# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

NUMBER 28.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE dispute with Italy over the lynching of the Mafia suspects at New Or-leans assumed a serious phase on the 31st by the recall of the Italian ambassador from Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has refused to pardon Reed Crumpton, a half-breed convicted of murder in the Choctaw nation and sentenced to death.

THE public debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the month of March of \$440,125.13.

Pension payments for the past nine months, or the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year, aggregate about \$97,000,000, and point to a pension charge during the current year of about \$125,000,000, or \$20,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE died at Washington on the 2d. He was born at Boston in 1809 and was a prominent freemason.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT JAMES WIND-RIM has decided to resign. He has been tendered the appointment of director of the department of public works of

For gallantry in the Wounded Knee affair, the president has awarded certificates of merit to Nathan Tellman, Richard Costner and William Girdwood, privates of the Seventh cavalry. He has also directed that the pay of these

men be increased \$2 per month.

The question of Hayana tobacco is causing a deadlock in the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States.

In Washington authoritative denial is given the report that Secretaries Rusk and Noble are at odds as to naming a commissioner of the general land office.

AFTER several failures the new gunboat Bennington has at last succeeded in meeting the contract requirements, according to the statement of N. F. Palmer, the contractor. No official report has yet been received at the navy department.

THE international American monetary conference, which has been in session at Washington trying to fix a common ratio between gold and silver, ended in a failure.

### THE EAST.

THE union brickmakers of Philadelphia have refused to go to work because the employers refused to stand by last year's schedule.

EDWIN BOOTH, the eminent actor, has announced his retirement from the

THE will of Lawrence Barrett bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, pictures, clothes, plate, china, watches and jewelry, wines and household stores and all the rest of his property is left in trust to his three daughters.

than 6,000 absentees in the public schools in March on account of the

prevalence of la grippe.

The second story of W. A. Hoveland's storage warehouse, corner of Thirteenth and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., collapsed, instantly killing John Herman and fatally injuring John Burns.

Excise Commissioners Meakin, Fitzpatrick and Koch, whose trial for neglect of duty was begun before Recorder Smythe, in general session at New York, were acquitted on account of a "material flaw" in the indictment.

WHITMAN & KEITH'S big shoe factory at Brockton, Mass., has burned. The loss amounts to \$200,000, mostly insured.

THE Nicely brothers were hanged at Somerset, Pa., on the 2d. Both protested their innocence to the last. They were convicted of the murder of Herman Umberger, a wealthy farmer. They twice broke jail.

NEARLY 600 men representing various trades are on a strike at Morristown. N. J. The men had recently been granted a nine hour day, but wanted an early quitting hour, to which the contractors and builders would not

THE Columbia Iron & Steel Co., of Uniontown, Pa., has made an assignment. The liabilities are supposed to be \$800,000. The Pennsylvania Construction Co. is forced to go with it, being an adjunct. Its liabilities are \$200,-000 with assets of \$150,000.

THE Waverly oil works at Pittsburgh, Pa., covering an area of four acres, were totally destroyed by fire, together with 80,000 feet of sawed timber. Loss, \$150,000; covered by insurance.

SERIOUS floods were reported in the east on the 3d. A reservoir near Pittsburgh, Pa., threatened to give way. New England was swept by a severe storm. At Montreal the ice blocked, placing much valuable property in jeopardy.

### THE WEST.

J. A. LEMCKE, of Indiana, who has been prominently mentioned as the probable successor of United States Treasurer Huston, has informed the president that his health was so bad that he did not desire to be considered in connection with that office any longer.

WHITE CAPS at Fairland, ,hd. whipped an ex-convict named Faker unmercifully for threatening mer who testified against him.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT. DONOVAN, of Fort Sherman, Idaho, shot himself through the heart. No cause was

THE agents appointed to allot lands to the Sac and Fox Indians in severalty have begun their work. About twenty allotments have so far been made.

FIRE in the yards of the Lansing, Wis., Lumber Co. caused \$60,000 dam-

NICHOLAS HAIGE, aged 50, of Indian- his bed. apolis, Ind., was choked to death by a piece of meat at dinner.

ers and hodcarriers of Milwaukee, Wis., struck for an increase of wages.

Ex-UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES HABLAN was reported lying dangerously ill at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

been reorganized, fifty men being EX-CONGRESSMAN J. B. GRINNELL, founder of the town of Grinnell, Ia.,

died after a year's illness, aged 70 years, of throat and constitutional troubles. He was one of Iowa's best known men, having filled a number of official positions in both state and nation.

HARRY A. GARFIELD, eldest son of the late President Garfield, was defeated for nomination to the council by John Hintze, a saloonkeeper in the Third district of Cleveland, O Garfield ran for the board of education a year ago and was defeated then.

JAMES SALISBURY, a young man conducting a coal bank ten miles northeast of Vinita, I. T., was found dead under about five feet of rocks and earth. The custom is to mine the coal by stripping, but Salisbury had drifted a few feet when the bank caved in. His parents live near Southwest City, Mo.

THE public schools of Council Bluffs, Ia., will probably be closed on account of sickness prevailing. The complaints are la grippe and measles, although there are some cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. One-third of the teachers are unfit for duty.

THE body of a well dressed boy of 7 years was found in the river at Blaine, I. T. There is no clew to his identity. THE carpenters' unions of Indianapolis have been expelled from the building trades council of that city for agree-

ing to work with non-union men. THE employes of the Illinois Steel Co. at Joliet have been ordered to strike unless their terms of wages are granted. THE will of John Plankinton, of Mil-

waukee, disposes of a property worth \$3,000,000. The Y. M. C. A. receives a large bequest.

DAVID TAYLOR, associate justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, died sud- oned by 1,000 Manipuris. denly at the supper table recently, aged 71. The cause was heart disease.

### THE SOUTH.

REV. T. J. SHELTON, the Christian minister who was placed under arrest at Little Rock, Ark., has been released. County Judge Erb says he is as sane as any man in Little Rock. Shelton says he was under the hypnotic influences of Mrs. Lucy Brack, hence all the trouble. SHERIFF GLOVER, of Lonoke county, Ark., brought news to Little Rock of farmers. the killing of E. F. Solomon by Capt. education shows that there were more called at Solomon's to whom he was victory the McCarthyites expected and question drew a pistol and shot Solomon five times. Eagle gave himself

THE Arkansas house has passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the world's fair exhibit. The senate is expected to

act on it speedily. News has been received of a wholesale killing of Mexicans at the town of Ranger, west of Weatherford, Tex. A white man and a Mexican engaged in an altercation. The Mexican tried to use a knife when the white man shot him. Other Mexicans present engaged in an attack and two more were killed.

THE business men and leading farmers of Alabama have been called to meet in Montgomery, May 20, to arrange for a creditable world's fair ex-

NINE Mexican bandits, who robbed the mail in January last near Brownsville, Tex., have been indicted. One is dead, two arrested in Mexico and three at large.

D. C. O'MALLEY has surrendered at New Orleans. He was indicted for perjury and conspiracy to commit perjury and accessory before the fact in an attempt to bribe the Mafia jury.

ERNEST FORBES, the colored boy who committed a criminal assault on Bertha Phipps in Anna Arundel county, in November last, was hanged at Annapolis, Md. Miss Phipps has since become Mrs. John Griffith.

GENERAL. Dr. Koch, of Berlin, is reported very much depressed over the non-success of

MR. HARTWELL, a missionary from China, said recently that Minister Blair would have a very unpleasant time in China. The Chinese, he said, are very proud and sensitive. They keep track of the news of the world and are fully cognizant of Senator Blair's attitude on the Chinese question.

his lymph.

THE Chilian government is planning naval operations in the north. It is reported that nitrate is being shipped to Iquique and that duties thereon are paid to the insurgents under protest.

THE Vossische Zeitung announces that the new United States laws for the inspection of pork and bacon will probably form the basis for fresh negotiations for the abolition of the prohibition placed upon the importation of American pork into Germany.

THE British government is urged to declare Zanzibar a free port. The Germans on the coast are going away and all the trade from Zanzibar has already begun to show signs of decay. It is believed that by declaring Zanzibar to all British coast towns a free

THE pope is suffering from a severe attack of stomach trouble. His condition is such that he is compelled to keep

It is announced that the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. and the Ham-ONE thousand stonecutters, bricklay- burg-American Packet Co., which have up to the present used English coal, will in the future use American coal for their freight steamers.

A STATEMENT issued by the treasurer of the Rock Island road shows that the THE police force of Indianapolis has estimated gross earnings of the entire system for March are \$1,216,663, a de crease as compared with the estimated gross earnings of the corresponding month last year of \$136,123.

THE Cunard steamship company has made a contract with a shipbuilding firm on the Clyde for the construction of two steamships each of 14,000 tonnage. The new vessels are designed to cross the ocean in five days.

LATEST advices from the Argentine republic announce that the agents of Baron Hirsch have purchased 400,000 acres of land near Santiago del Estero upon which to place colonies of Jews.

THE viceroy of India telegraphs that as far as is known in regard to the Manipur massacre one officer and fifteen Sepoys were killed, twenty were wounded and 102 are missing.

THE elections in Chili went favorably to Balmaceda. GEN. BOOTH, head of the Salvation

Army, was reported seriously ill. THE immigration from Italy is rapidly increasing .- in fact leading that of all other countries. The figures for March are: Italy, 7,869; Germany, 7,087; Great Britain and Ireland, 4,386; Hungary, 3,589; Austria, 3,484, and Russia, 2,923; total, 29,338.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S will disposes of \$80,000 worth of property. There are no public bequests.

THOMAS C. BARING, one of the partners in the famous house of Baring Bros. & Co., of London, died recently of exhaustion following an operation.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 2 numbered 243, compared with 256 the previous week and 265 the corresponding week of last year. Advices from Manipur, Assam, say

that the British have attacked and carried by assault Fort Thabat, situated twelve miles from Manipur and garris-A BLOODY fight occurred between Ibn-El-Reshid and the tribes of Ben-Maso-

Sud, near Jeddah, in which over 600 were killed. A DISASTROUS explosion in a coal mine took place at Apedale, Staffordshire, England. Ten persons were killed outright and several others were severely

injured. ONE hundred and seventy-two small orphan boys from England have arrived in Canada for distribution among the

THE McCarthyite candidate at North related by marriage, and in reply to a has dampened the enthusiasm of English liberals for home rule.

### THE LATEST.

FURTHER revolts against British rule have occurred in the Punjab and in the Chin hills of India.

A MAN supposed to have been concerned in the assassination of Balticheff in Bulgaria has been arrested in Berlin. A DISPATCH from Stockholm, Sweden, accused the Russians of fomenting the discontent in Norway.

THE British parliament reconvened from the Easter recess on the 6th. It was said a bill would be offered for the payment of the debts of the prince of

THE death rate for the week ended April 4 was the highest ever known in Chicago, being 41.60 per 1,000 people per angum. The deaths numbered 960. A marked falling off in the death rate has since been noted.

THE Cincinnati election resulted in the return of Mayor Mosby (republican) for another term. Other cities of Ohio were about equally divided between the two parties.

P. T. BAENUM, the showman, was reported fatally sick at Bridgeport, Conn., on the night of the 6th.

It is said the German government definitely resolved to withdraw its embargo on American pork. TEN Russian immigrants were or-

dered to be returned at New York on the 6th on the ground of poverty and poor health. They made a great howl on being informed of their fate. CHINESE salmon canners sunk the

chooner Sadie E. Collier in Chignuk bay, Alaska, recently. They had been confined by the owners to prevent their getting ashore and so they bored holes and sunk the ship.

GEORGE VENABLE, of Madison, Ind., while bathing his feet, attached a galvanic battery to the water, hoping to cure his rheumatism. The most horrible results followed and he died in great agony.

THE entire democratic city ticket of Dubuque, Ia., has been elected.

THREE of Arthur Ritchie's children. aged 7, 9 and 11, were drowned in a small pool of water near his logging camp on Birch lake, seventeen miles northwest of Rice Lake, Wis., by breaking through the ice.

THE London Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that another conspiracy against the life of the czar has just been discovered there. MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry

whether Mr. Parnell's statement made at the meeting in Phoenix park, Dublin, to the effect that he, Mr. Gladstone, had received dynomiters at Hawarden was port the trade can again be won from true, telegraphs that the utterance referred to is an absolute falsehood.

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

William Alexander, said to be the wealthiest colored man in the west, died at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. Besides property in many other localities, it is said he owned a block in the heart of Chieago.

Gov. Humphrey recently received from Washington two drafts, one for \$60,981.83, representing the Kansas war tax levy, or direct tax, and another for \$12,061.27, allowed the state for old suspended military vouchers. The money will go into the general fund of the state.

L. J. Worden, formerly postmaster at Lawrence, and a well known citizen and politician, was taken violently insane the other day. He had to be taken to the county jail to save him from committing some violent act. The cause of his insanity was supposed to be financial troubles. He believes himself to be Jesus Christ.

The forthcoming report of the state mine inspector will show that the mining interests of Kansas are growing in importance every year. It will show that coal is produced in twenty counties in Kansas, and the total output for the year was over 50,000,000 bushels, valued at about \$3,200,000. Ninety-two per cent. of this is produced in four counties-Crawford, Cherokee, Osage and Leaven-

The Coffeyville investigation committee has finished taking testimony and adjourned. The stenographers will transcribe their notes as speedily as possible, and when the evidence is printed the committee will meet again and draft a report to accompany the evidence. Then all will be printed in pamphlet form for general circulation. The evidence is reported to be very

contradictory.

In the United States court at Wichita the jury in the case of J. A. Hawley and wife and E. D. Belden, charged with the murder of Charles Grant, a young Canadian, near Edmond, Ok., last summer, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against the boy, Belden, and discharged the Hawleys by instruction of the court. Grant was murdered, presum-

ably, to secure his claim. President Fairchild of the state agricultural college has issued the following notice regarding the representative of the German beet sugar syndicate: "The experimental station council has found it impossible to work with Dr. Scheitweiler in beet sugar culture, and withdraw all indorsement of his efforts. Although apparently well informed, he

she said she had wearied of the dullness Bulgarian authorities to have been New York board there were more the part of thing for herself, ending up with the statement that she was going to a cer- which resulted in the killing of Ministain point. The preacher was too well ter Belticheff. His surrender was of posted, however, and started in the opposite direction to look for her and it was reported was on the right track.

A mass meeting of farmers was re-cently held at Wichita to consider the sugar beet industry. They were addressed by Dr. Scheitwiler, from Germany, and others. About one hundred farmers agreed to plant beets this season. The seed will be furnished them from Germany- Twenty tons an acre is said to be an average crop, for which they will receive \$4 per ton. If the industry succeeds a German syndicate will put in a \$500,000 sugar factory at Wichita.

The superintendent of insurance has completed his preliminary report of the insurance business done in Kansas in 1890. The report shows that the risks written during the year aggregated \$139,425,037.49, on which \$1,886,930.39 was received in premiums and \$100,-039.09 paid in losses. The average rate of premium on business is \$1.35. There is carried in life insurance \$50,423,425, of which \$12,697,099 was written during the year. The total amount in force at the end of the year was \$40,024,561.

The losses paid amounted to \$283,704.24. The other day Charles Garhart, 17 years of age, who lived about fifteen miles southwest of Lawrence, met with a terrible and fatal accident. He and his younger brother had started out after dinner to hunt ducks. The latter had gone to the barn after his gloves and left Charles at the back of the house with the gun, where he was playing with the dog, awaiting his brother's return. The report of a gun near the house caused the mother to look out the back door, when she beheld her son lying on the ground with a frightful wound in his neck and head, caused by the accidental discharge of the gun. He died almost instantly.

Frank McGrath, president of the Farmers' Alliance, has issued a call for the election of delegates to the national conference to be held in Cincinnati May 19. It is made in pursuance of the national call, which Mr. McGrath refused to sign, and provides for 1,000 Farmers' Alliance delegates from Kansas, in addition to delegations from the Citizens' Alliance, Knights of Labor and United Labor. As a basis of represencounty or district alliance be entitled to tions are requested to elect their delegates at the April meeting and forward the names to the state headquarters at once. It is thought that the largest Gordon Bakewell. delegation which ever left Kansas for a convention will attend the Cincinnati

### EMBARGO OFF.

A Substantial Victory For the American Hog.

### GERMANY IN THE LINE OF ADMIRERS.

Insurrectionary Outbreaks in India-Chir Tribes Attack the British-Arrest of a Supposed Conspirator in Berlin-Russian Intrigues.

BERLIN April 7 .- It is announced that the German government has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo placed upon Amercan pork. It is added, however, that the official notice of this withdrawal will probably be delayed for some time, in view of certain negotiations which are still going on between the German government and the gevernment of the United States through William Walter Phelps.

INSURRECTION IN INDIA. CALCUTTA, April 7.—The startling news has reached here that, emboldened by the recent success of the Manipuris, the Miranzai in the Kohat district of the Peshawer division of the Punjab have risen in insurrection. Already the British lines have been attacked along their entire length. While it is not known or believed that the British lines have yielded to the vigorous and unexpected attack of the Miranzais, the situation is considered to be one of the utmost gravity. Troops are being rapidly hurried forward to strengthen the

sorely pressed British force at Kohat. The government officials are reticent and refuse to give the details of the information which they have received

from the insurrectionary districts. Great excitement has been created by dispatches from Rangoon bringing the news that the Haku Chins have revolt-

killed Lieut. Forbes and five soldiers and severely wounded eleven others. The surprised column after returning the fire of the enemy succeeded in extricating itself from the dangerous position in which it had been drawn. THE BULGARIAN CONSPIRACY.

London, April 7.—Although Germany permits her agent at Sofia to act also in behalf of the Russian government, an arrangement established when Bismarch was chancellor, the kaiser will as a democrat, I must respectfully decline to support any government, no matter by LONDON, April 7 .- Although Germany arrangement established when Bis-march was chancellor, the kaiser will render the desired services."

The wife of a Wellington minister recently left home during the absence of her husband, and when he returned he was handed a note from her in which she said she had wearied of the dullness the leading spirit in Sofia of the conspiracy to murder Fremier Stambouloff vital importance to Prince Ferdinand's government and it is equally to the interests of Russia that he should be protected. The Russian ambassador, Schouvaloff, had a personal interview with Caprivi on the subject immediately after his return to Belgium, but Caprivi was firm. The arrest, it is believed, may lead to the uncovering of

the whole conspiracy. ALLEGED RUSSIAN INTRIGUES. LONDON, April 7 .- A Stockholm dispatch says that the Swedish government is being strongly advised to put down Norwegian disaffection with a forcible hand. The government's critics claim that Sweden has been too lenient and conciliatory in its treatment of Norway and has thereby encouraged the spirit of secession among a certain class who would sooner see Norway under the protection of Russia or Denmark than Sweden. Russian emissaries are charged with fomenting trouble in

### THE MAXWELL CLAIM.

The Supreme Court Upholds the Claim of the Land Grant Company.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The United States supreme court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Colorado in favor of the Maxwell Land Grant Co. in a suit brought against that company by the Inter-State Land Co. to

Animas county, Col. In the course of the opinion by Justice Lamar the court held that the questions affecting the validity of the Maxwell land grant were no longer open; that the action of congress, of the land department and of the courts had settled that question forever. In order to acquire title to any part of the Maxwell land grant the claimants would have had to show a grant from the Mexican government ante-dating that under which the Maxwell company held title.

New Orleans Graves Decorated. NEW ORLEANS, April 7 .- The confederate veteran associations, assisted by the various military organizations of the city, yesterday afternoon decorated the graves of their former comrades. After decorating the Leman monument the procession moved tation President McGrath recommends to Canal street and took cars for that all the state officers of the alliance | the cemeteries, where the tombs of the be elected delegates and that each army of northern Virginia and Tennessee and ladies' confederate monument ten delegates. The courty organiza-tions are requested to elect their dele-somely decorated. W. H. Rogers delivered an oration and the ceremonies were closed by a benediction by Rev.

### HILL WRITES A LETTER.

The Governor of New York Says He is For Tariff Reform But Not Free Trade. NEW YORK, April 4 .- The free trade mass meeting at Cooper Union last night in honor of Congressman Jerry

Simpson, of Kansas, was largely attended. Louis F. Post, president of the Single Tax club, presided. Letters of regret were read from Con-ressmen Johnson, Stout, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Harter, Vaux and Springer, David A. Wells, Gov. Davis of Rhode Island and Henry George, Mr. Post announced that he would read the only

letter received in opposition to the meeting. It was from Gov. Hill, and was as follows:

was as follows:
Louis F. Post. President, etc.
STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., April 1, 1891.—I am in receipt of your letter of March 28, inviting me to attend a free trade mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union, on Thursday evening, April 2. While thanking you for your courtesy, I cannot attend the meeting because I have no sympathy with its professed purpose. I had supposed that my opinions upon the tariff question had been so frequently expressed in public that nobody could expect me consistently to attend a meeting intended to promulgate the doctrines of free trade.

trade. I am not an advocate of free trade and I am not an advocate of free trade and never have been. I stand with the demo-cratic party to-day in favor of tariff reform, which means a reduction of the present ex-cessive and iniquitious tariff and the reten-tion of the tariff limited to the necessities of tion of the tariff limited to the necessities of government economically administered. I do not believe in reforming the tariff by wholly abolishing it. I believe the best interests of our country—industrial, agricultural and commercial—demand the establishment of that tariff policy declared and particularly defined in the democratic platforms of 1876, 1884 and 1898, and I am earnestly opposed to the attempt which is now being made in some quarters to undermine the made in some quarters to undermine the sound and conservative position of the dem-ocratic party upon this question and then commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free

The men who are engaged in this effort, no matter how honest or sincere they may be in their individual convictions, have no right to longer masquerade as live democrats, while seeking to commit the party to a policy ed and attacked the British. A small
British column which was proceeding
from one military post to another was
ambushed by the Chin tribe's men.
In the first fire the Chins instantly
library library and unfit the democratic
party for the maintenance of those wise
principles of government of which it has for
principles of government of which it has always distinctly repudiated
and which it has a nearly a century been the proud representa-tive. They mistake public sentiment who assume to construe the revelation last autumn at the polls as a peculiar manifesta-tion of radical tariff legislation. It was, so far as the tariff was an issue, a popular out-burst against excessive duties, against restricted markets, against war taxation for the benefit of favored industries, but only

remain very truit yours,
DAVID B. HILL.

