

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE reciprocity treaty and the postal subsidy discussion have perceptibly increased the Brazilian mail, and it is evident also that the other South American republics are beginning to look to the United States for increased business. The mails are well known to be an infallible index to the state of trade.

COL. AUGUST V. KAUTZ, of the Eighth infantry, has been appointed brigadier-general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Gibbon. Gen. Kautz was born in Germany in 1823. His parents emigrated to this country and settled in Ohio in the same year.

COMMANDER REITER, of the United States navy, who has been in disgrace because of the Barrundia affair off Guatemala, has been ordered to take command of the Thetis, now at San Francisco.

THE railway mail clerk who this year makes the best case record will receive a gold medal from General Superintendent White.

THE exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended March 31, 1891, were \$873,010,377, and the imports \$835,631,420. During the month of March gold exports exceeded gold imports by \$4,541,568, and silver exports exceeded silver imports by \$1,021,572.

A COURT martial has been ordered by the secretary of the navy to meet in New York to try Lieut.-Commander George A. Bicknell, charged with undue negligence in allowing the United States ship Galena and the tug Nina to be stranded on the coast of Massachusetts, near Martha's Vineyard.

SECRETARY TRACY denies that Commander Reiter's assignment to duty on the Thetis meant any modification of the censure given after the Barrundia affair.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER was able to be at his desk for a short time on the 29th.

EX-TREASURER HUSTON has left Washington for his home.

JUSTICE BRADLEY is confined to his home at Washington with the grippe.

ENOS H. NEBECKER, the new United States treasurer, has filed his bond.

THERE was an unfounded rumor on the 24th that Secretary Blaine had been assassinated by an Italian.

THE EAST.

FIFTEEN hundred and fifty-eight Italian immigrants arrived at New York on the 20th.

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., LL. D., president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., died of bronchitis at his home in Clinton. He was elected president of Hamilton college in 1881.

SIX acres of land above the Black Diamond mines at Luzerne, Pa., settled down recently with an ominous rumble and roar. Several fine properties were wrecked, among them the high school.

GEN. SHERMAN'S daughter Elizabeth says she and her sister will accept the fund being raised in their behalf as a tribute to their father's memory.

A LEGAL representative of Anna Dickinson took all her papers and belongings from Pittston, Pa., and conveyed them to New York.

EAST Pennsylvania dairymen demand the discharge of the Philadelphia collector of internal revenue for alleged violation of the bogus butter law.

A DECLARATION has been filed in the United States circuit court at Trenton, N. J., in a \$3,000,000 suit for damages for breach of contract brought by Mr. Jewett against Robert Garrett, Henry Frick and Mr. Latrobe. The suit is the outcome of a transaction in London.

A GENERAL resumption of work took place at the Edgar Thompson steel works on the 21st, after ten weeks' idleness. The resumption gives employment to 2,000 men.

THE Wiggins block and adjoining property at Rome, N. Y., burned recently. The loss was heavy.

THE Massachusetts house of representatives has voted to raise the pay of its members from \$750 to \$1,000.

A MOVEMENT to provide for Gen. Banks in his old age has taken definite shape in Boston.

MAJ. JOHN C. KINNEY, postmaster of Hartford, Conn., died of pneumonia, aged 73 years. He wrote a series of articles on the battles and leaders of the civil war for the Century company which attracted general notice.

MISS GABRIELLE GREELY has been married to Rev. Frank Montrose Clendennin, an Episcopal minister.

In a collision at Rockport, Pa., two Italian laborers were killed and three injured.

REV. GEORGE W. BOTHWELL, of the Claasen Avenue Church of the Covenant at Brooklyn, N. Y., is thought to be dying from the effects of swallowing a cork, lodged in his lung. He was holding the cork in his mouth, while pouring out some medicine from a bottle, when something caused him to laugh and the cork was drawn down his throat.

A DEPRAVED woman known as "Shakespeare" was found horribly murdered in New York on the morning of the 24th. There were strong indications that it was the work of the notorious "Jack the Ripper."

THE Connecticut gubernatorial case before the superior court of New Haven has been postponed to May 5.

THE steamer Belgic, having on board the remains of the late minister to Japan, John E. Swift, has left Yokohama. She is due to arrive at San Francisco May 7.

THE WEST.

HON. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, at Baltimore states that it is no excuse for the United States in the Italian matter to represent that interior laws prevent the government doing what it ought to do.

LABORERS at Gilbert, Hedges & Co.'s lumber yards at Burlington, Ia., drank freely of water from an old well in the vicinity and as a result of poison from sewerage five of them are dead and several others are not expected to live.

COL. CELESTUS PRICE has returned to St. Louis after a mysterious absence of four years. He refuses to talk of the whereabouts of his two companions, Quintus Price and Dr. J. C. Nidelet, and speaks mystifyingly of some new religion with which he seems possessed.

GOV. PERRYMAN, of the Creek nation, has pardoned Sam G. Logan, the school teacher sentenced to be shot April 23 for the murder of Joseph McIntosh during a quarrel.

BRIG.-GEN. RUGER has taken command of the division of the Pacific.

BOTH houses of the Wisconsin legislature have passed a bill appropriating \$64,000 for a world's fair exhibit.

FIRE in Wullwehr & Co.'s furniture factory in Chicago caused \$100,000 damage.

THE plasterers of Minneapolis, Minn., have struck to force one employer to raise wages.

THE Western wholesale sash, door and blind association, which was formed some weeks ago at Chicago, is said to be defunct.

THE Cincinnati presbytery has adopted a report asking the general assembly to take such action with reference to the noted utterances of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union theological seminary, as shall in its judgment be best adapted to preserve the peace, purity and prosperity of the church.

THE street car strike at Detroit, Mich., was attended with much rioting on the 23d. The crowd succeeded in stopping traffic, though many persons were clubbed by police.

FRED FESSER, a farmer, was blown to pieces near Bourbon, Ind. He was holding a basket of dynamite cartridges at the time, watching a stump go up.

IOWA Indians want their pay in cash before taking lands in severalty.

DR. LORIMER has presented his resignation to the Immanuel Baptist church at Chicago. He will return to his old charge, the Tremont temple, Boston.

MISS PREEB COUZINS will take her world's fair dispute before the treasury department.

A. J. HUNT, who shot Private Miller, was jailed at Walla Walla, Wash. On the night of the 24th the jail was assailed by 150 soldiers and Hunt was shot to death. The guard fired at the soldiers and it was reported several were killed.

THE strike at Jackson park, Chicago, is over for the present and all the men needed are at work.

The latest report from Harney City, S. D., is that a great ledge of green quartz with from 3 to 7 per cent of nickel has been found near there.

MANY of the Sioux Indians about Chamberlain, S. D., are putting in fields of grain this season.

BOTH houses of the Ohio legislature have agreed to the Australian ballot bill.

THE SOUTH.

McGOWAN & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors of Memphis, Tenn., have compromised with their creditors and will resume in a few days.

A SEVERE cyclone cut a swath through Pittsburgh, Tex., at an early hour the other morning, completely destroying two residences and badly damaging a dozen others. Mrs. Powell was fatally and her daughter, Mrs. Burns, severely hurt.

THE Farmers' & Merchants' National bank of Clarksville, Tenn., has resumed business. This bank breaks the record, being the first national bank in America that ever resumed after having passed into the hands of a receiver.

THE country round about Bolivar, Tenn., reports fruit of all kinds in excellent condition.

POSTERS have been distributed calling a meeting of white men for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Harry Bloch, colored, as postmaster of Opelousa, La., and to take such further steps as the exigencies of the case may require.

C. L. CROSS, an aged planter living near Brinkley, Ark., was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Hines during an attempt to evict Cross.

REVENUE AGENT HAWKINS and a posse have returned from a moonshine raid through Letcher, Leslie and Aurele counties, Ky. They made a 500 mile trip, captured and destroyed six stills together with 100 gallons of whisky, 1,000 gallons of high and 500 gallons of low wines. Fifteen moonshiners were arrested.

W. GREGG & Sons, cotton factors and wholesale grocers of Shreveport, La., have failed with \$236,000 liabilities and \$300,000 assets.

JAMES MCCARTY, an aged farmer living near Dexter, Ky., lost his house by fire and his wife by drowning one day recently.

THE Merchants' national bank of Clarksville Tenn., lately in trouble will be allowed to resume, an impairment of capital being made good.

THE other night while Kate Branner, aged 18, was alone in her father's house, at Clarksville, Va., a burglar tried to enter through a window. The girl split his head open, killing him, while half through the window.

SIXTEEN mules and six cars were burned in the Galveston city street railroad stables.

GENERAL.

JUDGMENT has been rendered in the famous libel suit of John W. Mackey, the millionaire, against Galignani's Messenger. Blondin, the director, will undergo sixteen months' imprisonment.

The Fremdenblatt and the Neue Freie Presse, in commenting upon President Harrison's speech at Galveston, agree that a European Zollverein is the only answer to American protection. The Fremdenblatt suggests that European nations look to the African and Asiatic colonies for goods which they have hitherto bought from America.

THE Berliner Nachrichten says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States government issues regulations for the carrying out of the meat inspection law. It adds that the report that only live swine will be admitted to Germany is inaccurate.

BULGARIA in curt language has requested the Turkish government to recognize Prince Ferdinand and warned the sultan that in the event of refusal Bulgaria will proclaim her independence.

A PORTUGUESE newspaper, in commenting on the recent incident on the Pungwe river, urges the government to speedily conclude a treaty with Great Britain, good or bad, in order to avoid further complications. Other papers give similar advice.

THE wife and son of Charles R. Hammond, of Cleveland street, London, notoriety, have been made county paupers at Seattle, Wash. Hammond is in jail for theft.

PHILIP L. MOKN, the barbed wire magnate, is dead.

ACCORDING to Rome advices the Italian premier gave Baron Fava a cool welcome. Rudini appreciates that he had made a fiasco and is anxious to throw the blame on Fava.

A FEARFUL explosion of gunpowder took place at Rome, Italy, on the 23d. The city was shaken as by an earthquake. Much damage was done and a number of persons were killed and injured.

THE Canadian commissioners to the exposition in Jamaica are making extraordinary efforts to extend the sale of breadstuffs and manufactures on that island.

LA GRIPPE is spreading rapidly in southern Russia and many deaths are reported.

THE British advancing on the Mani-puria have burned twelve villages occupied by the rebellious tribesmen. The insurgents retired to the hills, where they were sheltered and many were killed and wounded.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, the renowned German field marshal, died suddenly at Berlin on the night of the 24th. He was born in Mecklenburg, October 26, 1800.

LATE advices from Chili say that European residents there think that the insurgents will succeed in overthrowing the Balmaceda government.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has left London for South Africa.

THE LATEST.

THE reason why President Hippolyte does not wish to grant Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, as a coaling station for the United States vessels is the fear that the transfer might lead Legitime and his followers to rise up and capture the government.

COL. MIGUEL LOPEZ, who, it is said, betrayed Maximilian to Juarez, is dead in the City of Mexico.

CHILIAN advices say that the insurgents have occupied Carrizal and Caldera and are advancing upon Copiapo. SECRETARY TRACY is on a pleasure trip to Fortress Monroe.

CHARLES LUTHER WEBSTER, the publisher, is dead at Fredonia, N. Y.

THE crown princess of Greece has concluded to join the Greek church.

By order of the pope a commission composed of three cardinals has been designated to effect economical reforms in the management of the internal affairs of the vatican.

THE Louisiana supreme court has decided the lottery mandamus case in favor of the lottery company.

FRANK COLLIER, the Chicago lawyer, has again been adjudged insane.

ALABASTER, the gray stallion with a record of 2:15, died at Dayton, O., from pneumonia. He was valued at \$40,000.

THIRTY-FOUR prominent citizens of Waco, Tex., have been indicted for alleged municipal election frauds.

SEVEN men in the Rothschild iron works at Wilkowitz, Bohemia, have been killed by an explosion.

S. D. MILLER, son of the attorney-general, has been appointed to the position lately vacated by Mr. Tolman, chief of the division of requisitions and accounts of the war department.

THE Michigan car works at Detroit gave their formal answer to the men. It was that the company was paying upon the same basis as all other car works in the country and that the works would be closed indefinitely.

THE quarantine prohibition has been taken off cattle destined for the mountain states.

ANOTHER Chilian rebel ironclad, the Huascar, is reported to have been destroyed by torpedoes.

A TREATY has been arranged between Salvador and Honduras.

THE birthday of Gen. Grant was celebrated on the 27th by turning the sod for his monument at Riverview park, New York.

THE O'Gorman Mahon, the renowned Irish member of parliament, is lying dangerously ill in London.

FORESTPORT, near Utica, N. Y., was ravaged by fire on the night of the 27th.

TREASURY MONEY.

Director of the Mint Leech Holds That There is Plenty.

WHAT FUNDS MAY BE RIGHTLY USED.

He Claims That the Treasury is \$258,000,000 Better Than Empty—The Question of Refunding Bonds Touched Upon.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Director of the Mint Leech, asked for an explanation of the statement made by him Saturday that there was an available cash balance of \$258,000,000 in the treasury, said: "I hold that the treasury owns some \$258,000,000 of hard cash available for any legitimate expenses. The money in the treasury, which amounted to \$731,000,000 on the first of this month, consisted of two classes, that which the government holds as trustee and that which it owns. It cannot consist of any other kind of money. The gold and silver certificates amounting (including currency certificates) to \$498,000,000 represent trust money—that is, the coin has been deposited by individuals and the government has issued a certificate to pay back the same upon demand. Possibly the fund of \$5,000,000 placed with the treasury by national banks for keeping their currency in good condition is trust money; but as congress has just ordered the money placed here by the national banks for their circulation to be covered into the general balance of the treasury it is difficult to conceive why this money is any more sacred. The remainder of the money in the treasury, some \$253,000,000, is money which belongs to the government as absolutely as the treasury building belongs to it. Prior to 1885 the available balance in the treasury was always shown as the amount of money which actually belonged to the government. The \$100,000,000 in gold, purchased by the sale of bonds for resumption purposes, was always included as a portion of the available balance in the treasury prior to that date by all of the secretaries of the treasury. Mr. Sherman never set this apart as a 'liability' or a special reserve. The law does not say it shall be so set apart and there is no reason why the legal tender notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion are any more a current liability against the cash in the treasury than the other greenbacks are. They are the same class of legal tender money—only a better money—and the credit of the government would be just as much injured if the treasury should fail to redeem one of these notes or any other obligation in gold as it would be if it should fail to redeem one of the greenbacks in gold upon demand. These notes are not silver money, as people generally suppose. They are issued in the first instance in the purchase of silver bullion, but as they come back into the treasury are reissued for all purposes and are simply and purely a new issue of the old greenback.

"The fact that the secretary is anxious to convert all the assets of the government into the most available form of money is no indication that there is any shortage in the treasury funds. So far as the coinage of the trade dollar bullion is concerned the coinage of that bullion into silver dollars was ordered by act of the last congress, and it is the intention to coin it into dollars after the first of July, whether the treasury is low or full of money. So, too, in regard to the coinage of the subsidiary silver coins, congress made an appropriation of \$150,000 to pay the loss on such recoinage and just as soon as we get some new design for our coins it is my intention to set the mints at work on such coinage as far as the appropriation will extend. But none of these matters have anything to do with relieving any shortage in the treasury. If the secretary should decide to extend the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at the rate of 2 per cent. it would simply be a business proposition as to whether it would be more profitable for the government to use its money in buying bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest at the current rate—a problem which the secretary in his wisdom will doubtless decide at the proper time. But I imagine that the recent order suspending the purchase of bonds and the policy of the secretary in regard to the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds arises more from the considerations of the fall money market than from any present or any anticipated lack of funds.

"As a matter of fact some \$23,500,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds are in the treasury as security for national bank notes, and the treasury would only have to provide 10 per cent. of the cash required to redeem them, as the banks themselves would have to provide the rest of the money, unless they should decide to purchase 4s to replace the 4 1/2s, which at the present price is not very probable. It must be remembered that when the banks pay the money to redeem their notes, the money paid in, under the recent act of congress, becomes immediately an available asset of the government, while the national bank notes themselves would come in very slowly for redemption."

Gen. Stringfellow Dead.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 28.—Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, of this city, formerly attorney-general of Missouri, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. White, in Chicago.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

High Court of Impeachment.

THE senate met at Topeka on the afternoon of the 20th as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Theodosius Botkin, judge of the Thirty-third judicial district, against whom the house last winter preferred articles of impeachment. Only twenty-two senators were present when the court was called to order. The board of managers appeared and announced that the prosecution was ready and that it had engaged A. M. Mackey and George L. Douglass as counsel to act in conjunction with Attorney-General Ives on the part of the people. Ex-Attorney-General Bradford, one of Judge Botkin's attorneys, acknowledged the presence of the defendant and filed a general demurrer to the articles of impeachment. This set forth that the conduct and misdemeanors alleged did not constitute ground for the removal of the defendant from office, even should they be substantiated. The attorney-general asked for time to prepare objections to the demurrer, and an adjournment was taken until next day.

THERE was nearly a full attendance of senators when the senate met as a court of impeachment on the afternoon of the 21st. The attorneys for the defense asked for more time to prepare arguments to sustain the demurrer, which was granted, and the court adjourned until the following day.

THE senate as a court of impeachment, with barely a quorum present, listened to the motions of attorneys on the 23d. Judge Botkin has asked that an appropriation be made for defraying his expenses, including attorney's fees. In his plea he claims that a fair trial was not granted him before the house investigating committee and that, in preparing for the house trial, he had exhausted his means.

THE court of impeachment met on the 23d with Lieut. Gov. Felt for the first time in the chair. Attorneys continued their arguments on the demurrer.

