

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO TAKE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

NUMBER 19.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The cabinet spent two hours discussing the apology. A difference of opinion developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modification. The general feeling in Washington was that the proposition had ended all danger of war.

WHITELAW REID, the United States minister to France was reported contemplating resignation in order to resume his journalistic work. The state department it is understood has been advised to this effect.

CHAIRMAN BLOUNT, of the foreign affairs committee, has announced for Mr. Blaine that the Chilian trouble is at an end. Chilian Minister Pereira's note was said to have been especially strong in its expressions of good will.

SECRETARY NOBLE has sent a formal notice to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians that under their agreement with the government ratified by congress March 3, 1891, he has extended the time in which they may make selection of their allotments to February 22.

D. E. RAVENS, of Washington, has been elected president of the National Farmers' Alliance, defeating President Powers, of Nebraska. Adolph D'Allemand, of Nebraska, was elected secretary and treasurer.

SECRETARY NOBLE has ordered the five agents now in the field to proceed at once to the allotment of land to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in the western part of the Indian territory. It is the secretary's purpose to have everything in readiness if possible for the opening of 3,000,000 acres of surplus lands on or about April 1 next.

The suits filed against the estate of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, was the topic of conversation at Washington recently. The amounts involved are \$347,296.75 and \$12,000. The first was for stock in a Virginia railroad and the second was money due for overdrafts on the American Security & Trust Co. It was thought the suits would be settled out of court and no testimony taken.

GEN. RAUM appeared before a subcommittee of the house appropriation committee and asked for an appropriation for pensions for the next fiscal year of \$144,950,000.

The democratic members of the house ways and means committee have decided to attack various obnoxious features of the McKinley law in separate bills.

A PARTY of business men interested in western land irrigation met at New York on the 27th for the purpose of forming a combination and establishing a general headquarters in that city for western irrigation companies.

MR. CLEVELAND is reported to have prepared a letter of withdrawal from politics, but to have withheld it at the request of friends who are now studying the New York situation.

It is announced that the Alliance Insurance association has reinsured with the Phoenix of Brooklyn its outstanding risks, amounting to about \$60,000,000.

A SENSATIONAL rumor was current on the New York stock exchange that Egan had been killed, but it could not be traced to any respectable source. When the rumor was brought to the attention of the state department officials at Washington they laughed and pronounced the rumor "absurd."

A. PEABODY & Co., diamond dealers of New York, who lost a trunk of diamonds by theft in the west, have failed with \$75,000 liabilities and \$70,000 assets.

FOUR miners were killed and seven fatally and nine badly injured by an explosion of dynamite near Hazelton, Pa.

FOUR of the eighteen men on the tug Webster and dumping boats, blown to sea the other day from New York, have been rescued. There is no trace of the others.

A PHILADELPHIA & READING coal engine blew up at Newcastle near St. Clair, Schuylkill county, forty miles north of Reading, the other morning. Five men were instantly killed, the engineer, David Zeigler, Fireman N. Baul, and Jacob Turner, Jack Wintergreen and Henry Sands, brakemen. The boiler was horribly mangled. One has not yet been found.

SIXTY New York democratic leaders held a conference on the night of the 29th and entered vigorous protests against the holding of the state convention February 22.

FIRE the other night burned a whole business block in Jeannette, Pa. The loss on the block burned was \$65,000.

A MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., telegram stated that United States Revenue Officer Mitchell and nineteen deputies had left for Jones' mills in the mountains to capture a desperate gang of moonshiners and Officers Harrow and Marshall had returned with five prisoners. They surrounded the moonshiners and captured two finely equipped illicit distilleries. The moonshiners were taken unawares and quietly surrendered. The distilleries were destroyed. Seventeen officers are still in the mountains and expect to capture the other members of the gang.

In a collision near Mahoney City, Pa., between an express and an accommodation train one engineer was killed and five men injured.

ONE man was killed and two others injured in a collision between freight trains near Dewitt, N. Y., the other morning. Six cars were ruined.

THE WEST.

The Western Refining Co., of San Francisco, has advanced its rate one-eighth of a cent a pound on all grades of sugar in large lots. This is the first change in the sugar schedule since January 2.

A SECRET conference of prohibitionists and other so-called reform movement leaders was held in Chicago on the 27th and resolutions were adopted for presentation to the St. Louis conference February 22.

RAIN fell throughout central and northern Arizona on the 27th. This was the first rain since February 15 last and means the salvation of thousands of acres of grain in the Salt and Gila valleys. Had the dry spell continued much longer three-fourths of the cattle and sheep on the ranges would have perished.

The Chicago stockyards directors have declined to assist Texas cattlemen in their efforts to secure the removal of the Texas fever quarantine line from a part of Texas.

MRS. FANNY WISE, of Chicago, was fatally burned in extinguishing flames that spread from an open grate to the clothing of her three-year-old child. Notwithstanding the mother's self-sacrifice the little one burned to death.

It is practically decided that no more skyscraper structures can be erected in Chicago. A sub-committee of the city council voted to recommend that permits be issued for new buildings not exceeding 100 feet in height. The maximum, too, will only be allowed on the wider thoroughfares, or where the highest stories are set back so as not to interfere with light and air on the street surface.

It was generally thought at Denver, Col., that the state supreme court would favorably decide Dr. Graves' motion for a new trial.

The Colorado supreme court has granted a stay of proceedings to Dr. Graves and the date of his execution for poisoning Mrs. Barnaby is now very uncertain.

CATTLE and horses in northern Idaho are reported to be suffering greatly as the result of the deep snows.

MUCH excitement has been caused at Creede, Col., by the finding in the Jackpot claim ore bearing 220 ounces of silver to the ton. There is a great rush for location.

The executive committee of the Kansas Republican league has fixed March 1, at Topeka, as the time and place of holding the annual state convention of the league.

GOV. MCKINLEY was unable to be at his office on the 29th. He was threatened with neuralgia of the stomach, but his condition was not critical and his physician reported him improving.

A LARGE party of fishermen at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., working at their nets on the ice were carried out into the lake on the night of the 29th. Quite a number who saw their peril made a run for the shore and escaped. Six men were said to be floating at the mercy of a high wind on the ice, which became dislodged from the shore.

THE SOUTH.

GEN. STANLEY, of the department of Texas, places little reliance in the report that the rangers are about to capture Garza.

The deepwater convention met at Corpus Christi, Tex., on the 26th to raise a bonus of at least \$250,000 to complete Ropes pass through Mustang island into the Gulf of Mexico, and \$150,000 was soon raised.

At Manchester, Ky., a general fight arose at the trial of John Hensley for the murder of John Desora. When it ended Marion Herd, a brother of the county judge was found shot to death and Joe Haeker mortally wounded.

In response to a resolution of the Mississippi legislature Henry Waterson addressed the legislature on the 25th. He said that the democratic party in congress was perfectly united upon the issue of revenue reform and that this would undoubtedly be the key note to the present session and the leading issue of the coming presidential campaign. He expressed no preference as between individual democrats, but declared that whatever ticket the coming national democratic convention should nominate would receive his hearty support.

Six negroes were killed the other day by an explosion at Rush Run, Fayette county, W. Va. The negroes were engaged in blasting rock in order to put up a tippie for the Redash Coal Co. The blast failed to go off and the men went back and began drilling again in the same holes.

In a wreck in Cecil county, Maryland, the other day, three oil cars were set on fire and forty-two others were soon ablaze. No one was injured.

It is reported from Eagle Pass, Tex., that Garza has invaded Mexico with 4,000 men.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON, colored, postmaster at Laverne, Ala., has been sent to the penitentiary for ten years for issuing fraudulent postal notes.

The Union Pavement Co., of New Jersey, has sued Dr. William L. Breyfogle, of Louisville, Ky., former president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, for \$725,000. The petition recites that Breyfogle entered into an agreement with G. L. Hutchins, of New York, and others for the transfer of fifty-six parcels of land in Kentucky and paid \$56,000 in cash and \$100,000 in the stock of the company. The petitioners claim that Breyfogle's failure to keep his contract has occasioned them great loss, and ask for \$725,000 damages and the \$150,000 in money and securities which they have transferred to Breyfogle.

GENERAL.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been made prefect of the congregation of Cardinal Simeoni. Cardinal Vannutelli, prefect of briefs and Cardinal Ruffini prefect of memorials.

The Dowager Duchess Louise, widow of Duke Maximilian and mother of Duke Charles Theodore, head of the ducal house of Wittelsbach, died at Munich on the 25th from influenza.

FOURTEEN thousand Russian peasants are gathered about Tioumen, Siberia, in frightful want. Disease and cold are decimating their ranks.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN died on the 26th at Father Point, Can. He was 71 years old and was the first bishop of the Rimouski diocese.

REPORTS from Santiago, Chili, are that the masses of the people are not acquiescent in the apology to the United States.

QUEEN VICTORIA has made public a letter of thanks for general condolences on the death of the duke of Clarence.

The men of an artillery regiment at Vilna, Russia, lately displayed a mutinous spirit and refused to salute one of the officers. The latter drew his revolver and deliberately shot two of the non-commissioned officers and was about to fire at a third, when the men saluted.

The thirty-third anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William of Germany was appropriately observed in Berlin on the 27th. The banquet was attended by the king of Saxony, the king of Wurtemberg, the grand duke of Hesse and other royal personages.

A CABLE from Santiago reports that Minister Montt and the Chilian officials were misled in some way as to the negotiations and believed all was progressing quietly when the ultimatum came.

OWING to the recent fall in silver, Mexican dollars on the border are quoted at only 71 cents and trade is being injured.

DUN & Co. report business larger in volume, but lower in range of prices. The western cities all seemed to be doing well. Increases were numerous among the clearings of the larger trade centers for the week.

FRANZ SCHUBERT and his wife have been convicted in Vienna of the murders of eight servant girls.

It was stated that British conservatives conceded a majority for Gladstone in the next house of commons.

SUCCO, the faster, on the 29th abandoned his attempt to go without food for fifty-two days. It was announced that he had fasted to within a few hours of forty-four days. He presented a most shocking appearance.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's review) for the seven days ended January 25 numbered 297, compared with 328 the previous week and 320 the corresponding week of last year.

CHANCELLOR CAPHRI, of Germany, made a strong speech on the 29th in the Russian landtag in favor of the emperor's sectarian education bill.

THE LATEST.

In an encounter with supposed followers of Garza near Beravides, Texas, one United States deputy marshal was killed and another is missing.

The great transatlantic steamship Elder has gone ashore at the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight. The passengers were all safely removed. A fog caused the mishap.

The right of congress to close the mails to lotteries and newspapers containing lottery advertisements has been upheld by the supreme court.

GOV. A. J. SKAY, of Oklahoma, took the oath of office at Guthrie on the 1st and entered upon his duties.

UNITED STATES MINISTER CHARLES EMORY SMITH reports from St. Petersburg that fully 14,000,000 people in Russia are in absolute need of assistance.

The United States Supreme court has decided that James E. Boyd was a citizen when elected governor of Nebraska and that Acting-Gov. Thayer must retire from office. The decision discusses naturalization exhaustively.

INFORMATION reached the naval academy that one of the monitors on her way to Norfolk, Va., in tow of the academy steamer Standish was aground in James River.

COL. HERNANDEZ, who was recently condemned to death by a court martial at Monterey, Mexico, for sympathizing with Garza, recently made an attempt to escape and was shot by a guard.

The British flag ship Victoria, which went ashore near Plata, Greece, has not yet been floated. She sprang a leak after grounding, and before the leak could be stopped, 500 tons of water had entered her hold. The guns and other heavy fittings are being taken out in order to lighten the ship as much as possible.

MAIL advices from Kingston, Jamaica, report that five persons lost their lives January 10 by poison from anakee tree fruits which had been improperly prepared.

DAVID E. PORTER, son of the late Adm. Porter, answers Gen. Butler's attacks on his father's memory in sharp terms.

In the senate on the 1st a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a public building at Kansas City, Kan., was passed. The La Abra claim and the Benjamin Weil claim bills were also disposed of. A resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Arnold, of Missouri, for the recall of Patrick Egan, United States minister to Chili. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The rules were again taken up and after some debate the house adjourned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The four-year-old boy of Mrs. Robert Beattie was recently drowned at Wamego by falling through the ice.

The executive committee of the Kansas republican league has fixed March 1, at Topeka, as the time and place of holding the annual state convention of the league.

The state bar association recently held its annual meeting at Topeka. It was the most successful one in the history of the association, one hundred lawyers being in attendance.

In making a run to a fire at Topeka the other day, Ben Carter, assistant chief, was caught under the wheels of the reel and killed instantly. Neils Anderson, another fireman, was also badly injured.

Mrs. Margaret Palmer, the young woman who has won a reputation all over the country as the silk worm woman, has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses in the district court at Topeka.

The Bandana club, of Leavenworth, proposes to attend the democratic convention at Chicago next June in style. The club will go in uniform—gray Prince Albert coats, gray trousers and plug hats of the same shade.

W. W. Hetherington, president of the Exchange National bank of Atchison, died somewhat suddenly in that city the other day at the age of forty-one years. He leaves a wife and four children, all of whom were away from home when he died.

The veteran Mason and grand treasurer of the Kansas grand lodge of Masons, Christian Beck, was found early the other morning on the floor of his room at Leavenworth in a critical condition. Medical aid was summoned and he was resuscitated. He is eighty-six years old.

Richard A. Messimer, of Atchison, was instantly killed by a Missouri Pacific freight engine at Paul, Neb., the other afternoon. Until a month ago he was a member of the Atchison fire department, when he quit and took a position as brakeman. He was twenty-three years of age.

Mrs. Augustus Wilson, editor of the Wilsonton Journal, has been appointed world's fair press commissioner for Kansas, representing the board of lady managers. Mrs. Wilson is also a member of the advisory board of the world's fair congress, and is devoting a large portion of her time to the various interests committed to her charge.

The preliminary examination of Sam Minton, by Orner, Roman Chase and J. J. Leach charged with being members of the mob which killed Sheriff Linn January 5, was concluded at Atchison on the 28th. The first three were denied bail and were sent to the Hutchinson jail for safe keeping. Leach, being quite ill, would probably get bail.

Just after dark the other night George Cooper, a colored man of North Lawrence, was called out of his house, seized by colored men, all masked, carried to the woods and bent almost to death. He was left unconscious but recovered later and crawled home. He had given testimony against several colored men for stealing coal from the Union Pacific yards. Several arrests had been made.

A gang of military prisoners were engaged in cutting ice on the Missouri river, opposite Fort Leavenworth the other morning, when a mutiny developed among them and a determined effort to escape was made by a large number. All were "rounded up," however, except two who got into the timber on the Missouri side, but were being vigorously pursued.

The "young crowd" of republicans celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the union with a banquet at Topeka on the evening of the 29th. Young men, and many whose hair was streaked with gray, gathered from all parts of the state. The speeches on the occasion were enlivening and the supper described as being all that could be desired.

Benson, the murderer of Mrs. Mettman at Leavenworth, who was to have been hanged February 5, has been granted an indefinite respite. This makes the second respite granted him, and is for the purpose of allowing the United States supreme court to pass on certain points alleged to be irregular during his trial. When the news of a stay of execution was conveyed to him he became very happy and predicted that he would never be hanged.

Val Hollister, a saloon keeper of Hutchinson, had occasion to eject Sam Weisler an obstreperous customer recently. Weisler, arming himself with a revolver, returned, shooting Hollister full of holes. After he fired three shots, all of which took effect in Hollister's body, the latter secured the weapon and turned it upon Weisler, the bullet striking him just below the eye. After firing Hollister fell, exhausted. Both men were reported to be mortally wounded.

Judge Johnson has rendered a decision at Topeka of importance to those who hold Kansas mortgages and notes. The court holds that the notes and mortgages constitute a single contract, and where, by the terms of the mortgage, the notes become due for non-payment of taxes or interest, that protest must be immediate, and that an indorser can only be held liable on his indorsement when notice and protest are had at the end of three days' grace after the note becomes due.

BOYD ELIGIBLE.

The Supreme Court Decides a Nice Point on Citizenship.

Nebraska's Supreme Court Reversed—Boyd Declared a Citizen, and Consequently Governor—Brief History of an Interesting Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The United States supreme court yesterday decided in favor of Boyd in the Nebraska governor case. James E. Boyd came before the people of Nebraska in 1890 as the democratic candidate for governor. The republican nominee was L. D. Richards. The Farmers' Alliance, making its appearance in politics for the first time, nominated J. H. Powers. The campaign was exciting. The question of prohibition cut a considerable figure in the canvass. The result of the balloting showed: Boyd, 71,331; Powers, 73,187; Richards, 68,873; Boyd's plurality over Powers, 1,154. To all the other state offices the republican candidates were elected.

Boyd's victory attracted national attention. It was the first time a democrat had been elected governor of Nebraska. With a solitary exception, he was the first democrat in Nebraska elected to a state office. In the midst of the ratifications of the famous victory there arrived a disquieting rumor from Ohio. It was to the effect that James E. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States, and was, therefore, ineligible to the office of governor. Some one went to Ohio and made an investigation. The facts developed by the investigation in Ohio were that James E. Boyd's father had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and had taken out his first naturalization papers in 1844, immediately after his arrival in this country. He would have been entitled to his final papers in 1849, but for some reason he failed to secure them. If he had then completed the steps to accomplish his own naturalization his son, James E. Boyd, being still in his minority would have become a citizen at the same time his father did, the doctrine being that the allegiance of a minor follows that of his father. But the elder Boyd never took out his second papers until 1890, when as a candidate for some unimportant office in the little city where he lived he was confronted with the charge that he was not a citizen. His son was then a candidate for governor of Nebraska. The elder Boyd, as soon as the charge was made that he was not a citizen, settled the matter so far as he was concerned by securing his final papers in 1890. These brought to him full citizenship beyond question. But it was maintained that James E. Boyd was not a citizen of the United States because he attained his majority before his father became a citizen. This being true, the argument was then advanced that James E. Boyd, in order to become a citizen must file a declaration of his intention to that effect, take out his first papers and after the lapse of five years take out his second papers.

John M. Thayer had been elected governor of Nebraska in 1886 on the republican ticket by nearly 25,000 majority, and in 1888 by 19,000 majority, running 10,000 behind his ticket. The election of Boyd as governor and the charge that Boyd was born in Ireland and had not been naturalized, furnished Gov. Thayer with a chance to hold longer to the office of governor. He refused to vacate his apartments in the state house, but was compelled to surrender. However, he at once instituted quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court of the state to test Boyd's eligibility, claiming incidentally his own right to the office. The court decided that Boyd was not eligible and retained Thayer. Boyd was ousted, but he took an appeal to the supreme court of the United States, which has decided that James E. Boyd is a citizen of the United States and eligible to the governorship of Nebraska.

All the justices except Justice Field concurred in the conclusion that Boyd was a citizen of the United States and entitled to the office of governor of Nebraska. Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown concurred in that part of the opinion which held that Boyd was a citizen because, from the record in the case, it must be considered as established that Boyd's father, having exercised all the rights of a citizen, had in fact, in 1854, taken out his final naturalization papers. The court also held that there was such a thing as collective naturalization; that the enabling act of Nebraska constituted a naturalization of all the inhabitants of Nebraska at the time of its admission, except such as desired to retain foreign rights, and that Boyd's exercise of various offices showed his intention to become a citizen. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

A Hog Disease in Germany.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2.—"Rinderpest," a hog disease, is spreading in the district of Altona. Sanitary measures against infection are strictly enforced and markets are closed in consequence.

SPURGEON DEAD.

The Work of England's Great Preacher Finished—Sketch of His Life.

MENTONE, Feb. 1.—Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon died shortly after 11 o'clock last night. He was not unconscious all day and his end was painless. He did not recognize his wife or his daughter, and refused all food. His wife, Dr. Fitz Henry and Miss Thorne were present when he died. A host of telegrams of sympathy were received during the day by members of the dying pastor's family.



At the services C. H. SPURGEON, yesterday in the Metropolitan tabernacle, of which Mr. Spurgeon was pastor, the auditorium was packed.

Rev. Mr. Pierson and others offered earnest prayers at these services and read to the congregations telegraph bulletins from Mentone.

The morning papers contain long memoirs and obituary articles on Mr. Spurgeon.