### BRIEF BUT SENSIBLE. Another Letter From the Ex-President on

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 4.-Mr. G. Shelton, of this city, has just received the following letter from ex-President Cleveland:

March 29.—Dear Sir: I have read the pamphlet you sent me entitled "A Fool's Questions and Answers," and I like it very much. I think the thing we need is the simplest statement possible of the operation of the tariff laws, and I believe a great deal of time is wasted in learned and perplexing talk and statistics which go over people' heads or confuse him. Our people are the most intelligent in the world, but they are busy and active. In the race of maintenance polyyand active. In the race of maintenance they have not had the opportunity to study political questions nor will they take the time to solve for themselves intracte problems. They are entitled to plain, simple talk. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The pamphlet referred to is written in the simple language of an uneducated farmer and aims to deal with a few tariff facts in a plain way without any at tempt at fine writing.

### A FARCE OF JUSTICE.

An Atroclous Crime Goes Unpunished—In-sanity Dodge Successful.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.-Charles Meyers, accused of murdering James E. Weir in Independence, January 1, 1888, was declared innocent this morning by a jury which judged him insane at the time and therefore if he really committed the crime, not responsible for company by the Inter-State Land Co. to his actions. The verdict was a recover a large tract of land in Las great surprise for there were not many in the court room who really

expected it, because of the atrocity of the crime. Weir was asleep at the depot waiting for a train when Meyers brained him and robbed his body. The accomplice of Meyers, a boy named Bogard, is in the penitentiary on a life sentence, having made a confession. Meyers had been tried and convicted, but was ordered for retrial by the supreme court on a fake.

### BENT ON HOSTILITIES.

Popular Sentiment in Rome Egging Rudin to War.

LONDON, April 4 .- News from Rome s to the effect that Minister Porter has been striving, with considerable appearance of success, to induce the Italian minister to be content with an assurance that a money indemnity will be forthcoming for the families of the Italian subjects who were lynched at New Orleans, Popular sentiment, however, is adverse to such a course and apparently bent on a serious demonstration toward the United States. The issue, says the correspondent, seems to be between the government on the one hand with conservative instincts and aims and a powerful popular influence on the other,

### BOB'S MATCHMAKING.

How Harry Was Saved from Marrying a "Greedy Graball."

[Written for This Paper.]



WO LETTERS from home for yer, pard," said old Bob Eaton, cheerily.

them on the cabin table before Harry More as he spoke, lounging down on a bench opposite him, pipe in

hand. "Most like gettin' 'em ter me," he would often say when Harry received

letters from the east. "Pard allus tells me what's in 'em, anyhow," which was true. Those two men were like brothers, or, more correctly speaking, what brothers should be like; and such is the case with many a similar pair of miners working the same dark mine, living in the same small cabin at the west. The simple life there seems to tend to make them thus brotherly.

"One's from mother," the young felletter aloud by the light of a little lamp with broken-topped, smoky chimney.

'She'll hardly know me when I get back to Albany," he laughingly remarked, as he finally closed the loving message. "From what she says I think she must be afraid I am over- ed singer in that little cabin over the working myself-she don't know there's a vast difference between working pay-dirt and dirt with nothing in it. I would wager my elbow that it would cure a consumptive who was in the last stages of that persistent disease if he could work on such dirt as we've been taking out of the Beauty."

"Calkerlate yer 'bout right," answered old Bob, good-naturedly. "Yer ain't the same tenderfoot by a long shot old Bob's sage doubts as to her sincerwhat came here among the Rockies six months ergo an' jined me an' tackled the bloomin' old ravine, an', 'bove all, dubbed our tunnel the Beauty.

"Harry," he continued, his eye resting on a lamp-lit inviting little window that could be seen through the doorway of their cabin. "I low we wouldn't in' the mine arter little Beauty. Yer know we didn't call it that till we'd worked er week-then we struck color strong, an' luck ain't gone back on us

"It does seem as though we owed our good fortune to her," responded the young fellow, and he, too, looked out into the darkness toward the little win-

Now and then a girl, of perhaps eighteen years of age, could be seen to move about in the neighboring cabin-Beauty Martin. She was getting supper for her good old father, and she was

One of the big bright tins in their cupboard reflected a bewitching picture as she moved it to another shelf. Hers were lovely, laughing, dancing, dark blue eyes; her little head was crowned with fluffy golden hair, and when those cherry-red lips puckered for a little trill—yes, she whistled sometimes like a bird-they were almost irresistible

"I've guessed a secret, pard; speakin o' little Beauty kinder brings ter mind,' mused old Bob Eaton, after a short silence and a pull at his pipe, looking



at his young friend as if he did not quite know whether to voice it or not. "What is it, Bob?"

"Well," said Harry's bluff, bronzed old old partner, "I mayn't be right, but I guess yer gettin' sorter t' love little Beauty. Yer take long wa'ks with her now, you know, up the cut, and I don't see how yer could help lowin' her no-

The young fellow's eyes still evatched for the appearance of the fairy-like form of the little singer in the bright

window. "Yes, Bob, I am," he frankly confessed. They kept no secret from each other. "Who wouldn't! Hello!"

He had just noticed the letter which came with his mother's. It had lain on the end of the table forgotten while they had been talking.

Picking it up he tore it open. "Bad news, pard?" questioned, old

His voice was full of sympathy, and his frank open face of kindness. "If this note had come five months' ago I could have huzzaed with glad-

ness: now-" Harry did not finish. The young fellow's handsome face was cold and hard. Its color had left it, and he looked sadly, despondingly at the open letter.

Gray, I was engaged to before I lost verything in the failure of a home bank and came here?" he asked old Bob across the little lamp.

"The orphan, with nary dad nor mar?" replied the old fellow.

"Is it from her?"

"Yes; . . . and she asks me if I am not sorry we quarreled,—says she is." Neither spoke for some time. The shadows deepened in the corners of the cabin, and the smoky, grimy little lamp flickered as if it despaired of repelling the on-coming darkness. A few notes of Beauty's sweet song were floated into the doorway on the dying breeze and Harry's eyes wandered from one object in the little cabin to anotherthe little stove, Bob's rifle in a corner, the shelf where a few stoneware dishes stood.

"Bob," said he, at last, "don't ever say anything about what you have guessed-about my caring for Beauty." The old fellow gave an answering

"I must forget Beauty," Harry More added, firmly, yet with a half-suppressed sigh. . . . "Thank Heaven! she don't love me." Old Bob was still silent. His great

bushy head rested on his hand; his eves were not taken from the distant window. "May Gray is alone in the world,"

Harry continued, "and Bob-" "Yer think it wouldn't be white-"

"No, my mind's made up," deter-minedly; "it shall be as May asks-" Old Bob said nothing. He felt that little Beauty did love his handsome young partner, though Harry had never guessed it. She had never sung so much, nor so sweetly, as of late; a new, happy thrill was in her rippling laughter since the young fellow's walks with low exclaimed, gladly. "She says she's ter since the young fellow's walks with well," and he read the whole kind her berry-picking along the cut—a wild, picturesque ravine above the little camp-became more frequent. Besides, he had once seen Miss Gray's picture, and he felt that she could never care--had never cared-for his young partner as could the little fairy, true-heart-

> way. One of Harry's school friends, a young writer, had visited the camp a month before, and old Bob questioned whether Miss Gray's letter were not the outcome of her learning through that young fellow of Harry's good fortune.

> Her quarreling with Harry so soon as she had after he had lost his money at home and set out west strengthened ity. Yet he knew his partner well enough to know that argument would be useless, so he never mentioned his suspicions.

"She is to visit the camp with a party of tourists this week," Harry said, as he read the letter before him, tryingthe honest, unselfish fellow-to be have hed our luck if t'warn't for call- cheerful, "either to-morrow or Friday. That letter was sent on from Chinee City where the party has been stopping for a few days.

'Then I reckon it'll be to-morrow. said old Bob. "Crackney says there's er lot o' folks comin' through with him to-morrer. Goin' down t' the tavern?" "No."

"Well, I won't stay long." Old Bob had got up and was leaving

"Pard, yer white!" he exclaimed, in tone of pride, as he stepped out into the darkness.

A few words of Beauty Martin's sweet song stole in, and Harry shut the cabin door with a slam and threw himself upon a rough bench in a corner. He was beginning to realize the heart sacrifice he was making; beginning to rassment. wonder if he could stifle his love for the little singer—if he could love May Grav again.

The lamp on the table burned low. sputtered and went out-at last he fell

nto a troubled sleep. May Gray and the companions with whom she traveled arrived next day. They stopped at the camp's odd, little nn, and there Harry More sought her. Bravely he forced a warm greeting to his lips and took her hand. They

stood in a bare little room of the inn, which, while the tourists were there was to be called parlor-and they were alone. Then she listlessly sank upon a bench. "I would have been near when the stage came had I not been detained un-

avoidably," he said, noticing the while what he interpreted as a pained look upon her face. "I was disappointed," she returned

"But-" "It was a case of sickness," he inter-

rupted. "A friend of mine, an old miner, Moses Cole, fell exhausted by my door, and I have been looking after his wants.

"You know I am quite a doctor. left him, too, before, perhaps, I should do so, but my partner, old Bob Eaton,

"I excuse you," she coldly said, and then an embarrassing silence occurred. "We'll not quarrel any more, May," he hastened to say as cheerfully as he

"No," she returned; "not after to day, Mr. More," she stiffly added. am sorry if I wound your feelings, but -but-I have changed my mind since writing the letter I sent you-"

He stared at her wonderingly. What did she, what could she mean?

"I know we could not be happy together; that we are not congenial," she continued. "I don't know why I should have written to you as I did. That was a mistake. It was not right . . for my heart is . . . another's."

Harry More grasped May Gray's hands and wrung them till she nearly winced. His joy was too strong for him to dissemble.

"My heart is another's, too!" he echoed, almost boyishly. "I've only known how wholly it is so since last night."

"You were going to marry me while caring for another?" Miss Gray asked, in real surprise.

He candidly acknowledged that be was. After all, what was the harm? "You heartless boy," she retorted. At that moment one of her compan-ions entered the room, a tall, ungainly take you there is the left road." - Yan-"You know the young lady, Miss young fellow, Mr. Brownson, by pame, kee Blade.

who was introduced to Harry, who, to end the scene, proposed to show them the little camp, and they accordingly left the inn for that purpose.

Next day the visitors resumed their tour, no tears of regret being shed, and when their stage had disappeared up the trail, Harry More went berrying with

When the berry hunters came back, at sundown, he told his bighearted partner of his good fortune-that, up among the grand old rockpiles of the romantic cut, Beauty had blushingly acknowledged that she had loved him for many a day.

We'll be married in two weeks, Bob, old friend!" he joyously exclaimed. "Congratulate me! and thank Heaven, with me, that May Gray discovered in time she didn't love me after all!"

"With all my heart, pard!" old Bob responded, with a strong, cordial hand pressure. "An' now to celebrate with flapjacks an' fixin's!"

He started up a cheery fire in the stove; the smoky little lamp on the table lit up the cabin with a twinkling brightness such as it had not shown for months, as if it shared the two friends' crisp browning, appetizing flapjacks, such as few could make as did old Bob, toothsomely sounded their presence on the big hot griddle.

My story does not end with the early



"MAYBE SHE DIDN'T PRICK UP HER EARS.

lovers. I beg to present them to you with old Bob Eaton, Miss Gray and the tall, awkward young fellow, Mr. Brownson, again.

After Harry and Beauty Martin were joined in holy, happy wedlock, he and old Bob sold their valuable mine. The two partners and friends had made ample fortunes from it, and thereafter determined to live east. Harry per-suaded the genial Bob to visit Albany as his guest.

There, at a reception in Harry's fine home, is where we see them and our other dramatis personae just now.

It is after the sumptuous collation and there is a group of good-feeling guests in the library. Harry's capti-vating little wife has been the cynosure of all eyes, the favorite of all; and old Bob-perhaps I should ceremoniously say Mr. Eaton now, for he wears Prince Albert suit-is telling, at somebody's urgent request, some highly interesting reminiscences of his life in the great ventureful west.

"This is a little love yarn I'm goin' ter spin, an' I want Harry, here, to pedition.—Electrical Review. catch every word," he begins, and tells written, withholding the names of the characters, much, it is easy for all to see, to Miss Grav's manifest embar-

She wishes her husband-you should know she and Mr. Brownson are in their honeymoon-to go into another room, but he will not listen to her, and she is forced to hear Bob's story through -to hear this part, and, see the lip of her old lover curl mischievously and his eyes kindle gleefully in spite of his efforts to remain politely calm.

"The old pard o' the young chap used t' chuckle over the way things was fixed," says old Bob, in conclusion, with a merry glance at Harry, "when he has told of the happy, western weddin' that made his heroes one, an' the young fellow never knowed why. It was this way: The old fellow had hired the chum what was sick, an' kept the young fellow from meetin'the city gal, to pertend he was sick. The sick man wasn't sick nohow. Then the old fellow went down, and takin' along another bribed chum, got near the gal, what came in on ther stage, an' talked 'bout his'n an' his pard's mine bein' no good. She'd heard the young fellow'd struck it rich. That's why she wrote an' wanted to make up again with him, and the old rellow 'bout knowed it.

"When she heard the talk maybe she didn't prick up her ears! Then the old fellow went back to his pard, an' keered for the 'sick' chap, an' the young chap was saved from marryin' a greedy graball!-she said she'd kinder make a mistake-sorter loved another feller. It made the old chap laugh till he well nigh bust when he heard the

"The old fellow had kept his face way from her when he did the talkin' 'bout the mine bein' no good, so she didn't smell a mice even when she found out he was her beau's pard; an' heither of 'em, I don't reckon, to this day got onter the schemin' the old feller played."

CLARENCE C. CONVERSE. Sanitary Item.

There is a family living out in the suburbs that does not put much faith in

the saying that "cleanliness comes next to godliness." A gentleman visitor, while waiting in the parlor, overheard the following conversation: "Sally, dear, you are going to a party

to-night? You must not forget to wash your neck. "Yes, mother dear, I'll try and remember it. Shall I wash for a high or low-necked dress?"-Texas Siftings.

-The Left Was Right.-Traveler-"Show me the right road to Farm-town." Boy-"There is no right road

### IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-In transmitting music over longlistance telephones, it has been found desirable to have a separate transmitter for every instrument.

-The Greenwich (Eng.) authorities have found that the exact period of transmitting an electric signal to Montreal, Canada, is about three-fourths of

-The telephone line between New York and Buffalo, a distance of 480 miles, which has worked admirably for a long time, is built of copper wire weighing about 125 pounds to the mile. the better it will be.

-It is proposed to run cars between Boston and Lynn by electricity, and the company has asked permission to increase its capital stock \$500,000 to carry the improvement into effect.

-In the Wheatstone automatic method of telegraphy, when transmitting at the rate of 600 words a minute sugar and boil to two quarts. there are 33,600 currents per minute sent out, each having a duration not exceeding 002 of a second.

-Many explosions in flouring mills are said to have been caused by electricdelight, and soon the merry sizzling of ity generated by belts. Even ordinary belts are found to generate sufficiently strong currents to perform the common experiments for which electric machines

-Only three persons were killed by electric light plants in Massachusetts last year. Eleven persons lost their lives by not turning off the gas. Now if we knew how many persons were killed by kerosene explosions, and how many died from sunstroke, we could readily judge what kind of life is the most hazardous.

-The statistics of the Postes et Telegraphes, which have just appeared, give 1,000 as the number of submarine cables in use all over the world. The cost of these cables is about \$100,000,-000. Of those which belong to governments. Denmark owns 36; England, 104; Germany, 35; France, 46: Greece 45; Italy, 22; Spain, 3; Brazil, 19; India, 72, and Norway, no less than 286.

-Electricity is now being much used used is an electric motor, which is connected by a belt with the shaft which pudding.—Boston Budget. operates the drums. Each drum is n an instant. When the lumber is ing and transferring is done by electric ly together, add two well-beaten eggs, power.

-The erygmatoscope is an instru- with salt and pepper (a few spoonfuls ment designed by M. Trouve for the ex- of cream is an improvement), and set amination of geological strata pierced away to cool. When wanted, form by deep boring. The apparatus consists with the hands into little rolls, and dip simply of a powerful electric incandescent lamp, inclosed in a cylindrical case, and fry in hot lard like doughnuts. This one of the curved sides of which serves is an improvement on corn beef hash; as a reflector, while the other, made of thick glass, permits the illumination of the bore hole. An elliptical mirror, set of laundrying handkerchiefs is extenat the bottom of the case, throws its images vertically upward through the and is serviceable to many others. open top of the case to the observer, who examines them with a powerful telescope. It is said that the apparatus works satisfactorily "to a depth of 1,000 feet," and that the Portuguese government supplied it to its Mozambique ex-

erated by electricity, have within a Each crane is of twenty-eight feet span dry. and fitted with two trolleys, each of which is capable of lifting fifty tons, the capacity of each crane thus being He Can "Put Up His Dukes" With Some one hundred tons. It is the largest pair of cranes in the world, and but one crane, that in the gun works at the arsenal in Washington, excels either of furnished by two one-hundred-horse power generators, driven by Westinghouse compound engines, which are placed in a separate apartment, partly walled off at the western end of the erecting building.

Chambermaids Don't Steal. A hotel man discussing the habit many guests have of leaving a hotel and much attached. One day while going forgetting to take all their personal in to clean the cage the keeper noticed property with them said last night that 'John L.," hitherto morose, showthe help employed in a hotel is rarely ed a decided inclination to play. He found to be dishonest. "Chamber- reared himself on his hind legs and put maids," he said, "have many opportunities for quietly getting away with keeper put his "dukes" up, too, and valuables from the room of a guest, but advanced on "John L." The result was I can not remember half-a-dozen times a rather clumsy exhibition of the manly in an experience of twenty years as a art. hotel manager where this opportunity But this first attempt was enough for was taken advantage of. Every month a starter, and the big kangaroo proved some chambermaid or other is accused a willing pupil, so that in a short time of taking some small article from the he could do almost everything but deroom of a guest, but after a quiet inves- liver the knock-out blow. tigation it always turns out that the guest has mislaid it. One of my chama very valuable diamond ring. A guest to keep the nimble animal from getting had laid it, he said, on the wash-stand, in one or two hard punches. When Mr. and that was the last he saw of it. We Byrne entered the cage "John L." hunted high and low but the ring could cocked his head to one side and comnot be found. We promised to make ically surveyed the visitor. good the loss, but we did not have to do it, for two days after the owner of the a fighting attitude the wily kangaroo ring had left the house he wired us that did likewise, and began to fiddle his he had found the ring in a pocket the paws up and down much after the existence of which he seemed to have fashion of an old-style pugilistic ex-

### Trout in an Artesian Well.

At San Buenaventura, Cal., an artesian well was sunk some years ago on the beach a few feet from high water mark. A strong flow of water spouted thirty feet above the mouth of the well when a depth of 143 feet had been reached. The overflow was found to contain thousands of young trout, and examination of the well showed the presence of numberless trout measuring about two inches in length, and normally developed. The temperature of the water was 64 degrees Fahr. The fish were supposed to come a distance of several miles from the headwaters of the Santa Clara river through a subter his mouth. ranean outlet. It is not uncommon to find fish in artesian wells in California. -Forest and Stream.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-For graham cake use one egg, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful sour milk or cream, one-half of a teaspoonful of soda in the milk, one tablespoonful butter and graham flour to thicken it. Bake in gem pans, or in a loaf, as with other tea-cake.-N. Y. World.

-Fresh fish, if in good condition, will feel firm under pressure of the finger, and the smell, though "fishy," is not unpleasant. Reject any the flesh of which feels soft, and which has the least objectionable odor. The sooner fish is eaten after it is taken from the water,

-Here is a recipe for molases that tastes more like maple molasses than one-half of the so-called maple one buys: Break one dozen corn cobs in a tettle with two gallons of water; boil one and a half hours, then take out and strain and put in three pounds of brown

-Cracknel Custard Pudding .- A heap ing pint of rich milk, a pinch of salt, five rolled cracknels, one egg beaten a little, two tablespoons sugar (granulated), a little ground cinnamon; butter a deep dish, and, after mixing all the ingredients, lay a few pieces of butter on the top. Bake a light brown.-Household.