THE argument on the demurrer submitted by Judge Botkin to the indictment against him was continued in the court of impeachment on the 24th. The attorneys for the state consumed the morning hour and Lewis Hanback for the defense, closed after the noon hour. The court then adjourned until Monday.

Miscellaneous.

Farmers in Douglas county complained that the late heavy rains so thoroughly soaked the ground that spring planting would be materially retarded.

In the United States district court at Topeka the other day T. C. Howe pleaded guilty to robbing the post office at Manhattan and was sentenced by Judge Foster to 18 months in the penitentiary.

Burt Beck was arrested at Topeka the other day on a Rock Island train, together with a young girl with whom he was eloping. He was a school teacher at Sprague, Neb., and the girl was one of his pupils. He has a wife and three children at Lincoln, Neb.

C. G. Leeper, formerly stenographer in the supreme court, died recently in Lawrence of consumption. Mr. Leeper was a musical genius. He owned and could play thirteen different musical instruments and had, with one or two exceptions, the most complete musical library in the state.

By the report of the auditor of state for the year 1890 the municipal debt, which includes county, city, township and school districts, aggregates the sum of \$37,119,977. This equals an indebtedness on the valuation of the property of the state of only 2-10 per cent.

Ah Hee, four years a laundryman of Topeka, has started for his old home near Canton, China, to preach the gospel to his heathen friends. For more than a year a Chinese class had been carried on at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Topeka, and one of the most earnest members was Ah Hee.

The assessed value of the property of the State in 1861 was \$24,744,333; in 1865, \$36,227,290; in 1870, \$92,328,099; in 1875, \$121,544,344; in 1880, \$100,570,761; in 1885, \$248,846,811, and in 1890, \$348,459,943. The property is assessed at not more than one-fourth of its real value, which is estimated to be \$1,303,839,772.

Henry Sherwood, of Girard, aged 63, is serving a term in the penitentiary as the convicted murderer of a man named Letcher, who was shot near Independence in 1879. His brothers have secured the affidavit of a man named Donnelly that Letcher made an antemortem statement exonerating Sherwood, and are making efforts to secure his pardon.

Miss Agnes Sommers, of Wichita, discovered two masked men in the room of her young brother the other night, threatening to kill him unless he told where the family kept their valuables. She quietly procured a revolver and entering the room ordered them to leave, and upon the robbers hesitating she sent a bullet at them, which caused the robbers to beat a hasty retreat, closely pursued by another bullet.

Charles, the five-year-old son of George Numa, living six miles west of Wichita, climbed into the hay loft of the barn the other morning and set the building on fire while playing with matches. His mother saw the barn in flames and as she approached she heard the screams of the child. No one else was about and the frantic mother made three efforts to get to her child, but each time was driven back by the flames after being terribly burned. The child was burned to death.

The national conference to be held in Cincinnati May 19th for the purpose of organizing a third party will, it is predicted, contain an unlimited number of representatives from Kansas. The Farmers' Alliance, the Citizens' Alliance, the Industrial Union, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and Knights of Labor have already made provisions for delegates to the number of 3,500. In addition Chairman Dumbauld, of the people's party, requests the appointment of delegates, and the call contemplates the appointment of 289 delegates bringing the grand total up to more than 3,000.

KANSAS' WORLD'S FAIR FUND.

A Proposition Adopted to Raise the Necessary Amount By Counties.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—The world's fair convention reconvened this morning at 9 o'clock. It outlined a scheme for raising the money necessary for making the exhibit, adopted appropriate resolutions and adjourned sine die.

The plan adopted by the convention was submitted by ex-Gov. Glick, chairman of the ways and means committee. It provides for raising \$100,000, each county in the state paying its share of the total amount according to its taxable wealth as shown by the last assessor's report. "A bureau of promotion," consisting of three members from each congressional district, is to be appointed by the convention to look after pro rata county assessments. The governor will appoint a committee of three, to be known as the auditing committee, which will audit all accounts of the bureau of promotion. In addition to these committees, a board of managers of nine members will have general charge of the entire display and will hold over until the state has taken official action through its legislature in 1893. After the pro rata assessments have been made against the various counties, local boards will be formed in each and its members will give a guarantee bond for the amount assessed against them. Ten per cent. of this amount is to be paid upon demand of the board of managers and a reasonable time allowed for raising the balance, each county to proceed in its own way. When the money has all been subscribed, the bureau of promotion will call another convention to elect a board of managers of nine members. Representation to this convention will be based on the amount of money which each county has subscribed, and it will convene in this city June 16.

The great advantage in the plan adopted lies in the fact that the subscribers will know exactly what they are doing and will not have to depend on the whims of a legislature to reimburse them. The railway corporations will come in under the same conditions as counties and will have votes in the convention, which elects a board of managers according to their subscriptions.

The convention, after adopting the committee's report, proceeded at once to the election of a bureau of information. The election resulted as follows:

First congressional district—Capt. W. M. Fortescue, of Leavenworth; Neesho Wheeler, of Nortonville, and R. H. Crosby, of Valley Falls.

Second district—C. L. Drake, R. W. Hilliker, of Kansas City, Kan., and A. Henley, Douglas county.

Third district—C. M. Turner, of Chatauque county; L. M. Pickering, of Cherokee; Ed Brown, of Crawford.

Fourth district—Levi Dumbauld, A. E. Case, H. C. Speer.

Fifth district—Sidney G. Cook, of Dickinson; W. W. Caldwell, of Cloud, and John K. Wright, of Geary.

Sixth district—A. B. Montgomery, of Sherman; J. W. Epperson, of Jewell, and James H. Reeder, of Hays City.

Seventh district—A. W. Smith, of McPherson; A. J. Abbott, of Finney county, and T. A. Hubbard, of Sumner.

TRADE REPORT.

Dan's Weekly Review of the Condition of Trade—Money Market Undisturbed.

NEW YORK, April 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: But for speculation this would have been a comparatively dull week. But sales of 112,000,000 bushels of wheat in this market and 680,000 bales of cotton and 2,242,000 shares of stock have supplied a certain activity though not of the most wholesome kind. In the interior business has been somewhat improved, but many causes combine to prevent great activity. The strikes in building trades tend to cause dullness where activity had been expected and the threatened strike of coal miners in several states also retards operations. But on the whole the volume of business is large for this season in amount of bank exchanges, close up to that of the corresponding week of last year, and east-bound shipments from Chicago for three weeks have been 200,071 tons against 231,018 for the same weeks of 1890. The symptoms are those of waiting rather than of reaction.

The money markets are generally undisturbed and comparatively easy. Collections improve slowly. The treasury continues to pay out more than it takes in, though but little this week, the net addition to the circulation being about \$800,000.

THE TREASURY STARTLED.

A Decline of Nearly Fifty Per Cent. in the Customs Receipts at New York.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the receipts from customs revenue at the port of New York for the first twenty days in April, 1891, were \$4,771,030, as against \$8,576,602 for the corresponding period of last year, making the falling off nearly 50 per cent. The receipts from customs at New York are about two-thirds of the total receipts from customs of the United States. These figures are attracting much attention in treasury department circles. Secretary Foster especially is studying them with the view of forming an idea whether the receipts of customs are likely to continue to decrease, or whether the decrease is caused by spasmodic conditions of business. In March the customs receipts also declined, but not in such a startling ratio.

DICK'S ENEMY.

Envy Makes a Murderer—The Terrible Fight in the Woods.



THE LIFE of a logger is not an enviable one, even if you are working under mild Californian skies. Up on the mountains, miles from town, a continual round of work, eat and sleep gets to be almost if not quite as monotonous as life on shipboard.

The railroad company set me down in San Bernardino county to join a party on the San Bernardino range getting out timber for the company. The party, choppers, teamsters and all, was a large one. The men messed together in shanties that they had built. The foreman and team boss each lived in a separate house and had their families with them. It was rather a rough place for women, but they did not seem to mind it. The mail and supplies were brought each week from Soledad City.

On one of the weekly trips when the supply wagon returned it brought as passenger a niece of the foreman's wife. The arrival of a lady at camp was quite an event, and as soon as it was known about the camp every one who could make an excuse called at the foreman's house to get a peep at the late arrival. The lucky ones brought back the report that she was young and "purty as a picture." This report was soon confirmed, for she did not keep herself secluded. I was favored with a formal introduction to Mabel, or Mab, as her aunt called her for short, and we soon became fast friends. She was a brunette, with coal black hair, snappy black eyes, of medium height, and just as full of life and spirit as she could be. She had not been in camp a week before her aunt declared that her patience was "clear exhausted on account of that girl." She was climbing over logs, hunting bugs and beetles, gathering flowers and ferns with utter disregard of their poisonous properties, and capturing queer little lizards and other reptiles. She just took the camp by storm. There was not a man in the camp, old or young, who would not have fought to the death for Miss Mab. Of course, there were aspirants for her favor among the young men, and he who was permitted to carry home her burden of flowers or natural history specimens, or hunt for her little dog Gip, was envied intensely by the less fortunate.

It was soon apparent that Miss Mab preferred for escort and guide Dick Brainard, one of the choppers, a splendid fellow and a perfect model of physical manhood. Dick was a favorite among the men, and when they saw that he had the preference in her eyes, they all, with one exception, said it was well. The exception was Dan Mott, also one of the choppers. Dan could not understand why Dick should be preferred above him, and, as is usual in such cases, did not blame Mabel, but blamed Dick. Dan was fully as fine looking a young fellow as Dick. His complexion was very dark; in fact, so dark that the men called him Black Dan, to distinguish him from another Dan in the camp. As it got so that Miss Mab occupied almost all of Dick's time after hours, Dan grew moody and surly, and as a natural consequence the men joked him and rallied at him. That did not tend to soothe him or make him better humored, but increased his antipathy for Dick.

Gip, Mabel's dog, was a great favorite among the men. He was very intelligent and could perform many tricks, but he had a bad habit of running away. One afternoon, just before quitting time, Gip was missed and was not to be found. Mabel set out to find him and met the men in the woods as they were coming in. She told Dick that Gip was missing and he started at once to hunt for him among the teamsters. As



HE STUMBLER AND FELL.

Dick started through the woods Black Dan slipped quietly from the crowd and, unperceived, followed him. Dick had progressed through the brush but a little distance when he chanced to catch his foot in a trailing vine and fell. As he tumbled, an ax came whizzing past his head and struck a few feet beyond him. Dick sprang to his feet, but no one was in sight, and the only sound that greeted his ears was the talking and laughing of the men in the distance. Had he not fallen as he did, the ax would have struck him on the head. Dick picked up the ax, but there was no mark by which its owner could be identified. He took the ax with him and joined the teamsters, with whom he found the missing dog. That night at camp, diligent inquiry failed to reveal who had lost an ax.

The cooking for the camp was under

the supervision of Aunt Debby, a motherly old colored woman who had an unwavering faith in "yarbs" for the cure of "all the ills that human flesh endure," and at the time Dick started to find Gip she was gathering some of her favorite "yarbs," and it so happened that she saw Black Dan leave the men and go after Dick, but she did not see Dick, because he was hidden by the trees. She also saw Black Dan raise his ax and hurl it at something with all his strength, but she paid no attention, supposing that he threw it at some animal that he saw, so she thought no more about it.

Dick said nothing about the ax incident, and matters went on as usual until one day the foreman set Dick and Black Dan both at work to fell the same tree. When two men are chopping on one tree they both work in the same notch, "keeping stroke," as a blacksmith and his helper keep stroke on the same piece of iron, the blows falling alternately. It is very important to "keep stroke" this way, as one is liable to strike his companion. Dick was not more than pleased at working with Black Dan, and soon found that he was surly and disposed to be quarrelsome. He soon complained of Dick's breaking stroke, chopped wild, and finally barely missed Dick's hands with his ax.

"Look here, Dan, if you don't want to chop with me, why don't you say so and let the boss send another man here," said Dick, resting on his ax.



"STOP!" SHOUTED DAN.

fuss with me you are afraid I'll spoil that face of yours so Miss Mabel won't think it so purty."

Dick flushed, and the two men glared at each other for a moment.

"I'm not for fighting, but if you speak Miss Mabel's name in that way again I'll hammer you within an inch of your life!"

"Come on, then," said Black Dan, in a furious passion, making a spring at Dick. Dick stepped aside and dealt him a heavy blow on the breast. This seemed to infuriate him to madness, and, drawing a revolver, he took aim at Dick and fired blindly. Dick saw the motion and sprang behind a tree. Then commenced a battle of wits. Dick was unarmed, and the other men were fully half a mile away. Dan walked around the tree to get a chance to shoot, and Dick dodged from one tree to another to keep out of range and shield himself. Dick saw that the chances were all against him and that the other was bent on murder. His hope was to dodge and run, but that would expose him to the other's fire. He tried it and got a bullet in his shoulder. Dick was feeling faint from loss of blood and Dan was steadily getting nearer to complete his work, when Aunt Debby's voice rang out:

"Hey, dar! you Black Dan, what yer doin' wid dat shootin'-iron? Better put dat up."

"Run, Aunt Debby, run to the men! He's shot me," called Dick.

"Stop!" shouted Dan. "You move and I'll shoot you."

Aunt Debby took in the situation at a glance. "No you won't, yo' black debil Dan," she answered back, and plunged through the woods with a voice and clatter like a young cyclone. Dan fired at her, but she kept on.

Infuriated at the prospect of speedy help for Dick, Dan made a rush for the tree he was behind, with the intention of ending him at once.

In cutting timber, one log is sometimes rolled upon two others, to form a sort of saw-horse, so that the sawyers can work handier. Then, when the log is saved almost through, the weight of the ends of the log being saved projecting over the supporting logs will cause the log to split at the cut, leaving a large sliver joining the two pieces. This sliver the axmen cut when they haul the logs away. In his final rush at Dick Dan stepped in such a gap between two logs, and before he could remove his foot, assisted by his weight, they sprang together like a steel-trap and he was held by a crushed foot. He looked around for a moment, saw the helplessness of his position, and then, with an oath, turned the pistol to his head and pulled the trigger. When the men arrived with Aunt Debby he was dead, and Dick was lying unconscious at the foot of a tree.

At the camp Dick and Aunt Debby were the lions of the hour. Aunt Debby told how she saw Black Dan throw his ax, and then Dick understood where the ax came from in the woods that day. As there would be no chopping for Dick for some time, he left camp, and Miss Mabel went with him. The last time I was in San Bernardino I learned that Dick owned one of the largest ranches in the county, and was married and happy, and that Mabel also was married and happy. They married each other.—Ewin Ralph Collins, in Texas Siftings.

FARM AND GARDEN.
SWEET POTATO ROT.

What Prof. Halsted Knows About This Destructive Disease.

Among the various fungous diseases that attack the sweet potato none is usually more destructive and therefore more annoying to the grower than what is known as "black rot," so named because the tubers thus affected turn to a dark color, and in the worst cases change to a powdery substance almost as black as coal.

Prof. Byron D. Halsted, of the New Jersey experiment station, who has made an investigation of these diseases, describes the black rot in a recent number of the Country Gentleman.

The accompanying engraving, at a, he says, shows a sweet potato as it appears when badly attacked by the black rot. There are five diseased patches shown—two small and two quite large. The decay begins at certain points—perhaps the base of a small side root—and gradually spreads throughout the potato. At digging time the root may not show any signs of the decay, but will often make its appearance later. In other words, the black rot is a form of decay that continues to spread in the root, whether the latter be in the soil



SWEET POTATO AFFECTED WITH BLACK ROT.

or bin, and therefore the merchant and the consumer may join with the producer in sharing the loss that comes from this cause.

The trouble is due to a microscopic growth of a fungous nature, and the spread of it through the root is similar to that of a mildew through a leaf, or a mold through a piece of bread or cake.

At least three kinds of spores are formed by the black-rot fungus, so that there are abundant provisions for the propagation of the trouble, besides the method as illustrated at b in the engraving. The spout is here seen, and it will be observed that the upper portion and the lowest leaf are represented dark, to indicate that they are dead and shriveled. This is due to the growth of the same fungus as the one causing the spots, large and small, in the potato at a. The lower portion of the spout, c, which normally is colorless from being under ground and covered with small roots, is in this case spotted with long, dark patches, also due to the fungus in question. Should such a plant be set in the field, it would be quite sure to develop potatoes affected with the black rot, provided it survived. In all such cases the disease has probably gone from the root used as "seed" in the propagating bed to the sprouts that grow from it. Laboratory experiments were made in growing sprouts from diseased roots, and invariably the sprouts would be attacked and worthless.

This point suggests the utmost importance in selecting the "seed," that it be entirely free from the black rot. If there be doubt about this, it would be wise to obtain roots from a locality where no black rot has been known. A second precaution is to discard all sprouts not perfectly healthy.

It is possible that some substance may be found by experiment that when sprayed upon the hot beds will assist materially in checking the black rot. In like manner there may be some treatment for the roots after digging that will prevent any further growth of the rot. None of the tests made with various substances added to the soil at setting time have given material relief. In fields where the rot is very bad, it may be wisest to devote the land for a few years to some other crop, and thus permit the fungus that is in the soil to die out.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The making of good butter begins with the feed and care of the cow, and is followed up until the butter is placed in the market.

While milk and butter, of course, take something from the soil, we need not worry about the matter. Dairying will never ruin the soil.

The farmer's wife cannot be expected to make fine butter to wash, iron, bake and tend babies, in the same room; she must have the necessities of the dairy to work with.

Don't let the cows stand in mud to their bellies, nor half way there. They are better "shut up in the barn." Have the windows and doors open unless a cold wind will blow on them.

GOOD HEIFER CALVES.
How to Develop Them into Profitable and Healthy Cows.

No one will deny that to have good milkers we must raise the good heifer calves, and I wish to note a few things in this regard that I have found of practical service to me.