The Chronicle appears with a mourning border. It compares the dead pastor to Martin Luther. The telegraph characterizes him as a great, fearless and faithful minister. It adds: "Albeit of homely genius and eloquence, all agree that he leaves a void that will be filled with difficulty."

Charles Haddon Spurgeon was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 29, 1834. He was intended by his family for the office of an independent minister, but his own sympathies drew him towards the Baptist church, with which he became connected in 1850. He became at once an active tract distributor and school teacher and removing to Cambridge in 1851 he began to deliver cottage sermons in the neighborhood. The popularity of the "boy preacher" was almost immediately established and at the age of 18 he had charge of a small Baptist congregation in the village of Water Beach. In 1856 he entered upon the pastorate of the New Park street chapel, London, where his preaching proved so attractive that in two years' time the building had to be greatly enlarged. His hearers continuing to increase, the Surrey Music Hall was for some time engaged for his use and finally his followers built for him his well-known tabernacle in Newington Butts, opened in 1861. The evangelistic and philanthropic agencies, in connection with this immense chapel, comprise the Stockwell orphanage, of which Mr. Spurgeon was president; the pastor's college, where hundreds of young men were trained for the ministry under Mr. Spurgeon's care; the Golden Lane mission and others.

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

The Liquor Dealers of Iowa Exercise Over a Decision of the Supreme Court.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 1.—The liquor dealers' syndicate is in tears over the decision of the supreme court on the cases of the writ of habeas corpus allowed by Judge Burton, of this city, who is confined to his home by palsy. It shuts them out of their endeavor to carry their cases to the federal courts. The cases in question were pending in Judge Ryan's court. Before they were heard there, however, Liston McMillen, attorney for the saloon-keepers, got the cases transferred to the United States circuit court. Here Judge Shiras remanded the cases back to the district court, but let McMillen take an appeal to the United States supreme court on writ of error, though he refused to give a supersedeas restraining the state courts from proceeding with further action. In the meantime, while Liston was getting in his work in the federal courts, the cases were tried before Judge Ryan, who fined the offenders, and in default of payment they were sent to jail. At this juncture McMillen sued for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Burton, who held that the cases could not be tried in the state courts at the same time they are pending in the federal courts. The supreme court in these habeas corpus cases holds that there were no legal grounds alleged in the petition for the removal of the cases from the state to the federal court, and as the cases could not be properly removed from the state court, that court never lost its jurisdiction; that the action of Judge Burton was unauthorized and erroneous, and reversed by the unanimous opinion of the supreme court. The court further states, in their opinion, that as the case must necessarily be reversed for the reason given, they need not, and do not, consider the question as to Judge Burton's jurisdiction or the other errors assigned in the case in an appeal.

Missouri Treasury Statement.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The month's business closed in the treasury department Saturday evening and State Treasurer Stephens furnished the following statement of the condition of all funds: Revenue fund, \$646,793.83; interest fund, \$374,364.65; school fund, \$853; school moneys, \$156,196.65; semi-annual fund, \$95.08; executors and administrators fund, \$93,276.55; insurance department fund, \$36,827.49; canal fund, \$395.39; militia fund, \$14,836.64; earnings of the penitentiary, \$11,047.11; sinking fund, \$36,598.23; colored institute fund, \$489.99; balance January 31, \$1,223,590.37.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

KILLING A TIGER.



SIR SAMUEL gives an account of the pursuit and killing of a very large and much-respected tiger at a place called Ghat-Piperia, in central India.

One more chance remained, and we determined to follow him without delay; his retreat was a mile distant, in which he would assuredly lie up until disturbed.

When this was completed and I had taken my seat I discovered a considerable disadvantage in the position. The limb that formed the right support was so enormous that it screened the view of my right front.

When we arrived in camp and the tiger was measured and weighed the results were: Length from nose to tip of tail, nine feet seven inches; weight, four hundred pounds.

There was no wind, but as the line of beaters had commenced some distance upon the other side of the hills, I could hear no signs of their advance.

I was keeping a sharp lookout, when suddenly a splendid shot presented itself. A tiger which looked enormous emerged at a trot from the jungle on my left, and for a moment halted in the dry bed of the river between the forest-covered hills.

—First Passenger (on railway train) — "I have an idea that this is an eloping couple." Second Passenger—"No, they're married. He's been in the smoking car for the last two hours."

rest with my elbow on the knee, the shot would not have been sufficiently accurate to kill him without further trouble. Having stood and listened attentively upon the edge of the stony channel, which was in that place about thirty yards in width, he determined to cross into the jungles upon the opposite hillside; without further hesitation he walked quickly toward the other bank.

The tiger stood and listened; then, turning abruptly to his left, he trotted along the center of the dry channel, direct for my position. Again he halted, as though he had changed his intention, and turning to the right he made straight for his first direction to the opposite bank. A crack was heard, as though some person had clapped his hands. The tiger again halted and listened with keen suspicion.

The line of beaters yelling their loudest and two tom-toms rattling like the roll upon a drum had now closed into three parts of a circle, and I began to fear that the tiger had managed to sink away between the stops.

The first Congressional Directory issued in 1837, and consisted of only twenty-four pages, about as large as an ordinary pocket diary. It contained the names of thirty-four senators and one hundred and ten representatives. It did not give an epitome of the lives of the statesmen nor make any reference to the employes of the capitol or of the executive departments.

When the duty of the clerk of the committee on printing to undertake the publication of the directory (this was about twenty-five years ago) the late Ben. Perley Poore lifted the directory from its condition of obscurity and usefulness. All of the adult readers know more or less of his history. It was he who commenced to give character to the Congressional Directory by infusing into it some of his own individuality.

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UNCLE SAM, PUBLISHER.

Two Important Documents Issued by the Government.

The Congressional Directory and the Congressional Record—How Biographical Sketches of Senators and Representatives Are Secured.

[Special Washington Letter.] The two most important documents issued by the government printing office are the Congressional Directory and the Congressional Record.

The congressional directory is issued immediately upon the assembling of congress and is as complete as it can be made at that time. It contains the individual history of every member of congress, and these histories are autobiographies. They are arranged by states alphabetically, commencing with the state of Alabama.

The amount of verbiage which some men desire to spill upon paper concerning themselves. It requires the writing of not less than five hundred letters in order to obtain the desired information. The new members not only give their majorities, but call particular attention to the fact that they are the greatest majorities ever given in the same district.

I learn from Col. Michael that the answers to his letters are not infrequently campaign sketches of from four to ten pages of newspaper reprint. In a number of instances, the "brief biographical data" called for has been furnished in the shape of four or five columns clipped from newspapers and enlarged by wood cuts.

By the way, it has been one of Col. Michael's pet ideas for the past two or three years to have made small steel plate engravings of the senators and representatives, to be inserted with their autobiographical sketches. This would entail considerable extra expense every two years, but it would furnish for all time not only the histories of these statesmen, but their counterfeits. For instance, a Congressional Directory of 1830, containing biographical sketches and splendid engravings of the gentlemen who were at that time prominent in the senate and house, in the discussions over the Missouri compromise, would be worth a great deal of money, particularly to the families of the statesmen, and to the states and districts which they represented.

The exaltation of a congressional election usually affects a budding genius with a desire to go to the seashore, Europe, Asia, Africa, the mountains, the hot springs, or somewhere else where it is difficult to discover him. Inasmuch as the directory must be compiled and printed when congress meets in December, it is necessary for the clerk of the committee on printing to follow these fleeting fellows with letters and telegrams until the required data are forthcoming. It not infrequently happens, however, that a score or more of these men fail to furnish the necessary information concerning themselves until they arrive in the national capital.

One thing of especial importance to every man who was in the union or confederate army is the publication of their military records. They will insist upon this even if they are obliged to leave out some important events in their public careers. It is desired by the compiler of the directory to give the full name of every member; and he is not satisfied with their initials. It is a singular fact that a majority of these people have a decided objection to giving any more than the initial of their middle name, if they have one.

Another peculiarity concerning statesmen who grant their autobiographies, is that they do not like to give their age for publication. One of the most notable instances of this kind was in the case of the distinguished volunteer soldier, Gen. John A. Logan. His age never appeared in the directory, and when he was suddenly stricken with a fatal illness at his home upon Kalorama Heights, there was not a single soul here who could assert in print that he knew the age of the soldier statesman. All newspapers contained statements to the effect that he was "about sixty years of age."

The chief clerk of the government printing office says that this important book containing two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five pages of type can be set up and printed, and from ten to fifteen thousand copies bound and delivered, within four days after the manuscript is handed in by the clerk of the committee on printing. Nearly all of these directories are in stiff paper covers, although at least five hundred are bound in cloth for the members of congress and representatives of the press. Upon these cloth-bound books the names of those favored individuals are branded and gilded.

braska, was appointed clerk of the committee on printing, and he has continued the publication in the form prepared by Maj. Poore and has added a number of items of interest and value each year. He says: "There is nothing laborious about this work now because it is well systematized, but it contains a great deal of detail work. After a new congress has been elected it is necessary to write to each of the recently elected senators and representatives for a biographical sketch of himself, and the total vote cast for himself and his antagonist. Each statesman is required to tell all he knows about himself in twenty lines, because the directory could not contain



STUDYING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Electric light is to be used in all the German factories.

Nottingham, Eng., is to establish a municipal electric lighting plant, at a cost of \$150,000.

It is estimated that 19,000 electric lamps, aggregating 10,000,000 candle power, will be required for the Chicago fair.

The government life saving stations at Watch Hill, Point Judith and Narragansett Pier are now connected by a telephone line recently built.

The municipal electric lighting station at Pancreas, London, is already a great success. It went into operation November 9 last, and supplies at present more than 10,000 lights.

The resources of a shoe factory in Leicester, Eng., have been immensely increased by the adoption of electric power. The installation is to be further enlarged, and when complete it will include two engines of 150 horsepower for the driving of the dynamos for light and power.

Electricity's latest use is to run ice harvesting machinery. Ice cut with a cutter operated by electricity is much better than that cut with cutters drawn by horses, as it is cleaner. By the use of the electric machinery it is estimated that the cost of harvesting ice can be reduced as much as fifty per cent.

It is also possible with the new machines to get ice that could not heretofore be harvested because too thin to bear the weight of a horse.

It has been remarkable that ships at sea are now struck by lightning much less often than formerly. The explanation is to be found in the general use of wire rope for rigging, as well as in the fact that the hulls of ships are now usually constructed of iron or steel. The ship thus forms an excellent conductor, by means of which the electricity is diverted into the ocean before it has time to do serious damage.

It is found that wooden ships rigged still show the same percentage of casualties as formerly.—Chicago News.

A German engineer, Mr. Otto Besser, has invented a new method of towing canal boats by electric power. A stationary cable is laid along the bottom of the canal, and is grasped by a set of sheaves on the deck of the boat actuated by an electric motor.

The motor is operated by a current supplied through a trolley from wires running along the banks of the canal. Good speed can be obtained under this system, and the sheaves and motor are made up in portable plants that can be readily fixed to any boat entering the canal, and as readily removed at the end of the trip.

On the roof a meat store in Salem, Mass., a clothes line was stretched and on it a wet handkerchief was hung to dry. This was seized by the wind, and twisted around an electric wire; by means of its dampness, this handkerchief conducted the electricity along the wire, and brought it into communication with other wires, running along which it reached the water pipes in the cellar.

From these the electricity sprang to the stove, on which stood a kettle of boiling fat, to which it communicated so strong a light that a workman who was near thought the fat was burning. In attempting to take the kettle from the stove, he received an electric shock which threw him against the wall. Pale with terror, the man ran into a room back of the workshop. Another workman, trying to bring him a glass of water, turned the brass faucet of the water pipe, and was immediately thrown against the furthest corner of the room. For several minutes everything seemed to be turned into a galvanic battery; the nails on the walls were red hot, the water pipes spouted out flames, and even the iron bands of the water pail showed signs of disturbance. Finally the cause of the commotion was discovered and ended, as soon as the wire was freed from the embrace of the wet handkerchief.—St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens.

HE WAS ON TIME. But the Coal Car Was Somewhat Damaged in Consequence. When a railroad engineer grows old or has had several narrow escapes he frequently "loses his nerve," as railroad men put it. He becomes too cautious, and as a result generally brings his train in late.

The engineer in question—never mind his name or the road—had "lost his nerve." He had a passenger engine and twice he had been told that if he couldn't get his train through on time he would have to begin hauling freight. He was meek about it and promised to do better.

"I'll bring her in on time if there's a house on the track," he said the last time. He came into the office after his run a day or two later, looked about the room, glanced up at the ceiling, and then asked:

"Seen any of it?" "Of what?" asked an official. "Coal," replied the engineer. "Why, no. What?" "I guess it hasn't come down yet," he said, quietly. "Some one left a coal-car on the main track."

"And you—you—" began the official. "I got in on time." "But the coal-car? How did you get around—?" "I didn't get around. I pulled her wide open and came through. There's about half a ton of it on the roof of the rear coach, and I was expecting to find the rest of it here somewhere. And say!"

"Well?" "The smokestack of the engine is gone, there's no pilot left, and the cab windows are broken, but, of course, I was acting under orders. And say, again!" "Well, what is it?" "Just put down on your books somewhere that an engineer who hasn't lost his nerve but is tired of keeping it resigned from the service of the road today and is going to look for a job on a farm."—Chicago Tribune.



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Hard to take—the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard to have to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you don't have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, more than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance.

They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take.

One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, listing prices for various styles: \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$2.50, \$1.75.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, save your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

What Piano?

Musically, it is of immense importance what one you buy. Its life will be many years; years that will make or mar your musical life. Then don't make a choice that you will regret all these years.

In the Ivers and Pond you not only get a first-class piano; you get all you pay for. We send on approval, at our risk and expense, or direct you to a dealer who can supply you. Write for Catalogue.

Ivers & Pond Piano Company, Boston.

Advertisement for FREE SEEDS, 1 cent a packet, from the Grandest Illustrated Garden Guide.

Advertisement for SALVATION OIL, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 30c.

MR. E. SCHLICHTING, living at No. 2049 Third Ave., New York City, writes the following under date of Dec. 29th, 1881. Two weeks ago I was taken with severe pains in my back, head, chest and throat, in fact my whole body ached, and I concluded it must be the grip. I used two bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and found relief, the third bottle cured me. Two of my children were taken the same way and two bottles cured them. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is worth its weight in gold.

Common Soap Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP DOES NOT.

THE WOODCHUCK IN THE FENCE.

Be quiet, Bill, that's him again!
I know old Tiger's bark;
He's got him down in Kieeler's lane;
Come, Tom, we'll have a talk.
But, Mary and Kate, you stay right here;
You are no consequence
When Tiger's got a woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

There! See his black tail waggin'
Above the bushy wall?
His bark sounds weak and flingin';
Let's give him one good call.
Ah, now he knows we're coming
Like a two-horse amblence,
For Tiger's got a woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

My, ain't he glad to see us come.
He's pawin' up the dirt;
His jaw is red with bloody scum!
Poor fellow! Did it hurt?
Here, stand back till I poke him out.
Come, Tiger, have some sense!
Or you'll never get that woodchuck
In the old stone fence.

Ah, now I see him, sly and gray;
That's him, that bit of hair.
Wait till I roll this stone away!
Now, jam your nose in there.
A snap, a howl, three awful shakes,
His sufferin' is past awful.
For now there ain't no woodchuck
In the old stone fence.
—Harry Romaine, in Ladies' Home Journal.



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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

"Do you think he was her husband?"
"The Lord above knows. Well, I never set eyes on her again till I went to London, just five years afterwards. Then I was walking down Regent street one afternoon, looking in the shop windows, when who should I see sitting in a splendid carriage which was standing before Fortnum & Mason's door but this same lady. She was handsomer than ever, I think. There wasn't much suffering in her face then, but a proud, cold stare, as if the people passing by weren't good enough for her to wipe her feet on. Suddenly her eye caught mine and I saw by the start she gave that she recognized me. I was just stepping forward to speak, for I was determined the fine madam should give me some account of that poor little child who had become of it, when she jerked the coachman's arm with the check string and in an instant the horses were dancing in the air, and with a bound the carriage was gone."

"So you lost her the second time?"
"What a bit. My blood was up now. I was determined I would find out who this great lady was. There were lots of hangers on at the store—men who open the doors for gentlemen—'an' such. Well, I began to ask them whose carriage it was which had just driven away. Suddenly my arm was seized in a grip that almost made me scream, and the gentleman I'd seen at Liverpool was standing beside me. "Come this way, my good soul, I've something to say to you." You never saw such a devilish look as he had in his face; it made me shiver. Talk about mesmerism and such! I believe that man looked right into my soul. I couldn't speak I was so terrified. "I think," he said, "if I were you I should mind my own business. Let me strongly advise you to give up all idea of annoying that lady who has just driven away. See here, my good creature, if you ever even turn your head to look after her, if you ever allude to her to a third person again, I shall know about it and I will follow you to the end of the earth to punish you."

"What balderdash!" Harry broke out.
"Nay, don't scoff, sir," Miss Wilkins appealed. "I'm no chicken to run from a scarecrow, but I give you my word that man had more than human power. I could not even speak. I just passively let him lead me out of the shop into the street; and then I ran to my lodgings, never once daring to look back upon the man who had so terrified me."
"And you never saw either of them again?"

"Never, sir. But say, sir, did you ever hear of men who have that power over others that they can compel them to do their bidding, even against their will?"

"Yes," said Harry, "I have read of such cases, but I never expect to meet one in real life."

"Then rest assured, sir, there are such and he is one."
"I wish he would try his power on me," Harry sighed. "I think I could make the experiment equally interesting to both of us."

"Well, sir, it strikes me that you should try and give him the chance."
"You are right," Harry said, with determination. "I must turn all my batteries on this man; perhaps he will be more easy to track than the mysterious lady."

So giving Maria Wilkins his address, that she might telegraph him in case of her seeing or hearing anything more of Wanda's abductors, he returned to London inspired with some small encouragement. Surely some one would know something of this remarkable man, who was evidently occupying a prominent place in society.

CHAPTER XVII.

HARRY MEETS A GREAT MAN.
But the thread Harry held in the skein of mystery snapped with cruel abruptness. None had heard of any gentleman of position who was accredited with the phenomenal faculties supposed to be possessed by Harry's unknown.

"Pshaw, my dear fellow," a friend laughed, "there are no such people outside of cheap novels. Of course there are plenty of charlatans hanging on to the skirts of society who profess such powers; but as for any man with the rank of a gentleman cutting such capers, it's simply ridiculous. You had better eliminate the testimony of the fair Miss Wilkins from your brief—it will only lead you into difficulties."

"She certainly saw the man; the woman is truthful I am sure."

"Granted all that. The fact is, Mr. Evesham, you do not realize the intense ignorance of the British female of Miss Wilkins' class. If they have any imagination, it is fed on the gory incidents of the penny-dreadful; and I do not doubt but that Maria's fiendish aristocrat, who looks into women's souls, is a creation of her own disordered fancy. Ah, my boy, I am afraid you will have to drop the 'noble villain' from the caste of your very interesting little drama."

Harry thought so too.
One morning he was pondering over his disappointments and trying to make up his mind to throw up his brief and go back to New York, confessedly beaten, when the maid-servant entered bringing him a letter.

"Please, sir," this is for you, and there's tuppence charge, which I gave it to the postman myself."

He recognized the superscription at once. It was from Brooklyn, and ran as follows:

"My dear Harry: Your letters have such a cerulean hue that they give me the blues. If you allude to 'expenses' again, except to ask for increased subsidies, I shall be angry in earnest. Make haste slowly, remembering that every day spent with such men as you are meeting is qualifying you more highly for my services, and I look upon this as a wise investment. Come home, indeed! Well, to make a clean breast of it, I don't want you. You would be *de trop*, young man, for I am furnishing my house for company. I shall not tell you who my guests will be for I am not quite sure of them."

"Now, before I forget it, let me give you a hint. There is living in a little cottage on Hempstead Heath, an old man, who might be extremely useful to you, one Matthew Forrester, a doctor of law and member of four-fifths of the literary associations of Europe—and, between you and me, as prosy an old dry-as-dust as ever afflicted society. His forte is peculiar. For years he has dug among the garbage of ages and raked up scandals of great families. Sir Bernard Burke got most of his data for 'The Romance of the Aristocracy' from this learned literary scavenger. I inclose a letter of introduction. Tell him Miss Arlington's story; it might awaken reminiscences. I also send herewith a draft; and, talking of drafts, let me advise you to hunt up one Hugh McAllister, who keeps the Knights' Hospitaller tavern in St. John's wood, and tell him from me to give you a bowl of his glenlivet punch; it will be a revelation to you."