-Pudding Sauce.-This is a good and economical pudding sauce: One egg, one heaping teaspoonful corn starch. a pinch of salt, butter the size of an egg; put in a tin pail and stir constantly until very light. Set the pail on the range and pour in one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Let the sauce come to the boiling point, then remove and flavor to taste.-Prairie Farmer.

-Long Baked Indian Pudding.-Stir into a pint of cold milk seven even tablespoonfuls of Indian meal. Add a teacup of molasses, a half-teaspoonful of salt and a large tablespoonful of butter. Pour another pint of milk scalding hot over the other ingredients and stir it well. Put the pudding into a thick, earthen pudding dish; the oldfashioned yellow ware seems the most appropriate to serve it in. It should be begun early in the morning in order to for the unloading of lumber and other be served at 3 o'clock dinner. After it freight from vessels in conjunction has baked for one hour stir in another with a whip hoisting drum. The power | pint of cold milk and the same in another two hours. This makes a jelly-like

-Corned Beef Croquettes.-Chop fine operated by a lever and can be stopped two teacupfuls cold corned beef. Scald a slice of onion in teacupful of the drawn from the vessel a large hook liquor in which the beef was boiled, if from the wharf derrick is attached and not too salt, or instead use a teacupful the sticks are transferred to any part of milk. Thicken it with a tablespoonful the yard. The entire pulling, twist each of flour and butter rubbed smoothand the minced beef. Season to taste each in beaten egg, roll in cracker dust, we can recommend it.

-A convenient and excellent method When properly washed, they should be wrung out of either hot or cold rinsingwater, but not wrung very dry. Now, having wiped off any dust from the mirror, marble table or, in an emergency, the window-pane, smooth the wet linen carefully on the glass or mar--Two immense traveling cranes, op | ble surface, being very careful to press out all wrinkles ee that brief period been in operation in the part clings closely to the surface. Emerecting shops of the Baldwin locomo- broidery can be made to look very tive works. The shop covers almost nicely. In a few hours the handkerthe entire block, a space of 337x156 feet. chief will be beautifully smooth and

### A BOXING KANGAROO.

A marked characteristic of many of the animals at the Philadelphia zoo is their love of play. In fact, most of them in power. The electric power is them seem to have forgotten that they ever had savage instincts. The largest kangaroo in captivity is the big one at the zoo, which the keepers have nicknamed "John L." The reason they call him by that name is because he can box almost as well as the famous pugilist

himself. This really clever trick was taught him by his keeper to whom he is very up his "props" just like a fighter. The

Headkeeper Byrne had a round or two with "John L." recently, and he had bermaids was accused once of stealing to hustle around the cage pretty lively

As soon as Mr. Byrne put himself in forgotten.-Cincinnati Commercial Ga- ponent. He slowly advanced toward the keeper, and every move he made had a suggestion about it of business. When Mr. Byrne finally left the cage "John L." fairly seemed to smile risively at the easy manner in which he had vanquished his foe .- N. Y. Journal.

Whetting Their Curiosity. First sight-seer (as his companion pauses before a doorway-What do you

want to go in there for? Second sight-seer-Don't you see that sign, "Positively no admittance?" First sight-seer-That's so. We'll go right in.-Judge.

Both Brought Up Well. injay.-There goes a man who was brought up with a silver spoon in

Ponsonby.-I know a man who was brought up with a dozen silver spoons In his pocket. - Jeweler's Circular.



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### TO THE SPORTSMAN.



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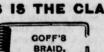
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DAYS GONE BY. "How well I mind me of the days When I was stout as I could be, And Jane was purty as a rose; Now Jane she is my wife, you see.

"We had a little ole log house,
"Twas jest as rough as it could be;
But 'twas our 'home"—the dearest place
In all the world to Jane an' me.

She planted flowers around the house, An' there was trees up by the door, An' vines claim up the winder frames. Now, things looked nice if we was pore.

Jane had a name for every thing; She called our shanty "The Retreat," An' what with wild birds, trees an' flowers I tell you it was hard to beat. I plowed an' reaped an' made the hay;

Jane she raised garden sass and calves, An' chickens, pigs, an' all sich truck, An' with the money we went halves. We thought we was contented then;

But when our baby come to town We jest found out what it was to live;

But when hecgot to toddlin'
'Twas nothing that escaped his eyes. He drove the horses, chased the cats, Ketched every thing from hens to flies.

He always liked to play in mud, An' keep a-tracking out and in; Was always riskin' of his life

But things have changed, an' I'm not quite As peart now as I used to be; An' Jane ain't quite so purty; but She's jest the same ole Jane to me.

An' that there baby, he's a man; The han'somest you ever see; We don't run after him no more, For he takes care of Jane an' me

# AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase. A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WARASH."

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER XIX.-CONTINUED. These and similar thoughts crowded Percy's brain as they sailed through the heavy mist hanging over the Mersey to the Liverpool docks. Resting in the great sea-port but a few hours, he went direct to London. One might have supposed that he would have sought the home of his childhood; but that had long lost all charm for him. He had but one present purpose to fulfill; and in importance it seemed to him para mount to all others.

He arrived in London about two days after Mr. Emerick; yet, although at times they were not much more than arm's length apart, they never confronted each other in the crowded streams of human life which surged up and down the city's streets.

Mrs. Delaro and Armida also returned to London about the same time. Eugene Bregy lost no time in calling on them, and they expressed much de light at seeing him; while he, on his part, was overjoyed beyond measure, and seemed so pleased that he acted almost foolishly. He at once made himself exceedingly familiar and insisted on accompanying the ladies everywhere

Finding that he would have no opportunity of speaking to Armida in private while in the busy, noisy city, amid the incessant din of business, pleasureseekers and callers, Eugene invited her to take a trip with him as far as Rich-

This beautiful spot was looking its best. In true English fashion they went to the "Star and Garter," the most fashionable hotel in the place, and partook of tea served in the conventional manner, with cold meats, chickens, salads, watercresses, etc.

Afterwards they walked up the hill to the park, and there, while sitting on the grass in a place where they could obtain a fine view of that exquisite bit of valley scenery, they commenced to

Armida seemed as though sho could not take her eyes from the sight which lay before her. It was not rugged or romantic, such as Armida bad known in her own country-it was purely English -a grassy valley along which flowed the Thames, hemmed in by sloping hillsides covered with parks and ancient forests. She thought it was the most pleasing and entrancing sight she had ever beheld. As far as the eye could reach the waters of the Thames could be seen winding through the valley



"MISS DELARO, I HAVE BROUGHT YOU HERE TO TELL YOU SOMETHING."

like a silver ribbon. On the sides of the quiet river the hillsides were covered with luxuriant foliage of the brightest hues, and the surface of the river was flecked with little pleasure craft, whose gay-colored canopies added to the brightness, if not the grandeur, of the scene. Now and then a few bars of a sprightly catch or glee would be wafted upon the gentle breeze from the pleasure-seekers on the water below. Eugene allowed Armida to revel in the exceptional beauty of the scene for a time and then approached gently the subject nearest his heart. He did it clumsily enough, but with the utmost confidence that he would be successful in his suit.

"Miss Delaro," be said, hesitatingly, "I have brought you here to tell you

said: "It must be something of a very to most Americans, commenced. Every with him.

important nature if you found it necessary to bring me all the way here for

the purpose of telling me."
"Yes, it is, indeed. I wanted to tell

you that-I love you," he said. These were probably the very last words which Armida would have expected to hear from his lips, and all at once she recognized that she had acted unwisely. In the next few seconds she accused herself of numberless unwise actions to which she had never given thought before. She blamed herself for leading this young man on to such an extent and in a moment bitterly repented that she had not acted with more discretion. All these thoughts were chasing each other with frightful rapidity through her mind, and she was trying to formulate a reply when Eugene

spoke again:
"May I ever hope for some return of my passion?" he asked. Still Armida could not answer, though she knew that Eugene would in a few seconds misinterpret her meaning for a silent consent

if she did not speak. At last, with an effort, she gathered her senses and replied: "Eugene, you have made a great mistake; such a thought has never entered my head. I admire you, respect you, but love you-

oh-never."
"Then your actions have belied you,"

said Eugene, rudely.
"If they have it has been contrary to my intentions," replied the beautiful girl. "I would not for the world have

misled you."
"That is a pretty speech to make now," said Eugene. "You ought to have thought of that in the by-gone months and not have deluded me," he continued in a passionate manner, and told her how she had led him, by her kind and sympathetic actions, to think she must have some greater regard than friendship for him, and assumed the injured air of one who had been greatly wronged. But it made no change in Armida; she admitted the truth of his assertions, but insisted that it could not change her sentiments.

Eugene pleaded, but his strenuous efforts were of no avail, and it was with a heavy heart and a jealous mind that he went back to town. That night as Armida was tearfully relating the occurrences of the evening to her mother, Eugene and his father were closeted together in another part of the city.

"I am convinced it is nothing but my poverty which keeps that girl from oving me; she is as proud as an old Spanish countess, but I will humble her yet. You can count on me to lend all the assistance you require in securing that fortune which lies waiting for an owner, and the sooner we commence the better." So spake Eugene.

Persuasion had failed to destroy the young man's morals, but the greeneyed monster had gained an easy victory over his good intentions.

"Now you are talking sense, my boy. We will get to business at once. I have a man ready to go to New York and I know he will act fair and square and divide with us when the time somes. So the sooner you get that handwriting the better. If you have any smartness at all about you you can easily do it, and we must have the writing to carry the thing through." These were the words which Eugene's answer elicited. He listened attentively and asked:

"Well, what do you propose to do?"
"The first step will have to be taken
by you," said Emerick, "but I will make a suggestion. The man who is to personate Percy Lovel is an expert penman and can easily learn to sign his must get the copy; and the best means I know will be this: you had better maintain your pleasant relations with the Delaros and tell Armida that you made a great mistake which need not sever your friendship. You will then be speedily reinstated in your former position with the family. Then some afternoon-the sooner the better-try and persuade that fat old Blodger, whom you say is with them, to take Armida and his fat boy to the exhibition, or anywhere out of the way, and you can stay to keep Mrs. Delaro company. If you do not make an opportunity during that time to get one of that Englishman's letters you are not quite as active and smart as I think you

"Yes," replied Eugene. "That appears to be a feasible plan, and the east we can do is to give it a trial."

So they parted on this understanding, little thinking under what auspices their next meeting would take place.

CHAPTER XX.

When Eugene next called on Armida he did as his father had suggested. He told her that he had made a great mistake and asked her permission to remain on friendly terms so that he might continue to improve himself under her tuition and guidance.

Armida gladly consented and he was once more welcomed to the Delaro cir-

He did not again see his father for several days, and was therefore unable to report, but fortune favored his plans and one afternoon when Eugene was feigning hard study with Armida, Mr. Blodger came bouncing into the room and announced that he was going to see the matinee performance at the Wild West show and invited them all to accompany him. Armida at once accepted the invitation and so did her mother, but Eugene made the excuse that his head ached.
"All the more reason why you should

go," said Blodger. "It will drive your

headache away."
Still Eugene would not be persuaded and Armida put it down to sulkiness. The excursion was not to be spoiled. however, by his refusal. Mrs. Delaro suggested that he should stay at home and "keep house," as she playfully termed it. This was exactly what Eugene wanted, and nothing could have suited him better. So he readily consented, and the party went out leaving

him to act as he pleased. Mr. Blodger was in his element. He took the little party through the American Exhibition; pointed out those things in which the was especially interested, and finally they reached the Wild West show and entered a private box which Mr. Blodger had already en-Armida looked at him quizzingly, and gaged. The performance, so familiar had to take his heavy-weight son along

thing went along pleasantly, and everybody was delighted, until the show came to a close. After it was over the originator of it, Hon. Buffalo Bill, held one of his celebrated receptions, while the visitors interested themselves in examining the tents of the Indians, the bucking bronchos and all the paraphernalia of the Wild West.

At last when every thing had been seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned to go. As they did so a disturbance suddenly took place near where they stood and two men could be seen struggling on the ground. The one seemed many years younger than the other and he was evidently holding on to the older man with an embrace which he intended should be lasting. With true English instinct the crowd gathered around the two men to see the fight, but when they noticed the disparity in age they murmured: "Shame! Shame!" Still nobody tried to part them until a burly policeman pushed his way through the crowd and endeavored to part the combatants.

With the help of a bystander he raised still the younger man held on and would not loosen his hold.

"I will not let him go," he cried. The people thought him crazy. At first it seemed to be only a drunken squabble, but the onlookers soon noticed that each of the men were well dressed and then they knew that something more serious than a momentary quarrel must be the cause of the disturbance. The younger man who cried out so loudly was flushed and hot; his cheeks and neck were red as fast flowing blood could make them; but the older man was pallid with the sickly hue of death.

This was only the commencement of the trouble, however. The crowd had a delectable treat in store for them. Mrs.



"LEON VALASQUEZ! MY HUSBAND'S MUR DERER!"

Delaro was about to retreat from the spot when she heard and recognized a voice she knew well. She at once turned and raising her vail looked toward where the burly policeman stood holding his two prisoners. There she beheld a sight which made her heart leap for joy. Without a word to her companions she ran towards the policeman and elbowing her way through the crowd grasped the young man's arm

"Percy Lovel! You alive? In Heaven's name, what is the matter?'

Percy turned his eyes towards her and in the same moment gave the man he held a powerful twist which brought his face in contact with Mrs. Delaro's, and shouted: "Do you recognize him?"

Did she? Ah, this was the supreme moment of years of anxiety and pent-up hatred. Throwing her arms back with a tragic air, she exclaimed in joy-ful accents: "Leon Velasquez! My husband's murderer! Thank Heaven, w meet at last!"

If the words had been magic they could not have had a quicker or stronger influence on the policeman. He was instantly awakened to the seriousness of the situation and in less time than it takes to write it he had manacled the accused man, and was bearing him off towards one of the offices, telling Mrs. Delaro and Percy to follow him.

Mr. Blodger, Armida, and Stephen Blodger, Jr., had immediately followed Mrs. Delaro to ascertain what the extraordinary movement on her part meant, and as Mrs. Delaro followed the policeman, Armida drew near to her and excitedly asked: "Mother, dear, what does all this mean?"

"It means, my child, that we have run him to earth at last-oh, at last, at

last!" "Whom do you mean?" "Hush child-the man who murdered your dear, dear father many years ago,

the man whom he trusted, Leon Val-Armida had almost forgotten that her father had been murdered, but this was no time for explanations, and Armida did not ask for one, but she did ask: "Who is that man walking on

the left of the policeman, mother? "Percy Lovel, my dear, whom have so long mourned as dead." Then, without any regard to appearances, the impetuous girl rushed after Percy, and shook his hands with a heartiness that gave both him and her mother great pleasure, but which would have smothered Eugene's hopes for-

ever had he witnessed the deep genuineness of her welcome. A moment later the policeman took his prisoner into the office, and Mrs. Delaro and her party followed. During all the time the prisoner did not utter a word. He was allowed to sit down, and when once he raised his blanched, terror-stricken face, Armida immedi-

ately recognized it. "Mother, that is Mr. Emerick; there must be some mistake." "No mistake, my child. I know Leon

Velasquez's face too well to ever forget it. Meantime, cabs had been ordered, and the prisoner, accompanied by two policemen, entered one, while the others were occupied by the rest of the party, and they drove away from the immense crowd, which had gathered to the police station. The charge was entered,

and Mrs. Delaro and Percy were in-

structed to appear next day and give their evidence against the prisoner. The entire party then returned to the hotel together. Mr. Blodger, who was considerably mystified and wished to hear the whole story, decided to accompany the party, and of course he

When they were once more seated in THE FARMING WORLD. ne of the elegant suite of rooms which Mrs. Delaro occupied, Armida was the

first to speak-"Where is Mr. Bregy? Did he not say he would wait until we returned?" 'Probably he felt too unwell to re main and went to his hotel," said her mother, but no sooner had she uttered the words than her maid came into the room erying and sobbing: "Oh, Mrs.

terrible trouble here." "Taken Mr. Bregy to the police station-why what do you mean?" asked

Delaro, they have taken Mr. Bregy to

the police station, and there has been

As well as she could, in her excited state, the girl related how one of the porters, in passing the door which was slightly ajar, had seen Mr. Bregy standing over Miss Armida's writing desk trying to open it. The man watched him until he had opened it and when Mr. Bregy had his hat on ready to leave he rushed in and seized him. The porter naturally felt justified in placing the struggling men to their feet, but him under arrest as he caught him with a bundle of Bank of England notes in his fingers.

"Surely, there must be some horrible mistake about it all," said Armida.

"There is no mistake at al!, miss," said the garrulous girl, "for they have locked him up at the police station, and he will be taken before the magistrate in the morning."

Still Armida could not believe it, and was determined to go and see Eugene; but as she could not go alone, she accepted Mr. Blodger's offer to accompany

While she was away on this errand Percy Lovel told Mrs. Delaro his story, from the time he had left New York for South America up to the encounter at the Wild West Show.

"For the past week," he proceeded, "I have been trying to find you. I have sought you at most hotels and examined the register at the American Exchange, but could not secure any trace of you.

"This afternoon I determined on in dulging in a little recreation and attended the Wild West Show. Just as I was coming away, the man whom we were each looking for (though until recently I had no positive grounds for supposing that Julius Emerick and Leon Velasquez were identical) crossed my path, and, as I had previously made up my mind that I would capture him if he ever came within sight of me, I at once grasped him. The rest vou know."

Then they fell to talking of the many useless efforts which they had made to capture the villain. "Now," said Mrs. Delaro, "that I know that he is safe in the hands of the law, I feel that I can spend the closing days of my life in rest and peace. You, Percy," she said, 'have been my true and devoted friend all through and will not leave me now. To you we owe every thing, and you are the only friend upon whom we can rely in future."

"But where is our dear old friend, Mr. Wilcox?" asked Percy, who listened with surprise to these words.

"Do you not know?" said Mrs. Delaro, opening her eyes with astonishment. "No," replied Percy. "I stayed only short time in New York, and the people at the house said he had accompa nied you." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

LINCOLN'S SCHOOL DAYS. How Little Abe Acquired a Knowledge of Reading and Writing.

Little Abe was first sent to school when he was about seven years of age. His father had never received any "book learnin'," as education was termed among such people, and it was with difficulty that he could write his own name. One day, about four weeks atter Abe had been sent to school, his father asked the teacher: "How's Abe getting along?" The teacher replied that he was doing well; he wouldn't ask to have a better boy. He had only one lesson book, an old spelling-book. During the school hours he was attentive to his task, and at night he would study over the lesson he had been engaged upon during the day; the highest ambition of his life at this time was to learn to read. He believed if he could only read as well as his mother, who read the Bible aloud to the family every day, the whole world of knowledge would be opened to him, and in this conjecture no was about right. As the old Baptist minister told him one day: "When you can read, you've got something that nobody can get away from you."

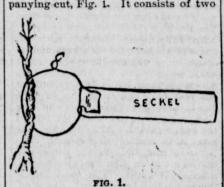
In the Kentucky home there were

but three books in the family-the Bible, a catechism and the spelling-book which Abe Lincoln studied. He had not been long in Indiana before he had read the "Pilgrim's Progress," father borrowing it from a friend who lived twenty miles away. He was very fond of reading "Esop's Fables," copy of which came in his way. young man taught him to write. writing-paper of any kind was very scarce and expensive, Abe used to prac tice his writing exercises with bits of chalk or a burnt stick on slabs and trunks of trees. Sometimes he would trace out his name with a sharp stick on the bare ground. When, finally, he was able to write letters, he was called to do the correspondence of many of his neighbors, for very few grown persons in that region could write even a simple letter.

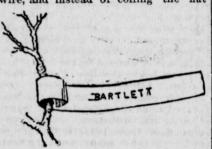
As Abe Liucoln grew older he became a great reader and read all the books he could borrow. Once he borrowed of his school-teacher a Life of Washington. His mother happened to put it on a certain shelf, and, the rain coming through the roof, the book was badly damaged. Abe took it back to the school-master and arranged to purchase it of him, paying for it by three days' hard work in the corn-field; and he was entirely satisfled with the bargain at that. At the age of eighteen his library consisted of the Life of Franklin, Plutarch's Lives, the Bible, the spelling-book, Æsop's Fables, Pilgrim's Progress, and the lives of Washington and Henry Clay. A boy might have a much larger private library than this, but he could scarcely find an equal number of books better calculated to impart wholsome lessons as to correct living and right thinking. George J. Manson, in Harper's Young

FRUIT TREE LABELS.

A Matter of More Importance Than Most Fruit Growers Think. It has been many years since we published a description of a very simple label for marking the name of a bearing fruit tree, consisting of a small strip of sheet zinc a few inches long, name written with a common lead pencil on one end, and the other end coiled round a side branch of the tree. The zinc being slightly rusted will take the pencil mark very distinctly, and will last half a century exposed to the weather. Yet notwithstanding the cheapness and completeness of this label, it does not appear to have been known or adopted by writers on orcharding, either in Europe or in this country. English and American journals frequently describe more complete and less durable labels, and among others one represented in the accompanying cut, Fig. 1. It consists of two



parts-the copper wire-loop, around which the zinc or other metal is coiled, while the loop passing around the side limb holds it to the tree. In addition to its more complex form the wire is more apt to cut the bark of the branch to which it is hung than the broad strip in Fig. 2. Being blown about by the wind, the coppe wire often cracks off in a few years. One of these compound labels may be easily made into a simple one by taking out and throwing aside the copper wire, and instead of coiling the flat



portion of the label around the copper wire, to coil it at once around the side branch, as shown in Fig. 2. Another advantage which the form has, which we have so long used, is that it has something of an automaton character, by gradualy uncoiling from the branch with the increase in growth.