First, the calf paddock is one of the things to do away with. Why? Because as long as you are feeding skimmed milk, the calf should be confined in a small shed with a chance to exercise in the cow yard where the cows are out on grass. My practice is to take the calf as soon as dropped and feed it the new milk of its dam for three or four days; then commence on sweet skim milk for one or two weeks; then gradually on to thick sour milk. Now at about this age is when most dairymen turn the calf into the paddock and it is just this period that is most critical in the calf's life. An attack of "scours" at this time is sure to make a "runt" or stunted cow. The cause is that grass and curdled milk do not work well together. Keep the calf in an enclosure with plenty of shade and good dry hay, either alfalfa or any of the dried grasses.

If the calf was a very early one it will do to wean in the fall and have the run of the meadow until time to put up for winter care. The milk should be warmed to 60 or 65 degrees before giving to the calf. Some feed bran, middlings or oatmeal, which is best. These never should be mixed with the milk but put in the bottom of the bucket after the milk has been drunk. It is not natural for a calf to drink grain any more than for a cow to do it.

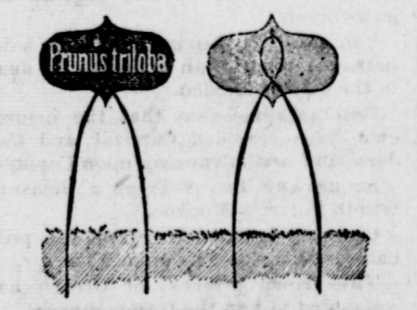
Give milk from six to eight months with the grain ration increased to what the size of the calf demands to keep it growing until grass the next spring. The full calf has the best chance if properly housed and fed during the cold weather, as it is ready to wean at grass time and there is no danger of its getting into the grass paddock before the milk ration is taken off.

During the first winter if you have small potatoes, feed them; if not, a few beets, pumpkins, or any vegetable will help to make them healthy, and if healthy they are sure to make a good growth during the winter. See that they drink heartily of water at all times, especially in the winter. If the water you give your cows has ice in it do not offer to the calves. Warm it. See them drink with your own eyes. Never trust the chore boy or hired man about watering calves. They do not see the point.—W. F. Wing, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

TASTY PLANT LABELS.

One That Is Simple, Cheap and Shows the Name Legibly.

The cross form of the labels, as so often seen in European public parks and private ornamental grounds, is open to the criticism of imparting to such resorts of pleasure and recreation a somewhat cemetery-like appearance. Mr. R. Endlicher, a German landscape gardener, uses and recommends the style of label shown in annexed engraving. This label is not only simple, cheap and practical, but also quite tasty and pleasing to the eye, and at the same time showing the name legibly and prominently. The label part is cut or stamped out of heavy sheet zinc. The form to be adopted may be the one shown in illustration, or it may vary from this according to individual taste. The face side is given two coats of black paint, and upon this, when thoroughly dry, the name is to be written with white paint prepared from rectified varnish and white lead. Only the very best quality of each ingredient should be used. The writing may be done with a common soft pen, after the point has been dulled on a grindstone, or better with a goose quill. The use of upright Roman characters, as shown on sample label in illustration, admits of crowding the



TASTY TREE AND PLANT LABELS.

name in a very small space. After the name is put on, and has become thoroughly dry, the whole surface should be given a coat of best rectified varnish. When dry, such labels will be good for many years, unless injured or spoiled with moisture, as forethought. For larger trees the labels may be fastened directly upon the body, at proper height. For shrubs and plants, a piece of heavy galvanized iron wire is attached to each label in the manner shown at the right-hand figure of illustration, namely by winding it through two eyes formed by soldering two little pieces of lighter wire to the back.—Popular Gardening.

Take Good Care of the Calves.

Give calves a comfortable yard or pen whether raised by hand or the cow, writes a farmer. Confined in close quarters, the floor beneath should be cleaned often and littered abundantly. It is as cruel as unprofitable to keep them tied in cold, filthy places. Two calves may often be profitably raised on one cow. Always scald or cook meal for young calves before mingling it with any kind of milk or feed, as raw meal is very liable to produce scours. Wheat flour boiled in milk checks scours.—Western Rural.

An Excellent Disinfectant.

Mix well a gill of crude carbolic acid with a quart of dry, air-slacked lime; then mix this quart with two pecks of lime. Dust the dry lime over every part of the poultry-house, on the walls, in the nests, over the roosts and over the yards. It will be found an excellent disinfectant and will do more to destroy the germs of disease, and with a little cost than anything else that can be tried.—Wisconsin Farmer.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—Mr. Edison claims that he can cure gout by the simultaneous use of lithium and electricity.

—After long opposition on the part of the vestry, the electric light has finally been introduced into old Trinity church. The new light was first used on Easter Sunday.

—A New York bank's vaults are said to have been fitted up with a combination electric alarm and flashlight camera that automatically takes the picture of the intruder.

—Ingenious engineers suggest that the artesian wells may be developed by means of electrical appliances into a powerful and cheap source of almost unlimited power.

—The North Avenue Railway Co., of Baltimore, Md., will undoubtedly extend its electric railroad to the center of the city, using an elevated roadway for part of the route.

—In Massachusetts electric light companies are compelled by law to place tags upon their wires so that linemen and other workmen may easily distinguish the different classes of wires.

—A late telephone invention has a glass diaphragm resting on glass rods and communicating with the ordinary wire. A whispered conversation has been carried on audibly over a distance of three miles.

—On the northern coast of Norway, under latitude 70.5 degrees, is situated the little town of Hammerfest. Every year for months the sun disappears entirely and there is a perpetual night, only lighted once in a while by a beautiful aurora borealis. The town of Hammerfest has just installed an electric light plant, which, it is said, is the one nearest the north pole. The International Thompson-Houston Electric Co. furnished the apparatus and superintended the installation. There are two dynamos driven by water-power outside the town. One dynamo furnishes current for twelve arc lamps for street lighting. An alternating dynamo of thirty-five amperes and 1,000 volt capacity supplies private customers with incandescent lights on the transformer system.

—President Depew, of the New York Central, says of electricity as a propelling power for railroads: "While it would not surprise me to see electricity rushing our railroad trains along at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, I recognize there must be more great secrets of the mystic power revealed before we accept it. When we can get electricity so cheap that we can produce it as we go at the same cost as we now generate steam, we can talk about electricity as a motive power. Many railroad men are of the opinion that the steam locomotive as a means of propelling cars, is doomed. They say its use involves too great a waste, and that electricity is already successfully employed for the propulsion of street and suburban cars. That is all well enough, and I glory in the inventiveness of our Americans, but electricity will need to be juggled a great deal more before we can run a through express train to Chicago with it."

THE HUMBUG OF PROVERBS.

Assuming to be the Essence of Wisdom, They Are Often Unwise.

A proverb has been defined as the wisdom of many and the wit of one. Into many proverbs are packed pithy suggestions as to conduct and generalized experience of mankind. They are sarcastic, hortative, minatory, mirth-provoking, but they are not wiser than the people that make them. Hence, many of them, some of them most widely current are arrant humbugs. If they were once true to experience, under certain conditions, they are true no longer. "To say this is flat contradiction of that well-known proverb, 'No body is wiser than everybody,' but even that is one of the humbugs. It not infrequently happens that a single man is wiser than his whole generation. Such men become first the leaders, then the martyrs, of their age, but they are the saints and heroes of the ages that follow. As a flagrant instance of proverbial unwisdom and humbug, take the distich that has been dinned into the ears of unnumbered generations of children:

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

This is a terse and witty generalization of a pastoral community, where to get on in the world it was necessary to work in the fields from "sun up" to "sun down." It has no application whatever to town life. The wealthy and wise men of towns are men who work late and rise late; and as to health, it is notorious that no part of our population so suffers from all manner of diseases as farmers and their families. Yet how many have been deprived of their natural sleep by a superstition, begot of this wretched rhyme, that early rising is conducive to health. It is only in recent years that people have had the courage to take the sleep that nature demanded. The man who did so a generation ago was called "lazy"—the most intolerable of all epithets. Franklin even aimed a proverb at him: "Men need five hours' sleep, women six, children and fools seven." Nowadays, the man who takes less than eight is the fool. Take some of the maxims incalculating shrewd business policy: A penny saved is a penny earned has ruined many a man who could not persuade himself to spend money with judicious lavishness in enlarging his business. The penny saved was so large in his eyes that it hid the dollar lost by his foolish economy. "Out of debt, out of danger," and "Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt" are a precious pair that have brought many to the poorhouse. Debt is the only salvation of many a man. Not debt recklessly incurred by extravagant living beyond his means, but debt incurred in the purchase of a home or the establishing of a business. Where would modern commerce be but for credit. But credit means debt; for if A trusts B, B must owe A. Debt makes many a man careful and saving, who would spend all he gets if he had no pressing obligations to meet. So he is forced, as it were in spite of himself, to provide for sickness and old age.—N. Y. Examiner.

That Tired Feeling

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the tonic effect of the cold air is gone and the days grow warmer. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts that feeling of strength and self-confidence which is comforting and satisfying. It also cures sick headache, biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

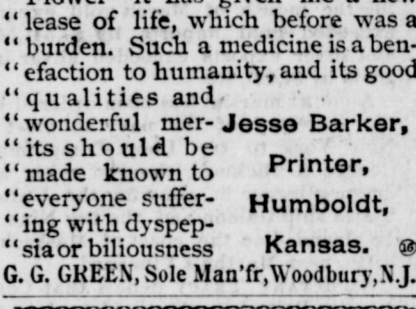
100 Doses One Dollar

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness, a d. constipation, for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benediction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness. Jesse Barker, Humboldt, Kansas. G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda



Is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect food. It is a wonderful flesh producer. It is the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING DISEASES, CHRONIC COUGHS and COLDS. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous alkaline and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of Prickly Ash Bitters!

A name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Secret of Health

Is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. This can never be the case while impurities exist in the system. The blood must be purified. It is the vital principle, ramifying through every part of the body. Dr. Tatt's Pills expel all impurities and vitalize the whole system. A Noted Divine says: "I have been using Dr. Tatt's Liver Pills the past three months for dyspepsia, weak stomach and nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them as the best pill in existence, and do all I can to acquaint others with their merits. They are a special blessing." Rev. F. B. OSGOOD, New York.

Tatt's Liver Pills

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N.Y.

BUY A BABY

Carriage of us. We manufacture and sell direct to families at Factory Prices. DELIVERED FREIGHT FREE. Write for Catalogue of Baby Cabs, Bicycles, Toys and Children's Goods. K. C. Baby Carriage Co., 1325 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST U.S. BUNTING FLAGS

—ARE SOLD BY— C. W. SIMMONS & CO., BOSTON, MASS. —DEALERS IN— MILITARY GOODS.

THE LOST DREAM.

"Oh, why can't I think of it? Where did it go? I thought I would tell you this morning, you know."
Yes, I thought, half awake—all so plain it did seem.
And now I have lost it—my dear little dream.
Do you think it will come again—may be to-night?
Oh, if I once catch it I'll hold it so tight.
'Twas like music, I think—and it must have had wings;
'Twas like flowers and sunshine and all lovely things.
If one could just peep into Greenland and see!
Do you think I would find it there, waiting for me?
But trying to catch it, one never could tell—
It might fade quite away under dark fairy spell.
For a queer place is dreamland you know, very queer;
And you can't be quite sure which is there and which here;
And you always keep doing but never get done;
And the ground floats from under your feet as you run.
There the hills and the hollows seem melting in haze;
'Tis an Indian summer of unending days,
And the music will never play straight through one tune;
And the trees are so tall they go brushing the moon.
There the cats and the dogs are all able to talk,
When you meet 'em together, out taking a walk,
The roses are green and the leaves may be pink;
And things are so "mixish" it scares you to think.
There speaking to some one you're sure that you know,
Why, it's somebody else—and that bothers you so.
You'll mean to say something—the sense will all change
To something you didn't mean, foolish and strange.
But I think I shall know it the minute I see,
And I'll tell you the moment I wake. Oh, dear me!
I hope that I'll find it. Too bad it would seem
To lose forever—that dear little dream!
—Alice M. Ewell, in St. Nicholas.

Though he hardly realized the full value of the service he had just rendered his friend, he was sure that he had been useful at a critical moment, he knew that he had been praised for what he had done, and he felt more manly than ever before.

It was growing dusk when he reached the front gate, where his faithful little Cynthia was anxiously watching for him and wondering where he could be. "Oh, Cynthia!" he cried as he drew near and saw her. "I've been well shooting with Brace Barlow, and I saw the rope just as it was going to



HOLD THE SHELL, BRACE, THE ROPE'S BREAKING.

break and told Brace, and he held the torpedo while I tied a knot in it, and he said I had saved his life, though I don't see exactly how, and the very minute I got grown up I'm going to be a well-shooter."

It was absolutely necessary for the enthusiastic little fellow to pour into some sympathetic ear the tale of what he had done. He had performed a brave act; and, in the first flush of his excitement, he longed to be praised for it, as we all do whenever we have done any thing that we consider especially good, or worthy of commendation. It is a reward of merit, to which all who have earned it are entitled, and to withhold just praise is as cruel as to extend unjust censure.

Cynthia would not have been guilty of any such unkindness. Her eyes opened wide as she listened to the tale her Prince told of his brave deeds. She was just catching her breath to tell him how splendid she thought them, when they were startled by the sound of a harsh voice calling:

"Arthur! Cynthia! Come into the house this minute, you naughty children, and don't stay out there breathing the night air."

"A boy must breathe some kind of air, Aunt Nancy, and when it is night time I don't see how he can help breathing night air," laughed Arthur, as he reached the house; for not even his aunt's harsh tones could, at once, dispel his good spirits.

"Don't tell me," answered Mrs. Dustin. "I say night air is poison, and I won't have you breathing it. Now, I suppose you think I don't know where you have been all the afternoon; but I do. You've been off with Brace Barlow, who ought to know better than to take you, shooting wells and trying to get yourself blown into mince-meat just to make more trouble for me. Yes, I know all about it, in spite of you sly ways. Now you may go right to bed, and not a morsel of supper shall you have this night, which may be it'll be a lesson that you will remember for one while any way."

Mr. John Dustin, who sat smoking his evening pipe by an open window, rarely interfered with his wife's management of the children; but now he spoke up, saying:

"That won't do, wife; you only gave the boy bread and water for his dinner, and it won't do to send him to bed without any supper. I believe in proper punishment, when it is deserved, as much as anybody; but when it comes to starving, that's quite another thing. It shall never be said that my brother Richard's only son was starved in his uncle's house. So give the boy his supper and plenty of it. Then you can send him to bed if you see fit."

Mrs. Dustin knew that when her husband spoke in this tone he meant to be obeyed; so, without a word, she set a plain but bountiful meal before Arthur. From a boy's experience of bread and water punishments, and supperless nights he was wise enough to eat heartily all that he possibly could, in spite of his heavy heart. He ate in silence, and for some time nobody else spoke; only Dick, who sat at the farther end of the room with the other children, chuckled and made faces behind Arthur's back for the benefit, and to the huge delight, of his companions. He was greatly pleased at the result of his tale-bearing; for it was he who, overhearing Arthur tell Cynthia that he had been well-shooting with Brace Barlow, had hurried to the house and repeated the information, with some picturesque additions of his own devising, to his mother.

Once, during the silent meal, little Cynthia tried to create a diversion in her cousin's favor by remarking timidly to nobody in particular, but to the company in general: "Arthur says Brace Barlow says he saved his life."
"Who says what?" inquired Mrs. Dustin, turning quickly and fixing her sharp eyes on the little girl's face.
"Brace Barlow says, I mean Arthur says Brace Barlow says, he saved his life."
"Oh fiddlesticks!" interrupted her mother. "You don't know what you're talking about. It isn't at all likely that either of them did any thing of the kind. The sort of danger Brace Barlow goes into is quick and sure. When it once gets started, there isn't any chance for life saving, or for telling of it afterwards. Arthur ought to know better than to go round boasting in that way to a little girl like you, and I should think he'd be ashamed of himself for doing it."

Arthur listened to this unjust and cruel speech with a flushed face and a feeling of choking indignation; but he did not say a word. Young as he was, he had already learned that in a contest with an unreasonable person, silence is the weapon of wisdom.
After finishing his supper the forlorn

little fellow, accepting his punishment without a murmur, though he could not imagine what wrong he had done, retired to his cot in the wood-shed, where he was quickly blessed by the presence of sleep, the comforter.

The next day was the bright one in September with which this story opens, and Arthur is introduced as he sits on the top rail of a zig-zag fence watching the other children at play.

Fired by the accounts of his adventures of the day before, as narrated to them at second-hand by Cynthia, for Arthur could not be induced to say another word concerning it, his cousins had determined to have a miniature well-shooting of their own. They spent the entire morning in the construction of a very shaky little derrick, about ten feet high, and now they were busy drilling a well, which they hoped to put down to a depth of at least two feet. When it was finished they proposed to shoot it by means of a cannon cracker that they had saved over from Fourth of July for use on some such special occasion.

The scheme was well planned, and seemed likely to be carried out, for the children were enthusiastic over it, and, under Dick's direction, worked most diligently. Arthur would gladly have joined in this fascinating occupation, but the others would not have him. As Dick scornfully remarked: "What can a city chap like you know about building derricks, and drilling wells? You wasn't raised in the oil region."

So Arthur was forced to content himself with sitting on the fence and watching them. Occasionally he turned for a chat with Uncle Phin, who was cutting brush in the field behind him, and who took a long rest whenever he reached the end of a row that brought him anywhere near his "ill marse." Finally, after one of these rests, during which Arthur had paid no attention to the operations at the miniature derrick, he left his perch and followed Uncle Phin for a short distance into the thick brush.

While in there he was startled by a perfect babel of sound coming from where the children were at play. There were yells and shouts of laughter, mingled with cries of pain, and an angry screaming, together with piteous calls of: "Arthur! Oh, Arthur! Come and make 'em stop!"