"Your faithful friend,
"ALEXANDER HARCADISTE."

It is necessary here to give the reader a little clearer insight into Mr. Harcadiste's movements than that gentleman has accorded to Harry.

After his extraordinary interview with Wanda Arlington, when the possibility of his securing the hand of Mrs. Evesham had been broached and discussed, he had shrunk like a bashful schoolgirl from all further allusion to the delicate subject, though he had delayed the day of his departure. Now it happened that this procrastination was fraught with extraordinary events, for he read one morning in the Detroit Free Press, which he assuredly never would have done if he had returned home when he first intended, that Dr. Isaac Jacobson, the distinguished New York oculist, was visiting the great lakes.

"By Jove!" cried Mr. Harcadiste, excitedly. "We must intercept him at Detroit and bring him to see George Arundel."

White and trembling, Kate Evesham caught the tenor of his words.
"Oh, Mr. Harcadiste!" she gasped.
"You do not think there is a hope that George—that Mr. Arundel may recover his sight?"

"I know nothing at all about it, my dear," was the grave reply, "but Jacobson is a wonderful man with a great

reputation, and with the help of your ladies I'm going to give the lad the benefit of the chance."

"But perhaps he will not care to undertake any professional duties on a pleasure trip," Mrs. Evesham hazarded.
"He is an old friend of mine," Mr. Harcadiste said, simply, "and I will manage all that. The only thing that troubles me is how to bring about an interview without arousing hopes in Arundel's mind which may never be fulfilled."

"Suppose you invited him here to spend the day and asked Mr. Arundel to meet him," Wanda suggested.
"Spoken like a sphinx, young lady. That shall be our plan."

So the great man came and the blind man sat beside him at the dinner table.
"I think, Harcadiste, I might venture on an examination," Dr. Jacobson whispered to his host as they repaired to the sitting-room.

And the examination was made, and the oculist said that if George Arundel was placed under his immediate care for the next few months after his return to New York he felt justified in promising him, at any rate, partial restoration of vision.

Then you may be sure there was great rejoicing at the Evesham cottage. The most composed among them was George Arundel, who bore his congratulations with a quiet gratitude that was irresistibly touching.

"Then, when the great man was gone, nothing must do but Mr. Harcadiste himself must bear the tidings to William Bladon."

He found that worthy as usual, indulging in his evening smoke in the orchard. For the last few days there had been a marked coolness between these fine old fellows. Of course, Bladon had treated his young master's friend with marked respect, but they had evidently avoided each other.

Mr. Harcadiste's face was beaming with gratification.
"Bladon," he said cheerily, "I called you the other day a cross-grained old sinner, and I don't take back the expression, but I know how attached you are to Mr. Arundel, and I couldn't help coming to tell you some grand and glorious news."

"Of Master George, sir?"
"Yes, of Master George."

Bladon looked by no means elated.
"I suppose thee 'rt going to say, sir, as the bonnie young lady has let herself be persuaded to wear a gold ring on her pretty finger."

"I was not going to say any such thing, you obstinate old reprobate. Indeed I'd a good mind not to tell you anything at all about it for your perversity."

Then Bladon's eyes twinkled. "Ah," he chuckled, "I see what thee meant. Good news of Master Harry! Why, thou'st come to tell me that this other lass, Miss Kate, is bespoken, 'an' that she can't be, after all, nothing more nor a sister to him."

Mr. Harcadiste did not lose his patience, but simply turned on Bladon and said:
"What would you say, man, if I told you that George Arundel was going to regain the use of his eyes?"

"I should say that thou wert making game of me."
"But it is true," Mr. Harcadiste cried excitedly. "Oh! it is true! Jacobson, the great oculist, has seen him, and pronounced his blindness curable."

Then in a torrent of joyful words he poured forth the whole story into the ears of the wondering old servant.

When he had finished Bladon's eyes were full of tears and his chest heaved with suppressed emotion.
"Now thank the Lord for His mercy," were all the words he could utter.

When the excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Harcadiste continued:
"You must bring Mr. Arundel to my house in Brooklyn. If it is possible I shall persuade the ladies to come, too; for our hopes lie in keeping the patient in a cheerful frame of mind; and I am convinced that their presence will tend largely to his recovery."

Bladon frowned. He did not dare speak, realizing as he did the debt of obligation he owed this grand old man.

Thus it befell that Mr. Harcadiste returned home with the promise that in a couple of weeks Mr. Arundel and his faithful servant would follow him and make their home under his hospitable roof.

Then the genial old gentleman wrote to each of the ladies imploring them to sacrifice their summer happiness to George Arundel's interest and be guests of his until the result of the operation was known.

"Of course we will go," Wanda cried with flashing eyes.
"We might be of service to poor Mr. Arundel," Kate confessed with blushing cheeks.

Mrs. Evesham hesitated. She did not think it was quite proper to invade a bachelor's residence in this matter.
"Oh, mamma," Kate laughed; "To even hint at such a thing at his time of life."

"Really, Kate, you speak of Mr. Harcadiste as if he was a patriarch. I am sure to hear him talk you quite forget his years, which after all are not so many," Mrs. Evesham corrected; whereupon Miss Wanda smiled mischievously and said Kate ought to be ashamed of herself. That remark of Mrs. Evesham was exceedingly gratifying to the young lady, especially as it was followed by a decision to accept the proffered hospitality.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NEARER.
Harry did not let the grass grow under his feet, when there was even the faintest chance of working in the right direction, and half an hour after he received Mr. Harcadiste's letter found him on the top of an omnibus on his way to Hempstead Heath.

He had no difficulty in finding Acacia cottage, the residence of the eccentric doctor, for he was a well-known personage in the neighborhood.

What a pretty place it was. A quaint, thatched house, half smothered in roses and honeysuckles, and surrounded by a lovely garden. The old gentleman himself was in the garden, pruning a rose-bush, a short, wizened, crafty-looking old fellow, clad in a long dressing-gown, and with a Turkish smoking-cap on his head. Such a man living in such a place was to Harry's mind like binding a copy of some black-letter folio in the gay cover of a Christmas annual.

He advanced to meet the intruder.
"Ah, an American," he said, as he glanced at the young man's card, before opening the letter of introduction.
"Come for some hints I suppose for New York correspondence—some dainty little bit of modern contemporary history—grand people yours—do so appreciate gossip about the aristocracy, especially if it has a flavor of naughtiness—not, of course, that I ever indulge in scandal."

By this time he had opened the letter and read its contents.
"What!" he cried, in pleased surprise, "from my old and distinguished acquaintance, Alexander Harcadiste! Gad, I took you for one of those newspaper fellows."

If report was true Dr. Forrester added many an honest Guinea to his yearly income in consideration of his salacious gossip with those same correspondents he alluded to so slightly.

"So Harcadiste wants me to be of service to you, young man. Now, in any way you can command me, I am yours."

He shook Harry's hand warmly, and led him into a charming room, opening into the lawn.
"Take that arm-chair," he said, hos-

pitably. "It is a relic of Stowe abbey. I bought it at the duke's sale; but it will be none the less comfortable for that. You smoke, of course. All Americans do. Have a cigar, and pardon me if I light my pipe."

Harry wondered where he got the magnificent meerschaum with its big amber mouthpiece and solid silver mountings from. He felt sure it was a memento of some decayed fortunes.

"Now, sir, what can I do for you?"
Harry thought a moment; then resolved to tell his story from first to last. He had told it so often that it had now assumed a logical consecutive narrative, without the suppression of a single salient point.

The little old man sat with his head on one side like a jackdaw, grinning with intense interest, but never interrupting by a single movement or exclamation.

At last the tale was told. Still the doctor sat silently puffing at his pipe.
"Do you see any ray of light?" Harry asked at last, anxiously.
"Ray! The whole dawn of day breaks upon me. I see the key to a



HE PLACED THE PONDEROUS TOME ON THE TABLE IN FRONT OF HARRY.

mystery which has puzzled me for years."

As he spoke he went to his bookshelf, took down a massive volume, carefully dusted it, rapidly turned over its leaves and, having found what he was searching for, placed the ponderous tome on the table in front of Harry and said:
"Read! Your eyes are younger than mine. Read it aloud."

Evesham saw at a glance that the volume was "Burke's Peerage," and at once proceeded to do as he was bid, at first listlessly, then with rapidly increasing interest.

"ARLINGTON, EARL OF (Sir George Arundel) Baron Arundel of the peerage of England; and a baronet; late Capt. Royal Horse guards Blue; of Willington Hall, Derbyshire, Torbay castle, Devonshire, and 107 Park place, London. b. May 1, 1808, succeeded his father as 10th earl, August 2, 1829; m. June 17, 1830, Lady Mary Arabella Eugenia Cecilia dau. of Phillip, Sixth Earl of Newton Solney, who d. December 10, 1833, leaving issue Ambrose, b. July 2, 1831. Title of courtesy, Lord Arundel."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DIAMONDS IN METEORITES.

The Aerolite Theory of the Origin of the Precious Stones.
Investigations made about fifteen years ago tended to support the belief that the diamond may be of cosmic origin. Later, in 1887, an English mining expert contributed to current literature some notes in which he showed that the mother-stone of the diamonds in South Africa bore a remarkable resemblance to certain meteorites, of which he had the opportunity of making a close examination. Finally, in a black meteoric stone which fell at Nowy Urag, Russia, and a piece of which is preserved in the Vienna natural history museum, there were found small diamonds representing one per cent. of the size of the stone. But the really useful commercial diamond is only found in a zone running through Southern Asia, South Africa and South America, where the conditions of the surrounding earth often seem to confirm the aerolite theory. In South Africa the majority of the diamonds are found at a good depth below the surface, and the burned track of the meteorite may frequently be traced in the soft soil. In Brazil were mines which were exhausted after a short working, pointing to the probable circumstance that the diamond carrying meteors have in this case been of comparatively small size or have fallen upon extremely hard rocks, on which they have at once been dashed to pieces.—Jeweler's Weekly.

PARIS AT NIGHT.

Even the Police Subjected to Attacks from Street Loafers.
An instance of the insecurity of Paris at night, and of the boldness of nocturnal "corner boys" who infest the outer boulevards, was afforded by an attack made lately on a detective. The police agent was going home with a friend along the boulevard de Rochechouart, when suddenly a cry of "Monchards!" was raised, and the detective, who had been recognized by a gang of loafers—as was testified by the word uttered by them—was kicked and beaten in a most savage manner. His friend was set upon also, and both would have fared ill but for the arrival of two policemen who were on duty in the district. The ruffians, who were seven in number, abandoned their original victims and proceeded to batter the constables with knuckledusters and loaded sticks. The policemen drew their revolvers, whereupon the rascals retreated speedily, but two of them were captured after a chase. The recurrence of these midnight attacks proves that it is positively unsafe for anybody to venture unarmed through certain metropolitan districts after nightfall. It has even happened that cabs have been stopped by midnight prowlers near the fortifications, and that the occupants of the vehicles had to deliver up their money, deeming themselves lucky if they got away without being assaulted.—London Telegraph.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

LARGE CORNSTALK BORER.

An Insect Which Destroys Corn, Sorghum and Sugar Cane.

This insect was first noticed in 1828 when it was found to be doing much damage to sugar cane in the West Indies. In 1836 further damage by the same pest was noticed, and reports of its ravages came from Australia, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Ceylon. At an early date it made its appearance in Louisiana probably being introduced with cane seed from the West Indies. It has constantly increased in numbers, sometimes entirely destroying plantations, the canes breaking to pieces when cut. Several years ago this insect turned its attention to corn, and has done much damage in the southern States, even as far north as Virginia and Maryland. The department of agriculture sent entomologists into the infested territory to investigate the life-history and habits of the pest, and to devise and suggest remedies and means of extermination. Insect life reports that they found that the parent moth (shown enlarged at a in our illustration) lays her eggs upon the leaves of the young stalks, near the axils, and that upon hatching the young borer penetrates the stalks at the joint and commences to tunnel, usually upward, through the soft pith, as shown in the right-hand engraving which represents the general appearance of an infested stalk as it stands, but cut open



WORK OF LARGER CORNSTALK BORER. a, general appearance of stalk infested by first brood; b, same cut open to show pupa and larval burrow.

to show burrow and larva. The larva grows rapidly and is quite active and frequently leaves the stalk in one place and reenters it at another several times during its growth. When ready to transform, it burrows to the surface making a hole for the exit of the future moth and enters the pupa state, as shown at c. Several larvae may be found in a single stalk, sometimes a dozen or more. Most of the larvae remain in the first joint above ground, but sometimes they are discovered four or five joints above ground or down in the root. In Virginia there are but two broods yearly, but farther south there are several more, and the insects hibernate in the larval state in the stalks.

The later broods do less damage than earlier ones, and full-grown stalks may contain several borers and yet mature perfect ears, but if the corn is attacked when it is young, growth is arrested or retarded, and no ears are formed. Early planted corn suffers the worst; in one instance, of that planted during the first two weeks in April, 25 per cent. was affected; of that planted the third and fourth weeks, 20 per cent.; of that planted the first half of May, 15 per cent. was affected; of that planted the last half of May 12 per cent. was affected, while only 8 per cent. of corn planted the first half of June was injured. Where corn-stalks are left standing over winter, they form good lodging places for the larva, and the insect will doubtless increase; but if the stalks are burned on the ground so that the roots and all are consumed, the hibernating larvae are destroyed and the insects exterminated. Continuous rotation of crops and careful culture will also prevent the insects from becoming numerous enough to do much damage. It is not probable that any serious damage will be done in the more northern States.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

MORE than half of early maturity is in good feeding.
If an egg is allowed to get thoroughly chilled it will not hatch.

TWENTY-FIVE hens are as many as should be confined in one yard.
GIVE the fowls at this time all the opportunity possible for exercise.

CONSTANT handling of the eggs in an incubator will often spoil the hatch.
WHEN the ground is covered with snow ducks and geese must be well fed.

DO NOT rely upon any one material for feeding, but supply a good variety regularly.
Onions, garlic or other strong materials are fed to the laying hens too freely the eggs will be tainted.

SORT feed of any kind is better if wet up with milk than with anything else, especially for the young fowls.
CORNMEAL and bran mixed well together and scalded makes a good morning meal for incubator chickens.

IT is the mother that influences the internal qualities, and a good layer will transmit this quality to her offspring.
WHERE poultry is made a specialty it will pay to plan to grow a supply of sandfower, sorghum and Kafir corn for winter feeding.

NO roost should be given young fowls until they are at least twenty-four hours old. Too early feeding often causes bowel diseases that prove fatal.—St. Louis Republic.

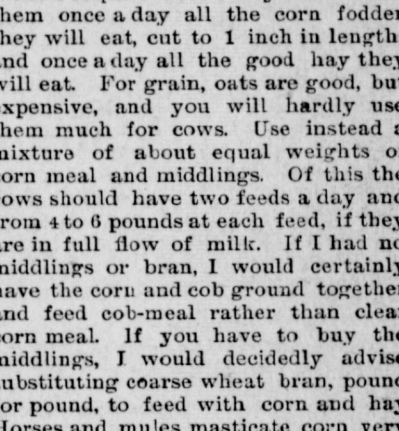
FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK.

Hints from the Director of the Maryland Experiment Station.

With a variety of hay, corn fodder, corn, oats, meal and middlings such as are found on every farm, some are puzzled how to feed them right. These foods make a good assortment for horses and cows. If the hay and fodder is fed dry, I prefer to feed the grain separate from it. A good feed for a horse or cow is hay cut short and moistened with salt water, then the grain ration of meal and middlings sprinkled on and mixed in. A horse should have less hay and more grain in proportion than a cow.

For horses I like nice sweet hay given at least twice a day and all they will eat up clean or about 10 or 12 pounds each. Add to this the grain ration, feed separately and in two or three parts or different feedings, as you may prefer. There is nothing better for horses than oats. In cold weather corn may be added, but I prefer not to use it in warm weather, if oats are abundant. The quantity of grain for a horse should depend upon his work and will range from 8 to 14 pounds per day, no matter what kind of grain is used. If the horse is working hard, he can be fed as much as 14 pounds of oats per day to advantage. This means about the same number of quarts. Corn is heavier and must be fed in much less bulk. There is no objection to feeding whole corn to horses, but I should not like to give more than 10 or 12 pounds per day. A good plan would be to feed the dry corn or oats, or the two mixed, twice a day, followed by hay, and then at night the cut-feed above recommended. In this way you would use 4 or 5 pounds of grain at each meal when given alone and from 3 to 4 pounds of meal or middlings (or of the two mixed) sprinkled upon the moist cut hay for the evening meal.

Cows require more bulky food. Give them once a day all the corn fodder they will eat, cut to 1 inch in length, and once a day all the good hay they will eat. For grain, oats are good, but expensive, and you will hardly use them much for cows. Use instead a mixture of about equal weights of corn meal and middlings. Of this the cows should have two feeds a day and from 4 to 6 pounds at each feed, if they are in full flow of milk. If I had no middlings or bran, I would certainly have the corn and cob ground together and feed cob-meal rather than clear corn meal. If you have to buy the middlings, I would decidedly advise substituting coarse wheat bran, pound for pound, to feed with corn and hay. Horses and mules masticate corn very thoroughly, so that it is well digested, but cattle often do not. While I might feed whole corn to horses, I should certainly have it ground and use the meal for cows.—Henry E. Alvord, Director Md. Exp. Station.



BUNCH OF BLANCHING CHICORY.

WHOLESALE SALAD.

Chicory Does Not Receive the Recognition It Merits.

Chicory deserves recognition as a winter salad-plant on account of its wholesomeness and easy culture. Chicory is a hardy plant, and if sown in time the roots will be strong, and, like sea-kale, may be taken up when wanted. For blanching, common chicory may be sown in May or June. The plant should have a rather light and moderately rich and deep soil. The ground should be deeply dug, and the seed should be sown in drills not less than fifteen inches apart, and when they can be well handled the seedlings should be thinned out to one foot asunder in rows. After this the only attention they require will be hoeing between the rows and watering in dry weather, till November or December, when the plants will have shed their leaves and be ready to take up for forcing. A number of roots should be taken up and laid in soil in some cold shed or other structure where they will



BUNCH OF BLANCHING CHICORY.

not be frozen, and from this store they can be removed in batches for forcing as wanted.

For a small family, as many roots as can be put into a twelve-inch pot will be sufficient at one time. Whether the roots are forced in a bed, or in pots or boxes, they should be buried up to within an inch of their crowns in light-soil of any kind, watered, and placed in a temperature of from 50 degrees to 60 degrees, and be kept in the dark. The leaves should be cut when young and tender, and always just before they are required for salad, for which purpose they are prepared like lettuce or endive. When sent to market, blanched chicory is tied up in bundles by the roots, as shown in illustration.—Gardening Illustrated.

White Specks in Butter.

There are many elaborate and semi-scientific ways of accounting for white specks in the butter. When the cream is skimmed off more or less milk is taken with it. This milk is full of casein that always and readily curdles, one of the causes of the specks. All the trouble usually comes from allowing the cream to become too old and sour before it is churned. Badly-kept dairy utensils may accomplish the same result. The remedy lies in the direction of quicker work and making the butter from sweeter cream, according to the Dairy World, which says: "White specks is one of the penalties for being a sour butter crank."

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

The *Reveille* is keeping very quiet on the county printing question. It is now paying to that paper to keep the people as ignorant as it possibly can on this question.

The Cleveland men of Massachusetts are bold enough to declare that Cleveland can be elected without the aid of New York; and that is the way the rest of the country is beginning to look at it.

At Bridgeport, Conn., brass manufacturers have cut wages from \$2 to \$1.75 a day, but they have made up for it by increasing the hours of work from nine to ten hours a day. Thus does protection elevate labor.

The Democratic Congressional Committee for the Fourth District of Kansas will meet at Emporia, at 2 o'clock, p. m., next Monday, for the purpose of filling vacancy and electing a chairman, vice J. B. Crouch, who has moved out of the District.