Such a label may seem like a simple thing, but preserving the names of fruit trees so that they may be at once recognized and mistakes prevented, is a matter of importance to fruit growers.-Country Gentlemen.

### UNCOUNTED CREDIT.

Why the Farm Is One of the Best of Educational Influences.

If by education is meant the formation of character and of the habits of life essential to success in any busine or profession, then the farm is one of the best of educational influences No man can expect to succeed in an honest calling unless he acquires, some time in early life, habits of industry, frugality, economy, forethought and the power to resist the temptations that lead to fast living and dissipation. These habits, if formed at all, must be formed before the character becomes fixed and established. It is here that the education of the farm has its greatest value. It in a manner compels formation of these habits. The farm furnishes work to all ages, from the child to the full-grown man or woman. Success is possible only by the combined labor of all members of the family. There is little temptation to extravagance in dress or modes of living. There is no wide distinction in classes, and the farmer's boy instinctively learns to judge men by what they are in character rather than by social position or by size of the bank

These, among other reasons and advantages, account for the fact that the farm boy in the race of life, as a rule, far outstrips his competitors of the city. The farm boy may be found in all the professions, in the line of business, and in great manufacturing enterprises, at the head of the procession. He wins books, or what is ordinarily called education, but by the formation, under the influence of home, of those habits of which, after all, success in life mainly depends. This educational influence is an item of profit sadly left out of the sion on the farm. No farm depression except in so far as the farmer loses faith in his profession and imbues his children with his own scepticism. The essential point is to have right habits rooted and grounded in the young, whether the immediate rewards be great or small. Get the boys firmly fixed in these essential habits, and then, if they have a taste for some other profession, you can trust them .-Iowa Homestead.

How to Burn Out Stumps. then set on fire. Previous to this, howsurface of the ground. -Western Rural. | Fireside.

SCALES ON THE FARM.

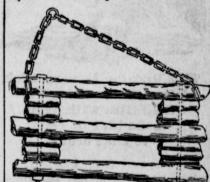
They Pay the Careful Farmer Big Interest on Their Cost. Where there is a considerable number

of stock bred, fed and fattened for market, scales can be made to pay a good interest on the investment. It certainly does not pay to sell anything by guess, and even with farm products it is fairer to both buyers and sellers to have everything weighed or measured rather than guessed at. But it is not alto-gether in buying and selling that a good pair of scales can be made profitable. The average farmer cannot now afford to manage his business by guess work. The margin of profit between the value of the grain, hay and other feed, is too small to admit of guess work. It is only by weighing not only the feed, but the animals, that we can know accurately that a fair profit has been realized. By weighing the feed, says Michigan Farmer, we know its market value. If the stock are weighed when the feeding is commenced and then weighed again when they are sold, the amount of grain can be definitely known, and its value, taking the value of the feed from this, ought to give us the amount of profit. The manure that can be secured with proper care will be of sufficient value to pay for the work of feeding and caring for them. There is no question that stock is very often kept upon the farm and fed, and when sold they do not sell for a sufficient amount to pay for food consumed. It is easy to estimate but it is somewhat difficult to always do so correctly, and it is nothing more than natural that the farmer should want to consider that his work had been profitable. When hogs, cattle or sheep are fed with products raised upon the farm, if a correct account is kept, and the amount of profit that is realized is determined, the scales must be used. It may take a little time; sc it does to weigh out sugar, measure calico or any other class of goods the merchant sells. If the merchant considers it necessary to weigh and measure every small item connected with his business, is it not equally as important that the farmer, whose work is generally on a larger scale so far as this items are concerned, should weigh and do his work with at least some degree of accuracy? It is guess work to feed stock to maturity without knowing, except by guess, how much feed has been supplied to them.

### CHEAP CLOD CRUSHER.

A Useful Implement That Can Be Made for a Few Dollars.

Funny, isn't it? that an implement costing so little and so easily made and effective should be neglected by nine, tenths of farmers. It is nothing but three poles from the woods, each six to eight feet long and four to six inches in diameter at the butt, with bits of the tops placed between to hold them apar' as the long bolts, running through the whole, are screwed tight. These bolts are the only part of the implement that costs. The chain? Any log chain will answer. It is best to draw it a little 'catering," so it will have a slightly shaving action on the sods. For leveling knolls and filling hollows it has no equal. Is there a piece of land that is



too wet to plant and so, although uneven, has never been plowed? one of the home clod crushers and levelers, and during the next drought just plow that ground, level it and seed it and see if you are not proud of the job ever after. On such wet, natural meadow manure applications pay well. The crop can be gathered enough quicker on one smooth acre to leave time for the making of half a dozen such contrivances.-Hollister Sage, in Farm and Home.

The Misinterpreted Grunt.

A one-story, unpainted house, treeless yard, a slope, covered with cornstalks, among which a few cows were feeding, and in the front yard a pig sty! In a span 8x10 feet, the hog stood grunting. up to his body in filthy mud; across one corner of the fence, on two or three poles, lay an armful of soiled strawhis shelter in storm or sun. Perhaps we have been misunderstanding the position, not by superior knowledge of hog all these years. Maybe that grunt, instead of being of satisfaction, is of disapproval. It is time he had a chance. He likes sunny grass, clean corn and s decent bed as well as other animals. It is the testimony of those who have fairly treated the hog that with these calculations in these times of depres- there will be no trouble with cholera or other disease. Who would not wilcan take away its educational influence, lingly pay more for pork warranted wholesome? If with higher prices and smaller losses as clinching arguments, farmers could be induced to treat humanely this humble dependent they would be benefited more than they know.-Agnes Leach Kirkpatrick, in N. Y. Tribune.

> Handling Sick Fowls. No one wishes the disagreeable duty

of handling sick fowls. A sick fowl seldom cares to eat, but it will drink. Then why not give the medicine in the For burning out stumps, a little ex-cavation may be made under the stump dies. For the cholera give a teaspoonbetween two of the large roots, and ful of liquid carbolic acid in each quart some combustible material put in, and of drinking water. For indigestion use five drops of the tincture of nux vomica. ever some dry materials should be piled | For roup use a tablespoonful of chloaround the root, above the surface of rate of potash. For general debility the ground, and covered over with a use the nux vomica one day and swenty compact layer of turf, forming a sort of drops of tincture of iron the next. For coal pit. It has been found, upon ex- little chicks that are weak in the legs periment, that the stumps will burn in use a tablespoonful of phosphate of this way a number of days, with a sort soda. Give all these remedies in one of subterranean fire, and, when the quart of water. They may not be turf falls in, nearly all of the root is "sure cures," but the method is the found consumed below and above the easiest, cheapest and best. - Farm and



### VINDICATED!!!

How Long, oh, how Long will It Take Some Folks to Find out They Have Been Sat down on by the People?



This Rooster Is very Slek; Can Equal Mine; "What Happiness Wont Some One Furnish Him with even a Ladder to Get to His Perch?

The elections in this and Strong City, last Menday, passed off very quietly and peaceably, the issue in and sang a couple of songs. After the this city being whether or not a stair Benediction, "Te Deum" was sung by all in the church; and the services between the children were escorted The elections in this and Strong should be allowed to be erected on the sidewalk; and the entire anti stairway ticket was elected, by most handseme majorities, as the result shows.

THE VOTE IN COTTONWOOD FALLS was as follows: For Mayor—Geo. George, 154; J. W. McWilliams, 93; scattering, 2; George's

majority, 59.
For Police Judge—W. W. Rockwood, 231: scattering, 16.
For Councilmen—J. P. Kuhl, 152; M. P. Strail, 155; J. H. Doolittle, 245; L. P. Jenson, 246; L. W. Heck, 247; J. S. Stanley, 105; E. D. Replogle, 93: scattering, 6; the first five boing elected: the latter three of whom were on ed; the latter three of whom were on both tickets.

THE VOTE IN STRONG CITY. For Mayor-Matt. McDonald, 126; S. F. Jones, 39; McDonald's majority,

For Police Judge—M. R. Dinan, 117; J. G. Winters, 45; Dinan's major

ity, 72.

For Councilmen — Henry Weibrecht, 171; Thos. O'Donnell, 120; James O'Byrne, 105; Chas. P. Gill, 92; Bernard Carlin, 90; J. I. Hey, 86; W. H. Winters, 80; scattering, 12; the first five being elected, Mr. Weibrecht being on both tickets.

The fact that Easter fell on a very early date this year March 29, has caused a "friend of facts and figures" to collect some curious statistics. In 1883 he says, Easter fell on March 25, and it will only once again this century, namely, in 1894, fall on so early a date. In three following centuries it will occur only eight times on the same will occur only eight times on the same date-namely. In 1951, 2035, 2046, 2057.
2103, 2114, 2125, and 2198. The earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21, when this date happens to fall on a Saturday.

This combination of circumstances is exceeded as the content of the combination of circumstances is exceeded as the combination of circumstances is exceeded as the content of the combination of circumstances is exceeded as the content of the combination of circumstances is exceeded as the content of the combination of circumstances is exceeded as the combination of circumstances is exceed extremely rare; it occurred in 1093. 1761, and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076, and 2144, while during the three following centuries it is not once "on the books" at this early date. On the other hand. Easter never falls later than April 25; this was the case in 1666, 1734, and 1886, and will only in 1666, 1734, and 1886, and will only happen once in the next century, namely, 1943.

Report of teachers' convention,

The Chase County Courant, First Communion Service at ST. B. U. SCHLAUDECKER. ANTHONY'S CURCH, STRONG CITY.

One of the grandest days for the one of the grandest days for the above-named congregation was, no doubt, the First Communion day of thirteen children—ten girls and three boys—last Sunday, April 5th, 1891.

Early in the morning, the children, with their parents, god-fathers and gred wathers appeared at the little

god-mothers, appeared at the little school-house, to be ready for the service which began precisely at 10, a.m., as had been published, the previous Sunday, by the pastor. At 9:45 a procession was formed at the church, as follows: 1st. Cross-bearer and eight altar boys, vested in red gowns and lace surplices, with gold and silver fringed capes. The Rev. Pastor, and the Rev. Father Bernardin, of Emopria, followed, and these were followed by the young men and married men, as also the ladies of the Altar Society, with basges, who went to meet the children, at the school-house, to escort them to the church. Going back to the church, the children, twenty-four of whom were dressed in white, with wreathes on their heads, followed their pastor and altar boys; after them were the thirteen 1st Communion children, beautifully dressed in white, with veil beautifully dressed in white, with veil and wreath, bouquet on breast, and an ornamented wax candle in their right hand, as were also the communicants who made their 1st Holy Communion one year ago; then came the parents, god-fathers and god-mothers of the Communicants, and then the rest of the congregation. At a given sign the procession started, the church bells began to ring, and, as the procession moved on more than one who saw it moved on, more than one who saw it, moved on, more than one who saw it, uttered the words: "The most imposing procession I ever saw." As it entered the church the choir began to sing, which was grandly carried through by Miss Dena Sonderman, the teacher and organist of the Catholic Last Year It Was Culvert or no Culvert; teacher and organist of the Catholic school. A grand sight it was, as the altar boys went to the altar, the little girls to their places, and the communicants, two by two, to their respective seats. After all were seated, the paster intend 'Asperges' and effort that Thi; Year It Was Stairway
no Stairway,

This Year It was Stairway
or livered by the Rev. Father Gernardin, on Baptismal Vows. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Pastor ascended the salrar, two little girls and two boys approached the baptishal font, and the property of the sermon the Rev. Father Gernardin, on Baptismal Vows. And now the People Are Crossing over the Culveri,

And Have Sat down on the
Stairway.

And Have Sat down on the Chairway.

And Have Sat down on the Stairway. addressed the communicants in a neat little sermon, telling them that was the happiest day in their life, when they, for the first time, would receive the true body and blood of Jesus Christ. The sermon being finished, the communicants stepped up slowly and revenue. ently to the altar to receive the Sacra-ment of holy Eucharist. The First Communicants having received the Host, then those who came to renew their first holy Communion, as well as the parents, god-fathers and god-mothers, stepped up to the altar and received the Sacrament. At this solemn moment every one present seemed to feel the greatness of the Sacrament. Each and every one of those remained after receiving, silent in prayer for the dear little ones. After mass had been finished, and "Ite missa est" sung, the Communicants arose and sang the

> the school-house, by the altar boys and the Rey. Fathers. AFTERNOON, SERVICES. Vespers began at 3 o'clock, at which the Rev. Father Bernardin officiated. All the Communicants were present ing over, the children were escorted back to the school-house by the altar boys and the Rev. Fathers, where all were again admonished to respect their parents, obey the rules of the Church and the commandments of God, and a beautiful memento, in the shape of Communicants, was given to the First Communicants, by their paster Rev Esther Charles in research. pastor, Rev. Father Charles, in remembrance of their happiest day of their life; After which all were dismissed, and all went home well satisfied. In regard to the decoration of the church, it may be said that never anything like it was ever done before for First Communicants. The front of the altar, sides of the church, and the gallery were hung with festoons and wreathes. Above the altar was a card, in blue, with gold letters, saying: "Suffer the children to come to me."

a silent tear was dropped, as the writer

of this witnessed. The song being fin-ished, the "Angelus" was then said,

and the children were accompanied to

On the gallery, on one side was a card—"This is my body;" and on the other side one—"This is my blood;" and between these two cards was an eightfoot one bearing the inscription, "The happiest day of my life." At the entrance of the church was a small card bearing the words, "Peace be to you." The altar was trimmed with gold, lace, flowers, and candles, of which over eighty were burning. So the happiest day of these children passed away, and, no doubt, many of the smaller ones wished they were old enough to receive their first holy Communion. Great credit is due Messrr. Patrick Raleigh

Senator Peffer says that he will work for alliance measures, but when it comes to matters of politics that he will vote with the Republicans.

The Louisville Courier-Journal warns nature that if she abhors a vacuum she must keep away from the Un!ted States treasury.

That spotted dog advertised in the COURANT, has been found.

ROLAND ROBERTS.

ERIE MEAT MARKET. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash pad for HIDES. COTTON WOOD FALLS, -- - - - KANSAS

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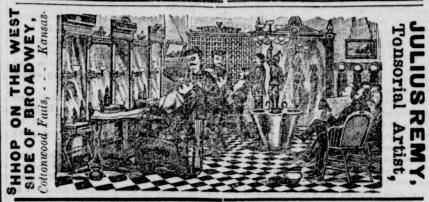
DEALER IN

FURNITURE. PICTURE FRAMES.

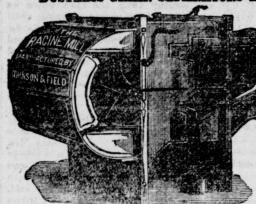


CITY, KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



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

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this

# PORTABLE SODA



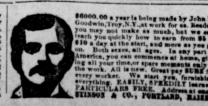
### Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extres. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - - INDIANA.

### EARS and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE TIVE METHODS, that and Control, we Alone own for all Disorders of ... Who have weak or UN DEVELOPED, or disease organs, who are suffer • MBN • FOR A LIMITED TIME EREE AND YOURS. Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair I housands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME REATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we end scaled, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GETI TO.DAY, temember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experince that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM DUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., GA NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. **《 1988年 1988年 1988年 1988年 1988年 1988年 1988年 1988年** 2.000 References. Name this paper when you write.



Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPIREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N Y.

### HUMPHREYS JIO JEZAH HOTI W CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
1 Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS'
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SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAIN-ING SCHOOL.

ST. JOSEPH, - - - MISSOURI

Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penman ship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

This institution occupies seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y. M.C. A building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged an disciplined in the country. Full infor-mation and circulars sent free. Address, P. RITNER, A. M., Pres.,

St. Joseph, Me





DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMEN ! BY INHAL ATION

ON CONTRACTOR NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street. Philad'a. Pa. For Consumption, Asthma, Brorchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuraliga, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

The Compound Oxygen Treatment," which Drs Starkey & Palen have dispensed during the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetised, and so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. It cures as nature cures; Gives strength, revives circulation, provides something fit to circulate. The late T. S. Arthur, well known through his powerful works of fiction, and late 'Father of the House." Hon. Wm. D Ke ley, w. re strong friends of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and always recommended it.

In addition to them Drs. Starkey & Palen are permitted to refer to:

are permitted to refer to: Rev. Victor L. Conrad, editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean W. H. Worthington, editor New South,

W. H. Worthington, editor New South, Birmingham, Alabama.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Kansas City, Kan. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, selrose Mass. Judge R. S. Voorbees, New York City. Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia Hon. W. W. Schuyler, aston, Pa. Edward L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., ditor Philadelphia Photo Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness. Scotland. Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, Cetral America
J. Cobb. ex-sice Consul, Casabianco, Morocco.

J Cobb, ex-vice Consul, Casabianco, Morocco.

M. V. Ashbrook, Red Biuff, (al.
J. Moore, superin ende, it police, Blanferd.
Dorsetshire, England.
Jacob ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United states
Drs. Starkey & Palen will send, entirely free of charge, a book of 200 pages, containing the history of the "Compound Oxygen Treatment." This book also contains the names and addresses of men and women who have been restored to health by the use of the treatment. It is good reading for the sick—revitalized men and women do the talking—facts! Witnesses! Evidence. If you want the beok address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. No. 1529 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. (Please mention this paper when you order.)

# HUMPHREYS' LAWRENCEBURG,

Possesses the following unparalleled advantages:

1. Location -80 miles south or Nashville, to the heart of unlim ited natural resources. No com-

peting town within forty miles. 2. Healthfulness -1300 feet above tide water; clean, dry; absolute adsence of fever, meiaria epidemics. A health resort for 50 yrs 3 Climate - Elevation makes it delignated in summer; and it is far enough South to be pleasant in winter. Finest spring, and falls

on this continent. 4. Iron Ore - Inexhaustible supplies of finest brown hematite ron ore, ea-y to mire and of reelf plenty to make the whole country rich. 5 Timber.-More than one million acres of virgin forest tributary to Lawrenceburg. Oak, hickory, poplar, gum predominating
6. Water.—The grandest wa-

ter supply imaginable. Springs everywhere, of purest freestone water. Water power at the town unlimited.

7 Coking Coal—It is only

about sixty miles to the best Tennes-see Coking Coal.

8 Fuel —Good coal for manufacturing is near at hand and very cheap. House fuel of wood is very

cheap. 9. Charcoal Iron - The atundance of wood and cheapness of iron ore make Lawrence county desirable for the manufacture of this ex-

cellent iron.

10. Transportation.—The L. & N. R. R. gives excellent rates on

Il. Limestone - Mountains of the best grade of limestone right in and adjoining town, make No. 1 lime.

12 Brick and Tile Clay—1s found on every hand. Our large brick factory can show some beatiful work.

13 Building Stone,—Ot the best quality and greatest abundance.
14. Farming Lands - Some fertile, others moderately so, all cheap. Great place for peanuts, vegetables,

tobacco, grass and grain,
15 Fruits—The poorest lands
grow the finest fruit trees, vines and
bushes. This is the banner fruit

16 Townsite.-High, dry, naturally drained, 100 feet above creek, level enough. Delightful place to live.

CHURHES, SCHOOLS, 3 NEWSPAPERS, 2 COTTON FACTORIES. BANK, TELF-GRAPH, 2 FLOURING MILLS, CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS, COLLEGE, OPERA HOUSE, 2 HOTELS, WOOD WORKING PLANTS COMING, AND EVERYTHING

FARMS FOR S. LE near the town. We want more good fermets. Address W. R. King. Lawrencebu g. for farm ist.

SUMM RADAMAL this coming summer. For particulars of Normal, address Prof. Brown lee. Lawrenceburg.

Other factories wanted, especially sash, door and blind.

Everything in Lawrenceburg is lively, not an idee man there.

Lawrenceburg Heights will be made into an elegant summer and winter resort. High, well set in lawn timber; boating, fishing and fine spring water the advantages.

Now is a good time to move to Lawrenceburg, 80 miles south of Nasbville, 40 miles north of Florence, Ala., on the L. & N. R. R.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company.

ffices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, cago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.



DAVID FORD,

STRONG CITY,

Repairer of Watches. Clocks and Jewelry.

With Forty years' experience, I can guaranre satisfaction; also carries a good line of Watches, Clocks and Jewe'ry.

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE Beldin's GROUP Remedy

us. Price, sec. A sample powder by mail for loc.
THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, M.S. G. H. SEDGWICK

Manufacturer and De Irin Printers' Supplies,

OFEVERY DESCRIPTION.

PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD N. J. Send for Catalogue or

Price List.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ea. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway, ... w to the line, lett he chips fail where they

Terms navans, \$1.50 cash in advance; after ture. months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For aix months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVEDTISING PATES

	lin.	2 in.	3 in	5in	% col	1 eo
1 week	\$1.00	\$1 50	83 00	18 00	5 50	\$10
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	1 00		
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4 50	8.25	15.
1 weeks	2 00			\$ 00	9 50	17.
2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	8 50	14.00	25.
3 months	4 00				20.00	82.
6 months	8.50	9 00	12 00	20 00	32 50	55.
1 vear	10 00	18.00	24 00	85.00	55.00	85.
Localno	tices.	10 cen	LABIII	e for	the fi	et t

Insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods. advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. At.x. NY.X. Chi.x MR X. KC. X.