Like a young deer the boy bounded out of the corn and over the fence, followed, much more slowly, by Uncle Phin. Arrived upon the scene he quickly comprehended the situation. In an unfortunate moment, just as the well was completed and ready to be shot, Cynthia's dearly-loved little white kitty came demurely walking in that direction looking for her mistress. At sight of the little animal a brilliant idea flashed through Dick's mind, and he at once proceeded to carry it out. He said:

"We can't have much fun shooting a dry well anyhow, 'cause there won't be any oil to fly up in the air; but I'll tell you what. Let's have an execution by electricity. It'll be immense, and here's the prisoner already waiting to be executed."

Thus saying, the cruel boy snatched up the little white kitty, and bidding the others hold Cynthia, who was ready to make a furious struggle in defense of her pet, he ran with it to the derrick. Here with the make-believe drill rope, he hung it by the tail, so that the little pink nose was but a few inches from the ground. Then lighting the fuse of the great cannon cracker, he placed it directly beneath the victim, who was now uttering piteous cries of pain and terror, and ran to where the others were shouting with delight over the new and thrilling diversion so unexpectedly prepared for them.

Poor, desperate, little Cynthia, kicking, biting, scratching, but struggling in vain with the young rascals who held



IT STRUCK HIM AND FELL TO THE GROUND, EXPLODING AS IT DID SO.

her fast, began, as a last resort, to call upon Arthur, the brave Prince who had defended her against the big dog, and she did not call in vain.

Hatless and breathless, with the fire of righteous wrath blazing in his blue eyes, the plucky boy came flying to the rescue. He had no thought of the overwhelming odds against him. The princes of his fairy tales fought whole armies single-handed and why should not he? His impetuous speed carried him right through the shouting group assembled to witness the execution of the hapless kitty, and two of them were flung to the ground before they knew of his presence. An instant later he reached the little derrick. The fuse had burned down into the body of the big cracker, and in another second it would explode. Without the faintest trace of hesitation the little fellow seized it and flung it behind him.

An explosion followed almost instantly, and was accompanied by a yell of pain. The moment Dick recognized Arthur, and perceived his intention, he sprang after his cousin, and was directly in line when the cannon-cracker came flying toward him. It struck him and fell to the ground, exploding as it did so, and burning his bare feet painfully. Furious with rage the cowardly young bully rushed at Arthur, who was re-

leasing the white kitty from her unhappy position, and with a savage blow knocked the little fellow down. Then he jumped on him, and began to pummel him, screaming: "Take that, will you! and that! I'll teach you! I'll show you who's boss round here!"

All at once these cruel cries were changed to yells of dismay, as, wack! wack! wack! a shower of stinging blows fell upon Dick's shoulders. Uncle Phin, who had followed Arthur as fast as he was able, had arrived just in time to save his "ill marse" from any severe injury at the hands of his enraged cousin, and to administer, with a stout stick, the thrashing that the young rascal so well deserved.

In less than a minute cowardly cousin Dick and his frightened followers were scampering away towards the house, where they proposed to lay their side of the case promptly before their mother. Cynthia had gone after her beloved kitty, and brave little "Prince Dusty," who had flung himself into Uncle Phin's arms, was sobbing as though his heart would break.

"Soh, Honey, soh! Don't you cry now," murmured the old man in soothing tones. "Member dat while you is a Dustin by name, you's a Dale by breed-in', an' comes of Dale stock—your's mos' a man now, a young gen'min, an' it won't neber do for sich as you is to cry like a lilly gal. Soh now, Honey, soh." Neither of them heard the quick, determined step that approached them from behind, and so occupied was poor troubled Uncle Phin in soothing and comforting his charge, that it was an easy matter for Mrs. Dustin to snatch the trembling boy from his arms. Then she marched rapidly away, without a word, but dragging her victim reluctantly after her.

Uncle Phin half started to his feet when he first realized what was happening, but sank back again with a groan, and murmured: "De good Lawd, hab mussy on His lamb."

Then he bowed his frosted head on his knees and the hot tears trickled slowly between his black fingers. While he thus sat helpless and despairing, poor Arthur was taken to the house and there whipped until the apple tree switch broke and his Aunt Nancy's strength was exhausted. Then, telling the boy that this was a lesson for him to remember as long as he lived, she bade him go to the wood-shed, which was his sleeping-room, and stay there until she should release him.

During this undeserved punishment not a cry had escaped from the boy nor had a tear found its way to his eyes. He bit his under lip and clutched his hands, but not a sound did he utter. He remembered what Uncle Phin had just told him. He was almost a man now, and no man, especially a Dale, would cry for a whipping. So, though the little face was drawn and white, and the boy trembled until he could hardly stand, he held out to the end as bravely as ever a martyr under torture, and when he was thrust into his cheerless shed he sat on the edge of his rude bed rigid and fearless. His mind was in a furious whirl, but above all was the overwhelming sense of injustice and outrage.

Finally he sprang to his feet, crying: "I hate you! I hate you! I hate you!" and then, flinging himself on his bed, he gave way to a burst of passionate weeping.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DINNER IN THE HAREM.

Her First Turkish Meal Proved an Ordeal to an English Lady.

We went to the harem at Cairo at three in the afternoon, and until the sun set we were entertained by dancing and singing girls with interludes of short funny stories told by two dwarfs, who made, I was told, large incomes by attending marriage feasts and "dilating the hearts" of the guests. As I did not understand Turkish, I tried to talk to some of the women in my halting Arabic, and was not sorry when Mme. Hekekyan Bey told me that we were to have dinner. Little did I think of what an ordeal my first Turkish dinner was going to be.

Sitting cross-legged in a heap is not difficult for a short time, and on a low divan one leg can be put down for an occasional rest, but at dinner I was obliged to sit close to the little inlaid table under pain of spilling the food into my lap, and cramp was the result. The first time of eating with one's fingers is also rather a puzzle; but the dinner was excellent, and I wonder Turkish or Greek cooks have not taken the place of French chefs. There was rather a jumble, according to our ideas, of soup, sweets, roast, etc., the dishes seemed to come up whenever they were ready, puddings and creams between various preparations of meat or vegetables, and the rapidity with which they were served was extraordinary. Our kind hostess pressed us to eat until I realized what the school-boy at our village feast felt when he answered the curate timidly: "Please, sir, I think I could eat a bit more if I stood up!"—Mrs. Ross, in Murray's Magazine.

How He Managed.

Jones to Smith, who has just finished telling a yarn to a crowd of listeners in a club room—You say you were eight days without water. Your sufferings must have been intense.

Smith—Once in awhile I did suffer a little, but I had a very effective way of relieving it.

"How did you manage it?"
"Oh, I'd just think of you fellows here at the club drinking ice-cold mint juleps and sherry cobblers, and my mouth would water so profusely that my thirst would soon be quenched."—Texas Siftings.

Oh! the Cruel Thing.

She (at the shore)—Why do the gulls fly so high to-day?
He—It's nearing the first of the month and they don't want to butt their brains out against the hotel bills coming in.—Somerville Journal.

But It Won't Carry Passengers.

"Did you ever see Barnum's calliope?"
"Yes, often."
"What is it like?"
"Well, I should say it was very much like a Sound Steamer."—Puck.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOWNS.

The Very Latest in Styles and Fabrics For the Oncoming Season.

The latest importations at a large and fashionable furnishing house show new Paris models not only for spring dresses but for those of summer also. Many of the new gowns have the waist and skirt in one piece, a fashion favored by Felix for dresses of crepon, India silk and crepe de Chine. Some of these pretty gowns are fastened in the back, others have their fastening concealed under full drapery in front. The fashion continues of making elaborate bodices with large sleeves and very simple skirts. The Louis Treize coat, with skirt only in the back, is added to the popular Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze coats. The becoming corselet is on some of the most costly new gowns. It is now prettily braided in horizontal rows, and is edged below the waist with a frill of velvet or lace. Shoulder-straps of velvet ribbon are carried straight up from the corselet, giving the effect of a square plastron to the high bodice.

Full bodices gathered on the shoulders are drawn down below a plastron, and brought thence in lapping pleats to the point at the waist line. Soft repped silks, crepe de Chine, and chiffon are much used for plastrons. Lace plastrons are mounted over satin, or over a new gold tissue that shows effectively through the open meshes. Figaro jackets are seen again in lace and in satin set permanently on the bodice, and there are also many pointed girdles of satin. Skirts of wool gowns have panels of a contrasting material introduced to widen them, or else they are made in the plain style now in vogue—fall and long in the back, with straight front and sides that do not cling too closely. They are bordered at the foot or trimmed with insertions or flounces. Skirts of lighter fabric are draped irregularly with jabots of lace or of the material, or else they are of five or six straight breadths caught up in festoons at the foot of the front and sides. Sleeves are very long, with much fullness at the top, falling in soft folds on the outer arm; they are tapered to the wrist, and banded with rows of trimming almost to the elbow, or else they have only a slight frill drooping low on the hand. The straight sleeve full at the top and drooping below the elbow over a close sleeve or on deep cuffs on some of the handsomest gowns. Mutton-leg sleeves are restored to the favor they had lost of late. Cleopatra laces and passementeries studded with colored stones, gold and silver galloon with cabochons of jet or of rubies, ruffles of Louis Seize lace, point de Gènes lace put on flatly, and ribbons galore of velvet, satin, or faille, are the trimmings of the new gowns.

A note of black still adds distinction to colored dresses. Thus an exquisite crepon gown by Felix is of pale Parma violet ground spotted with black, and is made up with black satin and gold soutache. The bodice has a Figaro jacket and a corselet of black satin, the former bordered with gold braid, the latter trimmed with many horizontal rows. Sleeves gathered full at armhole and elbow drop over close lower sleeves of satin banded with braid; a high straight collar of satin is similarly banded. The skirt attached above the edge of the bodice has long panels of black satin inserted far toward the back, and crossed with row after row of the bright soutache. Another crepon of similar coloring is a princess gown hooked in the back, trimmed with black lace set on flatly, as jacket fronts with coat-like back.

Among brighter-colored gowns is one of royal blue crepe de Chine with a full bodice drawn down below a yoke of point de Gènes lace laid over yellow satin, and thence in pleats to the point of waist in front and back alike. The edge of the bodice is finished with silver passementerie studded with pink coral and turquoises, and silver clasps hold the fullness on the front. The sleeves are very full, and the skirt is draped irregularly in jabots showing the selvages. A beige-colored crepon woven in tufts has a Louis Treize coat of ribbed velvet in pale blue and brown stripes opening on a vest of cream guipure lace. The sleeves are of the guipure over silk, and the straight crepon skirt has a border of guipure let in the material.

India silk dresses all in one piece are made up lightly to be worn over a separate petticoat of silk. One of black ground strewn with blue corn-flowers has the bodice drawn down from the shoulders below a plastron of blue faille, and side forms of blue covered with black lace that end in coat tabs. Bretelles of lace trim the front of the bodice. Large mutton-leg sleeves have small cuffs of lace over silk. The edge of this bodice is corded, and the skirt of five straight breadths is sewed on with this cord. An old-rose India silk has a vest of gathered blue crepe going into a corselet of Valenciennes lace. The front of the skirt is festooned with choux of the crepe.

Pretty little reception dresses are made of light-striped silks—pink, blue or green, with white—strewn with pointed leaf patterns that afterward furnish the trimming. The points of the leaves are cut out and neatly button-holed around, and are gathered in narrow flounces for the foot of the skirt and for the front and edge of the bodice.

Worth contributes a gown of black armure grenadine made over mauve satin, with a petticoat front of mauve brocade trimmed with a deep, lace flounce caught up with bows of lace and jet. The bodice slopes away from a full plastron and collar of mauve chiffon. Insertions of black lace are lengthwise on the petticoat and border, the demi-train of mauve silk showing prettily through the transparent grenadine. Puffs of grenadine are at the top of the sleeves, and bands of lace are around the close lower part. A deep fringe of jet falls on the left side to the foot of the skirt.—Harper's Bazar.

"The face of the returns," said the chairman of the meeting, "shows 67 ayes and no nons." What a queer-looking face that must be," remarked an old lady in the back row.—Washington Star.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—A new Angliken cathedral has been consecrated in Melbourne, Australia. A Congregational paper says that its completion is a matter of congratulation "not alone to the members of the Anglican church, but to all citizens of Melbourne and indeed to the whole colony."

—From the last statistical Year Book of the Protestant church in Prussia, published by the authority of the government, it appears that in 1889 no fewer than 3,125 persons became converts to the Evangelical church. Of these 2,817 were from the Roman Catholic church, 525 had been Dissenters, and 283 had been Jews.

—The Bennett compulsory school law of Wisconsin having been repealed, a bill has been introduced providing that "all officers authorized to commit dependent children to industrial schools, asylums or other institutions for care of dependent children, shall inquire into the belief of such children and take such belief into consideration in selecting the institution to which the child shall be sent."

—The new professor of Greek at Colorado college is to be Dr. Augustus Murry, who received his degree at Johns Hopkins university last spring, and has been spending this year at Leipzig and Berlin. Dr. Murry will begin his work at the college next September. The new building, "Montgomery Hall," will be completed in three weeks and will add very much to the working facilities of the institution.

—An English Methodist paper says that the most brilliant commemoration of the centenary of John Wesley's death was held at old St. Giles church in Edinburgh. There gathered in that cathedral, seven centuries old, the representatives of the historic Presbyterian churches, of the town council and of the venerable university, in testimony of the benefit which the Evangelical revival has conferred on the nation.

—From March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891, the American Sunday-school union established 650 new Sunday-schools in the northwestern district, into which were gathered at the beginning 2,759 teachers and 20,707 scholars. It also visited and aided other schools, in 2,745 cases where there were 14,020 teachers and 135,589 scholars, held 7,522 meetings, made 26,245 visits to families, distributed to the destitute 5,592 Bibles and Testaments, and put into circulation in these communities \$3,070 worth of religious reading.

—The official "Year Book of the Church of England" has lately been issued. During the last five years the voluntary offerings of the people for church building and restoration amounted to nearly \$25,000,000. During the same period the sums contributed for the endowment of benefices amounted to nearly \$3,250,000. For the building of parsonage houses \$2,250,000 has been raised; and for burial grounds, \$470,000. In other words, the voluntary contributions of the church for five years aggregate nearly \$32,000,000. This does not include the money given for the annual maintenance of church work at home and abroad, which would very largely swell the sum total.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A wise son knoweth his own father's youth.—Elmira Gazette.

—A man never expresses so much in his face as when he is trying to appear unconscious.

—When a man has run his race in this world and the end comes he is out of breath.—N. O. Picayune.

—It requires years to make one saint, but sinners can be turned out at the rate of a dozen a minute.—Texas Siftings.

—Quite a Puzzle.—It is hard to understand why playing football is considered easier than sawing wood.—Ram's Horn.

—If we could only see ourselves as others see us the probability is that most of us would look the other way.—Somerville Journal.

—It is generally the negro that carries the largest number of razors on his person who has the most scars on his face.—Acheson Globe.

—The men who do not agree on any possible points of doubt are the ones that seem to find the most pleasure in each other's society.—Washington Post.

—Let a man live for himself all his life, and the only pleasure he will have left when he is fifty is that which he finds in hating his enemies.—Acheson Globe.

—One man finds satisfaction in the thought that he is as good as others, and another in the knowledge that others are no better than he is.—Indianapolis Journal.

—Probably no one in this wide world is ever in a state of perfect satisfaction, but the homely girl with her first engagement ring on comes pretty near it.—Somerville Journal.

—We learn to read in various languages, in various sciences; we learn the alphabet and letters of all manner of books. But the place where we are to get knowledge, even theoretic knowledge, is the books on themselves; it depends on what we read, after all manner of professors have done their best for us. The true university of these days is a collection of books.—Amon.

—A society which invariably represses what is highest in the best sort of men is an evil society. A civilization which destroys faith in genius, in heroism, in sanctity, is the forerunner of barbarism. Individuality is man's noblest triumph over fate, his most heavenly assertion of the freedom of the soul, and a world in which individuality is made impossible is a slavish soul.—Bishop Spaulding.

—A fool always wants to shorten space and time; a wise man wants to lengthen both. A fool wants to kill space and time; a wise man first to gain them, then to animate them. Your railroad, when you come to understand it, is only a device for making the world smaller, and as for being able to talk from place to place, that is indeed well, and convenient, but suppose you have, originally, nothing to say?—Euskian.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time tables: EAST, WEST, C. K. & W. R. R., and various routes like Cedar Grove, Emporia, etc.

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly by out of the post-office...

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WOOD & CRIGGS, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, Corner Drug Store.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

F. JOHNSON, CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches.

YOU WANT ONE

Advertisement for JACKSON CORSET WAISTS, MADE ONLY BY THE JACKSON CORSET CO. JACKSON, MICH.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

To-morrow will be May Day. Slight frost, Tuesday morning. Fine growing weather, this week.

Mr. Richard Cathbert was quite sick, last week. Mr. Lyman Wood moved to Strong City, last Thursday.

Mr. John V. Sanders was down to Emporia, last Friday. Mr. Preston B. Gillett, of Kingman, was in town, last week.

Mr. J. H. Swank has put up a new fence around his premises. Mrs. White moved into a portion of the Martin Heintz house, Monday.

Mr. Dennis Madden was at Florence, one day last week, on law business. Mr. Witt Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, Mo., last week.

Mr. Julius Remy has put up a wooden awning in front of his barber shop. Mr. J. W. Brown, of Strong City, was at Madison, last week, on business.

Mrs. Wm. C. Giese is visiting at Mr. James Lawless', on Diamond creek. Mrs. David Rettiger, of Strong City, has recovered from her severe spell of sickness.