The county printing of Chase county was let to the Alliance organ at legal rates, while the Democratic organ agreed to do the printing for the entire year for one silver dollar. A saving to the tax-payers of nearly \$900.—*Council Grove Alliance Herald.*

Kansas will have twenty delegates and twenty alternates at the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago in June. As the Democratic press of the State will be called upon to do a large share of the work this fall, it is no more than fair that they should have a generous representation on the delegation.—*McPherson Democrat.*

The People's party Champion, of Sterling, throws up the sponge, as it says, "for many good and excellent reasons, chief among which is, that we cannot longer afford to risk any more money in the business." This is like the lawyer who had seventeen "good and excellent" reasons why his client was not in court, the chief of which was that he was dead.—*Marion Record.*

If the Topeka Democrat would only "get down off the perch" for a while, and give the other Democratic papers of the State a chance to go up Hill or down Hill, or Cleveland or leave land, or hold to the Hill, or cleave to the land, or Gorge (man), or Crisp any one, if we want to do so, no matter what the price is, it might be more satisfactory to the majority of Democrats in Kansas than it now is.

The Emporia Standard, an Alliance paper, has the following to say in regard to the defeat of the Alliance, last fall: "Why have the people of Kansas given the Alliance third party movement a setback? Because it had no sooner won success and power than it was seized upon by wild brained and reckless demagogues and run to suit their notions and crankisms. There was an intolerance and bossism in Alliance methods which rivaled old party machine politics, and offended the national sense of American independence."

In looking over George P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory we find that there is but one Democratic editor in the State of Kansas who outranks the editor of the COURANT in continuous connection with the same paper, and that is V. J. Lane, who began the publication and editing of the *Wyandotte Herald*, January 5, 1872, while W. E. Timmons began the publishing and editing of the Chase County COURANT, October 26, 1874, and each of these gentlemen have continued to be editors and publishers of their respective papers ever since the date of their establishment.

The Democratic and Alliance National committees have formed a combine in Kansas, Minnesota, two Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska. The electoral votes in the States named will be cast for Democratic Presidential nominees and the Alliance will dictate State officers.—*Exchange.*

It is a very easy thing for a few would-be leaders to get together and fix up a fusion. But they will find that the mass of the voters will say whether there will be any fusion or not. There might, perhaps, be a joint ticket made in Kansas, but a fusion, never.—*Arkansas City Democrat.*

Governor Boies, of Iowa, in his message, recommends that cities of the first class establish free employment agencies so that workmen and employers could be brought together without cost to the latter. This seems a good suggestion and contemplates a step in the right direction, that of actually doing something for the workman, who is at present principally nourished on stormy orations on the "rights of labor." Governor Boies' idea may work into something more substantial in the way of employment and consequent food and raiment.—*Arkansas City Democrat.*

This country in 1891 exported \$9,004,187 in silver in excess of the imports. That is about 94 million ounces. The government bought 54 million ounces and 9 million ounces were used in the domestic arts. The total consumption, therefore, was 72 million ounces. The production last year did not exceed 58 million ounces. Yet, with this great excess of consumption over production, the price of silver in New York declined from \$1.05 an ounce in January, 1891, to the lowest price on record a few days ago—91 cents. The man who can explain this marvelous commercial paradox must be a wise student of finance.—*Kansas City Star.*

An Illinois Democratic member of Congress, while confessing that the West does not want Hill, says the party cannot afford to nominate Cleveland with the New York delegation against him, but must look for a candidate in the West. As the party would stand a better chance of success with Cleveland than without him, it would be the part of wisdom to nominate him regardless of New York. Since Cleveland gave the country the tariff issue other States have swung into the Democratic column. With such States as Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa in line, it would make little difference what New York does. It is a Democratic tradition that New York must be carried to win the Presidency, but in the year 1892 the party can better afford to lose New York than to stand on Cleveland.—*Kansas City Star.*

In speaking of the letting of the county's advertising, in this county, the Emporia Standard, the Alliance paper of Lyon county, says: "The Chase County Commissioners have awarded the county printing, at full legal rates, to the *Reveille*, in the face of a bid from the *Leader* to do it for one-eighth of legal rates; from the *Republican*, of 25 per cent. of legal rates, and from the *Courant*, Democratic, to do it for one dollar. The *Reveille* will get \$800 for doing what the *Courant* offered to do for \$1. The Commissioners are Alliance men and awarded the Alliance paper the printing at full legal rates in order to give it necessary assistance. They are a sort of Alliance officials we have not had the privilege of meeting."

In the February number of *Babyhood* Dr. W. H. Flint discusses the dislikes of children to certain articles of food and the means of overcoming such antipathies. Of equal value to mothers is an article on "Colic," by Dr. C. L. Dodge, in which the causes, symptoms and treatment of that common ailment are clearly described. "Ought Obedience to be Enforced?" "The Tyranny of Whims," "Talk about Children in their Hearing," etc., are some of the other topics discussed. The medicine editor furnishes advice concerning such "Nursery Problems" as the voracious appetite often seen in children, the desirableness of giving fruit to infants, the treatment of eczema, etc. The "Nursery Helps and Novelties" contain a large number of useful hints regarding "Baby's Corner," "Oblong Pillows," "Baby's Bank," etc. \$2 per year. Address for sample copies the Babyhood Publishing Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County COURANT, wants the resubmission question settled by the nomination of Senators and Representatives, without regard to party, before the regular political nominations, thus getting the question out of politics.—*McPherson Democrat.*

Yes; and in this way we will not have to wait two years to know whether or not we will have a constitutional convention, and then wait another two years to find out whether we will have a new constitution, or retain the old one; in which latter case, if resubmission should ever be made an issue, it would take another two years before a Legislature could possibly be elected that would resubmit the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to a vote of the electors of the State, which vote would require a lapse of two more years before it could be taken, thus postponing this question for at least eight years; when, if the advocates of resubmission will go at it right, they can have this vexed question settled one way or the other at the general election in 1894, when they may or may not be called on to vote on the question of whether or not we shall have a constitutional convention.

We want to show, by the records, what the county has paid for printing since 1873. For the years of

1874	.....	\$283.39	1882	.....	\$ 1.00
1875	.....	185.72	1883	.....	529.85
1876	.....	361.32	1884	.....	706.29
1877	.....	211.69	1885	.....	817.29
1878	.....	559.91	1886	.....	901.92
1879	.....	255.05	1887	.....	600.00
1880	.....	180.07	1888	.....	738.79
1881	.....	1.00	1889	.....	891.46

—*Reveille*, Jan. 21.

Notwithstanding the foregoing appeared in the *Reveille*, the week after the County Commissioners had designated the *Reveille* as the official paper of the county, at full legal rates, when there were three other bids before them to do the county's advertising, at 25 per cent. of legal rates, 12 1/2 per cent., and for one dollar, respectively. People's party men are saying that "if the contract had been let to either of the other papers, no matter what its bid was, that paper would have received full legal rates for this advertising at the end of the year, as Timmons did when he got it for two years, on a bid to do it for one dollar a year; that, while his bid was to do the work for one dollar for each year, the books at the Court-house show he received full legal rates for the work done during the two years he was supposed to be doing it for one dollar a year." And still the *Reveille* says the records show that the county paid for printing for the years 1881 and 1882—the years the *Courant* did it for a dollar a year—just two dollars, no more nor less, or just one dollar for each year; and if the *Reveille* man had examined the records a little closer than he did he would have found that those two dollars were allowed at the April (1883) term of Board of County Com-

"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 stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not 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 VARIED EXPERIENCE
 In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that We Alone own for all Diseases.

HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

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 NOW! Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the monopoly of UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 MADISON 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.

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

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

They do the work more thoroughly, greater capacity, built stronger and heavier, and cost less than any other Mills. Six different sizes, for Farm and Mill use.

The Land 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.—*Editors.*

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"Seeing is Believing."

missioners, or just three months after the work for both years had been completed; and again, if he had examined the records a little bit closer, he would have found when this advertising was given to the *Courant* at one dollar a year it was a Republican Board that did it, and when it was first divided between all the papers of the county it was a Democratic Board that made the order, and that Democratic and Republican Boards have kept it divided ever since, and it only remained for a People's party Board to go beyond all precedents that had existed in the county since more than one paper had been published in the county, and give this work to their organ at full legal rates; and again, if he had examined still a little bit further, he would have found when the *Reveille* Board awarded the *Courant* this work at one dollar a year, we were required to enter into a bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of the contract; then again, if he had examined still further, he would have found that, when the *Courant* was made the official paper of the county, for the year 1875, its publishers had to give bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of the work, the pay for which advertising that year was \$185.72, and if he had examined still further he would have found that when the People's party Board gave this work to the *Reveille* they did not care a snap of their finger whether or not the work should be well and faithfully done, and, therefore, required no bond from the publisher of that paper to cover any loss that might accrue to the county from that source.

SAFE INVESTMENT
SAFE SECURITIES

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 CORPORATION BONDS
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 18 to 25 Washburn St., New York.

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JAMES TANNER,
 Late Commissioner of Pensions,
 Jolly, Washington, D. C.

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J. W. McWILLIAMS'
 Chase county Land Agency,
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
 1927-17

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON.
 \$2.00 a year. 5 cents a Copy.

It is the brightest Weekly in America.

Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTHS! If you send before December 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor.

KATE FIELD.

[This notice published first on Dec. 31, 1891.]
 Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss
 County of Chase, ss

In the matter of the estate of Cynthia A. Cooley, late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1891, the undersigned was, by the Court of Chase County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Cynthia A. Cooley, late of Chase county, Kansas. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ELISHA COOLEY,
 Administrator.

D. W. MERCER
 always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green, nov1897

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS—ORIGINAL \$7.00 EDITION FOR 30 CENTS.

No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7.00 for Grant's Memoirs, there must be a couple of million people in the United States who want them, and will jump at the opportunity to buy them at the low figure here offered.

We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, litho-colored sold by subscription at \$7.00, FOR 30 CENTS—FOR 30 CENTS—ABSOLUTELY ONLY 30 CENTS!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 550,000 copies have been already sold—not a cheap edition, but the best for 30 cents, provided you send your subscription to this journal for one year, and also a subscription of \$3.00 for the *COSMOPOLITAN* Magazine, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated monthlies, itself equal to the best \$4.00 magazine.

The *COSMOPOLITAN* is anxious to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up his circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the *COSMOPOLITAN* we are enabled to offer our readers a share in the low price obtained through the large purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the *COSMOPOLITAN*'s offer will permit you to take instead:

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G. M. McCLILLAN'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$5.75.

All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs. The *COSMOPOLITAN* is sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of 5 cents per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz.—48 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 84 oz.—42 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents.

Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the *COSMOPOLITAN*, \$1.50 for year's subscription to this journal, and 30 cents for a copy of Memoirs—\$4.80 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.

THE ONLY FLEXIBLE WHEEL WIND MILL MANUFACTURED; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.

Address

F. B. STEARNS,
 RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

WOMEN WIRE BE'ST WIRE WIRE FENCING WIRE ROPE SALVAGE

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, FIELDS, RAILROADS, ETC. PRICES REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID. McCLILLAN'S FOLDING NETTING. New Thing to be sure! No barbed! Extra Heavy! Extra! The McMillan Women Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS can make \$5.00 per day selling our new Imported Plush Album, \$1.00

IMPORTED PULSH ALBUM, \$1.00

It is a new, embossed padded sides, gold edge, attention class, holding twenty fifty tinted and card pictures. Sent for \$1.00 (retails for \$2.00). Notwithstanding the tariff on imported albums is raised from 10 to 25 per cent, there will not be any increase in our prices this year. Our new line of self-promoting PARALLEL FAMILY BIBLES containing old and new versions, are what the people want.

JUVENILE BOOKS—Bonanza for Agents from now until Christmas. Send 2 cents for catalogue book. Illustrated circulars FREE for all of our fast selling goods. DON'T DELAY! FORBEE & McMARIN, Importers, Cincinnati, O.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. E. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Exchange, 100 Broadway, New York. For a list of agents write to R. L. New York.

LAWRENCEBURG

Is prosperous beyond any town in the South during all these hard times.

COME and SEE!
COME and SEE!

To See is to Believe.

Our bank is solid; our merchants are prosperous; and our mills are all running. We want more mills, and in fact we need them. A sash, door and blind factory would succeed from the start. Then, a furniture factory, machine shop (needed very much), implement factory, and a dozen other factories are bound to succeed. Cheap iron, lumber, labor and freight, with pure air and water. No use talking. This is the healthiest place in America. **COME and SEE!**

Our talk about COLONY is not all wind.

If you have money to build a house and begin life, **Come and see Us!**

Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., is now local manager of the **LAWRENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO.,** and is also getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. **COME AND SEE HIM.**

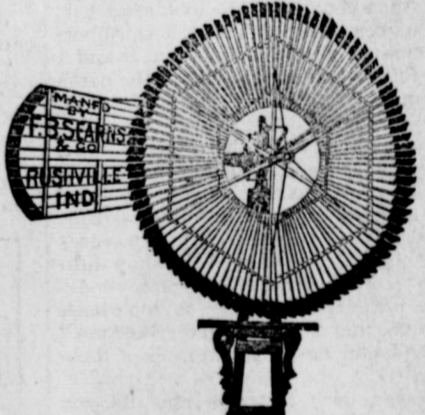
We are bound to build up not only a town, but a farming community.

Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to-day. **COME AND SEE.** That is all we ask.

The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address

Major George A. Clarke, or The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co., Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. V. S. PEASE, Sec'y, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

THE STEARNS WIND MILL:



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.

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IMPORTED PULSH ALBUM, \$1.00

It is a new, embossed padded sides, gold edge, attention class, holding twenty fifty tinted and card pictures. Sent for \$1.00 (retails for \$2.00). Notwithstanding the tariff on imported albums is raised from 10 to 25 per cent, there will not be any increase in our prices this year. Our new line of self-promoting PARALLEL FAMILY BIBLES containing old and new versions, are what the people want.

JUVENILE BOOKS—Bonanza for Agents from now until Christmas. Send 2 cents for catalogue book. Illustrated circulars FREE for all of our fast selling goods. DON'T DELAY! FORBEE & McMARIN, Importers, Cincinnati, O.

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$4.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year) and rates for different ad sizes (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.).

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 advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.

TIME TABLE.

Table showing train schedules for Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong, Ellipton, and Saffordville, listing times for morning and evening departures.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

WOOD TAKEN ON SUBSCRIPTION.

It is raining very hard, this morning. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. Charles Moore was quite ill, last week.

E. F. Holmes is again home from his trip east.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

E. D. Replogle has been quite sick, at Lawrence.

Dan McGinley, of Strong City, is again at home.

J. G. Winters has put in a feed mill at Strong City.

Dr. J. M. Hamme was out to Peabody, last week.

Mrs. B. Hackett is very sick, with lung fever.

F. O. Hobart, of Florence, was in the city last Friday.

First Quality Overshoes, \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes & Co's.

Mrs. Carothers was very sick, last week, with "la grippe."

Fred Myers, of Newton, was in Strong City, over Sunday.

Miss Nancy Holsinger was visiting in Kansas City, last week.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. E. F. Banerle is quite sick, with neuralgia in the head.

The baby of Mayor Matt. McDonald, of Strong City, is quite sick.

The weather continued very spring-like up to and including Sunday.

Dr. W. H. Cartter was at Chicago, last week, attending the horse sale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Comer have returned from their visit at Cherryvale.

A Methodist revival is now in progress in the Emslie building in Strong City.

Miss Grace Smith, of Strong City, is attending the High School, at Lawrence.

Miss Maloria E. Schnavely, of Elmdale, has gone to Wichita to attend college.

Riley Lewis, of Strong City, is now working at Laverty's lunch room, in Emporia.

F. V. Alford shipped two car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett, who was visiting her mother, at Plymouth, Lyon county, is again at home.

Robert McCrumm and little daughter, of Strong City, spent several days last week in Council Grove.

Mrs. Roland Roberts went, Tuesday, to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Groom.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. George B. Carson, of this city, last week.

J. H. Scribner and son, N. B., took two car loads of cattle from Bazaar to Kansas City, last Friday night.

Mrs. Asa Taylor and Miss Lizzie Reeve will go to Emporia to make that place their home for a while.

A. S. Manhard, mine host of Central Hotel, went to Winfield, Sunday, and returned here, Monday night.

A. J. Beverlin, government farmer, at Ponca, I. T., came up, last Friday, for a two week's visit in this county.

The Rev. W. C. Somers returned yesterday morning, from a business trip to Valley Center, Sedgewick county.

A most enjoyable birthday party, was given Messrs. Adam and D. M. Reifsnider, of Strong City, last Friday night.

Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, was down to Kansas City, Monday, ordering a car load of farm implements for his store.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tremmer, of Strong City, on Wednesday, January 27, 1892, a daughter, weight 12 pounds.

Miss Nellie Robertson, of Fox creek returned the first of the week from a pleasant visit with the Pearson family at Herrington.

Buy an Overcoat of E. F. Holmes & Co. and make a saving of 25 per cent. The opportunity will not last long. Do not delay.

Mrs. A. B. Watson, who has been quite ill for a month or more, was down to Emporia, last week, receiving medical attention.

Sid Delate, switchman in the yards at Strong City, got one of his ankles sprained by jumping off the switch engine, last Friday night.

Robert Belton, who is now Division Road Master on the Santa Fe railroad, at El Paso, Texas, gave the ENURANT office a call, last Monday.

Leo Holz, who had been clerking at Carson & Sanders for some months past, went to Topeka, Sunday, to attend a commercial college.

Miss Lena Fritze, of Strong City, returned home, Monday, from a six weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Rev. Herman Hahn, at Newton.

Died, on Tuesday, February 2, 1892, of membranous croup, Nellie, the eight months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bogue, of Elmdale.

FOR SALE.—A few thoroughbred Black Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Apply at this office.

Dave Rettiger is expected home to day from St. Louis, where he has been for the past three weeks looking after a large stone-cutting contract.

The best bargains go first when E. F. Holmes & Co. make a Reduction Sale. Come and see for yourself the good things we offer. Do not delay.

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

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.

Messrs. B. Lantry and M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, went to Cimarron, Indian Territory, yesterday, where B. Lantry & Sons have a large ripparing contract.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, will soon go to Arizona, where her husband is now engaged on the big railroad contract of B. Lantry & Sons, in that State.

Miss Cora Park, of Middle creek, who has been visiting at her parents, for some time past, has returned to Ponca, Indian Territory, to again teach school at the Agency.

Died, at his home, near Matfield Green, on Tuesday afternoon, February 2, 1892, of consumption, Frank Corbin, aged 44 years. He leaves a wife to mourn his death.

Don't fail to hear the lecture of Professor Snow, at Music Hall, next Saturday night, on the chinch bug. The proceeds are for the benefit of the High School Library.

Died, at her home, near Matfield Green, on Tuesday evening, February 2, 1892, from heart failure, Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood, consort of Andrew Underwood, aged 65 years.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Street Railway Company: Wit Darr, President; W. Y. Morgan, Vice-President; E. W. Tanner, Secretary; J. M. Tuttle, Treasurer; W. H. Holsinger, Superintendent.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

Died, at his home in Missouri, on January 22, 1892, John Hardesty, formerly of Diamond creek, in this county, aged 75 years. Mr. Hardesty was a brother of T. W. Hardesty, Esq., of this city.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has on hand one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf

W. W. Perrin has started up the quarry west of this city, and is now getting out stone for the viaduct at Kansas City, on the Belt road, and he has moved into the Swope house, west of the Court-house.

E. F. Holmes & Co. are now offering some wonderful bargains in winter weight goods. No one who has a dollar to invest should lose the opportunity to secure some of these bargains. Do not delay.

Virgil Brown, of Strong City, left Saturday morning last for St. Louis, where he was requested by telegram to meet Dave Rettiger and assist in making final arrangements for a large stone cutting contract.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and El Dorado, defies competition, and don't you forget it.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

A good substantial street crossing has been put down in Strong City, from the Opera House to the opposite side of the street, which makes four street crossings on that street in the distance of that one block.

Dr. W. H. Cartter and his daughter, Mrs. C. M. Gregory, returned, Tuesday afternoon, from Washington, D. C. When they left there his mother had not quite recovered from her illness, though she was somewhat better.

Miss Susie Murty left for her home in Osage county, on Monday, after a stay in Strong City of several weeks. Miss Murty is an amiable and accomplished young lady, and made many warm friends here who regretted her departure.