Cedar Grove 4 (8 11 25 12 28 1, 59 11 00 clements... 4 17 11 34 12 37 12 11 11 10 Elmdale... 4 28 11 48 12 49 12 30 11 24 Evans... 4 32 11 53 12 52 12 34 11 27 Elitor... 4 52 12 12 10 12 58 11 47 Saffordville. 4 57 12 17 1 15 105 11 58 WRST. P-T.X. Mex.X. Den.X. Col. wich. pm pm pm xm pm

pm pm pm am pm schedule. Saffordville. 1 52 2 46 3 39 3 30 1 02 Ellinor. 1 56 2 54 3 44 3 37 1 10 Strong. 2 05 3 02 3 53 5 50 1 22 Evans. 2 11 3 10 4 00 4 05 1 32 Elmdale. 2 15 3 15 4 04 4 10 1 36 clements. 2 26 3 28 4 17 4 31 1 53 on a mo Cedar Grove. 2 33 3 37 4 24 4 14 2 05 friends. C. K. & W. R. R. 

Pass. Frt. Mixed WEST. Strong City ... 4 00 am 6 45 am 6 50 Evans ... 4 10 7 04 Hymer ... 4 27 7 40

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whe her directed to his name or whether he has substribed or net—is responsible for the pament.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arreadings or the publisher may continue to send if ant I payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whe her the paper is taken from the office or not.

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Businessiocals, under this head, 20 cents a tine, dirst insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Arbor Day, plant trees. Mrs. L. Holz is quite sick. Col. S. N. Wood is in town. Can you remember dates? See ad. Mrs. M. Oliver has moved back to

on the streets.

Mr. J. M. Kerr was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office.

Mr. N. B. Scribner is now farming near Matfield Green. Ice formed an half inch thick Sat-

urday, night, April 4.

for a nice mess of fish.

in Emporia, last Sunday. residence out on the farm.

moved to Emporia, Tuesday.

from a severe spell of preumonia. Born, on Thursday, March 26, 1891 to Mr. and Chas. H. Golden, a son.

Miss Carrie Hyle has gone to Emporia, to attend the Normal school. Read the advertisement of David Ford, the jeweler, in another column.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week. was down to Kansas City, last week

apr9.2w

Mrs. C. A. Britton and children have returned from their visit at

Mr. Peace, the engineer, has moved into the Tom O'Donnell house, in Strong City.

Mr. Geo. Hoover, of Calewell, spent a few days last week with friends in Strong City. Born, on Saturday, March 28, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. David Boge, of Elm-

Mr. and Mrs. George McGovern, of

Strong City, were down to Kansas City, last week.

Born, on Friday, April 3, 1891, to

Mr. W. H. Cook has moved from Matfield Green to Strong City, where he will practice law.

Mr. Bert McIlvain, formerly of Strong City, is at Aransas Pass, Texas,

Born, on Wednesday, April 1, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayden, on Diamond creek, a daughter. Mr. Joseph Stone and wife, of To-

Berry Ranch, near Hymer.

The men on the Stairway ticket are

most excellent citizens; but they trained with the wrong crowd. A new board sidewalk has been put down in front of the two lots north of

Mr. M. P. Strail's wagon shop. Miss Jessie Wagner, of Topeka, was at Strong City, last week, visiting at her father's, Mr. A. J. Wagner.

The Pension of Mr. M. Blackburn, of Strong City, has been increased to \$24 per month, an increase of \$6.

Mr. J. L. Davidson and wife.of Cowley county, were visiting at Mrs. H.R. Wilson's, at Saffordville, last week. Mr. John E. Gillegan, of Saffordville, eft. Saturday, for Port Natal, South Africa, via New York and London.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wood, of Elmdale, have returned home, from their visit at the Ponca agency, Indian Ty.

Mrs. H. P. Coe, of Saffordville, has returned from her visit to relatives at Rich Hill, Mo., and at Quenemo Kan. See advertisement in another col-

umn, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particulars. Mr. John Shaft, of Clements, has gone to Huerfano county, Col., where he has some very valuable mining in-

Mrs. J.C. Edmiston and her son, Reuben, of Winfield, arrived here, Sunday, on a mouth's visit to relatives and

Eggs for sale,—Silver Laced Wyan-siderable item, the duty of extensive dotte, 13 for \$150; White Plymouth Reck, and S. C. Brown Leghorn, 13 require extended argument.

Found, the morning after the elec-tion, a pair of lady's woolen mittens, which the owner can get at the Cour-ANT office. Arabella, the five yoar old daughter of Mr. W. H. Holsinger, fell down the

stairs, Sunday morning, and broke her right collar bone. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and

all Comercial branches are taught at Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph. Mo. Send for circulars. Grocerymen in this city are now selling granulated eugar at seventeen pounds for a dollar: and free trade for this commodity has done it.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., who are to furnish 600 car loads of stone for the Topeka dam, have their new, stone saw-mill about ready for work.

her home, at which every one of her children and grand-children were present.

Mrs. Adam Hann and Mrs. Francis-ka Leiderbach, of Milwaukee, Wis-

creek, who went to Topeka, about six weeks ago, to have one of his legs op erated on for a stiffness, has returned home, with that limb perfectly cured.

Young men can learn Telegraphy, ord, the jeweler, in another column.

Mr. T. H. Grisham was at Marion, Vednesday and Thursday of last week.

Mr. Albert Berry of Strong City, last week.

as down to Kansas City, last week.

Those desiring dental work done, should call at the Corner Drug Store.

Corn and hay for sale; also seed corn. Apply to A. Z. Scribner, near Bazaar.

Dr. W. H. Cartter lost a valuable two year-old-colt, last Saturday, by having its entrails cut out by a hog that was running in the barn lot. The colt was sired by Hillside Prince, dam Wichita Pet.

While jumping a fence, last Saturday afternoon, with a butcher knife in his jacket pocke', with which to stick a hog, Mr. W. R. Hutchinson cut two leaders in his right wrist. Dr.T. J.

Morgan sewed up the wound Harvey McDowell, aged sixteen years and living on the Cottonwood, about four miles west of this city, shot two wild geese at one shot, Tuesday of last week, and the following day he cut off one of his toes and injured three others of his left foot, with one

lick, while cutting wood. A law passed by the last Legislature has fixed it so that parties interested can have their "Sheriff's Sale" Mr. and Mrs. Conway Johnson, of notices published in any paper they may choose; therefore, the friends of the COURANT will please to bear this fact in mind when the Sheriff may have any of this kind of advertising

to do for them.

Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Strong City.
has gone to Seymour, Texas, where her mother is quite sick.

Mr. L. A. Lowther was at Winfield, last week, attending the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. L. A. Lowther was at Winfield, when he came here, and who had been to California, South America, Kussian Asia, Siberia and Montana. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Patterson, have Russian Asia, Siberia and Montana moved back romf Council Grove to the since he left home, was in town with the latter, Friday attending to the will

of their mother. To My Friends and the Public Generally:—I have sold my store business in Elmdale to Jeffrey Bros. & Co., and hope you will give the new firm ledo township, have returned home the liberal support in the future that from a visit at Seymour Ind.

P. C. JEFFREY.

PLANT TREES.

We would suggest to the farmers of Kansas the importance of tree plant-Capt. Henry Brandley shipped a car load of the C. W. Rogler estate cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday, returns from the investment of money, time and muscle yields more than compound interest if it be dene

with care. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that trees of the right variety will grow quickly and luxuriantly anywhere in Kansas. The thousands of aeres of thrifty artificial forests which may be found all the way from the Missouri river to the Colorado line prove this. Aside from its beautifying effects, tree planting better tifying effects, tree planting has its decided metereological and economic value. Despite all the ridicule put upon the claim that radical climatic changes are wrought by the presence of forests; that the rainfall of a country is increased in the proportion to increased forest area, the fact remains attested by scientific record that modifications and improvements in these particulars are produced by these agencies. And when to these igencies, and when to these igencies, and when to these benefits are added the protection to lands and growing crops from the wind storms and the shelter offered to stock, to say nothing of the fuel facdecided metereological and economic value. Despite all the ridicule put upon the claim that radical climatic stock, to say nothing of the fuel factor which will eventually be no incon-

tree planting becomes too apparent to require extended argument.

Fruit and forest trees should be put and unless all signs fail we are to have the same. a wet spring and summer; we repeat plant trees and hosts of them. - Atch ison Champion.

ABOUT CONTERFIET MONEY 9th, 1891: The silk thread in a bank or treas- Lilnes, T. W. ary note has heretofore been considred very good evidence of the gennineness of the bill, but lately there has appeared a dangerous counterfeit of the two dollar silver certificate. The silk thread is clearly apparent but ts course is slightly irregular, it di-Mrs. J. S. Doolittle was called to Sumner county, Wednesday of last week. by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister-in-law. Married, at the Eureka House, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, on Wednesday. April 8, 1891. Mr. Wm. H. Cook and Miss Sarah J. Leutz, both of Strong City.

Married, at the Eureka House, by ding o w-t and slightly illegible, the letter "W" being only distinguished. The note is signed "C.N.Jorden." An other dangerous couterfeit, a silver dollar bearing the date "1889," has larry of Messrs. Duchanois and is frequently met with. The or-Jones & King is now being run at full blast, and several car loads of stone per day are being shipped from that the "M" on the neck of the "god dess" is larger than the genuine and

PETIT JURORS. The following named parties have Ice formed an half inch thick Satarday, night, April 4.

Mr. Chas. Barker, of Marion county, was, in town Monday.

Mr. Julius Remy has our thanks for a nice mess of fish.

Mr. Frank Hatch was visiting in n Emporia, last Sunday.

Mr. J. W. Holsinger is putting up a residence out on the farm.

Mrs. Augusta Vincent and children moved to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Saxer has jnst recovered from a severe spell of pneumonia.

Born, on Thursday, March 26, 1891, to Mr. and Chas. H. Golden, a son.

Miss Carrie Hyle has gone to Empore the first and and all shis. Flancists and all shis and all shis. Flancists are discharded, of Milwaukee, Wistons received word that their children are sick, started home, yesterday.

The Chase County S.-S. Association held its annual convention in the Congregational church, Strong City, April 3. 4 and 5. A full report will appear next week.

Mr. J. G. Winne, of Nebraska, formerly of this county, was in town, yesterday.

Mr. Frank Stowers, of Diamond Creek; W. F. Winne, is now located.

Mr. Frank Stowers, of Diamond Creek, who went to Topeka, about six weeks ago, to have one of his legs op the diagnatus of the may term of the may term of the diagnatus of the county. Alex. Job Johnson, P. P. Schriver, of Cottonwood; C. S. Jones, B. F. Talking-ton, W. H. Becker, M. Burnsides, S. N. Richards, Geo. Ward. of Bazaar; Adolph Hayden, Mike Stabenhofer, Jr., Jas. Lawless, H. V. Simmons, G. F. Collett, of Diamond Creek; W. F. McDonald, John Shellenbarger, Waller and the provided word that their children are sick, started home. Job Johnson, P. P. Schriver, of Cottonwood; C. S. Jones, B. F. Talking-ton, W. H. Becker, M. Burnsides, S. N. Richards, Geo. Ward. of Bazaar; F. Johnson, P. P. Schriver, of Cottonwood; C. S. Jones, B. F. Talking-ton, W. H. Becker, M. Burnsides, S. N. Richards, Geo. Ward. of Bazaar; F. Johnson, P. P. Schriver, of Cottonwood; C. S. Jones, B. F. Talking-ton, W. H. Becker, M. Burnsides, S. N. Richards, Geo. Ward. of Bazaar; F. Johnson, P. P. Schriver, of Cottonwood; C. S. Jones, B. been drawn for the May term of the District Court: C. W. Babletts, Alex.

May 6th.

HE WORKED HARD.

Old gentleman-"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your money like other people?"
Druggist—"I've worked hard for all

the money I ever made, sir."
Old gentleman—"I thought you made your money on soda water."

Druggist—"So I did. I made \$2.000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co.'s Fountains, made at Madison, Ind., and my customers like my soda so well they just keep me hard at work drawing it all day for them. Didn't work for my money? Ah! Well I guess I did. You will find the advertisement of that Fountain in the

SCHOOL REPORT.

COURANT. Its a good one."

FOX CREEK SCHOOL EISTRICT 24. School closed, last Friday, with ex-

ercises, in the afternoon. Several visitors were present. The pupils averaging over 90 in the last month's examination, were as follows: Phoebe Mealey, Fred. Mealey, Maud Shellenbarger, Nellie Shellenbarger, Tom Shellenbarger, John Shellenbarger, Bessie Wood, Roy Wood, Davie Wood, Maud Biografia Wood, Maud Ricards.

SARAH MCCABE, Teacher.

FOR SALE. My team, wagon and harness; also one Miss Pearl, daughter of Mr. A. Z. Scribner, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of her birth, last Saturday The cut stone fence around Mr. Wat. Rettiger's residence property, in Strong City, is a beauty.

Mr. Frank Lee has purchased of Mr. H.f.Gillett a most handsome English road cart, for \$175.

Mr. Frank Lee has purchased of Mr. H.f.Gillett a most handsome English road cart, for \$175.

Iniversary of her birth, last Saturday afternoon, with a very enjoyable party of her little friends, to whom an excellent dinner was served, and who left with her several handsome and useful little tokens of their affection and esteem for her.

One 14 inch iron beam stirring plow; also 1 one-half Norman mare, 5 years old, with colt, also one heavy 4-year old mare, with colt. All the above cash, or will give from 30 days to 9 manths time, with bankable note. For further pariculars call on

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,

you have given me in the past. All and we desire to say to the public that we will be store, or to me at the Elmdale Bank, where I shall be glad to see all my old friends and patrons.

glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage, and WILL GUARNTEE 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., etc., which will soon beginto arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place.

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST.,

ELMDALE

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS

Just before adjournment Congress passed an Indian Depredation law Fruit and forest trees should be put that will probably put \$50,000,000 in out, the number only to be limited by circulation. This law practically rethe purse of the planter. The indications are that this will be one of the and every settler or his heirs can now best seasons for tree planting Kansas has known for years. There is more moisture in the soil thn usual. No spring since 1866 has promised a better year for starting trees than this.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April

Smith, May. All the above remaining uncalled, for April 23rd, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A small residence and two lots in the south-west part of this city, on easy terms; a good chance for a working man to secure a home. Apply at this office.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell J. W. McWilliams wants town loans large and small.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he On Sunday of last week Mrs. Julia the slick surface common to base coin horses, with one application of media. Reeve had a family re-union, at is preceptible. — Emporia Republican. cine, and desires owners of horses afwill cure fistula and poll evil in cine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze &

Bro.'s, Strong City. FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Residence and office, a half mile north of

Toledo. R. C. HUTCHESON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Office in Lee & Hilton's Corner Drug Store. All calls promptly answered.

J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting OFFI Eand private dan neary two doors north of E reka H ..., Main St. Residence, Bigelow prope ty west side

Cotionwood Falls, - - Kansas NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for the rebuilding of the north abutment of the bridge across the Cottonwood river at Cottonwood Falls, and also, separate proposals for the above work including the raising of the entire bridge and each abutment two fet. Will be received at the County Clerk's office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thursday, April 23d, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50, forfeit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk, The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

KANSAS ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 'e23-ti

S. N. WOOD. THOS. H. GRISSAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi l courts

ELECTRICITY

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic all ments send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chasecounty Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

COTTONWOODSFALLS, KANSAS

-AND LOANS MONEY .-

FINAL NOTICE. County of Chase. State of the County Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls. Kansas. March 21st. 1891.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas sold on the 4th day of September, 1888, for the taxes of the year 1887, that said lands and town lots will be deeded to the purchasers, unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1891, and the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and town lot, calculated to the 4th day of September, 1891, is set opposite each description and lot.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Name Description S. T. R. A. Amt.
Jennings, N., nw ½ sw ½...21 20 8 40 \$10 27

" w½ nw½ ... 21 20 8 80 22 25

Cutter, S. A., lot 10 ... ... 30 20 8 40 19 92

Herrick, M. T. se¼ ne½ ... 1 21 8 40 19 13

Patton, Robt, H., sw½ ... 4 22 8 160 71 42

Thompson, Todd, n½ ne½ ... 622 9 80 37 76

Cottonwood township.

Carpenter, L. H., w½ nw¼... 6 20 8 80 42 46

"e¾ nw¾... 6 20 8 80 42 46

Hungerford, F. F., se¾... 4 21 7 161 111 32

Cox, J. W., Commencing at a point 23 rods and 20 feet w of the ne cor of sec 22-20-6, thence s 13 rods, thence w 14 rods and 8 links 35 degrees s, thence n 14 rods and 8 links, thence e 14 rods ard 8 links, 30 degrees n, to place of beginning, S. 22, T. 20, R. 6, A. 1¼, Amt. \$4.90.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Bear. Anna. e½ 8w¼ ... 15 21 6 80 37 78

Kruatz, T. S. 8½ ne½ ... 18 22 6 80 48 84

White, Wm., 8½ ne¼ ... 81 21 7 80 32 10

"n½ 8e¼ ... 81 21 7 80 43 88

Dougherty, G. W., ne¼ ... 5 22 7 160 66 56

"se¼ sw¼ ... 5 22 7 160 66 56

"s½ sw¼ ... 5 22 7 80 44 22

Jackson, W. T., nw¾ ... 4 22 7 160 87 49

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A. 12, Amt. \$11.29

FALLS TOWNSHIP.
Spencer, R. W., be\(\frac{1}{2}\) \cdots 13 20 7 160 36 87

Spencer, Ruth A., nw\(\frac{1}{2}\) \cdots 13 20 7 160 46 69

York, D. P. n\(\frac{1}{2}\) nw\(\frac{1}{2}\) \cdots 14 1 18 8 123 47 95

Newton, M. C., ne\(\frac{1}{2}\) se\(\frac{1}{2}\) \cdots 18 18 3 40 29 15

""se\(\frac{1}{2}\) se\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18 18 8 40 26 30 

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Owner. Description Lot. Block
Evans, S. J. 6 7

Nye. E. 9 7

Houk, L., 8 % w % lots 1, 2 & 3 15 Blackwell, Peter..........18 14 Conaway, C. L., SAFFORD.

Drinkwater, Cynthia A.... 4



Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

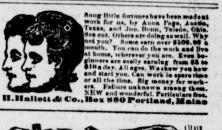
HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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 dunghill fowls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory.

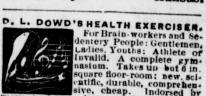
Why not stock up this spring. I can thip eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTEK them to HATCH. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Urop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, iliawatha, Kansas.



N. A. RICE'S

Photographer, Strong City. - - Kansas.





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E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDSON BLOCK,

Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOOGA, TERM.



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THE FREE LIST. Albumen and Arsenic, Acorns and Aconite, Asbestos and Asses' Skins, Ashes and Apa-

tite;
Bolognas and Bullion and Brimstone beside,
Bladders and Bones, and Blood, if it's dried;
Cacao and Coral, and Curry and Cutch,
Civet and Cinnamon, Camphor and such,
Divi-Divi comes next, and Dragon's bood

rare;
Dear Diamonds follow for paupers to wear.
Excrescences, Emory ore, Etchings, if old,
Ergot and Ebony next we behold.
Farina and Fashion plates, Fossils from far.
(Forgetful of Washington's Fossils we are;) Granadilla and Grasses and Glass, when it's

broken, Gems, Guano and Ginger, and much more

unspoken; Hides are free now, but in ninety and two Harrison's hand much mischief may do. Iridium hard and Ipecae queer, Ice, Insects and Indigo, have a place here; Jet, Jalap and Jasmine oil, Joss-stick and

Just crowded together, and made free "all Kernel of palm oil, Kyrolith, Kelp, Keep up the free list the poor folks to help; Lac, Lemon-peel, Lava, the juice of the

Live Leeches and Lichens, a hard word to rhyme: Musk, Munjeet and Manna the Hebrews that

Marshmallows and Meerschaum, Mahogany Neroli oil, Newspapers, Nuts from Brazil, Nux-vomica, needed by those who are ill; Orchids and Osmium, Ottar of roses, Of use to the poor man, McKinley supposes; Pimento and Pumice and Pula and Paste, Pepper, Plumbago and old Paper waste; Quinine for protectionists quaking in pain,

Quoits and Quills for reformers' stout muscles and brain; Regalla for scholars, and Rags for the nude Railroad ties for the rich, Rattans for the

Sauerkraut, Skeletons, Sea-weed and Spice Saffron, Spunk, Snails, and everything nice; Turmeric, Turtles, Teeth, Tripoli, Thyme— The importing of these is not called a crime; Uranium oxide. Umbrella-sticks, too, Uncle Sam's cruisers freely let through.
Valonia, Verdigris, Vellum and Virus,
Verlly, verlly, this will soon tire us;
Weeds, Whip-gut and Walking-sticks fit in
just here,
Wax, Wafers and Whalebone also appear;
Vennes in the midst of the tayes of all

X comes in the midst of the taxes of all. X then to the free list we never can call; Yams—Yawning? Well, I am near through Yet I must fin sh this catalogue true; Zaffer comes last on the free list so wrong, Zanies are they who gave cause for

THE TAXED LIST. Astands for Anchor and Anvi's and Axes, B is for Blankets; on these we pay taxes. Cottons, Coal, Carpets, begin with a C, sir; Dress goods and Dye woods, neither are

E orthen ware pays per cent. five and fifty: Fiannels and Flax, Fish, food for the thrifty. Class to let light in. for light the blind care

Hardware and Harness and Hats-the poor wear not. Iron in forms I'd weary in telling, Jackets and Joists, the last for my dwelling

Knives for the boys, Knit-goods for mother; Linen, Lead, Leather and many another. Masts, Milk and Metals, enough to bewilder, Needles for seamstresses, Nails for the Oatmeal for living and Ox shoes for labor

Paper and Pens, making distant friends Quicksilver silvers rich barons Pacific; Rice for the poor pays a duty terrific. Salt, Saws and Steel, Screws, Soda and Ship-

Tinned plate for workingmen, Tools for bold Ulsters to warm us are padded with duties. Vegetables feed, Varnish make us all beau

Woolens and Wools, Wood, Wire and Xcellent are as tariff tax blotches Yarns you pay toll for when stockings are

Zephyr is one of them; my yarn is ended.