Mrs. Wm. Hillert and her son, Mr. Wm. E. Hillert, were down to Emporia, Saturday. Ex-Mayor J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, is building a large addition to his residence.

Mr. J. H. Mann is farming one of Dr. W. H. Carter's places, near Elmdale, this year. Miss Emma Pearson, of Herrington, was visiting friends in this city and in Strong, last week.

Born, on Tuesday, April 21, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert McLean, of Strong City, a son. Mr. J. G. Brown is at Hutchinson attending the meeting of the Undertakers' Association.

Ex-Mayor J. A. Goudie and wife, of Strong City, visited their daughter, at Americus, last week. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Watson are visiting their children, Mr. and Mrs. Will Clark, near Winfield.

Mr. Z. Mulhall, of Mulhall, Oklahoma, visited Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City, last week. Born, on Saturday, April 15th, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, a daughter.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. E. C. Elliott, of Matfield Green, will leave next week, to look up a location in California; and after he has decided where he will stop, his family will go there, too.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from Mr. W. J. Betnard and wife, a brother of Mrs. Hey, while on their way from Chicago to Hays City.

The Epworth League will give a May social at the M. K. church, on May-day night. Lunch, 15 cents, or two for a quarter. Everybody is invited to go and have a good time.

Messrs. J. M. Kerr, F. P. Cochran, J. W. McWilliams, F. B. McCabe, J. M. Tauli, W. A. Morgan and others from this county are attending the G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson.

Mr. James O'Byrne, having remodeled the old Santa Fe House, in Strong City, and made it to look as neat as a new pin, opened up a restaurant and lunch counter in the same, Monday.

Dr. J. T. Howe, the Indian physician, Union scout, lecturer and traveler, is giving a series of free entertainments, nightly, on the lots west of the Court house, to which crowds are attracted.

When a man is defeated why not be a man, and not go about whining, and begging of parties that he has in many ways tried to assist him in securing what he failed to get in the fight he himself brought about?

At their regular meeting, last Monday, the Township Board of Cottonwood township appropriated \$200 to wards building a bridge across Bruno creek, in section 26, town 20, range 5, on the O. H. Drinkwater road.

Mr. David Rettiger has secured a patent on his stone cutting machine on all the points he claimed for it. Rettiger Bros. & Co. will have one of the machines on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exhibition.

Mr. Job Johnson and family, of Clements, moved to Bentonsville, Ark., last week, where they will make their future home. The best wishes of their many friends in this county follow them wherever they may go.

Judge Frank Doster will make the opening address at the High School commencement in this city, which will take place May 23d, proximo. There will be two graduates - Miss Nellie Howard and Frank Hackett.

Will Mayor George follow the example of his predecessor, and say: "This question has been decided, and it is out of order to bring it up again;" in fact, it has been decided by a higher tribunal than this Council - the people, aye, the people?

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the general merchandise business of P. C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at the old stand, under an entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT,

and we desire to say to the public that we will be glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage, and WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in Goods and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equivalent. Come and see us and we can convince you that it will be to your advantage to

TRADE WITH US.

Our buyer is now in New York making our Spring purchases of Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc., which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place.

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST., ELMDALE, - KANSAS.

Probate Court of Chase County.

Table listing probate court proceedings, including names of parties, amounts, and dates.

Wedding Bells.

At eleven o'clock, a. m. Wednesday April 15th Mr. Kenyon Warren of Bazaar and Miss Anna J. Peterson were united in matrimony at the home of the bride's father in Osage City, by the Rev. L. J. Snodquist, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church of that city.

Not many years ago a father was arrested in this city, and fined, for chastising his son, for some fault of the son, and ever afterwards that father stood in dread of the law of man, and did not punish his wayward offspring, for fear of being again arrested and fined; and recently that same boy was arrested, charged with a high crime, and some of the patriots gloried in having punished his child to try and make him a dutiful and a good citizen, now claim that the crime charged in this boy is the result of hoodlumism. Would it not sound almost as well to attribute it to the result of moral snation not well polished with some good strap oil?

At about 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded by the Court-house bell, and the people ran to the scene of the conflagration, when it was found that the stable of Mr. Ed. Burch was afire, and his two mares and a colt had perished in the flames, one of the colts having been taken from the burning structure by Chas. Aldrich, and which was the only thing saved from the stable, the fire having consumed everything about it so rapidly. The fire originated from a match struck by Mr. Burch's four-year-old son and applied to some hay at the north side of the stable. It is a severe blow to Mr. Burch, as he is a hardworking man, and depended, in a great measure, on this team, for the support of himself and family, and he should be assisted by the people of this community in getting another team.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

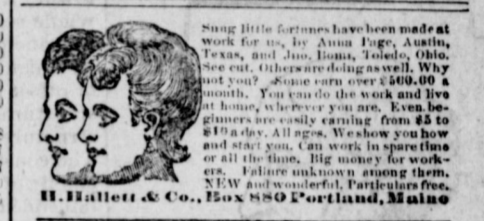
Table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, including names and amounts.



Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans.

Of the above varieties, I have the finest stock in the state, and I want to hear from every one who is interested in either variety. There is no use raising things that will when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory.



EMPORIA PRICES.

\$2.00 Per Dozen, Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at

N. A. RICE'S

Photographer, Strong City, - - - Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, APRIL 13, 1891.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of April, 1891, a petition, signed by Francis Raftery and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence running six (6) miles east, on the county line, to the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east, between Chase and Butler counties.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: Thomas J. Brooks, L. C. Kogler and W. E. Dunlap as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with viewers for same road, appointed in Butler county, and in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning of said proposed road, on said county line in Cedar township, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1891, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency.

Railroad and Syndicate Lands, all buy or sell lands of Improved Farms. - AND LOANS MONEY - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

LOW PRICES.

Cedar Lead Pencils 5 c. per doz. 6 Pen Holders and 6 Pens, 5 cents. Match Safes 5 cents, each. Comb and Brush Cases, 10 c. each. Tooth Brushes, from 5 to 25 c. each. Shoe Brushes, from 10 to 25 c. each. Hair Brushes, from 10 to 25 c. each. Tooth Picks, 3 cents per Box. Rubber Balls 5 and 10 cents, each. Base Balls, from 5 c. to \$1.50, each. Playing Cards, from 5 c. to \$1.00 per pack. Vesting Cards, 15 and 25 c. per p.k. Common Marbles, 10 for 1 cent. Fancy Marbles, 3 for 1 cent. Writing Tablets, 5 c.; 3 for 10 cents. White Envelopes, No. 4, 5 c. per p.k. Black Ink, 5 c.; 3 for 10 cents.

Do not fail to see the U. P. J. Shoes; the Best in the Market. Just received, a Nice Line of Embroidery and White Goods. CHAS. M. FRYE, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR.

Remarkable Longevity Attained by Mrs. Asenath Miller.

Though Entered Upon Her Second Century the Old Lady is as Spry as Most Women of Forty and Fond of Dress as a Girl.

The same year that the constitution of the United States was adopted, 1787, Mrs. Asenath Miller, who for more than fifty years has been a resident of St. Charles, Ill., was born. Mrs. Miller, says the Chicago Evening Post, still lives with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Hampton, at St. Charles, and is brisk and busy, and has by no means surrendered to old age. Although she will be one hundred and four years old August 12, of the present year, she is in the full possession of her faculties, is cheerful and thoroughly enjoys life. She is a trifle hard of hearing but still sees well; her memory is good, her intellect clear, and as she has lived through every administration since the government was founded, and has been an intelligent observer, her conversation is most interesting.

Early in life Mrs. Miller married Simeon Barnum. She bore him seven children, and, as he was a farmer and by no means rich, her early life was the busy, laborious one of the farmer's wife of that period. Being left a widow when she was forty years of age, she married Frederick Miller, who was also a farmer. By this marriage she had two children. Mr. Miller, who was some years her senior, lived to be ninety-two years old. Both her marriages were particularly happy; indeed, her whole life seems to have been remarkably free from corroding sorrow



MRS. ASENATH MILLER.

of any kind, which fact is possibly due, to a great extent, to her exceptionally cheerful and equitable temperament.

When she was well on in the nineties she declared that it was her ambition to be a hundred years old. However, now that she is well started in a second century, she is still looking to a future and is arranging to attend the Columbian exposition in 1893. Indeed, Mrs. Miller's continued pleasure in life and her plans for a time to come remind one of the story of the countess of Desmond, who lived to be one hundred and forty years of age. She had a pension, as the story goes, which expired when she was one hundred years old. In compliance with her request, James I. renewed it for a hundred years. This she resented, assuming that it should have been renewed for her natural life.

For a number of years Mrs. Miller's birthday has been observed as a fête day by the people in the vicinity of St. Charles. The day that she was one hundred years old between five and six hundred people called on her. Although she shook hands with them all she was not weary, but for several days afterward was rather more brisk than usual. One gentleman who called to see her on that day remarked that her condition was very different to what it had been just a century before. "Oh, yes," she replied, smiling; "I could neither walk nor talk then, and now I can do both."

Mrs. Miller is exceedingly particular about her personal appearance and her caps are always embellished with bows of delicate colored ribbon. She rises early and works all day, with the exception of a short nap. Her favorite occupation is the piecing of silk bed-quilts. Each of her children and grandchildren have one of these silk quilts, and she has also pieced several for sale. A number of her grandchildren are sixty years of age and there are now living in her family five generations. One astonishing fact in regard to this venerable woman is her activity. She moves about with perfect ease and was able only a short time ago to get in and out of a high carriage without assistance.

The Work of a Swordfish.

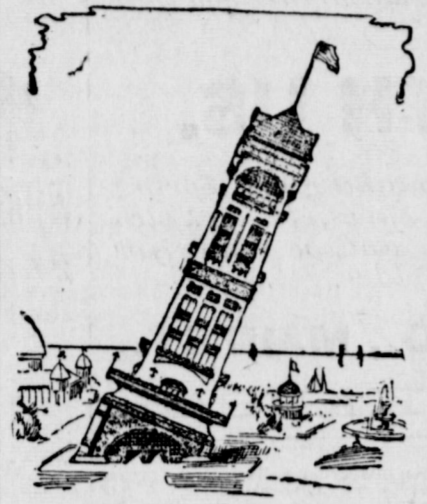
The society of California pioneers are the owners of a wonderful curiosity. It is a section of timber taken from the side of the ship Powhatan. It includes a portion of the "skin," which is 4 inches thick, and a piece of abutting knee, which is 9 inches thick; transversely through the whole of this a swordfish has dashed his sword, and the portion broken off is still embedded in the timber. The sword pierced through 13 inches of this solid oak, and the fish was going in the same direction as the vessel at that, the ship being under a good head of steam at the time. An idea of the strength which must have been exerted can be obtained from the fact that a rifle six-pounder could not have done more than pierce that thickness of solid oak. People on the vessel stated that they felt the shock caused by the blow, and thought that they had struck something floating beneath the surface. The sword is over 6 inches wide at the broadest point, where it is broken off.

What an "Inch" of Rain Means. Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression: "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,840 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which, at 2.27 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons. One-hundredth of an inch (0.01) alone is equal to one ton of water to the acre.

HUGE LEANING TOWER.

A Curious Steel Structure for the World's Columbian Exposition.

J. B. Holpenny, of Chicago, has submitted to the directors a plan for a leaning cantilever tower, 225 feet in height and 70 feet square, to be built of steel, weighing 500 tons and costing \$500,000. The tower, according to his statement, will support 100,000 pounds in weight on the top story, which will lean 100 feet from the perpendicular. This tower, he claims, could be built in eight months, including the shop work and erection. The plan is for the tower to be in the form of a gigantic letter L, of which the lower part acts as a foot to counteract the lean of the superstructure. He says the framework is of steel truss construction, forming a huge cantilever of enormous strength and rigidity, which combines for sup-



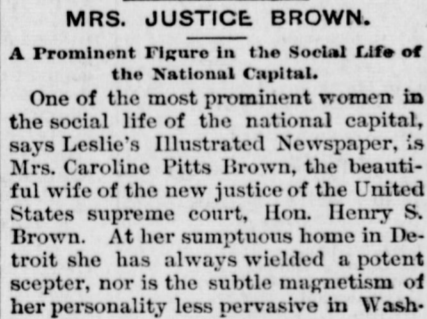
THE CANTILEVER, OR LEANING TOWER.

port a substructure of metal. The tower frame and substructure as a whole resembles the letter L, making in principle an immense unyielding L, of which the lower part acts as a foot or offset to counter the lean of superstructure. The depth of the substructure is 48 feet, area 165 by 115 feet. The construction of the foundation is chiefly of plate-riveted iron girder work, imbedded in concrete, which forms a solid bed about 18 feet deep. This girder-concrete foundation has the characteristic of being continuous in structure and rigid throughout, and is especially designed for building on yielding substrata, such as the deep clay of Chicago. On the girder work there are bolted steel-bearing plates, and on these plates the massive truss foot of the cantilever rests. This foot at the left side will be attached to the metal parts of the bed by large steel pins and eyebars, but these connections will not be brought into play unless the tower is heavily loaded. In the superstructure three lines of trusses constitute the main supports; two form sides of the tower, the third has a middle position and a lateral truss system braces them together. Pin connections are used for truss members. The walls of the tower are comparatively light, being simply a framing of small-sized angle iron attached to the trusswork and having a facing of embossed sheet metal. The exterior will be painted a dark terra cotta color. Electric hoist elevators and easy stairways will conveniently lead from the entrances to the upper stories. Above the first story there are five floors. They are inclined and consist of series of broad steps extending across the tower. Numerous windows light the interior, balconies provide interesting outlooks for visitors, and at the top of the tower an extensive view of the surroundings and a mid-air realization may be had. A spacious buffet, serving light refreshments, will be in the top story, and about midway will be the tower curiosity shop. The visitor can also reach the foundation and view its construction. In building the cantilever or L tower for exhibition purposes it will make the greatest leaning structure in the world, and be unique in many particulars. Besides affording an attractive sight for visitors it will present a novel display of the application of metal to all building purposes.

MRS. JUSTICE BROWN.

A Prominent Figure in the Social Life of the National Capital.

One of the most prominent women in the social life of the national capital, says Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, is Mrs. Caroline Pitts Brown, the beautiful wife of the new justice of the United States supreme court, Hon. Henry S. Brown. At her sumptuous home in Detroit she has always wielded a potent scepter, nor is the subtle magnetism of her personality less pervasive in Wash-



MRS. CAROLINE PITTS BROWN.

ington, where her beauty, grace and prestige have made her "calling and election sure." She was Mrs. Harrison's principal aid at the first White House reception of the season, and has been accorded the place of honor at many state entertainments. Exquisite gowns and jewels, which always serve to make pretty woman prettier, she has in rich abundance. Old rose and blue are her favorite colors, and at a recent reception at Mrs. Morton's she was like a quaint picture, in a trained gown of blue velvet, wreathed with roses from corsage to hem. She traces her lineage back to Francisella and John Alden of Mayflower fame, and is worthy of her ancestry.

THE "LOYAL" PARTY.

A Striking Comparison for the Consideration of the People.

Events so press upon one another in American politics that comparisons, obviously just, often fail to be effectuated because the people are so engrossed with the affairs of the hour. No citizen who recalls the course of the majority of the republican journals and republican partisan advocates during the Sackville West incident can discover in that either true Americanism or sincere patriotism. A democrat was president. A democrat was secretary of state. A republican intrigue was set on foot to bring about a coalition with a foreign government for the express purpose of embarrassing the government of the United States. The republican trickster in the far west who wrote the decoy letter to the British minister did it with malign motive. He threw away all the instincts of an American, discarded the obligations of patriotism and betrayed his country. Murchison played his concealed card deliberately, willfully, basely, for the direct and designed end of involving us as a nation with England and compelling the national American executive to resort to severe steps for the vindication of national honor. Murchison's motive was as ignoble as Mr. Cleveland's dilemma was difficult.

If the president did not demand the recall of the British minister for interfering in American politics he would have incurred the censure of a great mass of the American people without reference to party. This was the object of the republican traitor—for traitor is any American who will wantonly embroil his country with a foreign government. The traitor's purpose was to arouse prejudice against Mr. Cleveland, then running for a second term, and increase the vote against him certain to be incensed by Sackville West's course.

Did the republican press denounce Murchison? Did notable republican spokesmen declare such tactics unworthy of an American citizen? Did any convention of the party declare that victory won at the expense of national honor was too dearly bought? Contrast their failure to do this with the courageous, frank, disinterested conduct of the democratic press and democratic politicians toward President Harrison and Secretary Blaine throughout the difficulty with Italy. Which is the "loyal" party, the national party, the true American party?

While in the state department Mr. Bayard was required to take up the subject of Behring sea. He laid down the principles which Mr. Blaine has followed. While the controversy proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Bayard did the republican press uphold national rights and support him in his definition of them? On the contrary, every proposal submitted by him was interpreted by them to mean a substantial surrender of our property and barter of our rights to British sagacity or even British gold. The democratic diplomat proceeded with caution, courtesy and firmness, but he had to win his points without encouragement or congratulations from the republican press or party. Contrast this contemptible littleness with the practical unanimity with which the democratic party and press stand by Mr. Blaine in the continuation of the course initiated by Mr. Bayard.

Which is the true national party? Which is the "loyal" party? To which in the future, whether for maintenance of true economic principles at home or of the national dignity and constitutional principles in all our transactions at home and abroad, should the American people turn with confidence?—Chicago Herald.

BENNY'S BIG PUPIL.

Trouble Brewing in the Republican School-house.