Wanted, to exchange a well improved eighty acre farm, in Cowley county, Kansas, for a stock of general merchandise or groceries, farm is clear, and will pay cash, if any difference. Apply to A. S. Manhard, Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner.

FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col.

Morgan has no more personal interest in the \$8000 steal than any other taxpayer, and we don't want to be made to suffer because the People's party leaders want to punish the Democratic editor for supporting a Democrat for Judge instead of Doster.—Leader.

Chas. Klusman completed a house, 16x24 feet, with eight foot ceilings, four windows and two doors, for Richard Cuthbert, last Thursday, on the farm on which William Kendall lives, on Bloody creek, in just fifty-eight working hours from the time he began at on the previous Thursday.

Every farmer and his wife should hear the lecture of Professor Snow, of the State Agricultural College, at Music Hall, in this city, next Saturday evening, on the chinch bug. It is a subject that will interest everyone in the State of Kansas, and the proceeds will go to the benefit of the High School Library.

At the meeting of the City Council, last night, a petition was presented by W. W. Perrin, asking for the right of way on Main street, to construct and maintain a switch from the C. K. & W. R. R. to the quarry west of town, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, to report at a meeting of the Council, next Monday night.

A Bible Society for Chase county was recently organized in this city, with the following officers: Rev. W. C. Somers, President; W. A. Morgan, Vice-President; E. F. Holmes, Treasurer; Mrs. Woodsworth, Secretary; R. H. Johnston, Charles M. Sanders, Miss Maggie Brees, Mrs. W. W. Sanders and Mrs. W. G. Patten, Executive Committee.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a "Martha Washington Reception" on the evening of February 22d, at the house of Mrs. S. A. Brees. Every member of the Guild is expected to be present, and guests are requested to wear the dress of 1776, or pay a fine of 10 cents. Refreshments of coffee and doughnuts will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Four weeks ago Miss Ada Stubbs, who was working at Dr. J. T. Morgan's on Peyton creek, got burned so badly by her clothes catching on fire while she was washing out a kettle where some hogs had been scalded, that she died from the effects thereof, last Thursday. She was taken to Americus, where her parents and brothers and sisters live, for treatment. She was carefully attended by Dr. Morgan and his family during her long suffering.

No recent scientific experiments have been more interesting to all our people, and especially to western farmers, than those with the chinch bug, which Chancellor Snow has been conducting for the past three years. His methods have interested scientific men all over the world, and many have come to the Kansas University to study them. So successful has he been in introducing and spreading a disease among the bugs that he now has to advertise for healthy bugs. Chancellor Snow will fully describe the disease and the methods of spreading it, with the help of elaborate drawings and charts, in his lecture at Music Hall, Saturday, February 6.

No one should miss the opportunity, perhaps, of a lifetime, of hearing a celebrated man, on a most interesting subject. Admission, 25 cents.

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER'S.

This office has been furnished with a complete catalogue and price list of Evergreen Nurseries, of Evergreen, Wis. This nursery is well known throughout the west, having been many years established. The proprietor, Mr. George Pinney, has probably distributed more evergreens and other trees through this State than any other man in the country. Although he raises and sells millions of forest trees annually, his speciality is evergreens. He plants hundreds of pounds of the seeds every year, and now has nearly three hundred varieties on his lists, fully equaling the largest nurseries in Europe, which supply the nurseries and parks of royalty. Of course, having such a large trade and growing them in such large quantities, he is able to give better prices for the same quantity of trees than any other nursery in the country. It is worth the while of any person to send for his lists.

The M. E. Sunday school here organized themselves into a Missionary Society. They will give an entertainment at the church next Sunday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The following is the program: 1. Singing—Hymn 6. 2. Prayer—H. Maclean. 3. Opening address, "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Missionary Cause"—Fred Calhoun. 4. Singing by quartette and Austin Harman. 5. Recitation, "Bright, New Cent"—Ada Hunt, Bertha Allen. 6. Song, "Growing up for Jesus"—by the children. 7. Essay, "Missions in India"—Miss Sarah Austin. 8. Recitation, "Charity"—Bertha Perrigo. 9. Duett, "Evening Song"—Miss Stella Kerr, Mattie Sheehan. 10. Recitation, "So Much to Do"—Bonnie Kellogg. 11. Music.

Died, at his home, on Diamond creek, at 6 o'clock, Sunday evening, January 31, 1892, from bronchitis, aggravated by "la grippe," Mr. Albert Daub, aged 43 years, he having been born at Erie, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1849. He came from Pennsylvania to Chase county, in 1870, and has resided in the county ever since, except two years, when he lived at Towanda, Butler county. Some ten years ago he had a meat market in this city, and at that time caught a cold from which he never entirely recovered. He leaves a wife and five children, two boys and three girls, to mourn his death, and who have the sympathy of this community in their sad bereavement. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery, west of Strong City, Tuesday morning, the funeral services, with a High Mass of Requiem, taking place in the Catholic church in that city, at 10 o'clock, that morning, the Rev. Father Theodore Stephens, O. S. F., officiating.

Tuesday being Ground-hog day, and the sun having shone brightly on that day, from about 10 o'clock, a. m., until night-fall, if that little animal came out of his hole, he must surely have seen his shadow, and gone back into his hole to remain there six more weeks, and winter will still hold on for that length of time.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM. Instrumental Solo..... Stella Kerr. Events of the Week..... Frank Johnston.

Reading..... Fred Calhoun. Duett..... Don Gillett. Paper..... F. B. Hunt. Reading..... Mrs. Warren. Duett..... Rosa Palmer.

Declamation..... Miss Dora Cochran. Quotations from pop..... Lolo Bonewell. Vocal Authors..... Carrie Harris. Song..... Charles Christen. Reading..... Mattie Sheehan.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS. LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

State vs. Henry Fink, not working road; dismissed. Clarence E. Bond vs. R. L. Ford, account; settled.

W. F. Dunlap vs. William Harst et al.; damage; settled per stipulations on file.

Jennie Dobbins vs. Anthony Dobbins, divorce; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Ed. Ryan vs. John Madden et al.; judgment on mandate of Supreme Court.

Catherine Kaegre vs. A. Louis Bemis et al.; title quieted.

Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. Cyrus B. Eldred et al.; foreclosure; foreclosure and sale, without appraisal, and personal judgment against J. L. Lewellen for \$531.80.

R. Gause vs. T. J. Bamans, foreclosure; dismissed.

American Investment Co. vs. Malcom A. Campbell et al.; foreclosure; judgment against both Campbells for \$311.60.

Sama vs. Walter R. Jones et al.; foreclosure; judgment for \$76.00.

Eastern Land and Cattle Co. vs. Charles Moyer et al.; foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff vs. Moyer for \$1,748.08, for C. Mundy vs. Moyer for \$498.30, second lien; and for John P. Johnson vs. Moyer for \$1,669.24, third lien.

George Storeh vs. Martin Barry et al.; foreclosure; dismissed.

S. T. Bennett vs. Cal. Pendergraft, replevin, judgment on mandate.

J. M. Kerr vs. Pat. Tracy, mechanic's lien, judgment on mandate.

The following sheriff's sales were confirmed: John Douglass vs. Josiah G. Morse et al.; John R. Lilley vs. John B. Woodward et al.; C. C. Chiles vs. Parmelia Duke et al.; Eastern Land and Cattle Co. vs. Ellsworth A. Sanford et al.; Mary W. Miller vs. A. J. Shroyer et al.; J. M. Steele vs. Arthur M. Lee et al.; A. Jacobidit vs. A. Houke et al.

Elmer Johnston vs. Board of County Commissioners, appeal; judgment for defendant.

S. S. Porter vs. same, appeal; judgment for defendant.

D. M. Davis vs. Elizabeth Porter, foreclosure; judgment for \$385.90.

Same vs. Olive H. Smith, foreclosure; judgment for \$232.

SEND FOR THEM. The most popular waltz, schottische and march published for either organ or piano. Lemon Waltz, G. Lang, 30c; Apricot Schottische, G. Lang, 30c; Damsel March, G. Lang, 30c. We send catalogues to teachers free and for terms. We want your trade. Address Ligo Bros., Chickering Hall, 311-313 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD READING. For the long winter evenings, a large 40 column illustrated paper, brim full of the best stories, choice poetry, sketches, ladies' department, camp fire, humor, etc., will be sent four months on trial to introduce you to receipt of 10c silver. Valuable premiums to subscribers. Don't delay—send to day. Address P. D. SWICK, Publisher, Des Moines, Iowa.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session, Tuesday, February 2, 1892, all the members being present, and transacted the following business:

J. B. Ferguson was appointed Trustee for Cedar township, vice Thomas Vincent, resigned.

The bond of J. H. Makinson, Treasurer of Toledo Township, was approved.

In matter of personal property tax of Waterloo Cattle Co., A. Z. Scribner, agent, in Cedar township, \$91.66 was ordered to be made void, on account of double taxation, the tax on same having been paid in Bazaar township.

In the matter of the Ben Makin road petition, where George M. Noble appealed from the decision of the County Commissioners to the District Court, in the matter of the award of damages, it was found the Commissioners erred in allowing but \$30 damages when it should have been \$100, and the same was referred to the County Attorney to tender the same in settlement of the claim.

The west grade of the new bridge at Matfield Green having been completed, it was ordered that the County Clerk draw a warrant for \$30 for the payment for the same.

In matter of C. S. Jennings, Clerk of Bazaar township, was approved.

The personal property of J. P. Kirker, of Strong City, having been assessed by the Trustee of Falls township, in 1891, at \$2,100, when it should have been \$3,050, it was ordered that the County Treasurer remit one-half of the taxes on said \$3,050.

In the matter of a certain road in Diamond Creek township, known as the Calhoun road, established July 14, 1884, the Commissioners finding there is some controversy over the true location of said road, and in the matter of a certain road in Diamond Creek, at or near Myer, on said road, it was, therefore, ordered that the County Surveyor relocate said road once as soon as practicable.

EVERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN.

Should subscribe for his home paper, to keep up with the local news but he also needs a first-class agricultural, live-stock and market journal, to keep him posted in his own line of business. Such a journal is the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, a handsome 16-page paper, covering all the lines of stock-raising and general farming, besides giving the best and most complete market reports of any journal published in the West.

Desiring to give our present readers a benefit, and at the same time increase our own circulation, we have made arrangements by which we will furnish the COURANT (subscription price \$1.50 a year) and the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator both for one year, for only \$2.25, provided subscriptions are received not later than January, 1892. Sample copies of the Live Stock Indicator can be had by addressing the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

VIK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1892.

True and tried friends are always welcome, consequently "Vick's Floral Guide" is sure of a warm reception, especially when dressed as daintily as this year. The "Nellie Lewis" Carnation on the front cover, and "Brilliant Poppies" on the back, are unusually attractive, and the numerous colored plates of flowers and vegetables are certainly works of art and merit. The first twenty-four pages, printed in violet ink, describe Novelties and Specialties. Send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and procure a copy of this attractive and useful catalogue. It costs nothing, as the ten cents can be reduced from the first order.

PRAIRIE HILL SCHOOL.

The following pupils averaged 80 and above for month ending January 29, 1892. "A" indicates attendance, "D," department and "S," studies:

Table with columns for student name and average score. Includes Nellie Bishop (97), Fred Stiles (97), Jay Spencer (97), Helen Rider (97), Charles Roniger (97), Har Starkey (97), Lew Siler (97), Fritz Roniger (97), Margie Bishop (97), Flora Bishop (97), Cecil Hyder (97), Seymour Ryder (97), Frank Roniger (97), George Roniger (97), Pearl Starkey (97).

C. E. HOTCHKIS, Teacher.

BABYLAND.

The February Babyland, with its bits of poetry, scraps of song, and pretty stories, is as charming and piquant as the babies for which it is made. "The Breakfast Song," to be sung and told to Baby, "The Tiptoe Twins," and the big kite, "The Baby's Story," and "Sweetheart's Bath," will entertain and amuse the nursery folk, and they will want to hear the story of the "Baby-Tenders" and "Our Carlo" told many times. Babyland is Baby's own magazine.

Price 5 cents a year, 5 cents a copy. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

OLD SETTLERS' NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the "Old Settlers' League" will be held at Music Hall, this city, on Monday evening, February 15th, 1892. All are cordially invited. A general good time is looked for. Tickets of admission, 75 cents. By order of the committee.

A. B. WATSON, Chairman.

BASKET FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a basket festival at the Saffordville school-house, on Friday evening, February 5th, for the benefit of the Church. Ladies are requested to bring baskets with supper for two. Hot coffee free. By order of Committee.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS.

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FREE a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST.

CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, N.J. HAS PATENTED. FOR SALE BY E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

HIS PAPER.

is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency, 15 N. 2d St. For a list of advertising agents.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 1825-11

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM. WOOD & GRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.

Overseer of the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Will practice in the several counties in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Federal courts

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

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

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Euclid House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss Chase county, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, January 30, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of January, 1892, a petition, signed by D. A. Riggs and 14 others, was presented to the

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE SINGLE TAX.

Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset, Says It Is the Only Remedy for Poverty.

Under the auspices of the single tax league in Reform club hall, 605 Main street, last evening, Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset, lectured before a small audience. T. J. Hastings presided, and in a short introductory address, said he hoped the single tax would find more open advocates in Worcester than it has at present. He said New Haven, Minneapolis and other cities had elected single tax mayors, and in other respects the single tax men had made greater progress than they have in Worcester.

This was the first meeting since May and election of officers was in order, but a motion to defer the election until the next meeting was passed without dissent. Mr. Hastings said he had recently seen William Lloyd Garrison, an earnest single tax orator, and he expected it would be possible to have Mr. Garrison in Worcester at the next meeting.

In beginning his lecture Mr. Lothrop expressed his pleasure being present, and said the question of the "unemployed and the single tax" was one which dwarfed all others of the country, including the slave question. Single tax advocates, he said, "are grumblers, but we are not alone; there are many kinds of grumblers, and men are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs. The unequal distribution of wealth is attracting widespread comment and criticism. Many remedies have been proposed, but the single tax remedy is by far the best, since it goes at once to the bottom of the whole matter. All other remedies are merely artificial."

"A French writer has said that in the stone age it was very difficult for the human race to gain a subsistence. In our own day, in spite of all the inventions and improvements which have been made, while a few have become immensely rich, the great mass of mankind are still in the stone age, and subsistence is barely possible."

Mr. Lothrop called attention to some of the improvements of the century. A hundred years ago a plow required one man to hold, one to sit on the beam, one to clear the way, and from four to eight yoke of oxen; and then not more than one acre could be plowed a day. Now one man with a team of horses can plow two acres and a half a day, and with a steam plow, it is possible to plow five acres. The speaker referred also to the improvement in reapers, corn shellers, printing, etc., all showing the increasing power being gained by mind over matter. "Despite these achievements," he said, "the majority of men are poor, and poverty is steadily increasing." Mr. Lothrop then quoted a long passage from Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," bearing on this matter.

"There are some," he continued, "who deny that poverty is increasing. One argument against it is the 'average' argument. Men point to our great production and say it can not be possible that we are poor." The lecturer contended that this argument is fallacious and quoted the labor bureau as saying in 1885 that the condition of the working people could not possibly be worse. New York papers were quoted from, including the Press, to show the misery, degradation and squalor that exist within one-eighth of a mile from city hall. Talmage and Helen Campbell were also quoted, the former saying that if you would see how Latimer looked in the fire look in the faces of the working girls in our great cities. Such slavery as this was called worse by far than chattel slavery, when the master was responsible for the bodily comfort of his slaves.

The speaker commented upon the enormous increase in population, by immigration and otherwise, and said this would inconvenience no one if natural opportunities were free.

He discussed the wage question at some length, contending that wages could not help rising if land were not monopolized by speculators, and that they must go down under present circumstances. "Could men work twenty-four hours a day and live on one biscuit a day, they would still work all the time for their one biscuit."

The speaker then told how the western lands were held by landlords, in this country and in Europe, and gave figures to show to what an enormous extent the land had been monopolized. "An American landlord is no better than an English landlord," said Mr. Lothrop, who claimed that robbery is involved in the private ownership of land and that the tariff is a tax.

As a remedy he proposed that land value be taxed so high that it would be no object for any one to hold more than he could use. This, he said, would kill speculation and make vacant land free. He would abolish all other taxes, direct or indirect.

"If something is not done," he said, "something terrible must follow. Up to now there has been a West, where those who were too badly pressed could flee for freedom. Now there is no more west; no more public land that is not taken up, and yet millions of acres are hardly scratched. If another planet could be brought to earth, the man whose land it touched, would claim it for his own. All we want is a clear field and no favors."—Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram.

Fruits of Enterprise.

The Kansas City Star reports this interesting instance, illustrating the well-known fact that wealth is plentiful in this country for those who are enterprising enough to go for it:

Miss Maggie Smith, a stenographer at Guthrie, Okla., discovered that Keokuk, chief of the Iowa Indians, was living on land that had not been allotted to him. She at once entered the line at the land office and having filed on the land, went to take possession of it. The chief will be ejected. This claim has a brick house and fine barn on it, and is worth over \$4,000.

The True Remedy.

Some time ago I came across a little paper containing an article called "Liquor's War on Labor." After advocating the closing of dram-shops as the cure for the conflict between labor and capital it asks, "What Does Labor Want?" And replies, "summed up in a few words it is:

"First. The right to do good work for bread." "Second. The right to get good bread for work." I presume that bread in the above quotation stands, in the writer's mind, for all useful products of labor, for otherwise it would have very little sense in it, since "man can not live by bread alone" now any more than formerly. This interpreted it is good as far as it goes, but who is to determine how, when, and where the laborer shall work and how much he shall receive for his labor and what are the good and useful things he should get or buy with what he gets for his toil?

The article then says that "the liquor traffic is in unmitigated hostility to these essential rights of the people," and goes on to show that less labor is employed in proportion to the capital used in the liquor traffic than in other kinds of business and argues from this that labor is thus defrauded. But is it labor that we want or its products, and would it be a bad thing if by using the stored up results of labor (capital) to assist production we could get the products of labor without expending so much labor? Every labor-saving invention tends in exactly that direction, but according to the author of the above mentioned article they are all bad, as tending to reduce the labor necessary to produce a given result.

I wonder if he ever inquired what is the reason that "the right to do good work for bread" and "the right to get good bread for work" can not be exercised? Every man comes into the world with a body to be fed and clothed and sheltered and with two hands with which to provide food, clothing and shelter for it, and all around him lies the land from which all supplies for his body must and can be drawn. Why does he not apply his labor to these natural opportunities and supply his wants? Why must he wait until some fellow-being with no better right to life than he has, graciously permits him to go to work? Is it not simply because by our iniquitous land system we allow a few to monopolize what justly belongs to all?

Let us sweep away these restrictions by requiring all who control land to pay into the common treasury its full annual value, thus rendering it unprofitable to hold land without using it. Then all men can find plenty of work without begging for it and it will cease to be regarded as a boon. Thus involuntary poverty will cease because each will be secured in the possession of all he produces whether he works for himself or for another. Then intemperance born of poverty and undue wealth will cease because the cause is removed.

But what would happen to-day leaving our land system untouched, if through prohibition or any other means we could entirely destroy intemperance? We should simply have increased the number of sober and industrious people competing for a chance to work, and wages would thus be crowded still lower. All that could be saved, which had been formerly spent for liquor would be relinquished to secure a chance to earn anything.

I would not have anyone suppose for one moment that I am defending intemperance. Far from it. I would gladly take any just means to destroy the terrible evil. But prohibition not only is unjust, it is an ineffective means, and tends besides to draw attention away from the true remedy, the destruction of involuntary poverty by the freeing of natural opportunities through the single tax on land values.—E. D. B., in "Justice."

Destruction of Land Values.

Philip G. Boulton, of Brooklyn, wants to know if the exchange value of unimproved land would entirely disappear under the single tax, and gives this example to illustrate his meaning: Would a piece of unimproved land that to-day has a market value of \$50,000 have any market value if the single tax were in operation.

If the single tax were in perfect ideal operation, no; land would not have any capitalized value. It would still have an annual value, but the annual tax payment required would be to a penny equal to the value of the annual advantage. Therefore, there would be nothing to capitalize. Ideal perfection, however, can not be expected, and it is probable that valuable land in use would always be worth somewhat more than the value of its improvements. Land held out of use would not be, however; for the tax, though far short of ideal perfection, would be high enough to make it unprofitable long to hold the land out of use. It would soon be put to use if exceptionally desirable, or thrown into common if not.—The Standard.