—C. Howard Wilson, in Puck.

### A HOME MARKET STATE.

How Farming is Declining in Massachu-Towns-Why the Home Market Theory Does Not Help the Farmer.

The Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor has recently made a report on abandoned farms in that state which conveys a striking practical proof of the falsity of the "home market theory" of the protectionists. That theory is that if you build up manufactures by protection you make agriculture all the more prosperous by furnishing the farmer a home market for his produce. This theory has a show of plausibility about it when put on paper; but actual experience in Massachusetts shows that this "home market theory" will not hold water, since the agricultural population of the state is decling as the manufacturing population grows.

Several of the farming towns report as much as 20 per cent. of farm acreage abandoned, two towns as high as 22 per cent. and one even 32 per cent. In Berkshire county five towns show 16 per cent. of all farms abandoned, and four towns in Franklin county return 17 per cent. abandoned.

The changes of population in the state are still more striking. The towns in each county can be divided into two groups, towns devoted mainly to manufactures and towns in which farming is the leading industry. In the county of Dukes both classes of towns have declined, but in the county of Barnstable the towns in which manufactures lead have decreased 53.61 per cent., while those which depended entirely upon agriculture have increased 6.96 per cent. These are the only two counties in which agriculture has not lost as compared with manufacturing.

In Berkshire county the manufacturing towns increased 115.98 per cent., while the agricultural towns declined 35.41 per cent. In Bristol county the increasing more rapidly than manufactmanufacturing towns increased 81.17 per cent., while the agricultural towns declined 8.68 per cent. In Essex county the towns reporting abandoned farms are all included in the manufacturing group, and exhibit an increase of 38.63 per cent. In Franklin county the towns per cent., steam power 685 per cent., in the manufacturing group, increased 103.65 per cent., while the other towns | 252 per cent. and shipping 74 per cent. declined 23.30 per cent. In Hampden county the manufacturing towns increased 48.79 per cent., and the agricultural towns declined 26.67 per cent. In manufacturing towns was 47.66 per In Worcester county the manufacturing | Herald.

towns gained 41.81 per cent. and the agricultural lost 13.75 per cent.

Massachussets is the greatest manufacturing state in the union in proportion to its size and population. If the "home market theory" can vindicate itself anywhere it certainly ought to do so in that state. The mills are brought near to the farm, according to the ideal set forth by the protectionists; and yet agriculture is declining.

As the young lawyer said, "there must be a screw loose in the state of Denmark." The trouble with the "home market theory" is that while protection taxes the farmers in order to insure greater profits to the manufacturer, it offers to the farmer no guarantee whatever that this protected manufacturer will pay one penny more for farm produce than the foreigner will pay. The boasted home market for the products of the farm is simply a part of the great world's market; and not only is it not a better market than the foreign market, but the farmer seldom knows whether he is selling for export or for the home market, for the price will be the same in either case.

Hence it is clear that for the farmer the home market is no better and no worse than the foreign market, except in the case of very perishable products. As protection then does not make the home market any better to him than the foreign market, does not give him better prices here than abroad, it is clear that when the benefits of protection are counted up the farmer "is not in it." The manufacturer gets in most cases his higher prices, which the farmer must pay; the farmer sells and must sell at world-market prices, and at these the manufacturer fills his

pantry. And so farming in protected Massachusetts is declining.

Wool and Shoddy.

The New York Dry Goods Economist has set on foot an investigation which will certainly result in finding out some facts of great interest to the tariff burdened consumers of this country. This investigation is undertaken to show that without using shoddy the manufacturers cannot supply the place of the worsted goods shut out by the McKin-

The Economist says that until the manufacturers get free wool 'clothiers will be compelled to manufacture their \$15 suits out of pieces made of cotton and shoddy and a very small per centage of wool, and designers' abilities will be employed not so much in producing an attractive fabric as in hiding the inferior yarns, by the use of as much good material as the price will admit. Taxed wool is the greatest inducement to the use of shoddy, and in subsequent issues we shall endeavor to show how those woolen-manufacturers who were the greatest advocates of the wool schedules in the McKinley act are among the largest users of shoddy of our domestic manufacturers.' We are already the greatest shoddywearing nation on earth; and McKinley's increase of the wool duties will have the effect of making us wear more shoddy than ever. A prominent wool manufacturer of Massachussetts, Mr. Arthur I. Lyman, of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., has recently stated that a large part of the clothing of the people is made of shoddy. It was alto-

earnestly supported the McKinley bill last year when it was under discussion. As the statement is often made by protectionists that urers do not want free wool, it is well to quote here Mr. Lyman's indorsement of Cleveland's free wool message. He says: "President Cleveland's message on free wool states so well the case of the whole people against the wool-growers' selfish interests or the manufacturers' selfish interests that I need only ask the

gether natural that the shoddy men

people to read and consider it.' Exporting Coal.

The uselessness of our duty on coal is shown by the fact that we are exporting considerable quantities of coal. Only a few years ago we began exporting it to Cuba. In 1889 these exports amounted to 198,000 tons; and in 1890 they reached 237,000 tons. Our total exports to all countries last year amounted to 1,931,000 tons, valued at \$6,855,000. Our imports, on the other hand, were only 935,000 tons, worth \$3,000,000. The duty on coal hurts nobody except the people on the coast and the people in New England, except when, as is usually the case, the home producers maintain a combination price. The removal of this duty of seventy-five cents a ton would prevent this trust method, except at points removed from the seaports; and New England and the Pacific states would have access to coal supplies, which they very much need. As our exports are so far beyond imports it is preposterous to claim, as the protected mine-owners do, that the duty is the only thing that enables us to operate our mines.

How Farming Grows. The claim of the protectionists that the farmer gets the principal advantage out of the tariff is decidedly "cheeky even for the pretectionists. principal advantage goes to the farmer then agriculture ought certainly to be urers, but this is far from being the case. The eminent statistician, Mulhall, has shown that from 1850 to 1889 the population of the United States increased 170 per cent., railroads nearly 1,600 per cent., banking more than 900 manufactures 408 per cent., agriculture

-It seems that the growth of the deposits in the savings banks of the state have fallen to within a little of the van-Hampshire county the increase in the ishing point since the passage of the McKinley tariff. Before that time we cent., while the agricultural towns de- were told, again and again, that protecclined 30.17 per cent. In Middlesex tion was responsible for the great incounty the manufacturing towns gained crease that has taken place in those de-87.26 per cent., while the agricultural group lost 0.42 per cent. In Norfolk county both classes gained, the gain being 37.99 per cent. in the manufacturing it is not fair to take that ground, but, towns and 17.4 per cent. in the agricult- to be candid, our belief is that protecural. In Plymouth county the manu- tion had about as much to do with the facturing towns gained 14.47 per cent. matter in the one case as in the other, and the agricultural lost 21.61 per cent. and that is very little indeed .- Boston

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

"IS IT RIGHT?-THE ETHICS OF THE LAND QUESTION."

From an address delivered by Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, before the Manhattan Single Tax club, of New York. Dr. Kramer said:

Land is God's gift to the people; the people need it; no man's share it is asked of him, but every one's right to it is asserted; nothing else can be justice. The simple statement would seem to show the ethical nature of the case. But there are complications, and the one plan proposed to effect the result, known as single tax on land values, is objected to by many right-feeling persons, who say that it does not seem that it would be just to tax landholders out of economic rent, to intercept their investment in land value, after civilized society has for long centuries encouraged persons to make such investment in the conviction that it was both right and lawful to do so, unless the state, which has encouraged and protected the investment, makes some compensation for what landlords must lose. Those who propose the single tax have not been unmindful of the ethical consideration belonging to it. The lecturer can hardly hope to

which possibly may command attention and challenge conviction. At the outset let us be assured that an immoral cause can not win assent from the people and through popular demand become lawful practice of the state. Wealth and greed may purchase legislation which is wrong, and party feeling may influence legislation which is unfair, and both of them may become iniquitous in corrupting the executive or the judiciary; but the public conscience is not debauched, and the people will not ask for what is thought to be wrong. A majority of the people may be mistaken as to the wisdom or unwisdom of a measure, but so long as any proposition seems unrighteous the people will withhold approval. The single tax advocates must show that it

is both right and expedient. To the

ethics belonging to this question let us

give a bold investigation. The highest moral consideration here attaches itself-in the abstract study and in application of it-not to property, not to land as property, but to land in its primary relation to man. For consider: (1) all wealth is produced from land, everything that man has coming from it; (2) all wealth is produced by labor; (3) land and labor are necessary to man's continued existence on the planet. The one gift to the race, the absolute and unconditional gift, is land, on which and from which every child of man must live. It is God's board, from which alone the Father in Heaven gives man his daily bread. Man is before property in every moral study. In morals the right to property comes to the front when we find man with something in his possession produced from the land; and then it appears at the front for man's sake. All this is said because it is of first importance, and needs to be referred to incidentally in our study. And it must not be forgotten that the single tax is proposed for the suppression of an evil-that of poverty. The suppression of an evil has highest rank in public morals. Properhas been confiscated and destroyed, life has been required of thousands, for the suppression of evils all through history, and relief for man and the advancement of the race have justified the crowning of those who were not deterred by considerations of property or life as benefactors of the world. Our question is. Does the single tax propose to suppress an evil by means that are not justifiable?

Taxation is for the maintenance and defense of the State, the preserver of society. There has been a general conviction that citizens should be taxed in proportion to their wealth and revenue. The whole community is protected in persons and homes, and provided with nighways, schools and many conveniences; those who acquire property have, in addition, the protection of their property. It seems that every one ought to pay something for the protection and provision given by the State, unless so poor and helpless as to be a proper case for charitable care. Peoples probable responded to this moral persuasion with a good will that was provoked out of existence by learning that a small class had taken unjust advantage. What was true of Athens should have been true in every civilization where patriotism was not dead or dying. The late Prof. Thorold Rogers has presented (En. Brit., Finance) this aspect of Athenian taxation: "The extraordinary taxes on property which the government levied, and which the contributors paid, apparently with the greatest readiness." Why so? We find that "it was graduated, being a heavier per centage. in the case of the richer citizens than in that of the middle classes." As long as the rich hold to such a compact others pay their share willingly. It is not so with us. Our taxation not only violates the canons of Adam Smith, but is also unrighteous, and every moral consideration demands that it be amended. The natural tendency of taxes on commodities is to the consumer. The minority class, who have wealth and opportunity found that indirect taxation might be put on the people, who would feel the burden while they could not easily discover what it was and whence it came; found that much direct taxation might be shifted from themselves; and perceived that a portion of wealth which otherwise would come under taxation might be hidden, and that where it could not be hidden there were in some

evaded. There are sorry devices to make perjury easy. The taxing officers tell us unblushingly that they violate the law which created them by declining to appraise property at its value, and by compromising with rich men who have movable wealth, lest these persons remove out of their jurisdiction. In all Progress and Poverty.

instances taxing laws which could be

these items there is violence done to that general conviction on which taxation is accepted, that citizens ought to support the state according to ability; and it shocks the public conscience to think of wealth, which avoids taxation, being guarded by the state, which imprisons thieves who may take it and shoots down rioters who may menance it. The result of the matter itemized is, that the toilers of the community bear the burden of taxation. The pro portion falling upon each and every one of them is far beyond his just share. He is taxed for the spot of land on which he stands, eats or sleeps, for the food he eats, for the water he drinks for the clothes he wears, for the fuel he burns; and the taxes on his standing up or lying down, on his eating, drinking and warming, are greater than on the necessities of other men; he is taxed most heavily for the right to live and the opportunity to work. The present system of taxation being hard on the poor who must pay more than their equitable share, easy on the rich when they pay what the laws demand, and easier still for them when they evade payment of tax, righteousness demands that the system be amended into a just one if it be possible; or, if that be impossible, that it be swept away and we begin anew. The right of the state to tax any thing, any business any privilege, being conceded does not present any thing here that is new, but mean that the state has the right to be he may endeavor to offer what study unjust in doing this. We are studying he can make in some original manner ethics-what is right and what is wrong -and those who raise a moral objection to the single tax are surely unwilling

that the state shall do wrong. Single tax men propose that the state shall exercise its right of taxation on a value which no one man can make or give, but which men together give, a value which the state or society gives to that which God made for the use of this society, and that every one shall be taxed on this value according to his use or possession of it. As soon as any one sees what this means, what it is, he perceives in it a self-acting law which would bear righteously, with equal and exact justice on every one, coming as near to absolute justice as we can in this world.

### Ralph E. Hoyt on Henry George.

In closing the last lecture of the course delivered by Ralph E. Hoyt in San Francisco recently, under the auspices of the single tax society of that city, the speaker paid a deserved compliment to Henry George, which the audience greeted with tremendous ap-

Mr. Hoyt said: As this city was for many years the home of Henry George, and the scene of his early labors for reform, I am unwilling to let this occasion pass without leader of the single tax movement. The noblest hero of the age is not he who leads armies into battle and drenches the earth with blood; but he who, with beart and brain, with tongue and pen, bravely fights the battles of the people against unjust laws and popular iniquities. Such a hero is Henry George. He does not claim to have originated the single tax theory. It originated with the human family-as long ago as the first human being trod the soil of this revolving world. But Henry George has done far more than any other man to develop, to push forward to popularbelongs to the people, for their use, and In all his labors and struggles for humanity, this principle has been his inspiration. A few years ago he was called a dreamer, a crank, then an anarchist. But later on these epithets gave way for such terms as agitator, economist, prophet and philosopher. To-day the most intellectual and influential men of America, Europe and Australia are proud to meet him and glad to hear him talk. With a pure character, a clear head and an honest heart, he has steadfastly advocated the grand idea of free land for all, until today its reiterations are heard through

out the civilized world. Let us who grasp this idea cleave to it and battle for it, under the banner erected by Henry George; never ceasing our efforts till the victory is won, or till he and we have graduated from this primary department of life's unending school, into the broader realms and clearer light of an eternal day.

### For Once the Press is Right.

The New York Press refers to the incident recently commented upon in the Standard, in , which a man named Sanford, after he could no longer escape paying a fair tax on a vacant lot in New Haven, proceeded to erect a fine building on it, because he could no longer afford to let it lie idle and pay taxes upon it. The Press commends this incident to the consideration of the New York tax department and urges it to adopt the plan of the Bridgeport assessors. It says: "There is utter disproportion between the listed values of unimproved and improved property on Manhattan Island, to the disadvantage of the owners of that which is improved. The owners of the unimproved property are largely speculators, while the owners of improved property are investors and pay double because of the evasion of the others."

THE value of land does not express the reward of production, as does the the value of crops, of cattle, of buildings, or any of the things which are styled personal property and improvements. It expresses the exchange value of monopoly. It is not in any case the creation of the individual who owns the land; it is created by the growth of the community.-Progress and Poverty.

THE farmer is apt to cry out against what he calls the injustice of exempting the magnificent buildings, sometimes erected in cities, from all taxation, forgetting that such buildings always stand upon the most expensive land, while his own farm house and barns stand upon land of utterly insignificant value.

No INCREASE of the effective power of labor can increase general wages, so long as rent swallows up all the gain .--

BEGINNING OF RECIPROCITY. It Marks the Introduction of a Great

Revolution in Trade. The dispatches of yesterday (March 31) stated that the treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil goes into effect to-day. This marks the beginning of a great revolution in trade, and it has been achieved in spite of determined opposition from the German and English merchants in Brazil who knew well that if carried out it would practically exclude them from that country, which from this time forth will be the recipient of a golden stream of American products, manufacturing as well as agricultural. It is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that our arrangements for reciprocal trade should be first made with Brazil, as that is the greatest of all the countries of this hemisphere, next to the United States, and can properly lead the flock.

The policy of Mr. Blaine, thus happily begun, will be pursued till all the nations of the American continent have come in, not excepting our neighbors on the north, who, having a common tongue, and to a large extent the same ancestry, will naturally have with us a common tariff, while all the rest will simply send us their non-competitive products and take from us as many of ours as the possibilities of their revenue systems will admit. The policy inaugurated to-day may fitly be described as an imperial one in its scope, though destitute of the imperial form of government. It embraces in its range the entire western world, with a population of 130,000,000 souls, half of whom are in the United States. By the close of the fourth century from the date of its discovery this continent will be practically independent of the old world. One important step to be taken to-

wards the achieving of this position is the building of the Nicaragua canal, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate and extend trade and travel between the eastern and western coasts of this hemisphere, and make it as easy to reach Chile and Peru as it extension of the railroad system through the length of the continent, with spurs to connect with the dwell-United States is now going ahead with the construction of a great navy, which will be the navy of the western world. For obvious reasons the other powers cannot afford to build and maintain warships as cheaply as we can, and thus the United States will have to assume and attend to the naval protection of the entire continent, which will saying a few words about the great rest secure from unwarrantable interference beneath the folds of our flag. Under this our merchant marine will flourish as it never did yet in the palmiest days of our history and the United States will become greatest in a united family of nations, who can say for themselves collectively: "The

whole sea-bounded continent is ours." This accomplished, we shall have for the new world a purely distinctive policy, one which will declare the western world to be a sufficiency unto itself, and assert its utter independence of the old in all things, commercially and in a manufacturing sense as well ize the God-given idea that the land as politically. We shall form a union of the republics of the world, acting therefore should not be monopolized. | together, by and for themselves, and progress and prosperity apart from us. This great congress of republics will pursue an absolute free trade in all non-competitive products, while each will protect its own wage scale against the rest of the world in regard to all competitive productions, whether of the soil or the factory. Then the era of McKinleyism, with its Chinese wall and trust-breeding features, will have to go, being replaced by this greater and grander foreign policy of reciprocal trade, to the full extent that it is beneficial, and mutual non-interference in those directions where competition would tend to repress energy at home. The alliance of states will be an elevating and ennobling one, free from the elements which hamper a community in the effort to improve its own opportunities to the utmost extent that is compatible with the welfare of others (rep.) who inhabit the same continent.-Chicago Tribune (rep.).

### FREE RAW MATERIALS.

### Glaring Misrepresentations of the Repudi ated Roarer for Protection.

It is asserted by Maj. McKinley that we have practically got free raw ma terial, for a private citizen can buy his raw material abroad, pay a tax on it at the custom house, manufacture it in his factory, and the government will refund 99 per cent. on the manufactured article, keeping 1 per cent. as its percentage for handling goods." Citizens acquainted with the provisions of the law quoted will understand in what manner the truth has been concealed by a partial statement. The drawback government. Mr. McKinley well knew he was stating a falsehood, but he was relying on that ignorance of which he ation of him and his revenue monstros-

But there are other facts connected with this provision made for the benefit of pets of republican legislation. Not only must the goods manufactured made for export, but they must be made solely from imported raw materials. It is a policy telling the Amerion manufacturer that if he would gain advantage of this law he must not purhase the products of protected Amerhis boiler-tubes only steel imported rate of \$23 a second. This is a tolera-from other countries. It is notorious bly rapid gait. It is not probable that that this policy has for years forced one the billion congress will ever find its of the largest concerns engaged in the equal for rapacious profligacy.—Philamanufacture of tubes for boilers to im-

port its raw materials in order that it night compete in the open market with its products. But it has done more, for until the passage of the McKinley bill the amount of the tax refunded was but 90 per cent. and the 10 per cent. tax was taken from that possible fund to be divided between labor and capital arising from the difference between the cost of the raw material and labor and the selling price of the product. These were facts well understood by the voters of the Bay state who refused to submit longer to the impositions of

the protective system. There is another consideration to which the attention of protectionists is called. In the same speech from which this claim is drawn, Mr. McKinley says that the tax levied at our custom house is paid by the foreigner for the privelege of trading in this country. This is the persistent claim of the high tax-

er. The foreigner pays the tax. Then will one of the organs which hails the McKinley speech as an eloquent defense of protection tell the people by what right the government pays to a private citizen that money derived from those who would trade in this market? If in levying a tariff tax on the imported steel for boiler tubes the government has secured a portion of the \$1,000,000 a day needed for its support, why should it paid to a private citizen? This question has been propounded from every rostrum of free trade and has been published in every organ devoted to greater liberty of the people, and has never yet received reply from devotees of a system only sustained by fraudulent pretense. It is a lying pretense, and by their silence the tribute-takers have confessed their crime. - Chicago Times.