We have read of the young lady who married a troublesome suitor in order to get rid of him. President Harrison is reported as having recently said that he appointed Blaine to his cabinet because he thought he could manage him better than any other else. He wedded him to the administration in order to get rid of him. But it is always harder to manage a man after marriage than before, and Harrison is finding Blaine a much harder problem to handle than he would have been if he had been left outside. A sliver on a board is much more easily dealt with than in a boy's toe; and a cinder in the air is much more comfortable than in a man's eye. But Harrison has voluntarily stuck this sliver in his own flesh so that he may know where it is; of his own free will he has tucked away this cinder in his own eye, in order that he may keep it in safety. He is welcome to the comforting consciousness that the cinder is in his eye, and scrapes over his retina in safety; that the sliver is in his toe and cannot escape.

In the New Hampshire country school districts there frequently used to be two applicants for the position of school-teacher. And it frequently happened that the unsuccessful candidate would turn pupil and attend, as a scholar, the school of his successful rival. The case of Blaine and Harrison is analogous to the case of the rival school applicants. The president and his cabinet are coming more and more to be like a teacher with his scholars. In 1888 both Blaine and Harrison were candidates for the teacher's position, and although Blaine was considered about the cutest and smartest applicant who had ever presented himself, and Harrison was practically unknown to the national school committee, yet Harrison was chosen and Blaine was set aside. Since then Blaine has become the biggest pupil in pedagogic Harrison's school, and naturally there have been lively times in the school-room.

Of course the big pupil knows that he is better fitted to teach the school than the teacher, and the teacher knows that he knows it, and the school committee know it, and so does the whole district. Frequently when the teacher is engaged in working out some difficult "sum" on the national black-board, he fancies he hears his biggest pupil whispering to the other scholars:

"He's doing that wrong. He can't do it, but I can." He fancies the big pupil is watching for all the slips he makes in his grammar and for all his mispronunciations. He imagines his big pupil scans every line of his writing for misspelled words, for uncorrected 's' and undotted 'i's. Whenever the teacher hesitates at any troublesome question which may be propounded to him, he thinks he hears, while he scratches his own head in uncertain dubitation, the big pupil whispering triumphantly: "I know, I know."

The teacher is very jealous of his big pupil, but he tries to maintain his authority over him by excessive discipline. He makes him toe the track in the floor, go to his seat on a chalk line, sit up straight and fold his arms. For the slightest infraction of discipline he makes the pupil sit on a very peaked stick. He frequently sends the biggest pupil out to cut a switch with which to punish himself. Recently, when Mr. Tupper and a few other visitors from a neighboring district called at the school, right before all the other pupils and the company he made his big pupil go and sit on the dunce stool. The big pupil sat on the stool like a little man, but some of the smaller pupils heard him mutter great horrid "swear words" under his breath.

The whole school is waiting for the big pupil to get mad. Some day when the teacher sends him out for a switch to whip himself with, it is confidently expected that he will return with a big club and thrash the teacher.—Boston Globe.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

"Republicanism and the cause of honest elections go hand in hand," says a New York contemporary, which needs to refresh its memory by a careful perusal of the Dudley letter.—St. Louis Republic.

Benjamin Harrison, who is swinging around the circle in pursuit of a re-nomination to the presidency, will probably find it upon his return just where he left it—in the inside pocket of Hon. James G. Blaine.—Chicago Times.

The misfortune of Mr. Edmunds' retirement from the senate is made peculiarly sad by the fact that it places Mr. Hoar first in the line of succession to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee of that body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

"Shall the republican party disband, or shall it go to the country?" asks one of our leading republican exchanges. By all means let it do both. Its usefulness is over, and perhaps, breathing pure country air would invigorate the best of its members enough to make them democrats.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The republicans will not dare defend the McKinley bill in the next presidential campaign. They will play the same old game of promising to correct their mistakes, but they will find that there was a great deal of wisdom in President Lincoln's observation: "You can fool all of the people sometimes and you can fool some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time."—Chicago Globe.

Republicans are making a great fuss about a democratic gerrymander in Wisconsin. Under the old republican gerrymander the main thing was to divide up the state by drawing boundary lines north and south so as to leave the big democratic vote of the lake counties in two narrow districts. The democratic plan is to draw the lines east and west so as to distribute this vote in a larger number of districts, as it should be. It all depends on which side up the map is when the ruler is laid across it.—St. Louis Republic.

Senator Quay is going to Europe and editors are guessing the purpose of his trip. It must be remembered that Quay was made over anew in Florida, and the chances are he is going abroad to test his new vocal organ far from the hearing of his countrymen before giving a public exhibition at home. Politicians of Quay's prominence are always expected to "sound keynotes" and to "give forth no uncertain sound," and one can readily imagine how embarrassing it would be, not to say laudable, if upon the first attempt to arouse his countrymen the new organ of the distinguished republican leader should squeak like the apparatus of a toy lion.—Chicago Times.

A republican organ made indignant by the statement that Ben Harrison's trip is a junket provided by railroad corporations declares "that Mr. Harrison refused to accept a free trip across the country, and is paying for it like a man." It is stated that the expenses of the journey foot up a round \$185,000, of which great sum the president with his teeth firmly set together has insisted upon paying the price of a first-class passage by ordinary conveyance from Washington to San Francisco and back. The more one thinks of the deacon's backbone the more one is convinced that that grand old man wouldn't accept a favor from a railroad corporation any more quickly than he would accept a seaside cottage from a real estate "combine."—Chicago News.

How They Divided. "Where did all that billion dollars go?" is a common question regarding the appropriations of the billion-dollar congress.

A good deal of it went in appropriations to promote the reelection of the republican leaders of congress. The New York World drags a few of these little grabs to light. Mr. Cannon obtained \$100,000 for a post office in his own little town of Danville. Mr. Quay got \$50,000 for a building in his village of Beaver Falls. Senator Ingalls secured \$100,000 of the plunder for Atchison. The California members of the appropriation committees obtained \$700,000 for their state. Wisconsin's share was \$250,000. Mr. McKinley secured \$100,000 for his town of Canton.

These little sums will not account for a billion dollars by a good deal, but they are enough to show that the spirit of grab was rampant and that the republican statesmen were in it for all they could get. Luckily it will be some years before they have another chance to loot the treasury.—Boston Globe.

M'KINLEYISM IN FRANCE.

The French Are Making a High Tariff Law—American Corn in France—A Lesson in Trade and Tariffs.

France is now going through the throes of a McKinleyism similar to that with which we were afflicted a year ago. The commission which has for some time been revising the tariff has at length made its report, and naturally enough the McKinleyites of France plead the example of the United States as a reason for reforming their tariff upward. Those people in our country who fancy that we can have our McKinleyism all to ourselves, build up a high tariff wall against outsiders and continue to sell those outsiders our own products in the same quantities as before, will see that McKinleyism is a game which two, and even more, can play at.

At the same time that this report was made public the Paris correspondent of the London Economist notes a piece of industrial news in France which is of interest to our farmers. A few years ago our corn was admitted free into France; then a duty of about 7 cents a bushel was imposed; but last summer, when McKinley was engaged in laying duties on French products, which seemed to threaten the very existence of some of the industries of France, a spirit of retaliation was called forth there, and the duty on our corn was raised to 15 cents a bushel.

Now note the consequences of our McKinleyism. This Paris correspondent calls attention to the fact that the increase of the duty has just had the effect of closing up the large distilleries, two in Marseilles and one of the largest in the country at Bordeaux, all of which used American corn. So great was the suffering which was likely to be caused to the employes thus out of work that a bill was introduced into the chamber of deputies to appropriate \$8,000,000 for their relief. It is also stated that the increased cost of living resulting from the new French tariff is likely to cause a feeling of jealousy to grow up between the people of the cities and the farming population; which will be but another part of the old war between producer and consumer fought in all lands and in all times.

M. Meline, the French McKinley, made a report in presenting his tariff bill which contains many utterances akin to those of our own McKinley. For instance, he said that the best regime for a nation was, in his opinion, that which secured for it the greatest amount of labor. But M. Meline overlooks, as completely as Maj. McKinley, the very obvious truth that the best regime for a nation is that which secures to it the greatest amount of commodities for its labor, and which saves labor instead of creating it.

In view of the high tariff mania in France at this time it is interesting to note that country's previous experience with tariffs. Sir Joseph Crooke points out that when Cobden, in 1850, negotiated the treaty of commerce between England and France the exports and imports of the latter country amounted to \$833,800,000, and in 1880 to \$1,700,000,000. Then the French government abandoned the Cobden treaty in 1881. In that year the entire foreign commerce of France reached \$1,470,000,000; and in 1888 it had fallen to \$1,470,000,000. Like all high tariff plans of the protectionists the French tariff of 1881 was intended to increase the exports of France and thus get what is called a "favorable balance of trade;" but French exports fell off steadily from 1881 to 1888, in which even the Paris exposition caused an increase, but the downward movement has since continued.

WOOL VARIES.

Ex-Consul Schoenhof Writes on the Tariff—Different Qualities of Wool Needed by Manufacturers—Free Wool Necessary—American Labor More Efficient Than That of Europe.

Ex-Consul Jacob Schoenhof, who represented our government at Tunstall, Eng., during President Cleveland's administration, and who had written largely on the comparative cost of production in Europe and America, has begun a series of articles in some of the leading daily papers on the same general subject. Mr. Schoenhof has examined the processes of manufacture minutely in this country and in the various countries of Europe; he has ascertained the rate of wages by the day and by the piece, has found out how long it takes to do the same amount of work in different countries, and his conclusion is that American labor is cheaper than European labor.

While Mr. Schoenhof held the position of consul he was charged by Secretary of State Bayard to make an investigation into the cost of production in Europe. The state department published various valuable reports from him from time to time, but his investigations were not yet fully made public when he was removed from office last summer by President Harrison. His present articles will be in the nature of a continuation of his reports as partly published by the state department.

In his first letter Mr. Schoenhof devotes his attention partly to the question of wool. He shows that free wool is necessary, since the varieties of wool are so great that the manufacturers must have access to all markets in order to get the particular grade of wool best suited to each fabric.

Our own wools show conclusively, says Mr. Schoenhof, that almost every state of the union produces a different grade of wool. For instance: The wools raised in the far west, in the new territories and states, are considered very inferior to wools raised in the states east of the Mississippi. The pasturage consists of wild grasses, which during the dry season become parched, leaving the dry, sandy soil underneath as a fine dust, or sand, which permeates the fleece, adding much to its shrinkage and changing not only its appearance but the strength of staple, more especially where the soil is alkaline. Such wools lack in luster and spring, and goods made from them show a dead, cottony appearance. They could not possibly be used as an offset in the manufacture of fabrics, which we import,

amounting in 1890 to \$50,000,000, and adding duties, \$35,000,000, represent \$85,000,000 American value laid down at the ports, exclusive of freight and other charges.

For the replacing of this vast amount our own wool supply would be entirely insufficient. We raise the corresponding wools in very limited quantities (and what is more to the point, in receding quantities) in the older states only. Texas and California wools have good felting properties. For combing purposes they are unserviceable. Of combing wools only a limited amount is raised in the states lying east of the Mississippi. But most of the goods used for outer wear are now made of combed and not of carded wool.

The same differences we find in English wools. The Southdown wool is different from the north country wool; the Scotch wool different from the English wools; the Welsh wool different from the English and Scotch. Even in Scotland certain wools are grown in certain parts, so that certain tweeds can only be made from certain Scotch wools. Irish wool is different again. Welsh, Irish and Scotch wools shrink but very little when manufactured into flannels, knit goods, etc., in the washing; German and American wools very much more so. Australia, Cape and Plate wools differ again. But these differences can be made very valuable by adapting the varying qualities to the respective fabrics to which they give their special character.

Mr. Schoenhof says that our wool manufacturers would have benefited more by the Mills bill than any other class of manufacturers. The Mills bill freed raw wool and gave a protection of 40 per cent. Now, it is well known that the entire labor cost in a pound of manufactured wools, such as are made in this country, does in very few instances reach as high as 40 per cent on the cost of a foreign-made article, with which it has to compete. The foreign article not alone covers the cost of the wool, of labor and of the incidental expenses of manufacture, but also the interest of capital and the profits of the manufacturers and dealers handling the goods. The duty of 40 per cent, therefore, covers not alone the cost of foreign labor and the cost of capital and management, but of the freed wool itself consumed in the manufacturing process.

Free wool would have vitalized the whole range of wool manufacture, now in a state of permanent infancy in constant need of sirups and props. The only ones benefited by the wool and war-tariff, the shoddy manufacturers, quite naturally have been standing in the breach in defense of the palladium of protection against the enemies of the holy faith. It is not to be wondered at that they put their hands deep into their pockets for the creation of a fund which was to buy an election and a tariff to their liking. But, strange to say, many of those were contributors who could only be benefited by tariff reform, as taken up by the democratic party, downwardly, and injured only by reforming upwardly, as represented by the republican party. The present tariff, the McKinley act, is the outcome of their well considered, deliberate demands. They insisted on obtaining, and they have obtained, a measure which proceeds in a diametrically opposite direction from what their interests actually command.

The McKinley Quality.

One of the absurd promises made by the McKinleyites was that higher duties would not result in higher prices. Some curious instances are coming to light now showing how higher prices are avoided by making a poorer quality of goods and selling them at the old price. McKinleyites thus finding old prices maintained fall to abusing the "mendacious" democratic papers which raised the cry of "McKinley prices."

Some time ago the New York Dry Goods Economist showed how the importers continued to sell a 25-cent stocking by getting an article of a poorer quality. A similar case has recently been pointed out by Tobacco, a trade journal devoted to the tobacco industry. Tobacco says the refusal of many retail cigar dealers to pay the advanced prices caused by the McKinley tariff has led some cigar manufacturers to adopt a plan which it truly says is "fraught with danger and disaster." They "reduce the cost of production to about the old figures, by using a smaller quantity of leaf per thousand, and thus turn out a cigar which in length and girth pretty nearly the same, is a looser filled, lighter, and practically speaking, a smaller cigar." The manufacturers are thereby enabled to sell at old figures, and the retailers are also able to do so. Such are some of the "beneficences" which McKinley told the country last fall it was now in order to expect from his tariff law.

How the McKinley Wall Works. The total imports of foreign dry goods entered at the port of New York during January and February amounted to \$25,800,000 against \$20,155,000 for the corresponding two months last year. The figures for this year show a decrease of \$1,600,000 in woolen manufactures, \$1,500,000 in cottons, \$1,670,000 in silk manufactures and \$180,000 in manufactures of flax.

The McKinley law is getting in its work of preventing the American people from getting what they want. Yet McKinley boasted that it was an "American bill."

Cheaper Sugar.

The effect of the removal of the duty on raw sugar has already been felt. Sales of twenty-five ton lots of No. 4 for April delivery have been made in New York as low as 3.40 cents per pound. The tariff seems to be a tax in this case; and when it is removed it seems to be the American consumer who leaves off paying it, and not the foreigner. Free sugar, which was intended to do just the opposite by teaching the people once for all that the tariff is a tax.

The barbed wire trust is now under way and prices have recently been "revised." Foreign competition is prevented by a duty of \$13.44 a ton.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Jelly.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, grate rind and juice of two lemons. Cream, butter and sugar, add beaten yolks, then lemon, and cook until like jelly.—Christian Union.

Mint Sauce for Roast Lamb.—Chop two tablespoonfuls of mint and put into a gravy boat with one-half cupful of good, pure vinegar and a tablespoonful of sugar. Let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes before serving.—Housekeeper.

Rice Bread.—Boil a teacupful of rice in a pint of water with a pinch of salt; when nearly done, add a teacupful of milk. Set it away to cool, and sift together three teacupfuls of flour, two teacupfuls sugar, two teacupfuls baking powder, and when the rice is cold, mix it with the flour, etc. Pour it into a well-greased pan, and bake at once in a moderate oven forty minutes, or until done.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Oyster Fritters.—For these drain the oysters, then chop and season with salt and pepper. Make a batter with milk, eggs and flour; stir the chopped oysters in and fry in hot lard to which you would any fritters. If preferred the oysters may be put in whole and one oyster in one fritter: in case the oysters are put in whole the batter should be thicker than would be necessary if the oysters were chopped.—Prairie Farmer.

There is nothing better than lemon properly used to remove the strong flavor from poultry. Pare a fresh lemon, taking care not to break the white inner skin. Pick and rinse out the fowl and place the lemon inside, allowing it to remain about twenty-four hours. To make tender a joint of roast beef, squeeze all the juice of a lemon upon the meat, then peel the lemon and roll it up in the roast. The acid removes the oily taste sometimes objected to in a fat joint.—N. Y. World.

Creamed Onions.—Put a dozen onions in a pan of cold water and take off their skins. Put them in a saucepan of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, and boil them until tender. In the meantime melt in a small saucepan a tablespoonful of butter, add a tablespoonful of flour, and when it froths stir in half a pint of milk, stirring until it boils; now drain the onions, pour this sauce over them, and set them where they will only simmer gently until dinner is ready.—Boston Budget.

Macaroni.—Break macaroni or spaghetti into inch lengths. Boil it fast in salted boiling water for fifteen minutes. The man I photographed is over seven feet in height. His face was a study when he saw the lens pointed at him, and he could not understand what was being done. He, as is all his race, was superstitious, but we overcame that obstacle by giving him a present of an old pair of trousers, which he immediately tied around his neck. The gentleman standing next to him is about six feet tall, and he had to hold the Indian's hand. An old rag encircled the upper portion of the Indian's limbs, and it was tied around the waist. The blanket is made of albatross skin and feathers. The bow and arrows which he holds are the only weapon they know of or use. His legs from the knee down are not covered. The hat he wears is of straw, and he, as he stands there, is a typical Seri Indian.

Deviled Lobster.—Boil a lobster until tender and take the meat from the skeleton. Chop it finely, saving the coral by itself. Season the minced meat with cayenne, mustard and some sauce pungent in quality; salt, stir all well together. Mix the coral smooth with strong vinegar till of a creamy consistency. Put the meat into a granite steppan, with sufficient water to prevent burning. Bring to a boil, add a tablespoonful of butter, and the prepared coral. When it all boils up, remove from the fire.—Housekeeper.