A Powerful Book.

Henry George's reply to the pope's encephalic on the labor question is meeting with an enormous sale both in this country and abroad. It is considered by many as the most important contribution to the literature called out by the papal disquisition on socialism and private property in land, and it is commanding the respectful attention of clergymen of all denominations. In this work Mr. George, in that charmingly lucid style which is quite his own, restates his philosophy in the simplest and plainest possible language, meeting every objection which his critics have raised, and leaving the question of land ownership illuminated in the glow of a high morality. The book is couched in the most deferential terms, and even those who will not accept his conclusions must admire the skill and finesse of his arguments, the eloquence of his appeal, and the force and vigor of thought which mark every page. It can scarcely fail to have a wide reading and exercise a considerable influence on the economic thought of the world.—Yutkee Blade, Boston, Mass.

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

What She Thinks of McKinleyism—Her Experiences in Buying Goods For Her Children at McKinley Prices.

It is a soothing fiction which protection papers are trying to circulate that the McKinley law has not increased prices, but a fiction all the same. Women who go to buy woolen dress goods for themselves and their children this winter know that prices are higher than they were before duties were raised.

A woman writes to the New York World giving some of her experiences in buying such goods, and some sharp comments on the iniquity of McKinleyism.

She says: "I am a busy mother, and I am shut in my room with gopher. I have spoken disrespectfully of it—did not believe in it. Now it has me in its grip and I could cry. One other thing this winter I did not believe, have found true, and have cried over—the cruelty of the tax on woollens to little children. I look to American men to stop this tax, which, I say, is the most monstrous iniquity done in our land since the days of our acquaintance with King George III. But the stupid arrogance of his taxation was more endurable than the fraudulent sham of our fellow-citizens."

"I have no more to say of the men who threw over the tea in Boston harbor? How I should like to see Mr. McKinley there! But this is irrelevant and he is governor of Ohio, and, of course, it was not the money of any tariff beneficiaries that helped him there! King George III, stupid and bigoted as he was, would never have legislated against the health of growing children—the men to be. Good woollens are necessary as good milk to children, and he who dilutes their milk is no worse than he who taxes their flannels."

"I have lost no child yet, and I believe I owe it, under God, greatly to their good woolen clothing. I have let silks and velvets go, even my bonnets may go, but my little ones have always had a full supply of good all-wool clothing, from head to foot, 'from the skin out,' of different weights, as the weather changes."

"Now our best houses offer me an inferior German stocking at the price I have paid for English merino. There is an Australian wool in the market, heavy and coarse—all kinds of inferior substitutes. The beautiful, soft, heavy French flannel I have made my little girls' dresses for years is taxed out of the market. It is now made nearly as light as cashmere, being taxed by weight. Arnold's salesman told me, and he sold me a coarse German flannel at the old price of the French. I looked for Shaker skirting flannel at remnant counters. The kind I wanted was dear because there is a great deal of wool in it. Domestic flannels are dearer; perhaps it is because the price can be raised."

"Now, I ask what will be used by those who formerly bought German and domestic woollens cheaply?"

"Will their children wear a mixture of cotton and wool, mostly cotton, or shoddy or all cotton? Ask Mr. McKinley. I can not believe he understood what he was doing. Woollens may be less necessary inland, and men do not know it all about children and flannels, but there will be more croup, diphtheria and bronchitis, more half-clothed and stunted children. How dare they make this infamous thing a law?"

"But I have faith in my country yet! Our people are very patient and law-abiding, but when the wrong is understood I believe there is a power in our land to rise against it, by whatever party it is done. I am told there are republicans opposed to this measure of the men who led them by the nose. I am reminded of Dean Swift's remark when some one said: 'The air in Ireland is very excellent and healthy.' 'For Heaven's sake,' said Swift, 'don't say so in England; for if you do they will certainly tax it.'"

"AN AMERICAN MOTHER."

THE TARIFF ON LEAD ORE.

Effect of the Duty on Lead Ore—Building Up the Lead Industry of Mexico at the Expense of That of the United States.

At the demand of the lead miners of Colorado and Montana, the last congress imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead content of imported ores. Under the tariff of 1883 lead ores containing silver were free of duty. The mass of our imports of these ores come from Mexico, being shipped thence to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other states having large smelting works, where they are smelted with the silver lead ores of the United States. The mixture of these ores in the smelter reduces the cost of production to a considerable extent. The lead ore miners of Colorado believed that if a duty were imposed on Mexican ores the price of their own lead would rise. They cared little for the injury which such a course would have on the smelters and mines of silver-lead ore here.

The duty has been in force a year and its effects can, therefore, be shown. The production of lead in the states, the mines of which secured the duty of 1½ cents per pound on lead ore, in 1890 and 1891, has been as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Arizona and California.....	1,000	1,000
Colorado.....	60,000	60,000
Idaho and Montana.....	24,000	25,000
Nevada.....	2,500	2,500
Utah.....	24,000	25,000
Total.....	111,500	117,500

An increase of only 6,000 tons. The producers and smelters of lead in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin, who use the imported ores as a flux in the smelting of their own more refractory silver-lead ores, opposed the duty, declaring that it would greatly injure their business. The production of lead in these states in 1891 as compared with 1890 was as follows:

	1890—Tons.	1891—Tons.
Lead produced.....	25,000	40,000
A falling off of 15,000 tons, making the net decrease in the production in the states enumerated in 1891, 9,000 tons.		

How this was brought about is shown by Mr. E. P. Rothwell, of the Engineering and Mining Journal, in

his annual review of the lead industry. Says Mr. Rothwell:

"For a short time indeed, toward the end of 1890, the price of lead was advanced by the McKinley bill, and the smelting charges on dry silver ores were also increased quite heavily, owing to a temporary scarcity of lead fluxing ores, but a more liberal interpretation of the bill of the treasury department again allowed the Mexican ore to enter. The price of lead therefore declined (though smelting charges did not), and as a final outcome it must be apparent to every one, from a study of these statistics, that the McKinley bill has been an injury rather than a benefit to the lead, and especially to the silver miners of the west."

"This result must set some of the intelligent miners to thinking who profited when they were injured, or at least not benefited, by the legislation which they were told would prove so greatly to their advantage. But had Mexican lead ores continued to come in free, what would have been the result? Undoubtedly the smelting of the Mexican ores would have been done in this country, to the obvious advantage of our metallurgical industry, instead of in works built with American capital in Mexico."

"Lead might have ruled lower in price had a very large amount of ore come in from abroad, but this would have greatly stimulated consumption, and would have kept down smelting charges on dry ores, the mining of which gives occupation to more men than does the mining of lead ores."

Turning from the injurious effects of the duty on the production and smelting of silver lead ores in the United States to the effect on the production of lead in Mexico, Mr. Rothwell says:

"Previous to 1890, only a few unimportant smelting works existed in Mexico, the product of which was very small, but when the American market was closed to the Mexican miners, who could not afford to pay the heavy freight charges to Europe on the low grade ores, nothing was left for them to do but to establish a smelting industry of their own. The opportunity was promptly seized, not only by them but also by the larger American smelters, who found themselves deprived of a proportion of their supplies; they, too, went over to Mexico and started smelting works, which are now partially in operation, and will be entirely so this year."

"At present the production of lead bullion in Mexico goes on at the rate of about 1,200 tons per month, but very shortly this will be increased to about 2,500 tons, and may by the end of this year amount to 3,000 tons. If this latter figure is reached it will mean that Mexico will thus produce about one-sixth as much as the United States, and there can be no doubt that most of this bullion would have been produced here had not the law been altered in a most deplorably narrow-minded spirit."

Since the duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead content of imported ores benefits no one in the United States, but positively injures the other lead producers and smelters, why should it not be repealed?"

FALSE PROMISES.

An Illustration of What It Is to Promote and Not Perform.

"Now what we want to do is to go on and prosper."—Major McKinley at the banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, New York, April 29, 1891.

"Business failures in the United States in 1891 numbered 12,394, or 16 per cent. more than in 1890."—Bradstreet's, January 2, 1892.

It is never pretended by tariff reformers that the adoption of a tariff for revenue only will usher in a political millennium or of itself bring steady and universal business prosperity. All they claim is that it would lighten the burdens of taxation, make a fairer distribution of those burdens, release from taxation the materials of industry, and thereby increase the wages of labor and the opportunities of employment, and that it would stimulate commerce, home and foreign, thus opening, as well in our own as in foreign countries, larger markets for the products of labor and especially for the disposition of that surplus that to-day finds but a precarious and not always a paying demand.

Scarcely less important is it to dissolve the partnership between the moneyed power of the country and the government, with all the demoralization in politics and business that inevitably grows out of it. These reforms accomplished, we have thrown open to all our people the fairest field for industry, thrift and enterprise yet offered in human history, where every individual can feel that he will enjoy for himself the fruits of his own labor and prudence, and that his success in business life will be as nearly commensurate as human laws can make it with what he really deserves.

But no laws can guarantee a country or its individual inhabitants against the manifold evils that flow from their own errors and ignorance, or from forces that occasionally impair their prosperity, without being under the control or within the range of their own foresight.

Not so with protection. It never hesitates to promise all the material or other blessings that men are eager to secure, and especially to secure them without paying the price for them, by mere operation of statutory laws. We are always justified in putting their promises and performances side by side, and Maj. McKinley furnishes us many opportunities for doing this. Here is another:

"I beg to say in passing that the rates given on wool and woollens are assuredly protective. They will help every farmer in the country who owns sheep, and will enable manufacturers of woolen goods, to better compete with their foreign rivals."—His speech in the house September 27, 1890, on the conference report upon this bill.

"Manufacturers are not buying heavily unless large concessions are made in their favor. The year closed with prices on a much lower basis than in 1890."—Bradstreet's, January 3, 1892, p. 1800.—W. L. W., in St. Louis Republic.

TO USE THE SURPLUS.

The Natural Sequel to the Billion-Dollar Congress.

Among the bills that have recently been introduced in the house at Washington is one to repeal the law enacted into the treasury the one hundred million-dollar gold reserve held for the redemption of greenbacks.

These are natural sequels to the acts of the Fifty-first congress. By abolishing some taxes on imports and increasing others so as to make them prohibitory, and by largely increasing the permanent appropriations, that congress put an end to the excess of receipts over expenditures and therefore put an end to the reduction of the public debt for some years to come. By stopping the redemption of four and one-half per cent. bonds before the end of the last fiscal year Secretary Foster threw a part of last year's surplus over into the present year, and so managed to meet in part the requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year. But in his annual report the secretary admits that the total amount to be applied to the fund for the year will fall nearly eleven million dollars short of the requirement, while for next year he estimates that there will be only about fourteen million dollars to be so applied out of about fifty million dollars required. Inasmuch as it will be impossible to meet the requirements of the fund without additional taxation, it is natural enough that representatives should propose to abolish a statutory requirement which cannot be met.

The last congress covered into the treasury all the money which had been deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their notes, amounting to more than fifty-four million dollars. It treated the money which had been so deposited and all that might be deposited thereafter not as a trust fund to be applied to the specific purpose for which the fund was created, but as revenue applicable to any governmental use. It was, in fact, applied to the purchase of bonds at a premium.

Since the fund for the redemption of bank notes has been so treated, why not treat the one hundred million dollars held for the redemption of greenbacks in the same way? This is the question that arises in the mind of Mr. Watson, of Georgia, who has introduced the bill to cover this money into the treasury. Secretary Foster has said that he would not hesitate to hawk into this fund if he should find it necessary to do so in order to meet current expenditures. He will probably feel grateful to the democratic gentleman from Georgia for proposing to remove all doubt as to the legality of this proceeding and to place the entire fund at his disposal.

Mr. Watson seems to be one of those philosophers who think that greenbacks are not promises to pay, which the government is bound in honor to redeem and for the redemption of which on demand it is under obligation to provide, but "absolute" money, or "fiat" money, which is not redeemable any more than gold coin is redeemable. Rational men do not accept this theory. We have about three hundred and fifty-six million dollars of greenbacks outstanding. These greenbacks are notes—promises to pay—and the government stands pledged by the act of January 14, 1875, to redeem them and to make adequate provision for their redemption in coin on demand. A hundred millions is not an extravagant reserve to hold for this purpose. In addition to the seven hundred and eighty million dollars of treasury notes in payment for silver bullion, and it has declared its purpose to hold these notes at par with gold. It is adding over fifty million a year to the volume of these notes and it is bound to make suitable provision for maintaining them at par. In addition to all this the government has outstanding over three hundred and twenty million dollars of silver certificates which congress has promised to keep at par with gold. There is, therefore, about seven hundred and fifty-four million dollars of paper afloat, with more coming at the rate of over fifty million dollars a year, all of which congress has engaged to keep at par with gold. The hundred million dollars reserve is certainly none too large for the purpose of keeping this growing mass of paper at par. And yet it is proposed to cover every dollar of it into the treasury and leave all this paper without support. It would be more rational to provide for an increase of the gold reserve.—Chicago Herald.

BLAINE AND HIS GANG.

The Administration Is in the Hands of Capitalists and Adventurers.

The two factors which control every important action of the Harrison administration are Blaine and the Blaine gang. Of these Blaine is the least important. He is as much a puppet "in the hands of his friends" as Harrison is when both Blaine and Blaine's friends are bent on controlling him. From time to time Blaine or his friends, for purposes of their own, give it out that he "dissents from the policy of the president." No doubt the president is jealous and restive under Blaine's control, but it is certain that he can take no step of importance on which the Blaine gang puts its veto. They control his cabinet, and the entire machinery of the republican party is in their hands.

They consist of two elements—first, such capitalists as Levi P. Morton and Andrew Carnegie, who are the principal contributors to republican campaign funds. These are reinforced by such adventurers as Stephen B. Elkins and Pat Egan. In the hands of these men the president is no more his own master than if he were a child's doll. Even if he wished to resist them, he would be impotent to do so. But he would never dream of allowing his jealousy of Blaine's influence to carry him far enough to make an issue with them. He knows that his chances of renomination depend entirely on them, and that as long as he is sufficiently subservient to them they will keep him where they can use him.

Throughout the administration Blaine, who has often been forced by his gang to measure he knows to be disgraceful, has simply used Harrison as a door mat to wipe his feet on when he and they have dragged him deeper into the mire than he wished to go. He and they have used Harrison and have then unloaded on him the odium of their doings. They are friendly with the Washington end of the associated press, and most of the Washington correspondents detest Harrison so cordially that it was all the easier to use them for the purposes of the suave and smiling rascality of these skillful manipulators.

But there never has been any doubt that where Blaine is not responsible for the Harrison administration, the Blaine gang are. They are as desperate and as unscrupulous as a lot of plutocrats and political adventurers as ever cursed a country, and this country is always in imminent danger as long as they control it.—St. Louis Republic.

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THE SOLDIERS AROUSED.

New York Veterans Declare Against Existing Pension Abuses.

There was a meeting in New York last week of a number of veterans of the last war who desire to do something to bring pension payments within reasonable limits and to vindicate the name of the American soldier from the aspersion of being a mercenary. They regard the pension legislation of the present day as a national nuisance, which calls for abatement.

The members of this new association favor strong and radical measures. They wish to revise the pension laws completely. They desire that no ex-soldier shall be pensioned who is able to earn his own living by hands or brain. Those who are not able to earn a livelihood they desire to be supported in comfort.

It is encouraging to read expressions of this sort, after a surfeit of the demands of soldiers of another class who insist that patriotism has a specific market value, which must be paid by the nation to the last farthing in cold cash. The gratitude of their contemporaries and of posterity they give to the winds, and treat with contempt all talk of glory. They insist that the country is greatly in their debt and must pay them off in money. In contrast with talk of this sort, the utterances of the New York veterans are a subject of pride.

It is eminently proper that the veterans themselves should move in this matter, if only to let the country know that the numerous "demands" for more pensions are not backed by the unanimous assent of the ex-soldiers. The pension grabbers, urged on by the pension attorneys, have been so vociferous, so persistent and untiring that they have possibly created an exaggerated idea of their numbers, though there is no reason to doubt either their strength or their determination. A few words of protest against this rapacity from the veterans themselves are, therefore, extremely gratifying.

Not that there is any great prospect that the movement will be successful. The sealing of the pension list in the way indicated could hardly be accomplished at present. The soldier vote is still too formidable a specter. The officious of the pension bureau, who are pretty shrewd politicians, find their account in continually inviting public attention to their diligence in placing new names upon the roll, and they boast that they are manufacturing pensioners at the rate of thirty thousand a month.

It is conceded on all sides that the number of fraudulent pensioners is very large. Hardly anyone qualified to speak upon the subject puts the number of such at less than one-fourth of the entire pension list. Something might be done in the way of the revision of the list with a view to the detection of these frauds, but in the present state of public opinion it is doubtful whether much can be accomplished in this way. Few public men have the courage to enter upon such an investigation as would be needed for the purpose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

—There is nothing in the democratic programme looking to the untaxing of foreigners while the burdens on our own citizens are undisturbed.—N. Y. World.

—It would seem to be about time for Secretary Foster and Secretary Elkins to flax around and look out for the Harrisonian fences. What are they there for?—Boston Herald.

—The republican press should hasten to denounce the New York veterans who have declared that our pension legislation has become a national nuisance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—A Quay jury has decided that he has been libelled by the accusation of complicity with Barsley. There were eleven republicans on the jury. So Mr. Quay is vindicated again.—St. Louis Republic.

—Tom Reed thinks Harrison and Blaine will kill each other off and the republican nominee will be a dark horse. Does he dream of a short fat man from the northeast, with a thick neck and a bitter tongue, as the sabbie nag in question?—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

—The Harrison men carried the Indianapolis primaries in gallant style and then telegraphed the news all over the country. It is a suggestive commentary upon the general esteem in which the president is held that the press should uniformly regard the tidings that his own neighbors and fellow-townsmen have not deserted him a startling piece of news.—Chicago Times.

—It is among the mercantile and manufacturing classes that urgent demands will be formulated looking to the undoing as far as possible of some of the ruinous provisions of the McKinley bill. These classes are doubtless willing to endure much rather than keep prices constantly unsettled, but some features of the existing schedules call so loudly for revision that they cannot possibly be allowed to stand.—Boston Globe.

THE FARMING WORLD.

GRADING THE DRAINS.

Simple Instruments Which Do the Work to Perfection.

In our work at the tile drainage we found it impractical to depend upon water to grade by. Oftentimes when we could work at the drains, there would be no water, other times too much or not enough; consequently we must adopt some plan that could be used at any time we could work in the ditches. We have plenty of fall for all our drains. The professionals would cut them, no doubt, without water or any other arrangement to get the grade. But we prefer to have it true and even. Our first step to secure this is to divide the line of the proposed drain into sections of 100 feet each. Then by the use of a level that our tinner made for us we get the fall per hundred feet. When we have this we average the whole line, and if possible give this average to each 100 feet. If we cannot do this we apply one grade to the lower end, and another to the

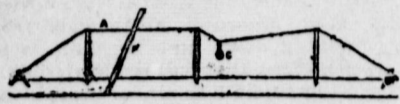


FIG. 1.

upper end of the drain. We do not want three or four grades to the same line of drain unless a change from a higher to a lower, from the outlet to the upper end or vice versa. What we mean is this: Say there are four sections of the ditch. We do not want a ten-inch fall for the first section; fifteen for the next, twelve for the third, and some other for the fourth, but would rather have 15, 12, 10, etc., this gives a free flow for all sections.

When we have the grade for the whole length of the drain, we drive stakes for each section. We often cut the first grade before taking the grade. When this is done we set the stakes as near the drain as we can to have them stand firm. Calculations are made and the stakes driven so that a line stretched on their tops will represent the grade of the ditch when ready for the tile. These stakes we want to stand 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, as this is the most convenient height for the workmen. Between the 100-foot stations we set another stake in line, as we find it hard to get the slack out of 100 feet of line, no difference how tightly drawn. When we have our stakes and line ready, we make a gauge to measure from line to the bottom of the drain. This gauge may be made of any light lumber. We have used, recently, slats sawn for fence pickets, one-half inch by two inches, six feet long for the upright. To this we nail a lighter piece at right angles; this piece should be at least 15 inches long, and nailed on so that when the upright is standing perpendicularly in the bottom of the drain, the arm will pass under the line (Fig. 1 shows the gauge, B, without the arm). For a line, the kind used by masons will be found the best, although any strong, light cord will answer; if too heavy, the wind will sometimes affect it too much.

