in place of May 31.

Rev. C. W. Mossel said: "If this thing cannot be settled amicably it will then have to be settled with the sword until one or the other is exterminated and the man who is not willing to cast his lot with the other as offering on the altar is not worthy of being called an American citizen."

Thousands of Cattle Dying.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., April 9.—According to reports received from points on the line of the Mexican National railroad the cattle business is in a deplorable condition. Bones of animals which have died recently are being put in huge piles at every station. Stock is dying of starvation and crops in most places are lost for the year. On the Agua Dulce river stockmen are feeding their cattle on moss and prickly pear to save them until rain comes to make grass. The drought is the worst known for many years, and unless rain is had very soon the damage will be beyond estimating.

KANSAS CROPS.

Reports as to the Condition of Crops as Furnished by Correspondents to the State Board of Agriculture.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—From the reports of correspondents, numbering about 600 and representing this year every county in the state, Kansas starts out with highly favorable conditions for a prosperous crop year. The winter has been extremely mild and favorable to the wintering of all kinds of stock, and the unusual amount of rain and snow during March has greatly assisted the late sown wheat to strengthen its roots and place it in a condition to stool vigorously when warm weather comes.

Wheat—The area sown to wheat in the fall of 1891, as compared with that sown the previous year, is reported by correspondents at 97.6 per cent, which gives a total area for the state for this year of 3,497,998 acres or 84,138 acres less than last year. In consequence of the dry condition of the soil last fall the wheat area in the eastern belt of the state was reduced 23 per cent as reported by correspondents. In the central and western belts the condition of the soil was more favorable, and in both the wheat area was increased over that of the previous year. Wheat sowing last fall was much later than usual for two reasons. First, farmers sowed late as a precaution against the Hessian fly; second, the dry and hard condition of the soil in many portions of the state did not permit sowing at the usual time. The wheat in nearly all portions of the state was slow to germinate and much of it did not appear above the ground in the fall, but the favorable weather during the winter and the abundant rains during March have brought out the wheat, and in the central and western belts (two-thirds of the state) the plant is very evenly distributed over the ground and is in a healthy and promising condition, also in some of the eastern counties. Nearly all the counties in the eastern belt (39) report wheat winter killed, ranging from 2 to 40 per cent, making an average of wheat killed in this district from all counties of 19 per cent.

In the central and western belts, in which, according to our correspondents, 77 per cent of the wheat area of the state is sown, the percentage of wheat destroyed from all causes is small. The highest average of wheat condition is reported in the western belt while the lowest condition is reported in the eastern. General condition of the plant for the state as compared with a normal or full average is 85 per cent.

Rye—The general condition of rye for the state as compared with full average for a term of years is 91 per cent.

Live stock generally throughout the state is in a healthy condition. Horses are reported as especially free from disease. Among cattle are reported a few cases of lumpy jaw, a few of black leg and some cases of Texas itch. The wet, cold weather of March is reported as the only severe weather of the season on stock. A very few cases of hog cholera are reported in the state and these only in a mild form. In a few counties clover is reported as winter killed, but generally throughout the state grasses are in good condition.

Fruit—Peach buds are reported killed generally throughout the state, while other fruit buds appear to be in good condition.

Hessian Fly—There is but little complaint of Hessian fly in any portion of the state. In a few counties the early sown wheat is reported damaged somewhat. A few correspondents say considerable, but this pest will probably not cause much alarm among farmers this year. The season in every portion of the state is reported from ten days to two weeks later than usual. The extremely wet weather during March has very greatly retarded farm operations, but the ground, being abundantly supplied with moisture, is in excellent condition for spring crops, and on the whole the general agricultural outlook for the state is very good at this date.

FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA.

The Cargo of the Steamer Missouri Gratefully Received—A Gift For the Captain of the Steamship.

LEBET, Russia, April 8.—The first train load of the cargo of the steamer Missouri, which brought to this port from New York an immense quantity of flour and grain given by the Americans for the relief of the starving Russian peasants, will start for Orenburg this evening. The Missouri, which sails under the British flag, is commanded by Capt. Finley. Yesterday, in the presence of all the notables of the town, Count Dolbuzinsky presented Capt. Finley with a splendid antique Russian tea service. In replying to the presentation speech Capt. Finley expressed himself as deeply touched at the appreciation shown for his slight services in bringing to Russia the offerings of charitable Americans, who had always shown themselves ready to respond in the most freestanding manner to appeals for aid from any nation. A grand banquet will be given Wednesday evening to the American visitors, including the three American relief commissioners.

Partners at New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Certificate of incorporation of the City club of New York was filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk. It is stated in the articles of incorporation, that the purpose of the organization is to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs, sever municipal from national politics and securing the election of fit persons to city offices.

Five Men Choked to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—At the Sulphur mines, Calcasieu Parish, this state, yesterday five men, two from New York, one from Pittsburgh and two others, were asphyxiated by hydro-sulphuric gas. Two others, making seven in all, were overcome, but will recover.

His Third Set of Teeth.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 6.—David Southard, of this city, a heavy man of 74 years, shed his last tooth several years ago. Recently he has complained of a peculiar soreness of his gums, and he has just finished "cutting" his third complete set of teeth.