A METHODOICAL THIEF.

She Made a List of the Things She Wanted to Steal. An apparently respectable woman was brought recently before a police magistrate, at Paris, on a charge of stealing about 2,000 articles from that great drapery emporium on the left bank of the Seine called the Bon Marche. Such acts of larceny are common enough in Paris, but in the particular case of this delinquent there were some details which were not altogether devoid of novelty. Thus, before proceeding on a pilfering expedition through the well-stocked departments of the big bazaar, the woman used to note carefully down in her memorandum book the objects on which she had cast her eyes and which she intended to annex.

On the day of her arrest the detectives discovered her notebook and found marked in it such items as the following: One pair of stays for self, twelve frames, size sixty centimeters; two pairs of the best braces for my old man; six pairs of the warmest socks for Louis, several yards of wool for Lucy's skirt, and so on. Each and every one of the objects thus jotted down, together with numerous others, were extracted from the leather bag which she carried. Her rooms were next searched, and another notebook was found, and on the leaves of which were inscribed: A pretty paper-weight for my son's English teacher, a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs for father's servant girl and a holy water fount for Sister Saint Vincent of the Gray Nuns. The memorandum, in short, showed that the dame was a most exemplary wife and mother, and generous toward those whom she came in contact. She was dealt with, however, by the bench in a most lenient manner, and has to undergo but a fortnight's imprisonment for her carefully-entered larcenies.—N. Y. Journal.

Women's New Fads.

Women seem always to be in search of a new fad or a new way of wearing or doing certain things that they have been wearing or doing all their lives. What does this prove? Restlessness or progression, or both? That they are not content with the old things and ways is one of the signs of the times. They are always on the qui vive, always on the lookout for something new, and they discover or invent new things and new uses for old things. The fad of one fashionable woman is to wear, not silver clasps on her garters, but roses the color of her stockings. A gray maiden, who is blessed with a tiny foot, wears flowers at balls, dinners and receptions on her dainty slippers. A bunch of violets on a white satin slipper, and worn with a white gown, is a charming toilet.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

INDIAN MAN EATERS.

A Peculiar Tribe Who Inhabit a New Mexican Island. There are one hundred and seventy-four giant cannibals, men and women, living on Seri Island, in the Gulf of California, and not sixty miles from the mainland of Mexico, said George G. McNamara to the reporter of a San Francisco paper.

"What I say might seem ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a fact, for I have seen some of them during my travels in Mexico. Who their ancestors were or how long they have occupied the island is not known, but they are now becoming extinct.

"I saw three women and one man and their appearance and manner gave me the impression that they are brutes by nature and brutes in heart and soul. It was just by chance that I saw them, as few of them venture away from the island except to sell the mats and shawls which they make from the skins and feathers of the albatross. They are cunning thieves, but otherwise their minds are dull—in fact they seem stupefied. They have a vacant stare in their eyes, and, when not serious, an idiotic smile spreads over their faces.

"The island of Seri is about twenty miles long and at places ten miles wide, and I was told no Mexican or white man ever ventures near or attempts to land on it, as they claim the island is their domain and shoot the intruders with poisoned arrows or capture and eat them. They exist on fish and goat meat, which are plentiful. Low houses, built of shrunken, are their abode. Some live in 'dugouts,' or caves cut into banks. They roam about the island and lead the laziest life of any people that I have heard of. No one can really tell what their daily routine of living is, but it is a fact that the tribe is dying out, and it will not be many years before they will become extinct. Their mode of burial is not known, but it is estimated that where there are now a handful there were several thousand not ten years ago, and if they bury the dead and do not burn the bodies, as cannibals do, the bones of their enormous frames will cover a large area of the island.

"The man I photographed is over seven feet in height. His face was a study when he saw the lens pointed at him, and he could not understand what was being done. He, as is all his race, was superstitious, but we overcame that obstacle by giving him a present of an old pair of trousers, which he immediately tied around his neck. The gentleman standing next to him is about six feet tall, and he had to hold the Indian's hand. An old rag encircled the upper portion of the Indian's limbs, and it was tied around the waist. The blanket is made of albatross skin and feathers. The bow and arrows which he holds are the only weapon they know of or use. His legs from the knee down are not covered. The hat he wears is of straw, and he, as he stands there, is a typical Seri Indian.

"The women wear patched dresses made of cloth which they receive for albatross mats and shawls. They are wrinkled and old, very few girls being among the tribe. The bows on their heads contain broken vessels made of clay.

"They are a wonderful people," continued Mr. McNamara, "and no doubt their past history, if revealed, will bring to light facts that relate to the magnificent reign of the Montezumas, or even far beyond the time of Cortez."—Chicago Journal.

—Bagley—"You don't happen to have a pint measure around here, do you?" Brace—"Yes; fill up one of those quart wine bottles."—N. Y. Sun.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, FLOUR, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Fashionable Hangings.

In respect to curtain hangings the French fashion of introducing festoons is in high favor. Their flowing lines, as they depend from parlor rods, afford a pleasing contrast to the structural angles of a room. Whatever the arrangement of the folds, these should never have a negligible air. The limitation of their size requires that their shapes should be correct. The amount of material necessary in any case is best determined by dropping loops of a tape from the pole or rod corresponding to the number of folds to be introduced, making a free allowance, as to width, of eight inches for each plait, and then adding the same to the depth of the loops, finally taking the width of the space to be draped. The pattern is then cut out on paper or on the lining, if lining is used. A valance will be found to give to a curtain a more stately aspect than a pole, or pole and cornice, besides which, it allows of a rod being substituted for a cornice and placed out of sight. In making up figured curtains, the figures of each pair should be in line. If the woodwork of a room is light, the tone of color of the curtains should be also light; if dark, they should be of deep hue.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effective in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

"No," said the Boston girl, "I can't say that I enjoy thunderstorms. They are such loud, noisy things."—Brooklyn Eagle.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Spring announcements are in order among tradesmen; even the organ grinder takes a turn at it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Is it probable that what a million women say after daily trial is a mistake? They say they know by test that Dobbin's Electric is most economical, purest and best. They have had 24 years to try it. You give it one trial.

The turf will hardly lose its popularity—a race is so much a matter of course.—St. Joseph News.

Are as small as homeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Never propose to a girl on a shipboard—she might throw you over.—Philadelphia Times.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Hoop of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When a man gets in trouble it often takes a round sum to square matters.—Yonkers Statesman.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

The tugboat and the chiropractor are always looking after tows.—Boston Bulletin.

Latino for a man is an occupation only excusable in a hen.—St. Joseph News.

Don't "Monkey" with your Blood. Delay is dangerous in sickness. It is especially hazardous in diseases of the blood. Corruption breeds corruption; and malignant diseases, if neglected, develop into incurable chronic disorders.

Druggist Sell It. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Advertisement for Swift Specific Co. featuring a portrait of a man and prices for various ailments like \$5.00 for men, \$3.00 for ladies, etc.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe for Men, featuring a portrait of a man and a shoe.

Advertisement for Dress Makers, featuring a portrait of a woman and the text 'Latest Styles'.

Advertisement for Asthma Cured, featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'Asthma Cured'.

Make Hasten

There is no time to be lost when the kidneys and bladder neglect their duty. Renal disease advances with giant strides. Bright's disease and diabetes are dread foes to human life. Subdue them in their infancy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest diuretic in existence. It conquers likewise malaria, constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

THEIR LOVERS, of Course.—A contemporary says that pretty girls should never bite their lips. If not, why not? Who is going to bite them?—Daily Continent.

"There never was a remedy made with more care than Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Each one of the several herbs and roots used is closely examined, and all foreign substances excluded, before their various virtues are extracted. The remedy is not largely advertised, but people who use it will talk about it and praise it, and it advertises itself. It will cure you of blood disease. Try it when these largely advertised watery compounds fail.

"How is your boy getting along at Harvard?" "First rate. He writes me that he goes to Boston every night to study the stars."—Boston Gazette.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." This natural and happy condition of the mind and body is brought about by the timely use of Prickly Ash Bitters. While not a beverage in any sense, it possesses the wonderful faculty of renewing the debilitated system, all the elements required to rebuild and make strong. If you are troubled with a headache, diseased liver, kidneys or bowels, give it a trial, it will not fail you.

The centipede doesn't know what ruin is; he has never yet been on his last legs.—Binghamton Republican.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Even vinegar has to work to be worth anything.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

If you think your child has worms, don't neglect it until it has spasms. At once give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. They taste good.

Wise medical men do not treat somnambulism as a pillow case.—Boston Courier.

Advertisement for Burns & Scalds cured by St. Jacobs Oil, also Sore Throat, Wounds, Cuts, Swellings.

Advertisement for Fair Women should make their houses look fair with SAPOLIO. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning. A SENSE OF DECENCY.

Advertisement for The Kansas City Medical & Surgical Sanitarium, for the treatment of all chronic and surgical diseases.

Advertisement for Pisco's Cure for Consumption, featuring a portrait of a man and a woman.

Advertisement for Dr. Owen's Electric Belt, curing diseases without medicine.

Advertisement for Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc., On Easy Payments!

Advertisement for Lewis' 98% Lye, powdered and perfumed.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.

Advertisement for Virginia "The Bonanza of the Future," The Coming Iron, Agricultural and Sheep-Raising District of the United States.

Advertisement for German Sweet Chocolate, featuring a portrait of a woman.

Advertisement for Bullone Moore's Emery, for cleaning and polishing.

Advertisement for Stop Walking! Ride a Bicycle, featuring a portrait of a bicycle.

Advertisement for Live Stock Cuts, featuring a portrait of a horse.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Waterproof Coat, featuring a portrait of a fish.

Advertisement for A Robber or Thief, Jones' \$50.50 Ton Wagon Scale.

Advertisement for The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox, featuring a portrait of a woman.

Advertisement for 10 cts. Pays for One Bulb, featuring a portrait of a flower.

Advertisement for Gold Medal, Paris, 1878, German Sweet Chocolate.

Advertisement for Bullone Moore's Emery, for cleaning and polishing.

Advertisement for Stop Walking! Ride a Bicycle, featuring a portrait of a bicycle.

Advertisement for Live Stock Cuts, featuring a portrait of a horse.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Waterproof Coat, featuring a portrait of a fish.

Advertisement for A Robber or Thief, Jones' \$50.50 Ton Wagon Scale.

Advertisement for Agents Wanted—Life of Barnum, featuring a portrait of a man.

UNDOUBTEDLY INSANE.

Sad Exhibition of Anna Dickinson's Insanity at a Public Lecture—A Hambling Talk That Leaves No Room For Doubt.

New York, April 27.—A performance of "Cleopatra" held the boards of the Broadway theater until late Saturday night. After it was finished the stage was set for a parlor scene, and Miss Anna Dickinson appeared to deliver a lecture upon "Personal Liberty."

It was her first public appearance since her confinement in an insane asylum. There was not a large audience, but those present welcomed her with applause. She was attired in white with black trimming. The corsage was cut low and red roses were fastened to it.

Miss Dickinson opened her address with a violent attack upon the republican party and with bitter words against various persons prominent in public life. The personal characterizations were in many instances such that ladies who occupied orchestra chairs arose and with their escorts left the theater. She paid little or no attention to these defections.

Miss Dickinson frequently punctuated her utterances by appealing to her hearers with this question: "Well, folks, do you think I am insane?" She spoke of the postmaster-general as "Merciful Heaven Wanamaker." This queer remark was received with hisses.

She dwelt at great length upon what she termed the private character of Mr. Wanamaker and J. S. Clarkson. Her imprisonment at the Danville insane asylum was her chief theme. She declared it was due to a conspiracy of J. S. Clarkson, Col. W. W. Dudley and Senator Quay. They wanted her, she said, to stump the country for them in the campaign of 1888 and she was given a blank check to fill in for whatever compensation she wished.

The provision, however, she declared, was that she should not speak at all about the black man. "I was poor," she continued, "but as heaven is my witness I did not want their money because they wanted my voice to be silent on the slave question."

Then Miss Dickinson, accompanied by her lessened audience, with countenances indicating pity and regret, rambled on about a visit to Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis. She avowed that she was promised \$3,750 for every speech she made in 1888 and \$5,000 each if her candidates should be successful.

She then turned her attention toward General Butler, and these are some of her words: "The papers have said that there has been a controversy between us. Mr. Butler has written me letters, and they were addressed to 'Lizzie.' He is the only man who has ever addressed me by my middle name. He knew what he was doing, but he will answer for it all in a court of law. I have had unnumbered sorrows, and I do not place a mask or veil over any of them."

Speaking over her theatrical experience, the lecturer declared in vehement terms that the press of the country had maligned her. She never lost money by the venture. Her income from long ago, she said, had been \$40,000 annually. She had lost \$100,000 in bond speculations.

Passing from her stage experience Miss Dickinson stated what she declared were the reasons for her confinement in the asylum. She made the statement that she had been opposed to the republican party and she charged that party with placing her in the asylum. She declared, in the next breath, that the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in 1888 was due to the fact that she had been in the ranks against him.

Then she rambled again toward British politics, and spoke of dining with Parnell and thinking him a "little tin god on wheels." The democratic party of the country, she said, was trying to dethrone him. Then she lauded the democratic party, and resorted again to such personalities that her utterances were hissed, and more of her audience left.

When it was all over many of those friends who had remained with growing sadness until the end slowly fled out of the playhouse with words of commiseration and with faces upon which was evidenced the fact that a sorrowful conclusion had been reached.

APPROACHING REVOLUTION.

Critical Condition of Affairs in Portugal Over the English Demands.

LONDON, April 26.—One of the results of the action of the Portuguese officials in firing upon the steamer Agnes, which was conveying the expedition of Sir John Willoughby, and the seizure of the two cargo boats attached to the expedition, has become public by the action taken by the Portuguese cabinet.

It appears that in addition to the dispatch of three British warships to the entrance of the Pungwe river, as announced by Lord Salisbury in the house of lords, the British prime minister forwarded an ultimatum to the Portuguese government declaring that unless immediate facilities were afforded to British subjects to open the Pungwe river in accordance with the provisions of the modus vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal, the British government would resort to force in order to insure respect on the part of Portugal to her treaty engagements and the result would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world.

The Portuguese cabinet, under pressure of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum, gave consent to the free passage of the Pungwe river. The foreign office has received alarming advices from Lisbon. Sir George Glynn Petre, the English minister, represents the political situation as critical. The Portuguese cabinet ought to submit the New English convention to the cortex May 5, the modus vivendi expiring May 14, but the Portuguese premier pleads for an extension of the modus vivendi and delay in the publishing of the convention in order to give time for the abatement of the excitement against England, which is imperiling the position of the government. The substance of Sir George Glynn Petre's communications indicate that a revolution is impending and will be precipitated if Lord Salisbury insists upon forcing matters.

THE PRESIDENT INDIGNANT.

The Lynching of a Murderer By Soldiers Calls For a Rigid Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The president had a conference with Brig-Gen. Ruger late yesterday afternoon in regard to the lynching of the murderer Hunt at Walla Walla, Wash., by a party of soldiers Friday night and subsequently the president sent the following telegram to the secretary of war at Washington:

The affair at Walla Walla is very deplorable to army discipline. If there is reason to believe, as appears, that the mob was composed of soldiers you will summon a court of inquiry and see that the responsibility for the disgrace is fixed and that the guilty are brought to a prompt trial.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 27.—Judge Upton has called on Col. Compton, commanding Fort Walla Walla, for aid in ferreting out the soldiers who lynched murderer Hunt Friday night. The colonel said he would lend all aid in his power and that only misconception of the gravity of the situation on his part prevented his taking more active steps to prevent the trouble. He stigmatized the action of the mob as a disgrace to himself, his officers, the troops, and the entire army.

The grand jury has been summoned to inquire into the tragedy. The prosecuting attorney has telegraphed to the secretary of war the details of the tragedy, with the statement that the authorities were unable to protect themselves against lawless soldiers and asked that immediate action be taken.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

The Sister of President Harrison and Her Nieces Badly Hurt at North Bend, O.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Last evening a telegram was sent to President Harrison on the Pacific coast and to Mr. Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, that their sister, Mrs. Bettie Eaton, of North Bend, had been mortally injured by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway.

The accident happened yesterday afternoon at Cleves, about twenty-three miles west of this city. Mrs. Eaton and her niece, Miss Moore, went to Cleves to church in a carriage, driving the family horse which, though spirited, had always been considered safe. On their return, while in Cleves, the horse shied at something and the breaching of the harness broke. Miss Moore caught the reins and the horse veered and upset the buggy over a steep bank, throwing both ladies out of the carriage.

Mrs. Eaton was thrown to the hard ground violently, her head striking. Miss Moore had her shoulder dislocated and suffered other injuries.

The Dead Field Marshal. The body of the late Count von Moltke was viewed by the public yesterday from noon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The bier, which is placed in the ballroom of the staff building, was draped with silk embroidered with silver, and a coverlet designed by the deceased for the purpose covered the body as far as the breast.

Gen. Von Moltke was in the best of spirits early Friday evening and reminded his niece that their supply of wine must be renewed. He narrated the story of a man who had sent him a calculation showing that the general's birthday had never fallen on Sunday, and smilingly added: "If I were superstitious I might believe that I had seen my last birthday."

Thousands Short. LEWISTON, Me., April 26.—The accounts of Marshall C. Percival, ex-cashier of the Shoe and Leather national bank of Auburn, are now said to be thousands of dollars short. A statement of the affairs of the bank will be made public in a few days. It is thought that the shortage will aggregate nearly \$100,000.

The bank examiner says that the standing of the bank is all right. He points to the fact that the authorities at Washington had not ordered its affairs to be wound up as evidence that the bank's capital had not been impaired.

VON MOLTKE DEAD.