When we have these all ready, before we commence work, we hang a weight (C, Fig. 1) on the line above the second stake. This will keep the slack out of the line much better than it can be kept out by drawing it tight at the end. On reaching this stake the workman changes the weight to the other side of the stake. We usually stretch the line for one station at a time. With the gauge and line, a skillful workman will have no difficulty in securing a perfect grade. In our soil, which is of uneven formation, we find it necessary to use this arrangement to secure a perfect grade. Something after this style was used in tilling the Michigan agricultural college farm lands, where the quicksand was so bad that two pieces of tile could be laid at a time. With its use we know the grade remains as we wish it, and does not change from day to day as it may do when water is used to grade by.

The level spoken of (Fig. 2) is a tin tube about 4 feet long, turned over a 3/8-inch bead, enlarged at each end, to make room for the insertion of a small cup to receive a small vial. We use homeopathic vials, with bottoms cut out, inserted in cup at right angles to the tube and held in place with plaster of paris. On the center of the tube is sol-

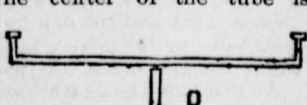


FIG. 2.—LEVEL.

dered a small loop or ring, to slip over a stake, for a "Jacob staff." When we have the level on staff we pour water in one of the vials till it stands in both of them at least one-fourth full, the water circulating through the tube. The water should be colored with a few drops of ink, to make it plain in the vials. The cups in which these vials set should be as shallow as possible to have vials held firmly in place. The water lines in the vials mark a true level. With the vial tilted a little out of perpendicular, it is easy for the operator, standing back a pace from the level, to sight by them forward to a pole held by an assistant, the assistant marking the point called for on the pole with his finger till he takes the measurement or marks the height. The difference between the height of the water line in level and the point marked on the pole gives the grade. These instruments, cheap as they are, we have found practically safe to use on stations of 100 feet where the grade is not less than two inches per 100 feet. The plan for the stakes, line and level we have gathered from different quarters; some of the practical applications we believe are original with us.—John M. Jamison, in Ohio Farmer.

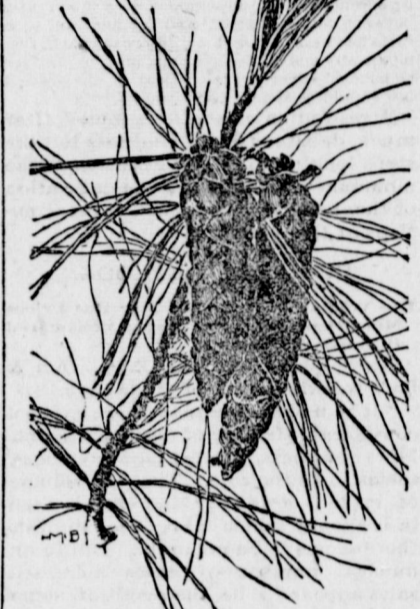
NATIVE WHITE PINE.

As an Ornamental Tree It Stands Distinguishedly High.

Undoubtedly the most majestic and picturesque tree of northern forests is the familiar white pine, and no other is so valuable in the common arts of life. It has a wide range throughout the north, extending from Newfoundland to Winnipeg, and covering immense tracts in Maine, New York and Michigan. It is found scattered along the Allegheny mountains to Georgia, although in lower levels it reaches little beyond Michigan and New York. It follows the sandy shores of Lake Michigan throughout their length upon the east. The white pine is the leading lumber-tree of northern forests, although much of the Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota pine lumber is the product of *Pinus resinosa*, the red or so-called Norway pine.

As an ornamental tree the white pine deservedly stands high, for while it is a strong grower, its long and flexible leaves relieve it from that feeling of harshness which attaches to the Austrian and Scotch species. And its very familiarity is a strong point in its favor, for it strengthens the ties of old associations, and carries out thoughts into our own woods and over our own hillsides. It takes kindly to cultivation, too, demanding only a dry and rather loose soil, and no extra attention. It is too coarse for the immediate vicinity of the house, yet it can come closer than the other large pines.

When the white pine is most characteristically a part of our landscape when it stands alone in some field or on some declivity, shorn of some of its limbs, and bravely struggling against the inevitable march of time. We appeal to our readers to spare these isolated sentinels; and we hope that they will not forget to give the younger brood a place about the home.—American Garden.



THE NATIVE WHITE PINE.

The long, slim cones of this pine distinguish it from all its congeners in the east, and they have about them more grace of form than any other pines which come within the possibilities of our gardens. But the white pine is most characteristically a part of our landscape when it stands alone in some field or on some declivity, shorn of some of its limbs, and bravely struggling against the inevitable march of time. We appeal to our readers to spare these isolated sentinels; and we hope that they will not forget to give the younger brood a place about the home.—American Garden.

There's not a farm where grain has been fed, especially cotton or linseed meal, but the evidence may be read in the fertility of the soil. These grains are so rich in plant food that the animals take but a small per cent in their passage through the body. J. J. MECHL, the well-known English scientific farmer, says that while he hates cruelty, he thinks it real humanity to remove the horns of cattle, and at the cost of temporary suffering to secure them a peaceful enjoyment for the rest of their lives. EXPERIMENTERS on the other side of the Atlantic, B. F. Johnson tells us in the Country Gentleman, have found that by a cheap method of supplying atmospheric electricity to the growing crop the yield of potatoes has been increased from 300 to 450 bushels per acre. An intelligent farmer, milking twenty-one cows, stated that five of these did not pay their way, though the average production of the whole herd was 235 pounds yearly. At the same time he could not see that it would be for his interest to dispose of the five and milk sixteen.

If you keep poultry in pens and yards throw in all the vegetable and garden truck you can spare, reduced to eatable size. Raw potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, cabbage, beets, celery tops, etc., chopped fine, all will aid in producing winter eggs, and remember meat of some kind is almost a necessity. SPEAKING of peach trees on a lawn which is frequently mown, Thomas Meehan says: "If one is situated so that he can top dress the ground with fertilizing material occasionally, that treatment is the very best cultivation for fruit trees, because of the coolness and shade which the grass gives the roots of the fruit trees."

It will be no advantage to hold back the hogs from slaughter if the temperature of the atmosphere will permit of their being put into the pork barrel. After the winter sets in the pork made by keeping the hogs awhile longer will cost too much, as the warmth of the animal must be maintained before any of the food can be transformed into meat.

Dry Food in Winter.
Too much dry food in winter is often the cause of costiveness. If there is ensilage to feed this condition may be avoided, but roots should be allowed where ensilage cannot be had. Some stockmen make use of linseed meal, giving only a gill a day to each horse or cow at the beginning, and gradually increasing the allowance to half a pint, until the bowels become regular.

ROBINS AT PLAY.

A Specie of That Proves the Existence of a Sense of Humor in Birds.

A story told by a lady contributor to an English magazine would seem to show that birds in their wild state "go in for" organized romps just like children at a Christmas party. Andrew Crosse, the distinguished naturalist, was one day looking out of his study window, in a house on the Quantock hills, from this window he could see into a courtyard a little distance away, which was sheltered by walls and was remote from any noises or disturbances of any kind. By and by the naturalist saw a robin engaged in dragging the apparently dead body of another robin round and round in a circle on the pavement. It looked just as if the live robin had fought with and killed the other, and was indulging in the cruel triumph of pulling the lifeless body of its rival over the stones, as Achilles dragged Hector round the walls of Troy.

Just as Mr. Crosse had come to the conclusion that the strange proceeding of which he was privileged to be the witness was the termination of a battle to the death between two bird enemies, the live robin suddenly stopped and threw itself on its back, as though stark dead. Its wings were half distended and rigid, and its legs upturned to the sky. Never, apparently, had there been a robin more dead than this was.

Meanwhile, the other robin went through an exactly converse transformation scene. It had only been shamming dead, and now woke up into full and vigorous life.

Seizing on its feathered companion, it dragged the latter in its turn all round the same circle, and repeated the process several times over. The conclusion of the scene was that both birds flew off together to some neighboring trees. Now, this story, related by the widow of the eminent authority on natural history to whom we have referred, might be set down as an exaggeration or distortion of what really happened, only that the observer was himself a trained scientific expert, not likely to let his eyesight be interfered with by his imagination.

The peculiarity of the incident lies in the fact that the performers were wild animals. They had not been trained to play this game by any showman's devices, but they had, out of the pure merriment of their own hearts and the liveliness of their bird intellects, evolved a game of "Let's pretend," like "Alice in Wonderland," and carried it out with perfect success.—Chicago Journal.

HE SAVED THE EDITOR.

An Office Boy Who Was Worth Something to a Newspaper.

The paper had something he didn't like, and he was going to see the editor about it and thumb the stuffing out of him, so he said. At the foot of the stairs leading to the den, he found a small boy, who blocked his way.

"Is the editor in?" he inquired roughly.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, politely.

"Can I see him?"

"I s'pose so, sir."

"Well, I want to. Do I go up this way?"

"Aye, you Mr. Johnson?" inquired the boy with evident personal interest.

"Yes, I am."

"The same that the papers gave it to in the neck?"

"Yes, What's that to you?"

"Nothing much, Mr. Johnson, but I'm your friend."

"No, you don't say?" said the visitor, sarcastically surveying him. "Well, let me go on up stairs, won't you?"

"Cert, Mr. Johnson, but before you go into the editor's room you look into the corner by the door and get a dray-pin settin' there. I put it where you could get it easy. You see, the editor is lookin' for you and he's got a big boss pistol in his drawer and a hatchet layin' on his desk, and when I seen them preparations I jist thought it was a shame for the editor to go for a man in his old paper and use a hatchet on him besides without giving him some sort of a show. I ain't nobody but an office boy, but I know what justice is as well as if I was president of the United States. Go right up, but go easy. The dray-pin is in the left hand corner."

Mr. Johnson said he would call next day.—Detroit Free Press.

—Why Should He?—She (blushing brightly)—"Jack, that horrid woman saw you kiss me. Now promise faithfully to deny it to her." He—"Why should I? I didn't deny it to you."—N. Y. Herald.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Ely's Horchonnal and Throat Lozenges. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

EVERY one desires to live long, but no one would be old.—Swift.

BECHAM'S PILLS have been in popular use in Europe for 50 years and are a safe, sure and gentle remedy. 25 cents a box.

Get it of your Grocer. The American Brewing Co., St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Has the true Hop flavor.

A HIGH-TONED singer is generally off his base.—Binghamton Republican.

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Here It Is.

To the man who labors with his hands, physical trouble is a very sore thing. It is not merely the pain he endures, racking and tormenting as it is, but the prospective loss of time, money and place haunts him and aggravates his suffering. He is bent on having prompt relief and sure cure. He wants the best and the proof and here it is:—

Mr. W. H. Schroeder, Gilbertville, Iowa, dated April 10, 1884, that he had used St. Jacobs Oil in his stables for horse complaints and upon himself for rheumatism, and had found it the best remedy he had ever used. Again, Feb. 11, 1887, he writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and sore back, as stated, and it cured; and for burns and bruises it does its work as recommended to do. I always keep it in the house and recommend it to my neighbors."

Mr. John Garbutt, 656 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Some time back I sprained my knee and suffered agony until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. The result was a speedy and permanent cure."—Miss Ida M. Fleming, 7 S. Carey St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I had been afflicted for two years with rheumatism, and every day I was getting rid of the tormenting disease. I had been given so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was unable to walk, and I was in bed, which I did, and it relieved me entirely."

When an Irish baby is in the cradle you can't compose it with a sham-rook.—Boston Courier.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SKETCHER, the artist, had a position last season drawing soda water.—Pharmaceutical Era.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 in display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on every thing they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The cheerful live longest in years, and afterwards in our regards. Cheerfulness is the offshoot of goodness.—Bover.

A Hearty Welcome

To returning peace by day and tranquillity at night is the prayer of the patriotic patient who owes these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the use of this fine analgesic for pain and purifier of the blood and beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dyspepsia, liver complaint, a gripe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

The question before the house: "Do you want your sidewalk shoveled off?"—Youkers Statesman.

PERHAPS no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal, it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of relief of chronic catarrh by any of the multitudes of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising. Apply Balm to each nostril. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists.

Who thinketh to buy villainy with good shall find such faith so bought, so sold.—Marston.

The complexion becomes clear, the skin free from eruptive tendencies, the appetite and digestion improved, aches and pains cease, the body grows stronger, sound sleep at night a habit and the general health every way better when Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is made use of.

A HIGH-TONED singer is generally off his base.—Binghamton Republican.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Ely's Horchonnal and Throat Lozenges. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

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An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs, Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

LOVING kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

Mr. JOHN C. FERMAN, Alton, Illinois, writes on Jan. 10th, 1891: "My wife has been a great sufferer from headaches for over 20 years, and your Brandywine is the only remedy that has ever relieved her. I can get you all the recommendations you want from here. We take great pleasure in recommending it to all occasions."

TEACHER—"What is the feminine of man?" Little Girl—"Dude."—Brooklyn Life.

HOW CRUEL to force children to take nasty worm medicines. Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are always sure and taste like dainty little candies.

It is a cold day when a young lady keeps a bob about her neck.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—Miss JOSIE OWEN, Montpelier, Ohio.

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, Due West, S. C. S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in scientific medicine, including appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We also have a complete department for the treatment of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Pleura. Special attention paid to Diseases of Women, and Diseases of the Nervous System.

Book describing Diseases of Women sent free. Electricity in all its forms, both direct and indirect, is provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other scientific apparatus, instruments and apparatus. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill & Success. Full notes for the consideration of students. Physicians and trained nurses on the staff. Special attention paid to the care and education of children left in our charge.

11TH AND BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Judge Seay Takes the Oath as Governor of Oklahoma.

RECEPTION AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Best of Feeling Prevailing All Classes in the Territory—What the Press Says of Him—The Court Room Crowded.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 2.—Judge A. J. Seay yesterday took the oath of office and formally entered upon his duties as governor of Oklahoma.



In spite of the driving rain the court room was crowded at 2 o'clock the time set for the last sitting of the territorial supreme court under the present organization. Several cases involving the rights of sooners, the legal status of territorial offices and others destined to become leading in the practice of Oklahoma were disposed of. At the conclusion Chief Justice Green stated that it was with the deepest regret that he severed his connection with Judge Seay as associate justice, but it gave him the greatest pleasure to administer to him the oath that constituted him the chief executive of this young, growing and prosperous territory.

Judge Seay then arose from the bench and held up his right hand while Judge Green read aloud the oath of office. At its conclusion the spectators who gathered from all parts of the territory to witness the ceremony thronged forward to press the new governor's hand.

Loud calls for Gov. Seay were heard, to which he began to respond, but was checked by his growing emotions. After futile attempts to control himself he retired into the private rooms of the supreme court.

The audience dispersed to reassemble this evening at the opera house, where a magnificent reception and ball were tendered the new governor and visiting strangers by the citizens of Guthrie. The best of feeling pervades all classes and delegations, irrespective of locality.

That Gov. Seay, following in the footsteps of ex-Gov. Steele, is a worthy successor and will make a good executive to the people of Oklahoma needs no confirmation. The Guthrie Daily News says of him to-day: "No city, no locality, no political party can claim him as theirs. Fair minded, broad ganged and liberal he will be the governor of all of the people, and whether a man be rich or poor, of high or low estate, democrat or republican, or what not, white, black or red, he will receive the same consideration and the same justice at all times from the hands of Gov. Seay."

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Two Thousand Meet in New York City to Effect a Consolidation.

New York, Feb. 2.—Two thousand railroad men, representing every state and territory in the United States, met here yesterday. Conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and telegraphers were present, all members of organizations distinct from each other. The object of the meeting was to effect a consolidation of the various orders at no distant day, and to bring about closer and more friendly relations among the members.

The first business of the meeting was the endorsement of what is known as the Haley bill now pending before the legislature—the first limiting the hours of service, the second providing against accidents and regulating the number of men to manage various classes of trains. It was voted to make an effort to amend the conspiracy or anti-Pinkerton clause of section 119 of the penal code. At the afternoon session ex-Railroad Commissioner Coffin, of Iowa, introduced a resolution providing for the equipment of all freight trains with automatic couplers and air brakes, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Basil Manly Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Dr. Basil Manly, professor of Old Testament interpretations and Biblical introduction in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, died last night. He had been sick several weeks with pneumonia resulting from grip. He was born December 19, 1835, near Edgefield, S. C., the son of the late Basil Manly, president of the university of Alabama. He was one of the founders of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary.

A Bomb.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 2.—A dynamite bomb was discovered on the Union Pacific tracks near West Kearney yesterday afternoon, placed in a switch in such a position that it would have exploded when struck by a train, but two boys found it just before the east-bound passenger train was due and removed it.

Bank Robbed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The bank at Addison, Steuben county, was entered by professional thieves last night and several thousand dollars in cash, besides a number of valuable papers and government bonds were stolen. There is no clew to the thieves.

Santa Fe Earnings.

POSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—The Atchison December statement, including the San Francisco system, shows gross earnings of \$3,870,836, an increase of \$218,243. Net earnings were \$1,228,919, an increase of \$312,894.

The British flag ship Victoria, which went ashore near Plata, Greece, has not yet been floated. She sprang a leak after grounding, and before the leak could be stopped 500 tons of water had entered her hold. The guns and other heavy fittings are being taken out in order to lighten the ship as much as possible.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

WHEN the senate met on the 25th the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the special message from the president on the Chilian dispute. Routine business proceeded, bills were introduced and referred and Mr. Hoar, from the elections committee, reported on the Chilian case from Texas that Mr. Chilton is proposed to retain his seat. At 12:40 the president's private secretary appeared and the message was read. On motion of Senator Sherman the message was ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations. The elections committee then reported Mr. Call entitled to his seat as senator from Florida. The death of Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, was announced and the senate adjourned. Speaker Crisp called the house to order at noon. His colleagues, without regard to party, warmly greeted him as he assumed the reins of authority laid down so long on account of sickness. The chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the death of Justice Bradley. After the approval of the journal and the transaction of routine business, a number of bills were introduced and referred. During the call of states Mr. Prudden, one of the president's secretaries, appeared and delivered the message of the chief executive relative to the Chilian troubles and the call having been suspended the message was immediately laid before the house. Then on motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. After further routine business the house adjourned until the 25th.

THE proceedings of the senate on the 25th were of little importance. Mr. Dawes reported from the Indian committee the house bill for the completion of the allotment of lands to certain Indians and the bill passed. Mr. George introduced a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the low price of cotton and depressed condition of agriculture, which was referred. The bill granting right of way through the Indian territory to the Hutchinson & South ern railroad passed. The La Arriba bill was considered until adjournment. The proceedings of the house were fairly lively, the Chilian situation incidentally coming up for discussion upon a resolution from Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.), calling upon the president for additional dispatches not contained in his message for which he asked immediate consideration and made a vigorous speech in favor of it which he intimated that something had been held back. Mr. Blount (Ga.) replied and Mr. Breckinridge asked that the resolution be referred to the foreign affairs committee. He deprecated haste. Mr. Herbert (Ala.) also opposed the resolution; so did Mr. McCrary (Ky.). After others the resolution was finally referred to the foreign committee. The report of the committee on rules was then called up and debated until adjournment.

These proceedings in the senate were same of the 27th. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate copies of correspondence with China relating to the non-acceptance of Henry W. Blain as mediator. After some debate the resolution was modified and adopted. After conferring Mr. Chilton, of Texas, in his seat the La Arriba bill was debated until adjournment. In the house Mr. Hatch (Mo.) introduced a bill to amend the present oleomargarine law. This bill provides that all oleomargarine transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the laws thereof. Mr. Martin (Ind.) introduced a resolution calling for all correspondence with Chili pending the late troubles in that country. Referred. The report of the committee on rules was then discussed until adjournment.