### IGNORED PROTESTS.

### Old Buncombe in His Great Act of Enlightening Manufacturers.

When the McKinley administrative bill went into effect, on the first of August last, European manufacturers entered vigorous protests against some of its provisions, especially those relating to elements of cost. When the now is to communicate with Brazil and other and worse McKinley bill went Argentina. Another step will be the into effect, on the 6th of October, there were still more energetic protests from the same quarter. Mr. Blaine thought that the foreign manufacturers, like ers on the shores of both oceans. In American consumers, "didn't underfurtherance of the same plan the stand the bill," and he set about the work of enlightening them. His first step was to instruct our ministers to all the leading countries to inquire into and report upon the real effects of the new legislation. Evidently his object was to instruct benighted foreigners, for American consumers have no need of reports from our foreign ministers to inform them in regard to the effect of the McKinley tariff upon prices. The reports, it is stated, are now coming in, and in course of time they will be printed. But we may venture to express a doubt whether foreign manufacturers will then understand the bill any better, for they must necessarily learn something about it from experience, and upon them must our foreign representatives depend for whatever information they get to embody in their reports. The consuls have been more usefully employed under Mr. Blaine's direction in preparing reports on the duties charged upon American mer-chandise imported into the countries where they reside, and on export duties charged upon merchandise shipped from those countries. These reports leaving the despotisms of Asia and may be of some use to Americans in the mixed governmental systems of Eu- the foreign trade, since they are likely rope to wrestle with the problems of to deal with facts, and to be something better than mere apologies for McKinlevism.-Chicago Herald.

### POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-If Benjaminimum is really a candidate for a renomination his platform will be "force, McKinleyism and Tom Reed." Reciprocity will not be in it.—Chicago Times.

-The republican party in Oklahoma is described as "a total wreck." It is then in a condition completely in accord with the party outside of Oklahoma -St. Louis Republic.

-Whether the report that George F. Edmunds is about to resign his seat in the senate be true or not, there is no doubt that his political career in recent years has been a disappointment to himself. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

----We hope none of the numerous plots against the czar will succeed while Tom Reed is in Europe. If the czar should be killed Tom would apply for the position, and then would outezar all the other ezars of history .--Boston Globe.

--- Mr. McKinley boasted at Rochester that "the Fifty-first congress did more public business than any congress since the days of the war." looting the treasury "public business" you are right. No other congress ever voted away one thousand million dollars.-N. Y. World.

-What does it all mean? The manufacturers wanted an increased tariff, we are told, so that they might maintain the high scale of American wages is only to be paid to those manufactur- and protect the American workingmen ers who seek a foreign market with from the low wages paid his pauper their goods. If the products are to be competitor beyond the sea. The mansold to buyers in the home market, ufacturers got their increased duty. then no 99 per cent. is repaid by the They got all they asked for and in some cases more than they asked for. And having gotten it they have begun to reduce wages. This is especially nohas complained since the public repudi- ticeable in the iron and steel business which had no excuse for a high duty except the alleged need for maintaining wages. What does it mean?-Detroit

Free Press. -The expenditure of the billion congress is such a bewildering total from these imported raw materials be that it is hard to grasp it. It has to be divided up and thought of in separate sums. It amounted to \$2,000,000 per day while congress was in session. Counted in silver dollars there was a metal weight of 3,000 tons. This would make an outlay of six tons per day, or icad mines; that he must refuse to about \$525 apiece for each senator and handle the products of American in- representative. For the two sessions dustry, and must be careful to put into of 500 days the expenditure was at the

# Very Important

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

The Soap that Cleans Most

is Lenox.

# "German Syrup"

icians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do

the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is A Germ coughed up is those parts of the lungs Disease.

which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consump- cause he has nothing to know it with. tives become germ-proof and well. 3 |-Dallas News.



STAND ALONE

AS BILE MOVERS.

ispel poisonous bile from em, thereby curing bili-cks, constipation, head-alaria, dysentery, and all and liver disorders.

Two sises, one price. BILE BEANS, 20 in each bottle, One a dose. BILE BEAMS SMALL, 40 in each bottle, 2 to 4 a dose.

25 cents per bottle.

J. F. SMITH & CO., 255 & 257 Greenwich Street, New York City.

# BLOOD.

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.



RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. -The King of Siam has donated to

the Baptist mission at Bangkok \$240,-000 for a hospital and school. -Welcome the cross of Christ, and bear it triumphantly; but see that it be

indeed Christ's cross, and not thy own.

which we feel the blessing of existence, and which in itself is a prayer and a hanksgiving.—Longfellow -The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has

-Merritt L. Fernald, a youth of sixteen has been appointed assistant botan-

-Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of the Resurrection.—O. W. Holmes.

-What we want is the single eye that we may see what our work is, the humility to accept it, however lowly, the faith to do it for God, the perseverance to go on till death.-McLeod.

-Wesleyan university, Middletown, Ct., has created a new departmentthat of English language-and placed it in charge of Associate Professor Mead, who has opened classes in Anglo-Saxon and Early English.

-Rev. George Hennessy, curate-in-charge of St. Peters', Muswell Hill, has just, after seven-years' labor, completed a list of every clergyman who has held any kind of preferment from the conquest to the present time in the present diocese of London.

-James Lane Allen, the Kentucky novelist, is a professor of Latin in Beth-any college. He lives at Lexington, and has a house in Cincinnati also, dividing his time between the two cities. He began his career with a desire to become eminent in comparative philol-

-Trinity is by far the richest parish in this country, and even in the world. The taxable property, which produces an annual income, and is leased for secular purposes, is valued at only \$8,000,-000, but the immense blocks upon which Trinity church and St. Paul's chapel stands are worth enormous sums.

—All false religions will have some

resemblance to the true; all ethnic re ligions to the universal, just as humanity is alike, the world over. For false religions are the result of man's blind feeling after God, if perchance he may find him, and ethnic religions will have some likeness to each other and to the true religion, because humanity is one. -Homiletic Review.

-The free church of Scotland, with 835,000 members, raised last year, from all sources, a total missionary revenue for the evangelization of the world outside the United Kingdom of £113,431 16s. 3d. (\$557,155). Its native communicants from all foreign fields aggregate 6,620. It supports fifty-one ordained missionaries, eight medical missionaries, and

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-A close mouth calls for few assess ments and pays big dividends.-N. Y. Herald.

-No man knows his own mind, be -It's not always the little things that

tell. Sometimes it's her big brother .-To a landsman it would seem that a

cutter should be at home in a chopping sea.-Boston Courier. -The few men who don't make fools

of themselves generally let someone else do it .- Elmira Gazette. -Can anyone tell just how long a clothes-line is when it stretches over

one yard?-Yonkers Statesman. -It is easy to gain a great reputation for truthfulness by always speaking ill

of yourself.-Indianapolis Journal. -The merchant may know nothing of the pugilist, but he has daily struggles with the price-fighter.-Boston

-There are about ten years in the best man's life in which he loves women more than he loves woman.-Atchi-

son Globe. -Cheerfulness has been called the bright weather of the heart. People who have it are always welcome.-N.

O. Picayune. -Mendicant (in newspaper office)-Say, boss, got any change to spare? "No, I'm the exchange editor."-Spo-

kane Spokesman. -To let them tell it, men's failures are due to circumstances past human control; their successes to native abi

ity.-Milwaukee Sentinel. -Nobody has faith enough in hum integrity to believe that the man w guesses his conundrum has never hea it before.—Elmira Gazette.

-A barking dog can not bite, but t trouble is that he is likely at any time to stop barking and take a piece out your leg.-Somerville Journal.

-A good name is rather to be chos than great riches, though many m seem to have a pretty good time wit out either.—Indianapolis Journal.

-Help a man out of a hole one and he may forget you when he is or but he will not fail to call on you t next time he falls in.-Atchison Glob

-More in the Bone.-An exchan says there is a good deal of charact in a man's back. It may be, but is there a good deal more in his backbon Ram's Horn.

-Sometimes a woman is so flatter because a guest praises the excelle quality of her cake that she forgets notice whether or not he eats it .- So

erville Journal. This world is not so wicked. A man's good deeds are more apt to be remembered than his bad ones—except, of course, by his intimate friends.—Minneapolis Journal.

WHEAT—NO. 2 1034 1 103 -This world is not so wicked.

STRANGE BODY OF WATER. Assal One of the Most Remarkable Sheets of Water in the World.

One of nature's remarkable curiosities is Lake Assal, a body of very salt water lying seven or eight miles inland from the Bay of Tadjoura, in the French pos-sessions in East Africa. This is certain--I love the tranquility of soul in ly one of the most remarkable little sheets of water in the world.

It comprises only about sixteen square miles. Its waters are salt to the point of saturation, and at its lowest level furnished a gymnasium at the night schools in Cooper's gardens, Shoreditch, which she established seventeen years there is seen upon its banks a bed of nearly pure salt, over a foot thick. The curious thing about this lake is,

that for years nobody knew whence it derived its water. The lake is surrounded by a wonderful confusion of ist of Harvard college. He is a son of President Fernald, of the Main state water's edge, and it is almost impossible water's edge, and it is almost impossible to travel around it. The few men who visited the lake were never able to ascertain that any stream flowed into it. Of course, it received water from somewhere, and it was supposed that it had subterranean affluents, but this theory was not demonstrated.

The mystery of Lake Assal was solved six years ago by Mr. Henry Audon, when he started on his interesting jour-ney to Shoa. He carefully examined the shore of the lake, though he found it terribly difficult to advance a step. His hard work was at last rewarded by the murmur of a waterfall.

Guided by the sound, he approached the spot, and the solution of the enigma was before him. He found a large brook of crystalline water running over the stones and throwing itself impetuously into the lake. He tasted the water and found it to be as salt as the ocean, of which, indeed, it had been a part .- N. Y. Journal.

The Fit Was All Right.

Now there is an individuality about footprints, and they may be artistic or otherwise, a fact which was appreciated by a woman of our acquaintance whose son had the misfortune to be born with a deformed foot. After various struggles with "store shoes," the village cobbler was appealed to. Reconstructing a last in accordance with a series of measurements, the knight of waxed ends was enabled to produce in time a marvel in leather which presented nothing but that boy's foot, or perhaps the misshapen case of some band instrument. However, the boy was delighted with the result. At last he had found a foot covering that was comfortable, but the mother did not share in his youthful joy, for that same day she returned the shoes in person, saying: "They wouldn't do at all."

"Why!" exclaimed the rural Crispin, "I called 'em an extra fit."

"Oh, I don't say as they hain't a fit," replied the dissatisfied woman, "but Dell shan't wear 'em; they make such homely tracks in the snow."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Are accomplished by vigorous men and women clear of brain, lithe of limb, with plenty of stamina. Only by promoting digestion and assimilation may that disability be overcome which disqualifies us from successful competition in the arena of life. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters not only confers vigor upon the weak, but remedies bilious, nervous, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments.

The Scason Over.—Chollie (singing)—
"How can I leave thee?" Ethel (coldly)—
"The front door is still doing business at
that."—N. Y. Herald.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." This natural and hapand 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 to 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.

Man takes with his right hand and gives with his left hand until he considers it more prolitable to take with both.—Dallas News.

Sore Eyes and Ears.

Home treatment \$1.00. Send for question blank. \$50.00 for a case we cannot cure. Dr. W. H. Kimberlin, Eighth and Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

ADVERSITY is a jewel that shines brighter in our neighbor's crown than in our own.—
N. Y. Herald.

TESTED BY TIME. For Bronchial affections, Coughs, etc., Brown's Bronchial TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

MARKED dawn—the young man's mustache when it begins to be visible.—Pitts-burgh Chronicle.

Any one can take Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are so very small. No trouble to swallow. No pain or griping after taking.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 6.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$ 3 35 @ 5 55
Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 4 50
Native cows... 2 40 @ 4 90

.,	Native cows	2 40	0		00.
oil-	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	8 25	@	4	95
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	99	0		1 0
an	No. 2 hard	931	20		94
ho	CORN-No. 2	- 648	10		651
	OATS-No. 2	53	@		54
ird	RYE-No. 2	76	@		77
3.44	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15	0	2	25
he	Fancy	2 10	@	2	15
	HAY-Baled	7 50	0	10	50
me	BUTTER-Choice creamery	28	0		31
of	CHEESE-Full cream	94	200		10
	EGGS-Choice	121	20		18
en	BACON-Hams	81	40		94
	Shoulders	4	0		15
en	Sides	7	0		71
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APRIL WIDE AWAKE

Is noted for its great variety of contributions, from the frontispiece of white lilies to its amusing end-page drawing by Bridgman. "The Mysterious Choir Boy" is a beautiful story full of the Easter spirit, by Henry Kirke White, Jr. The jolly age," the fanciful tale by E. Cumings, pleasant shape; "A Lost Story," by Anna Leach; "The Story of My Bank Book," by Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, and "The Cock of Sebastopol," are ad-Munroe's serial, shows his "clear grit." "Marietta's Good Times" are unique In the line of articles, there is "Eggrolling at the White House" on Easter Monday, by Prof. Mason, with picture of Baby McKee; "Easter Day Beyond the Sea," by Amanda B. Harris; "A Black Prince," by Walter Hough, of the Smithsonian Institution; "Concerning Bats," by Grant Allen; Mrs. Claffin's outspoken "Margaret-Patty Letters;"
Miss Rimmer's "Figure Drawing for
Children," and "Men and Things."
There is also a beautiful Mother-song,
by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake, and a
Tuscan Stornelli by Mrs. Cavazza, with

an exquisite picture by Irving R. Wiles. WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year; 20 cents single number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

the best of humor.

anything gone wrong? Sub-Editor—Yes. He dislocated his

A MEDICINE that will strengthen every part of the body, that will regulate and aid the various functions is essential to the young and middle age, who suffer from local and general weaknesses. If weak in any part of the body, use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is a great auxiliary to Nature, and thereby robust manhood and womanhood may be attained.

TOMMIE—"Papa, why do they call very rich men millionaires?" Papa—"That refers to the number of poor relatives who riso up to contest their wills."—N. Y. Herald.

THE woman with a train is sure to have her dress described "at great length" by the society reporter.—Boston Bulletin.

Do Not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

"This is a tropical climb," said the mon-key as he started after the cocoanut.— Washington Star.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Br the time a man realizes that he is a fool it is usually too late to realize on his realization.—Indianapolis Journal.

Although the carpet purchaser is look-ing for good quality he wants one that can be beaten.—Binghamton Republican.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this

comes to medical science." Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medi-

for the sick. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do believes" and the "don't believes." There's no hesitance about it, no "if" nor "possi-

It says-"I can cure you, only do as I direct."

Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good.

on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents. By druggists.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess pec-nliar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

J. M. L. PORTER. | MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

April First story, "Chollemyisses' Afficted Holiday," is by the author of Cape Cod Folks; "Hong Wing's Sea Voyoffers the too-curious boy a lesson in a mirable short stories. The young people in Margaret Sidney's serial, "Five Little Peppers Grown Up," constantly get into all sorts of interesting trouble. The hero of "Cab and Caboose," Kirk

Accidents Will Happen. Office Boy-My! Ain't old Gubbins in a fine temper this morning?
Sub-Editor—Well, he isn't exactly in

Office Boy-What's the matter? Has

foot on that last poet .-- Judge.

Six Nove's Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

NEARLY every little child needs Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers occasionally. These dainty candies never fail to do good.

"The people," we're told, are mostly ignorant when it

cine that cures is the medicine

bly."

Suppose the doctors went

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### Rheumatism.

N. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890.

"A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatie swelling of the knee. It is the best in the universe."

Neuralgia. Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890. "I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it

a speedy, effective cure."

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



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cover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anamic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as

SPECIAL .- Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION .- Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomash, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH. For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired

Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular System, restoring long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Senator Plumb Discusses Silver Tariff and Politics

Me Praises the Silver Legislation of the Las Congress and Predicts Free Coinage Shortly-Still a Republican and a Believer in Protection.

Senator Plumb, in a recent interview with a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, gave his views upon several of the vital questions now before the American public. "Do you think the Fifty-first congress

was extravagant?" he was asked. 'Well, not especially so," he replied "You see there were several things that came over to us from other congresse which had to be appropriated for. This operated to increase appropriations, but not unnecessarily or improperly. For instance, there were the French spoliation claims.'

"Do you think the pension legislation

was wise? "Yes; and that accounts for a considerable proportion of the increase in appropriations over the last congress." "I do not mean to say," continued the senator, after a pause, "that there is no room for reform and retrenchment in the public service. There are ways in which the appropriations could be and should be reduced. But it is in the direction of limiting the ordinary running expenses of the government. There might be a reduction of officers and a simplifying of methods which would save much money, but reform in that direction must neces sarily be slow, and it will certainly be a thankless job for whoever undertakes it. The senator or representative who goes into this field may find his term over before his work is finished. Heads of departments do not like to undertake this cutting down and reorganization because they know they have only four years to serve and they may not be able to complete the reform before they go out. The opportunity for much saving in the direction indicated, and with advantage to the public service, exists, but it will probably have to wait until the necessity grows greater. I have often thought of tackling this subject myself in a practical way, but pressure of other and more important matters has prevented. It involves extensive inquiry and minute attention to the details of administration-the overhauling of all the business of the government.

"Senator, what do you consider the

best thing done by the Fifty-first con-

gress? "The passage of the silver bill during the first session. It lacked much of coming up to a fair measure of responsibility and a reasonable recognition of the currency needs of the country, but it was a long step in the right direction. It was valuable, because it provided for a considerable annual addition to the currency, and at a time when that addition was greatly needed. But there was a feature in this legislation which was more valuable than all others in its immediate effects. The passage of that act saved the United States, and probably the world, from the worst financial panic ever known. At the time when the full effect of the disturbances in the Argentine republic became known in London, and were fully appreciated, the only resource which was left to the bank of England and to was to send to America one hundred million of our securities-railroad bonds, stocks and so on. They had taken them from our people for investment when there was no trouble and money in London was in ample supply. We could not have bought them back at that time if it had not been for the money that was released from the treas ury and put in circulation by the silver act of last July. You will remember the late Secretary Windom touched upon this in the speech he delivered in New York just before he died. He said that 'certain circumstances' enabled him to pay out of the treasury this large sum of money and thereby prevent a panic. Those 'circumstances' were the provisions of the silver bill of which I have spoken."

"Do you think we are coming to free coinage, senator?"

"Yes, and in a comparatively short time. It might be wise, although not necessarily, to take one intermediate step, in order to prevent the alarm which the idea of sudden free coinage apparently creates in certain circles by at first providing that the secretary of the treasury might impose a mint seignorage upon foreign silver presented for coinage. This would prevent even the suggestion of unsafety, and likely produce the same result in both the price of silver and the volume of currency as absolute free coinage. There are evidences of growing friendliness to silver in other countries. I am inclined to believe that if the other countries really thought the United States was in earnest in wanting free coinage they would meet us in an international agreement at once. . The conviction against monometalism, however, has become so strong that the position of this country is not likely to be in doubt much longer.'

"You think the volume of currency ought to be increased, senator? What per capita ought we to have?"

"That is something to be determined by experience. We need more money than we have now with which to do the business of the country easily and cheaply and to preserve the equities between debtor and creditor, and we need to have full bimetalism in order to widen the base for business and to prevent panies. But how far can we go in the way of increasing the volume of money without disturbance can only be determined by careful investigation and trial. representing, in a measure at least, the increasing population and business, there can be no doubt."