The Great Field Marshal Dies Suddenly at a Good Old Age—His History.

BERLIN, April 25.—Field Marshal Count von Moltke, the renowned general, and one of the great characters of the age, died suddenly last night.

Count von Moltke attended the session of the reichstag held in the afternoon, but soon after his return home was stricken down, the physicians who were summoned announced that his malady was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 o'clock, passing away quietly and painlessly.

The news of the count's unexpected death caused great sorrow in the city. Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke was born at Parchim, Mecklenburg, October 26, 1800. His father was a Danish general and he was educated in the cadets' academy at Copenhagen and at 19 became an officer.

He returned to Prussia in 1822, and after ten years of arduous studies and labors was admitted to the general staff. In 1838 he went to Constantinople, and Mahmoud II. conceiving a high regard for his genius, the Prussian authorities permitted a speech to serve him in improving the fortifications of Turkish cities and in the warfare against the Kurds and against Egypt.

He returned to Berlin after the sultan's death in 1839, was employed for many years on staff service, and in 1856 became adjutant to Prince Frederick William, and in 1858 chief of the general staff of the army. The rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon him in 1858. He planned the operations in the wars with Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866, accompanying on the former occasion Prince Frederick Charles and on the latter King William. After the battle of Sadowa Moltke made every preparation for marching upon Olmutz and Vienna, but negotiated a five days truce which became the prelude to peace. He was rewarded with the order of the black eagle and the command of the Kolberg or second Pomeranian grenadier regiment.

Having long foreseen a war with France, he was ready with his plans when it suddenly broke out in 1870, and his execution resulted in the most astonishing series of victories ever achieved by one great military commander. His system consisted mainly in making the different army corps advance separately and operate simultaneously in grappling with the enemy, and he brought to bear on the theater of a singular clearness, a wonderful logical power and a capacity of patient research of the highest order. Besides conferring upon him the title of count and making him large donations, the emperor appointed him in 1871 general field marshal, and in 1872 member of the upper house. In January, 1874, he was returned to the reichstag, and in the following month delivered a speech showing the necessity of being prepared for retaliation on the part of France, which produced a strong impression. His most important literary work is "The Franco-Prussian War."

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

An Archie, Mo., Butcher Kills His Wife and Children and Then Burns His Ticket and Leaves—Believed to Be Insane.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25.—The police were given the details at a late hour last night of a horrible crime, a triple tragedy, at Archie, Mo., fifty-seven miles from Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific road.

The crime was discovered yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Wednesday morning the murderer boarded a train for Kansas City after buying a ticket for this place. The police last night were searching the city for the murderer.

E. B. Soper was a butcher at Archie, Mo. His sudden departure from the town Wednesday morning created suspicion and yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock his house in the western part of the village was forcibly entered. A ghastly discovery was made.

In the east room of the little cottage lay a light haired child, its skull crushed in and its brains upon the floor. In an adjoining room was the mother with her head and face mashed beyond recognition and another child with its head split in twain lying by her side.

In a corner stood an ax. There were blood and hair on its gleaming blade and the marks of bloody fingers on its handle. Mutely it told how the crime had been accomplished.

On the center table lay two letters. One was addressed:

To the Authorities
Whoever Has Taken
These Bodies.
PRESERT.
ARCHE, MO.

In this letter, which was signed E. B. Soper, were these words:

"It was best for me thus to act. Rather than desert them I have slain them. What would they have done for a living had I left them? Surely they would have lived miserably. I could not support them all."

Soper left another note saying that he was "going to Clay county to kill the devil," leaving no doubt of his insanity.

Soper's description was given to the Kansas City police as follows: Aged 35, 5 feet 8 inches in height, 140 pounds weight, red sandy hair cut short, sandy mustache, blue eyes, square build. Soper is said to be extremely polite on all occasions. One of his peculiarities is said to be that he can never look anyone squarely in the eye. At Archie it is not believed that Soper is insane. Feeling runs high and Judge Lynch would doubtless speedily settle his case if he should show up at Archie.

Soper was doing a good business at Archie, enough to have supported his family in a proper manner, despite the statement made in his letter.

German Strikers Excited.

BERLIN, April 25.—The miners' strike at Dortmund is assuming gigantic proportions. Ten thousand men are out, and it is expected that they will be joined by large numbers. The strikers are greatly excited and beyond the control of their leaders. They are encouraged by the result of the Paris congress and the action of the Belgian miners regarding a general strike.

Boating Accident.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., April 25.—A boatload of men and girls upset at the swiftest point in the harbor at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and two were drowned, the others being rescued with great difficulty. The young people had been attending a dance at Carlton. The gunwale of their boat struck the steamer and in a moment capsized. The men fought among themselves for the steamer ropes, and while the girls were clinging to the stern and crying for help a couple of the men fastened the lines to themselves and were hoisted up.

ROME SHAKEN UP.

The Explosion of a Powder Magazine Causes Great Destruction of Property and Frightens the People Out of Their Wits.

ROME, April 24.—At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning a tremendous explosion shook this city to its foundations, spreading terror and dismay on all sides. The people rushed from their homes into the streets, houses rocked, pictures fell from the walls, thousands of panes of glass were broken everywhere, crockery was shattered, furniture was overturned, chimneys crashed down upon the roofs and in some instances toppled over into the streets below. The cupola of the house of parliament, immediately after the explosion, shook violently and then collapsed with a crash, which added still further to the feeling of horror which had spread through Rome.

The scenes in the streets and in the houses after this fearful explosion have possibly never before been equalled in dramatic effect during the history of modern Rome. All the thoroughfares were strewn with bricks, stones, splinters and other debris, hurled there by the force of the terrible concussion which had caused Rome to totter on its foundations. People of all ages and conditions were rushing pale with fear about the streets trying to find consolation from others who were as terrified as themselves. In the houses, doors, windows and cupboards were burst open, rents and cracks appeared in the walls, the plaster fell from the ceiling and general disorder prevailed. In many instances people were thrown from their beds by the shock which caused so much alarm, and cries of terror filled the air as thousands of families rushed out into the streets. Parents with their children in their arms, children leading aged parents, the younger helping the elders, made for the streets as if their only chance of safety depended upon their being able to reach the open air.

The general opinion that prevailed was that Rome had been visited by an earthquake shock and that a second shock might reduce the city to ruins. Many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Finally, when something like order had been restored, the real cause of the explosion became known. It was discovered that the immense powder magazine at Pozza Pantaleo, four kilometers from here, had exploded and that it had caused enormous damage to the neighboring fort, which was filled with soldiers.

The reports of the affair which have reached here say that happily the officer in command of the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the final explosion, and hastily ordering the soldiers to leave the fort, he succeeded in averting a terrible disaster. As it was, several peasants, who were in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion, were killed outright and a number of others were more or less injured. King Humbert and his military staff, accompanied by the Italian premier, the Marquis di Rudini, and by all the members of the Italian cabinet, have left this city for the scene of the disaster.

Around the ruins of the powder magazine and of the fort a cordon of troops had been drawn in order to keep back the crowds of people who, now that the cause of the explosion is known, have flocked to Pozza Pantaleo eager to see the powder blackened ruins. The troops, however, have instructions not to allow any civilians to pass through the cordon until the official investigation, now being made into the origin of the explosion, has been completed.

All the houses within a radius of a kilometer of the scene of the explosion are seriously damaged. Two officers were dangerously wounded and fully 100 civilians have been taken to the different hospitals, suffering from wounds or bruises caused by the explosion.

King Humbert, who was heartily cheered when his presence became known to the populace and soldiery, used his own carriage to convey wounded people to the hospital. The races, which included the Italian derby, which were to have been run this afternoon, have been postponed on account of the explosion.

The shock which caused Rome to tremble did not spare the Vatican. That venerated pile shook with the rest of the Roman buildings when the force of the explosion was felt and several of the famous historical stained glass windows of the old buildings were shattered. The windows in the ancient Raphael chambers and the stained glass in the royal staircase, presented to Pope Pius IX. by the king of Bavaria, were also seriously injured.

Another report says that five people have been killed in addition to the large number of wounded already mentioned, and that forty small houses have been reduced to heaps of ruins by the shock following the explosion.

The magazine contained 250 tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is not known.

To Exclude Undesirables.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster is very much interested in the immigration question. Not only will he do all in his power to enforce the existing laws prohibiting the landing of the undesirable classes, but he says he will give the matter considerable attention in his report. Mr. Foster thinks the present laws are not strict enough, and he will recommend to congress that the lines be drawn closer. There is evidently a strong feeling everywhere, the secretary says, on this subject, and legislation that will keep the ignorant hordes from southern Europe out of the United States will be received with approval.

Texas Streams Raging.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Dispatches from several points along the Brazos and Navasota rivers in Texas say that those streams are on the rampage and that much damage will be done in the lowlands. At Hearne numerous drowned cattle are floating down stream. Huntsville reports the arrival of the first mail coach in five days, and the outlook in Madison county is gloomy. The country adjacent to Navasata has been deluged by heavy rains and the Brazos and Navasata are nearly outside their banks. The Brazos, in the vicinity of Hempstead, is reported to be running over in low places.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Continued Striking in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions—Big Strike in Detroit.

LANCASHIRE, Pa., April 24.—Yesterday was one of the most troublesome and exciting days since the great coke strike was inaugurated. A serious riot occurred at Monarch in the morning and another was reported in the afternoon in which it was said five men and two women had been killed. Fortunately, however, this report was without foundation. The riot resulted in the probably fatal wounding of one man and the serious injuring of a woman, and the sheriff of Fayette county, with his deputies, was defied and the sheriff himself assaulted, shot in the hand and beaten and cut with an ax in the hands of an infuriated Hungarian woman.

At Leisnering, No. 2, otherwise known as the Monarch works of the Frick company, the sheriff and his deputies had made twelve evictions when the sheriff was attacked by a Hungarian woman named Glasgow. She fired at him with a revolver several times, hitting him in the leg. He closed with her and after a desperate struggle, which caused a crowd to collect, he took the weapon away from her.

The woman became infuriated and acted like a mad person. She caught up an ax and attacked the sheriff, cutting him seriously on the foot. Fearing a fatal termination of the encounter, the sheriff then shot the woman, wounding her in several places, inflicting perhaps fatal injuries.

As soon as the woman fell a Hungarian man caught up another ax and tried to finish the sheriff with it. The sheriff shot this man in the mouth, wounding him severely. He was then attacked by other Hungarians but was rescued by his deputies, after he had shot one of the Hungarians in the thigh. It is thought none of the men will die.

DETROIT STRIKERS.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—The entire system of the City Railway Co. was paralyzed yesterday morning.

Nine hundred stove molders quit work and joined the strikers to prevent the running of cars. Tracks were torn up on three lines over and obstructions were placed on every line.

The men hired to take the strikers' places refused to take out the cars, and the police were tired out.

On Jefferson avenue an attempt to run cars was made but given up. On Grand avenue not a car was sent out owing to the lack of crews. The same situation prevailed on Cass and Third avenues. On Trumbull avenue the track was barred at intervals by substantial barriers of timber, backed up with stones. Another method of crippling the service was adopted. The switches and turnouts were so many points filled with concrete, so that a pick was necessary to clear them.

THE SHORTENED SURPLUS.

The Treasury Excused About Raising Sufficient Revenue For Maturing Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Treasury officials are beginning to discuss ways and means to meet the \$53,000,000 4 1/2 per cents which fall due September 1. The heavy appropriations of the last congress and the falling off in customs receipts leave a very small prospective margin—too small for bond-paying on any extended scale. Including the \$20,000,000 in minor coin, there was a surplus in the treasury of about \$37,000,000 on the 1st of April. That will be considerably reduced on the 1st of May. It is becoming apparent that the apprehension of Secretary Foster that the surplus will not be sufficient to enable him to provide for the payment of the 4 1/2 per cents upon maturity is well founded. There is no authority of law for extending the period of payment, nor for providing for refunding the maturing bonds and issuing other bonds to take the place of those to be redeemed. But the credit of the United States cannot be allowed to suffer and its financial operations go to protest, and, therefore, something will have to be done, even if the treasury should be empty. No act exists authorizing the secretary to act. It is a very serious condition, and not a debatable theory which confronts the treasury department. Under somewhat similar circumstances, in 1881, Secretary Windom arranged with the holders of a maturing loan to exchange bonds representing it for other and lower-rate bonds, to be exchanged at the option of the government. There was nothing else to do, and when congress assembled the action of the secretary in thus preserving the public credit was promptly legalized. It looks at this time as if Secretary Foster will be called upon to adopt some such extraordinary method in order to provide for the redemption of the loan which will become payable on September 1.

The President at Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., April 24.—The president and party spent two hours in San Diego. The programme included breakfast at the Hotel Del Coronado, a street parade and public exercises on the plaza, which was profusely decorated, as were also most of the business houses along the route. Gov. Markham, Senator Felton and Gov. Torres and staff, of Lower California, joined in welcoming the president and party. As the procession was passing the military barracks on H street a national salute was fired.

At one point of the march the procession passed through a line of 2,500 gaily dressed school children, who showered the president and Mrs. Harrison with flowers.

Fighting Standard Oil.

FINDLAY, O., April 24.—An interesting contest is being waged between the Standard and Manhattan oil companies for the control of the Ohio field. The Manhattan is the most powerful independent company operating in the field and what makes the fight the more bitter is the fact that the Standard is composed of the same men who a year ago sold to the Standard Oil Co. for \$1,000,000 and then at once reinvested the money in new oil territory. The Standard has commenced selling Ohio oil for fuel at two cents per barrel delivered.

Probably Drowned.

EUREKA, Kan., April 23.—Andrew Brainerd, proprietor of a lively stable in this city, is believed to have been drowned Monday night in Otter creek, about ten miles south of here. He had driven to Howard on the previous day and the last seen of him was when he started to return. Monday night his team and buggy were found in the creek, the horses apparently having been drowned several hours before. The stream has been greatly swollen by recent rains, and Brainerd was doubtless ignorant of its depth or he would not have attempted to cross. Search is now being made for his body.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

An Alleged Interview With Mr. Cleveland Which He Characteristically av Unders and Embellished.

New York, April 23.—State Treasurer Leon V. Stephens, of Missouri, so the Telegram last evening stated, called on ex-President Grover Cleveland with letters of introduction from Gov. Francis and other leading Missouri democrats. The object of the visit was to secure from the ex-president a more thorough expression of his views on the silver question than the latter had so far made public; also his reason for writing his silver letter to the reform club.

The ex-president received Mr. Stephens very cordially. The treasurer explained that the Missouri democrats were now opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination on account of his silver letter and asked him why he wrote that letter.

"I was well aware," said the ex-president, "that the republican party is very desirous of making the silver question one of the leading issues of the campaign of 1892; and the question must be taken up at once. It must be thoroughly discussed so that the people can be educated up to it. In this way it can be settled before 1892, and we will not be endangered by a divided party. Besides I was daily in receipt of hundreds of letters from democrats in all parts of the country asking that I give an expression regarding free coinage. I felt that these friends were entitled to know how I stood on the question, and so I took the first favorable opportunity to give my views. Since I did so I have received a large mail from all over the country thanking me for having done so. My correspondents say that the party had a right to know my views, and that I would not have acted in good faith if I had kept them a secret. If I have caused a thorough discussion of the subject among democrats they must admit that I acted wisely."

"But now that the letter has been written," the Missouri democrats," said Mr. Stephens, "would like to know if in case you are elected president in 1892 and a democratic congress should pass a free coinage bill, would you veto it, no matter if you knew the great majority of your party favored the measure?"

"If I should be elected president in 1892," answered the ex-president, "such a bill would not reach me until 1894, as congress would not meet until December, 1893. So that is a bridge we had better not attempt to cross until we come to it. What would be bad for the country at the present time might be a necessity in 1894. As the volume of business increases it is necessary to increase the currency. The amount of the country's new coinage should be increased, but changes should be made gradually. When the law was passed providing for the coinage of \$3,000,000 a month I feared the result, for I thought it would prove an injury to the business interests of the country for the time at least. However, the law providing for \$4,500,000 per month when passed I thought the measure too radical and that it might have the effect of driving gold out of the country, but in this I was mistaken and both those opposed as well as those in favor of free coinage believe that the present law is a wise one in so far that the country has been benefited by it. With the rapid strides the country is making it is impossible to say what financial measure we may be ready for in 1892. In forming my views upon the subject I did not alone consider the interests of any one citizen of this country. I have been unable to see how free coinage could fail of being an injury to every section of the country, believing as I do that it would drive gold out of circulation. As we are in a great measure dependent upon European markets for our products we are obliged to take them into consideration."

"When I have suggested a monetary conference of the representatives of other governments with our own which would agree upon a new standard of value, my suggestions have been scoffed at by Europeans. I am delighted that the people are now engaged in such a thoughtful consideration of this question, and that by 1892 they have decided whether or not we are ready to handle all the silver of the world."

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND SAYS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Ex-President Cleveland was asked yesterday by a United Press reporter if Mr. Stephens' version of his conversation with him and his statement of the latter's views on the silver question were correctly reported. Mr. Cleveland said:

"I have just read the report. It seems to me from my reading of it that it has been generally embellished, and expressions are put into my mouth that were never uttered by me, but are the expressions used by another gentleman who was present. While some of the opinions may be regarded as partly my views upon the subjects of silver coinage, there are so many other expressions credited to me that it would require a considerable weeding out before the supposed conversations would be strictly termed an accurate report. I see a good many people, and Mr. Stephens came to me as a visitor from a distant state. I desired to treat him courteous, but it is scarcely fair treatment to me that he should run off to a newspaper office, report my supposed utterances and place me in the position of being interviewed by several newspaper men upon the strength of a garbled and embellished report."

The above was read over to Mr. Cleveland by the reporter and the ex-president said: "That's about right."

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