WHEN the senate met on the 28th petitions for and against the passage of the Washburn option bill were presented. The president's memorial message on the Chilian situation was presented and read, the statements in it being received with satisfaction. Referred to the foreign committee. Mr. Hale's resolution relating to reciprocity was taken up and Mr. Hale spoke at length in its favor. Adjourned until Monday. The president's message was received in the house and its contents placed before the members in such good humor that Mr. Allen (Mass.) indulged in one of his humorous speeches when the report of the committee on rules was under consideration. Mr. Allen kept the house in a roar of laughter by his thrusts, which were aimed without regard to party affiliations. After full consideration of the report and announcement of the death of Mr. Spinoza, of New York, was made and the house adjourned.

AFTER the reading of the journal on the 29th the house resumed consideration of the report of the committee on rules. During the debate that followed Mr. Bailey (Tex.), the youngest member of the house, spoke earnestly in favor of an amendment to prevent dilatory motions and fully maintained the reputation he has already won for oratory. Debate continued until adjournment, and as it appeared plain to the majority of the house that only a caucus could settle the matter one was accordingly called.

WHEN the house met on the 30th Mr. Oates, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution on the charges against Judge Boardman, of Louisiana, with instructions to investigate and report, which was adopted. Mr. Reed (Mo.) asked consent to have bills presented to the speaker and properly referred by him, pending the adoption of rules. Objected to and passed over. Consideration of the rules was postponed until Monday after some slight attempt at filibustering. Public business was then suspended and eulogies delivered upon the death of the late Leonidas Houck, of Tennessee, and the house adjourned until Monday.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Over a Million Dollars Given For Educational Works.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—The will of Daniel Hand, the philanthropist, has been offered for probate. Mr. Hand makes the American Missionary association of New York his residuary legatee, and directs that his estate shall be added to the "Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People" and shall be managed for the purposes expressed in the deed of trust executed October 20, 1888. Under this deed Mr. Hand gave over a million dollars for educational work among the colored people in the south. There are sundry bequests, ranging from \$500 to \$10,000, mostly to relatives. Judge Luzon B. Morris of this city, is named as executor. The hearing on the will was postponed until February 6 next. No estimate as to the value of the estate is given, since the inventory will not be presented until after the hearing.

Blown Up.

CAVE CITY, Ky., Feb. 1.—Seth Williams and Moses McClellan were digging a cistern and had reached a flat rock eight feet down. Williams struck the rock with a sledge hammer, causing a terrible explosion, which buried McClellan beneath flying boulders and killed him and threw Williams into a tree fifty yards away. McClellan lived just long enough to tell what had happened. Several persons have closely inspected the scene of the explosion, but discovered nothing beyond a bluish vapor with a sulphurous smoke.

Closed Their Doors.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 30.—The doors of the Fall River county bank at Oelrich were closed yesterday. The bank has made an assignment to T. H. White. The assets are considered sufficient to cover the liabilities. The depositors are mostly poor farmers and laborers.

Widow of the Poet Hayne Dead.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Paul Hamilton Hayne, widow of the south's famous poet, died yesterday. Mrs. Hayne was a Miss Mitchell of South Carolina. Her father was a surgeon in Napoleon's army.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Several Killed and Scores Injured By an Explosion at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 29.—A terrific explosion of dualla occurred at Honeybrook, a small mining town, five miles from Hazelton, at noon yesterday. Twenty Hungarian miners were employed in a coal stripping operated by Dick & Mantz, at that place. They were sitting around the stove in the workmen's shanty eating their lunch, when several sticks of dualla, which had been placed near the stove, exploded, blowing the shanty to fragments and scattering the inmates in all directions. The shock of the explosion was heard five miles away. In a short time hundreds of people had gathered at the spot and willing hands were soon among the wounded. Two men, Adam Bornick and John Slavitski, were instantly killed, their bodies being shockingly mutilated. Of the other eighteen not one escaped injury. Men were lying around in every direction, some with arms and legs broken and blood pouring from many gaping wounds.

Seven doctors were soon on the spot attending to the injuries of the sufferers. Wagons filled with straw were brought and many of the injured, amid groans and moans, were soon removed to places of comfort before sending them to the hospital at Hazelton.

At 3 o'clock last evening a report came from the hospital that there were seven men there. They are still alive, but their condition is considered critical. There were twenty Slavs injured, of whom seven are now at the Miners' hospital in Hazelton. Two are known to be dead and others are being treated by the doctors at their huts near where the accident occurred. At nightfall there were two men yet missing and the doctors and bosses are scouring the woods for them. The explosive is known as dualla, one of the highest grades of dynamite, and is not unlike tallow candles and possessing much the same flexibility. The explosion was caused by the Slavs heating the dualla and then exposing it to the cold—the low temperature causing it to contract with the result stated. The man who had the dualla was torn to pieces.

PLUMB'S ESTATE.

Eastern Parties Said to Be Presenting Claims That Would Never Have Been Heard of Had the Senator Lived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The suit filed against the late Senator Plumb's estate caused general talk yesterday. It is expected that before the suit is over some interesting disclosures will be made and that Ingalls' testimony will be taken. Just what he is supposed to know does not clearly appear, but it is asserted that his knowledge will be needed to uncover certain properties really Plumb's, but which are now covered up. It is said, too, that the evidence of Bishop W. Perkins will be needed.

A gentleman prominent in public matters said yesterday: "Plumb does not owe this money. He would never have been asked for it if he had lived and he certainly would not have paid it. The \$105,000 of Danville railroad stock was taken by Plumb, but he paid no money for it and it did not expect to."

The chances are that the suit will be settled out of court and no testimony taken. If it is tried the case will make interesting reading. The suit is Garver, assignee of the Batemans, against Carrie Plumb, wife of the dead senator, and his children as executrix and legatees under the will. The petition sets forth an agreement made June 3, 1887, to construct under the charter of the Atlantic & Danville railroad a railroad from Portsmouth, Va., to Hicksford, Va., fifty-five miles, at \$12,000 per mile, which was to be bonded at \$16,000 per mile; that Morgan & Co., of London, subscribed for one-half, \$330,000; Green & Bateman, of London, \$100,000; P. B. Plumb, \$105,000; H. Durand, \$100,000, and R. H. Elmer, \$25,000. Subsequently when it was determined to extend the road Plumb became liable for \$240,000 of the bonds and contracted with Green & Bateman to receive them and they paid on his account \$180,000 which he promised to pay. They advanced him this money temporarily on the bonds which he desired to hypothecate for notes given by him. Afterward learning that the bonds had not been preserved from loss they were compelled to buy them in and Plumb was indebted to them \$347,296.75 including interest.

The American Security and Trust Co. has also filed a petition in the probate court asking that in the estate of Plumb security be given for money due the company for overdrafts. There is supposed to be a story in this also.

A SAD STORY.

Wrongfully Sentenced to State Prison For

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 29.—Edward Murphy, the old ex-convict struck by a Michigan Central train a few days ago, has died. His life had been an adventurous one. At one time he was a sailor. A murder was committed on board ship and the crime was fastened on Murphy, and he was sentenced to the state prison here for life. For years he was kept in solitary confinement until his mind gave way. He was then placed on one of the contracts. He worked there for some years, until some one turned up and confessed to the crime of which Murphy was convicted, and he was exonerated. He was then pensioned by the state, drawing \$300 per year as part reparation for the wrong done him.

The Warden Threatened.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 29.—The warden barns at the home of Almy's victim were thoroughly searched yesterday afternoon, but in vain, by about forty college students under the direction of Prof. C. H. Pette. The family had received several anonymous letters declaring the intention of the writer to take the lives of members of the family; unaccountable noises had been heard at night around the barn; crows had been milked and strange tracks seen in the snow around the buildings. About two weeks ago a strange man was discovered in a dark passage way in the barn.

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

Mrs. Hedgepeth Tells What She Knows About the Glendale Train Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Hedgepeth, wife of Marion Hedgepeth, the leader of the notorious gang which robbed the Frisco train at Glendale November 30 and committed other robberies, has made a statement to the police, embodying all the knowledge in her possession about the affair. She says: "About two weeks before the robbery my husband, Marion Hedgepeth, and myself came to St. Louis and went to housekeeping in a cottage in the western part of the city. Subsequently we were joined by three other men, Adelbert Slye, Dink Wilson and James Francis. Early in the evening of the day of the robbery the men left the house together. They got back about 2 o'clock in the morning together. They divided it, but I asked no questions about it. We remained three or four days longer in the house, and then Hedgepeth, Slye and Wilson went west to California. I don't know where Francis went. My husband told me to express my trunk to Florence Waterman, San Francisco, and for me to meet him there. I did as he told me. In San Francisco my husband rented a room opposite the one we occupied to which was directed the trunk of Florence Waterman and told me to go and get the trunk. When I called for it I was arrested. They told me that Hedgepeth had been killed and I did not know differently until my arrival in St. Louis. I have not seen my husband since I left him to go for the trunk."

CHILI REJOICES.

Expressions of Satisfaction at the Peaceful Solution of the Trouble.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Feb. 1.—A cable dispatch was received Saturday morning from Minister Pedro Montt at Washington repeating the text of President Harrison's message to congress, accompanying Chili's reply to the ultimatum of the United States. Minister Montt added that the government of the United States was favorably disposed and was content with Minister Pereira's reply. Senator Pereira read Senator Montt's dispatch in the senate in the afternoon. Nothing was said in the dispatch relating to the question of future arbitration and indemnity, but Chili will certainly pay whatever indemnity is agreed upon. Little is heard, either in Santiago or Valparaiso, but expressions of satisfaction at the peaceful solution of the trouble. There is no doubt that the utmost anxiety prevailed but now it has been relieved. Officers of the navy would be pleased to see our squadron again in Chilian waters and renew acquaintance. The presence of our warships here would have an excellent effect.

Minister Egan yesterday received numerous callers, who congratulated him on the successful termination of the negotiations.

Judge of Crimes Foster, of Valparaiso, will at once pass sentence on Gomez, Ahumada and others for killing Riggan and Turnbull and assaulting the other members of the Baltimore's crew.

CHILI'S APOLOGY.

Secretary Blaine Notifies Chili That Her Explanation is Ample—Cordial Relations Restored.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the text of the cable message sent by the president to the secretary of state, Secretary Blaine accepting Chili's propositions for settlement of the differences between the two governments: Egan, Minister, Santiago: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—I am directed by the president to acknowledge the receipt of Senator Pereira's dispatch of the 25th instant. It has been communicated to congress and has given great pleasure to the people of this country and to the executive department, as it respects the correspondence between the two republics to a basis of cordiality and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable.

The president notes with gratification the expressions of regret for the condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore offered by Mr. Pereira and congratulates the Chilian government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matia letter and upon the spirit of justice displayed toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilian government that the president will be glad to meet in the most generous spirit these friendly overtures.

Believing that the subject of reparation for assault upon the seamen of the Baltimore is now capable of adjustment between the two governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the president postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senator Pereira as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chili will enable the two governments to speedily and honorably make full end of the whole matter.

A LARGE SUIT.

The Union Pavement Co. Sues Dr. Breyfogle For \$738,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The Union Pavement Co., of New Jersey, has sued here Dr. William L. Breyfogle, former president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, for \$738,000. The petition recites that Breyfogle entered into an agreement with G. L. Hutchings, of New York, and others for the transfer of fifty-six parcels of land in Kentucky and paid \$56,000 in cash and \$100,000 in the stock of the company. There are numerous other considerations on both sides, one being that Breyfogle would organize here a company, a big block of whose stock he would exchange for Union Pavement stock. The petitioners claim that Breyfogle's failure to keep his contract has occasioned them great loss, and ask for \$570,000 damages and the \$155,000 in money and securities which they have transferred to Breyfogle.

Crew Drowned.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 1.—The British bark Ferndale, which went ashore ten miles north of the entrance to Gray's harbor Friday, is now a total wreck about a mile off shore and of her crew of twenty-three men all but three sailors are drowned. A terrific gale and exceptionally high tide prevailed at the time and the sea ran higher than was ever before known. The last man to leave the deck was Capt. Blair. Three of the seamen reached shore on pieces of wreck and the body of the mate was a forward picked up on the sandy beach in a life preserver, but no trace of the others can be found.

OPTION TRADING.

The National Board of Trade Opposes Legislation to Regulate Trading—The 8th or 9th Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the national board of trade meeting yesterday after a long debate on the subject of option trading and adverse legislation, a vote was taken and the following was recorded:

Resolved, That while this board recognizes the evils resulting from excessive trading in agricultural and other products of the country and would heartily cooperate in any measures calculated to restrict such trading within its legitimate limits, which would not at the same time seriously interfere with the necessary facilities for handling the immense wheat and other crops of a country at the least possible risk and consequently at the smallest practicable expense in the course of their movement from producer to consumer, it deprecates any legislation laying a tax upon or interfering in any way with the normal commercial transactions in such products whether for immediate or future delivery, believing that any interference with the established methods of business men, which are the result of experience under the natural laws and necessities of trade, will be detrimental to the public interest.

Resolved, That the board hereby reiterates its expression of sentiment enunciated at the last annual meeting in relation to the bill then pending in congress on this subject, known as the "Butterworth bill," as to the effect that its adoption would cause irreparable injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country.

On motion of Mr. Stranahan, of New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the railroad companies to co-operate with the post office department in facilitating the prompt delivery of the mails.

The silver question was then taken up and a resolution was adopted reciting that

The national board of trade memorializes the executive and legislative departments of the national government to promote and secure at the earliest practicable date an international conference for the adjustment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and further until such ratio has been secured by international agreement and all legislation aiming at the free coinage of silver or the repeal of the present law should be strenuously opposed.

A resolution was also adopted after much debate asking congress to take steps looking to the equalization of the monetary standards and the unification of the money systems of the great nations of the world.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Volume of Trade Greater But Prices More Depressed—The Money Market and Business Outlook.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "It is undeniable that there exists a considerable feeling of disappointment. More business, but at lower prices, seems to be the rule. That the volume of trade is gradually increasing, even in branches which have been dulled, there seems to be no doubt. But in an unusual number of cases increased sales appear to be the result of some yielding in prices, so that the average decline in prices of all commodities during the past week has been more than half of 1 per cent.

"In dry goods, there seems to be rather less activity as to cotton goods and in knit goods some dullness. Clothiers are conservative and waiting for indications of the popular fancy."

"The money markets throughout the country are unusually well supplied, but in part because the demand is only moderate. Collections are generally improving, or decidedly good. The course of foreign trade makes the absence of gold imports somewhat noteworthy; exports from New York for four weeks of January have been \$11,193,000, or 42.9 per cent. larger than for the same weeks last year, while in imports there has been a slight decrease, which would point to an excess of exports over imports, amounting to about \$23,000,000 for the month against \$20,000,000 last January.

"The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered 297, as compared with totals of 328 for last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 329."

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

How the Ways and Means Committee Proposes to Attack It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The democratic majority of the ways and means committee by formal action yesterday morning decided to attack the McKinley bill by various separate bills. Upon this policy the democratic members of the committee decided to act as a unit. When a vote was taken it resulted seven to three in favor of separate bills. The three dissenting members of the committee gave their adhesion to the policy of the majority of their associates on the committee and will act with them, thus making the democratic part of the ways and means committee a unit on the policy which it was decided to adopt. Nothing was said about which particular feature of the present law should be first attacked, and this will be left to future determination.

THE GRAVES CASE.

The Colorado Supreme Court Grants a Stay of Judgment.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 29.—The supreme court of Colorado this morning granted a stay of judgment in the case of Dr. Graves. The granting of this super-seedeas means a new trial for the defendant. It will take at least ten months for counsel on both sides to prepare the case. Owing to the crowded condition of the supreme court docket two, or possibly three years may elapse before the case reaches its turn. It is probable that Graves will be released on bail, and this may possibly end a remarkable trial.

Fatal Collision.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Jan. 30.—In a cut on the Pennsylvania railroad near here yesterday a Pennsylvania express train collided with a Lehigh Valley accommodation train, caused by a misunderstanding of orders by the Lehigh crew. Deiderick Jacob, an engineer, was killed. The injured are: A. P. Binkesley, of Delano, assistant superintendent of the Lehigh railroad, leg broken and scalp wounded; Charley Fraley, of Shamokin, leg broken; William Hanley, of Sunbury, fireman, fatally crushed; John Leighton, of Shamokin, leg broken.

DESTITUTION.

Numbers of Russians Absolutely Helpless and Starving.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Last Saturday 1,400 peasants from the famine stricken districts who started for Siberia in the hope that they would be able to effect some betterment of their condition in that part of the empire, arrived at Tiocmen, 120 miles southwest of Tobolsk, without money and sick. Since then hundreds have been added to the list until now in the town and its immediate vicinity there are 14,000 persons absolutely destitute and helpless and whom it is impossible for the residents of the place to help. The only protection from the elements are shacks of light boards, which though they may in a measure protect them from the snow, do not in any way save them from the bitter cold Siberian winter. There is not a particle of fire in these shacks and the only warmth the sufferers have is that furnished by their own bodies as they huddle in groups. In this dense mass of humanity typhus fever and scarlet fever are making sad ravages. Weakened by their long and painful journey, by their enforced abstinence from no nourishing food and by their utter helplessness, they fall ready victims.

It is impossible to render medical aid to the sufferers. However willing they might be the few doctors in Tiocmen are completely powerless.

No care can be taken of the sick, no precautions to prevent the epidemic from spreading and the people of Tiocmen are yearning lest they, too, fall victims to the scourges. So numerous have the deaths become that there is no pretence of holding funerals over the bodies. Neither are the last sacraments of the church administered to the dying.

So intensely cold is the weather that in a very short time after death the victims are frozen stiff.

They are then thrown into carts and taken to the cemetery, where they are buried in a common pit.

Tiocmen, which is the oldest town in Siberia, has many churches and many priests of the Greek church and here, if anywhere, it would be expected that compassion would be shown for the sick and dying, but the priests finally refuse to officiate at the side of the dying or to perform any funeral rites unless they are paid by the wretchedly poor people, a great majority of whom have not a single kopeck. They give as an excuse for their heartlessness that they are too busy to attend to the poor emigrants.

THE WAR SCARE.

Perhaps After All It May Prove to Be Good For Our Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—It is the opinion of naval officers in New York that the Chilian affair, even if there be no war, will be the best thing that could happen for the navy. The result, they say, will be that the number of war vessels will soon be doubled, and that within a few years the United States will be what she ought to be—a formidable maritime power. Ever since the Matia letter was written unfavorable comparisons have been made between the strength on the water of Chili and the United States. The claim has been made that Chili is fully as strong as sea as the United States, but the officers of the New York naval board of inspection say that the United States could show within two weeks after it became necessary that Chili was weak on the water when compared with the strength which this nation could soon secure.

"On this coast alone there are forty good merchant steamers that could be fitted up as auxiliary cruisers on short notice," said a naval officer, who spent several years in the United States navy along the Chilian and Peruvian coasts. "In time of war I believe the government could take possession of the vessels without the consent of the owners, but they would no doubt surrender them willingly for a good price; that is, throw them over to the United States for a certain length of time."

THE GRIP IN LONDON.

It is Reported to Be Worse Than the Cholera Epidemic of 1842.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The deaths in London last week were at the rate of forty-six per 1,000 of the inhabitants, an increase of six over the rate of the preceding week. The births during the week were 2,633 and the deaths 3,761. The deaths during the past week were 1,783 above the average of the past decade. At Brighton the death rate was 60.9 per 1,000, the highest of any town in Great Britain.

Medical Adviser Smees, addressing a meeting of the directors of a large life insurance company, stated that the epidemic of influenza had cost the company two and a half times as much as did the cholera epidemic of 1842. He considered that persons up to 40 years of age were in no danger of death from attacks of influenza. Between 40 and 65 years the chances of death increased from 15 to 20 per cent. After 65 years, unless the disease was destroyed immediately, the victims would be left without a trace of constitution. Every country of Europe had suffered from local outbreaks of cerebro spinal meningitis, followed by influenza, which destroyed 90 per cent. of those attacked. He saw no reason why the disease at any time should not throw off its comparatively benign character and appear in its true malignity, which would create terror throughout the world.

A Big Suit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—The ingenious folding window ventilator in use on Pullman cars is to be exhibited "A" in a suit involving \$200,000 begun in the United States court against the Pullman Palace Car Co., of Illinois, yesterday by the Detroit Car Window Ventilator Co. It is claimed that the device is the invention of H. H. Reynolds, formerly a porter on George M. Pullman's private car. Reynolds has received large sums from the Burlington road from royalties. His invention received a medal at the exposition of railway appliances in Chicago several years ago.