"Boes the new tariff appear as objectionable as it did at the time of its lowest prices of food, comparatively

passage?"

to which it has increased prices of arti-cles an which duties were increased, or union will ever materialize. There

prevented the reduction of prices which will be sympathy to a degree, but no now be definitely determined, and this structive elements. But the mass of the is true as to benefits and burdens in alliance members are in earnest, and other directions. Mr. Blaine said of all earnest men are entitled to respect the bill, in his letter to Senator Frye, The western portion have radical ideas that it would not make a market for a bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork, and in a subsequent letter, written after its the east. At all events, no considerable passage, that it was in favor of the east and against the west—and he has not hesitated on numerous occasions since, privately, and yet in such a way as to obtain currency outside, to say that the bill failed to come up to the proper standard, and that if he had been in congress he would have spoken and voted against it. Such differences are not surprising when the varied provisions of the bill are taken into account. But Mr. Blaine has worked skillfully and hard to extend the trade of the country through the medium of the reciprocity provisions of the bill; and while it is true that we cannot sell much in the way of agricultural products to the Central and South American people, for the reason that they produce from the soil the great bulk of what they eat and much for export, besides, to compete with us in European markets, still we shall have important gains, and a pattern has been set which will speedily be followed in other directions. What we ought to sell to the people south of us is manufactured products; but our manufacturers maintain themselves against foreign competition at home, and cannot be expected to manufacture much for export. Therefore, whatever balance of trade we are to have in our favor during the next two years must arise from the exportation of agricultural products. The American farmer is an active, aggressive person, and cannot only supply the home market, but can compete with the pauper tabor of the old world, in outside markets, though he has had but little aid

Meanwhile, under the impulse of

higher duties, it is fair to suppose that

from invention

additional manufacturing establish-ments will be erected in this country, and I echo the hope which Senator Sherman expressed in his speech on the final passage of the bill, that the manufacturers would not substitute combination for competition, but will give the American purchaser a fair chance in return for the benefits conferred upon them by the bill. Any great stimulus given to manufacturing by high duties will in time be followed by increased production and lower prices, which combination cannot wholly prevent. The policy of protection is right-the only ground for difference being the extent and method of applying it in given cases. There will always be room for difference of opinion as to the propriety of paying from the treasury a bounty on maple sugar and the increase of duties on articles already manufactured as a profit. But it is better to err on the side of too much rather than too little protection. The unfortunate phase of this question is that every four years it becomes a matter of party division, leading to acrimonious controversy and begetting fears which disturb business and interrupt the natural and useful course of affairs. To avoid these consequences I proposed a tariff commission to be composed of members of both parties, which should from time to time consider all the subjects inhering in the subject of the imposition of duties on imported merchandise-in such a way that it would have been taken out of politics and the American eople would have been fully advised to all the elements of price entering into manufactured articles purchased by consumers, actually, and relatively to similar articles purchased abroad. The commission would have recommended to each congress modifications of the tariff, with reasons therefor, and this would not only have taken the subject out of the domain of political discussion, but would have furnished the bssis of a scientific adjustment of the rates of duty. A disinterested and intelligent commission to examine into all these questions as they arise would give something besides ex-parte testimony to guide congress in deciding what duty was absolutely necessary for the protection of our industries, and no more duty than that ought to be imposed for that purpose, consistently with the rights of consumers. We could learn through the commission the real cost of manufacture, how much is absorbed in transportation charges and the prices at which the article could be sold with profit. Then we should be able to adjust the tariff without doing injury to our industries on the one hand and requiring the consumer to pay an unnecessary price on the other.'

"Do you think, senator, that the farmers' movement has reached its

maximum?"

"That is a hard question to answer. in Kansas. What it will develop in other states remains to be seen. The only effective strength it can have in 1892 is to hurt the republican party in the northern states. It will not hurt the democratic party, in the south, at least. On the contrary, it is likely to strengthen that organization there. No political organization can have continued potentiality unless upon the basis of actual or hoped for national success. The next president of the United States will be either a republican or a democrat. To what extent the platforms and candidates of either party will be modified on ac-count of the alliance movement cannot now be held. But the alliance failed to make the greatest impression by demanding things which are, according to the present permanent conditions of public sentiment, wholly beyond reach, and incurred hostility where a more moderate course would have secured good will and co-operation. There is no reason to sup that with the radical and essential dif-That there should be a steady increase, ferences between the alliance demanding highest prices for food products, the lowest rates for railroad transportation and the lowest taxes, and the other labor organizations interested in the high rates of transportation and the "It is too early to determine the full high taxes which result in higher effect of the new tariff bill. The extent wages and general extravagance for several days From half a glass to

would otherwise have resulted, can not co-operation except between the deabout currency and tariff, but these are not likely to find a ready response in number of the members of either of the old parties will accept them, though if moderated they will find currency.

"What will be the strength of the republican party in the next campaign?" "The same as heretofore; good membership, good administration good legislation, a good record, the national sentiment which it conserves and ministers to, the good will and confidence of the conservative masses and influences of the country, combined with the belief of a majority of business men that its success means trade expansion, solid and continuous growth and upbuilding as opposed to the disintegrating and destructive tendencies of the democratic party. At this moment the chances for republican success in 1893 are better than they were at the corresponding period four years ago. The party will be united, hopeful and aggressive, and will make as strong a campaign as every in its history.'

"As to candidates, senator?" "It is too early to discuss those now. But the proper one will be forthcoming. There is an abundance of good material and the choice will be made with reference to the exigencies of the campaign as they appear at the date of the con-Yes, we shall grow stronger from this time forward, and there is no occasion for special apprehension. shall make a winning fight."

### BURIED FORTY DAYS.

A Strange Case of Suspended Animatic A Hindu Anchorite's Power.

Almost miraculous was the strange ase of suspended animation under the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the late tyrant of the Punjab. About the time of the occurrence I heard it related by my father, and his authority was the well-known Gen. Avitable, Runjeet Sing's right-hand man, who was present at the facts, writes a traveler in India.

Those facts are, that a certain "joghee" (Hindu anchorite), said to possess the power of suspending at will and resuming the animation of his body was sent for by Runjeet Sing, and declining to obey was brought by force into the tyrant's presence and ordered to give, ander pain of death, a practical proof of his supposed power.

He submitted perforce. He was put by his disciples through certain proesses, during which he became perfectly unconscious; the pulses ceased, his breath did not stain a polished mirror, and an European doctor who was present declared that the heart had ceased to beat. To all appearances he was as dead as Queen Anne. In this state he was put into a carefully-made box, the lid was closed and sealed with Runjeet Sing's own signet ring:

The box was buried in a vault prepared in an open plot of ground under the royal windows at Lahore; and the place was guarded day and night by Runjeet's own guards under Gen. Avitable's own supervision. Sun and rain came and grass sprung up, grew and withered on the surface over the grave; and the sentries went their rounds; and the joghee's disciples and friends were all kept under careful surveillance, not to call it imprisonment.

After forty days, in Runjeet Sing's and the box extracted from it with its seals intact. It was opened, and showed the joghee within precisely as he had been placed. He was taken out, dead still, to all appearance, but the body incorrupt. His disciples were now brought to manipulate the body in the manner in which he had taught them, and which he had publicly explained before his burial.

He revived, as he had said he would, and was soon in as perfect health as when he had suspended life. He refused all gifts, and retired to his former retreat, but shortly afterward his disciples disappeared. It was not safe for such a man to live in the jurisdiction of so inquisitive and arbitrary a ruler.

Runjeet Sing cared little for human life, which was his toy or his plaything. No one who knows his historical character will for a moment admit that he would let himself be deceived or played upon in a matter on which he had set his heart. Each scene-the suspension of life, the burial, the disinterment, the reviving-took place in the tyrant's presence, and before hundreds of spectators, in open daylight, and with every precaution that absolute despotic power could command. Runjeet cared little whether the man lived or died, so that his own curiosity was gratified. The guards under the palace windows com-It has probably reached its full strength manded by Avitable would be anxious solely to carry out Runjeet Sing's wishes.-N. Y. Sun.

Massaging an Emperor.

Bismarck relates the following anecdote: One day the physicians in attendance on the Czar Nicholas recommended their august patient to have his back rubbed. The emperor had no one about his person whom he saw fit to intrust with the operation. In his dilemma he way.' decided to write to King Frederick William IV., asking him to send to St. Petersburg a few subaltern officers of the Prussian guards. These administered in turns the prescribed amount of friction, and when the cure was completed were richly rewarded for their pains. "So long as I see my Russians face to face," said the czar, "every-thing goes well, but as for letting them rub my back, I won't risk it "-La Famille Typhoid Polson.

A person with typhoid fever is intoxicated, poisoned with typhotoxicon. It is all through the body and the system is trying to eliminate it. The kidneys are overworked in their efforts and the drinking of hot water is a great help. I have seen persons almost in a collapse revive by simply using hot water by mouth and enema. The bowels should be freely flushed with warm water and this treatment should be followed up

PALMER HONORED.

Springfield Thronged With Jubilant Democrats.

ent People from All Over the Country Join in a Grand Celebration of the General's Election to the United States Senate.

Wednesday, March 25, was a day of democratic rejoicing at Springfield. Large delegations were present from all parts of Illinois and general enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day: There was much disappointment over the non-appearance of many notables who were expected, but numerous letters of regret were received, among them being those from ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Senator Brice and the governors of various states throughout the union.

Prominent among the democratic or ators of the day were Gen. Mansur and Maj. Jones. of Missouri, and Gen. J. C. Black. Gov. Fifer made the company a brief speech touching upon the victory which the democracy had achieved and gracefully acknowledging the courtesy of the call. He said there was a good deal more in life than mere politics and that the people were being educated to the point where they would understand that we were all American citizens, with one flag and one purpose

of national unity. After thirty-two years of defeat, he added, it would be a mighty mean man, republican though he might be, who would begrudge the democrats the celebration of their senatorial success. As the governor of the state and as a republican he welcomed them to the capital and expressed the wish that they would have an enjoyable time during their stay. During the speaking in the afternoon Gen. Palmer said

"MY PEOPLE AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: There can be no prouder moment in any man's life than this in mine: Three years ago the democratic party of the state of Illinois was divided and had been defeated. It was discouraged, and it finally determined to make one more earnest fight for success and for the vindication of democratic principles. I do not know why it is that I was honored with the leadership in the canvass, but the democratic convention named me for the office of governor. I went out among the people. I discovered the growing of new elements in the state; that the young men were coming to the front. I discovered that they needed nothing more than energetic, plain, manly leadership. I would have been elected governor in 1888 if the democratic party had been accustomed to victory. They had then the elements of success, but they lacked the courage that is essential to insure

victory.

"In 1890 the democratic stata committee wisely and patriotically determined that the people of the state should be consulted in the choice of senator. More than ninety counties of the state responded to the call of the state committee and they mentioned my name again as suitable to be presented to the people as a candidate for the senate. Laccepted the duty. I entered upon its discharge. I went out to the people. I summoned them to consider and assert their rights. I called upon the young men of two state to rally, to rally for the right. They responded and a piurality of 30,000 votes was given for that candidate for the senate.

[Applause and cheers.]
"I not only learned a lesson in politics, but the occasion taught a lesson to the people in the science of politics. The lesson learned the lesson taught was that any party in country which hopes for success must win that success by an honest, earnest, manly, frank ap-peal to the people themselves. That is the true principle. (Applause and cheers.) It furnished a new illustration, if it was needed, that the people of the state of Illinois are the best keepers, the best protectors of their own rights. When they are frankly appealed to in an open and honest way upon the ground of principle they will respond as they did at the November election of 1890. [Applause and

cheers.]
"In the general assembly there were three arties. There were the 101-God bless them [applause and cheers]—101 men who responded to their names whenever the roll was called, in season and out of season. At all times when their names were called, they answered, and as I sat back in the speaker's room and heard them I recollect one name that I will mention—Bowlin [applause], a. gray-bearded man like my self, God bless him! He answered in tones that not only gave me assurance, but that also gave me to understand that 101 were present, the noble 101 were all there. Nothing but the fact that the gentlemen were the representatives of honest, manly, earnest people insured the

"But in addition to that there were gentlemen who were engerly seeking success for in-dependent ideas, observing that the time had come when they could understand and dispose of a great contest on patriotic grounds. With the best interests of the people, they united with the 101 and the 102 became conspicuous, and won the battle. [Applause and cheers. The whole success was predicated upon a manly appeal to a patriotic people, and the secret of the cohesion, the secret of the energy and secret of the firmness of the 108 was the fact that they were looking to the voice of the people who had been appealed to in a manly manner. There was no pretense of any con-cealment and we received an honest response. "I said after my election, when I was expected to make a speech, I said in substance that the occasion was one of rejoicing, and I rejoice with you to-day, my fellow democrats, that the hour has come when we mag look forward to future

victories. "A young man down in Hamilton county told me that the young democrats owed a great deal to me, that since my election democracy has been made so respectable that the girls will go home with them. [Applause and cheers.] This victory has made democracy more than respect-able, it has made it victorious. I care nothing: about mere party victory; the victory must have underlying it some great public result. Some thing that promises public good, that gives us

better government.
"It is not necessary for me to tell you that I am exceedingly gratified at your presence. It is a source of great gratification to me. No man een more frequently spoken of in this can wass than Mr. Cockrell. He said a very good thing at Carlinville the other night: Whether I am right or wrong I pleased more people in voting for Palmer than I could in any way.' [Great applause.] I believe that it af-fords me the highest satisfaction to know that you are all pleased, and I need not tell you that I am. Now, my fellow citizens, here are gentlemen behind me who will adddress you. I need not refer to them particularly. I see gentlemen from Missouri. I see my friend Gen. Black from Ittinois, my military comrade. [Applause and cheers.] These gentlemen will address you and entertain you. So far as I am concerned I am rather a supernumerary at this feast. You have come here to rejoice over the sult of your victory. I rejoice and you rejoice that the work is done. Now it you will allow me to give place to these gentlemen I will take my leave of you by saying this, that if I should have the privilege of taking a seat in the re-tional senate I trust I will be the representa-tive of the people of the state of Illinois. [30] plause.]
"I have spent no money to be elected segment."

"I have spent no money to be elected setution. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] I have made a contest before the people on principle. My desire is to be useful. This election has given you a claim upon my gratitude and I trust that I shall make you a faithful, honest representative in the senate. [Long applause.] I am now done. I will give place to gentlemen who will instruct you more than I can." [Protonge! applause.] plause.

The senator-elect was followed by Maj. Jones, of St. Louis, who said:
The victory we celebrate demonstrates that

the western states will no lenger be loof spon as the baggage train of the great pol army joined in battle on the eastern front army joined in battle on the eastern fronter or the country. They are already marching to the front with Illinois at the head of the column. The state of Douglas and Lincoln and Falmer has ceased to be a predestined repablican state. It must be fought for in battle of giants, and

It must be lought for in battle of guants, and there is no republican in sight now on either side of the Alleghanies big enough to win it.

'I make this prediction: That as gees Illinois is 1892, so goes the union [applause] and if it goes democratic that will be the end of the hoary superstition that the only attenue to democratic victory in presidential elections is through a combination between the south and New York, with New York always in the lead. The agricultural west is the natural breading The agricultural west is the natural breeding ground for democratic principles [applause] and until democracy is rooted deep in western soil it will not attain the bloom and fruit age of permanent control of the union. [Renewed applause]. To the men who have won this wictory and made these far-reaching results possible I tender my tribute of homage. They deserve the good will of the republic. Their fidelity has given a new significance to party loyalty, and the glorious triumph they through steadfast, unswerving, unyielding de-termination to do right has strengthened the morals of the democratic party throughout the land. Where one weak or corrupt man meant defeat, not one man in the glorious one hun dred and one; or of the noble two, was found weak or corrupt, and upon them democrats everywhere pronounce the benediction: 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'" [Applause

Col. Mansur, Gen. J. C. Black and the other orators of the afternoon talked in a strain to arouse democratic enthusiasm. and their remarks were received with the demonstrations expected from an appreciative audience. There was drep regret that the inclement weather spoiled the principal portion of the programme, as it was intended to have a magnificentinight parade and a brilliant display of fireworks. Owing to the rain it became necessary to make up for the contemplated procession with band concerts at the hotels and calls upon the senator and Speaker Crafts, who pre sided during the day and acceptably made the initiatory address.

THE TOADS OOL.

That Despised Plant Answers a Goo Many Useful Purposes. A thoughtless man, strolling through the woods, caught sight of a cluster of giant toadstools growing at the foot of a tree and began to slash them with his walking-stick.

"Now, what on earth did you want to do that for?" asked his thoughtful com-

panion. "Why, they're no good. They're poisonous, and unsightly too," replied the

cane-wielder. "Well," retorted the thoughtful man, 'they're one of the most useful things that grow. They are excellent proof of the old chestnut: that everything in

nature has its use and value to man. "It's the first time I ever heard it," said the thoughtless man, dubiously, whereupon the thoughtful one at the very first opportunity took the thoughtess one into as big city drug store. Heaped high in a glass case on one of the counters were hundreds of odd shaped things that looked like pieces of chamois skin. It was odorless and as soft as velvet almost to the touch. "What are they?" asked the thought-

less man in surprise. "Dried toadstools," replied the

thoughtful man. "Nobody ought to be without them, chimed in the druggist. "There isn't a better simple cure formosebleed known than a bit of toadstook thrust into the bleeding nostril. Toadstools make excellent dressing for certain kinds of wounds, are highly valued by surgeons, and are in big demand in hospitals. Germans use toadstools exclusively as pipe-lighters also. The dried fangus makes perfect tinder: It is cut in long strips, and these in turn are clipped at the edge in a sort of fringe and tipped with phosphorus and sulphur just like match heads. By rubbing the fringe against any rough surface, it ignites your pipe you can light the tobacco with ease in the highest wind

in the biggest storm. In fact, the harder it blows the better your pipe will light. Hanters and fishermen find this sort of match much preferable to any other. Addied toadstool makes a curiosity, too, for it is astonishing how few people know what it is when they see it."—Chicago Times.

ARAB GUIDES. Their Incapacity for Wood or Piair Travel.

It: is not a little singular that the Arabs of the desert are far inferior to the natives of America in the faculty. of finding their way through woods or over plains. They are apt to be near-sighted at the best, and often have the additional misfortune of diseased oves In her account of the "Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates," Lady Blunt speaks of this incapacity of Arab guides.

We were me sooner out of the wady. and on the table-land again, than we found ourselves in a thick fog, which would have obliged us to stop if we had been without a compass. By the compass we determined the direction, and then kept to it by the wind, which bleen from behind upon our right ears.

It is ourious how little faculty the Arabs have of finding their way. Their course seems to be directed entirely by what, I believe, spilors call "rule of thumbs" Once out of their own district, they are incapable of pursuing a straight line by the sun, or the wind, or by any natural instinct. They travel from landmark to landmark, and almost always in a zigzag, which costs them mann a mile.

Here they had to depend entirely upor es for the direction of El Haddr, a place we had never seen or heard of till two days before; and our knowledge of its position, though simple enough to us, semed very marvelous to the guides.

When the fog cleared, as it did in the course of the morning, they saw, to their surprise, El Haddr straight in front of them. It was still many miles off, but our course had been correct. I think this fog was a fortunate circum stance, as it raised us in the eyes of al' our following, who now professed fuli faith and confidence in my busband-Youth's Companion.

Reason Enough "Your wife seems vexed." "Yes. She went out to match some ribbon and found it at the first stora

THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING

Diplomatic Flirtation Between Fair Italia and Uncle Sam—Official Correspondence Made Public—The Italian Minister to Sec-retary Blaine and the Secretary's Reply.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The following correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Baron Fava was made public by the department of state last night:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, March 31.-Mr. Secretary of State: By my two notes of March 15 and 18 I had the honor to call your excellency's serious attention to the occurrences of exceptional gravity which took place in New Orleans on March 14, whereby four subjects of the king of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by the crowdlunder the leadership of two American citi-

zens.

After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, who were evidently recreant to assimilation of the dates on that occasion, I reserved to the government of his majesty the right for demand such satisfaction as it might thirds proper since the occurrences in questions constituted a patent violation of the stipulations. tions of the treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection that is enjoyed by American citizens and which has always been extended to the

latter in Italian territory.

The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

First—The official assurance by the federal

overnment that the guilty parties should be brought to justice:

Second—The recognition, in principle, that

an indemnity is due to the relatives of the Your excellency was pleased to declare to me that as the federal government did not think that it could take this view of the case it declined to take the two aforesaid demands into consideration

mands into consideration.

Under these circumstances the government of his majesty, considering that the legitimate action of the king's minister at Washington becomes inefficatious, has ordered me to take my leave.

In obedience to the instructions which I have received I have the honor to announce to your expellence that I have received I have the honor to announce.

to your excellency that I am going to leave Washington as speedily, as possible, leaving the Marquis Timperial; his majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation. Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my highest

considerations FAVA.

His excellency, James G. Blaine, secretary of state, Washington, D. C. SECRETARY BLAINE'S AMSWER. Marquis · Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires

DEPARTMENT OP STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1891.—Sirt I bave the honor to ac-knowledge the receipt of a note of yester-day date, from Baron Fava, who has left the Italian legation in your charge. I beg to ex-press the sincere regret with which the gov-ernment of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedly departure from the capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the govern-ment of the United States has been unable to see adequate reasons for such a step. The baron's service here for the past ten years has been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the executive department of this government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when as the presi dent believes, he has been recailed under a misapprehension of facts by the govern-

ment of Italy.

The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this government is thus given in his note: "The reparation decranded by the government of the king, as 3 have had the honor to inform you in our interviews during the last few days, were to consist of the following points: First, the official as-surance by the federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice; second, the recognition in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal re-quests based upon a telegram from the marquis di Rudini which he left with me. The marquis di Rudini declared that Raly's right to demand and to obtain punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand: It have endeav-ored to impress upon him in the sey-eral personal interviews with which he has honored me that the gowernment of the United States is utterly unable to give just like a match and burns like punk.

If you thrust a bit into the bowl of had the entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished The President is amable to see how any gov ernment could justly give an assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of "guilty." In the constitution of the United States it

In the constitution of the United States it is declared that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy, the right to a speedy and public trial by an impactful jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial, if, it were in any sense, or to any degree, bound before the trial of the accused by the assurance which the president of the United States had ventured to, give to a foreign power. give to a foreign power.

In the constitution of the state of Louisi-

ana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the and, under whose different pursuited in the arimes were committed, saustantially the same provision is found, so that the governor of that state would be as anable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under state law as the president would be were it practicable to try the leaders of the mob under the laws of the United States. In Baron Fava's second point he demands. the recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the Unfied States government declined to take this demand into con-sideration, and I shall recret if he has communicated such a conclusion to your government. The United States, so far from re-

fusing, has distinctly recognized the princi-ple of indemnity to those Italian subjects

who may have been wronged by a violation

of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States of Bebruary 26. 1871. I have repeatedly given to Baron Faya the assurances that under the direction of the president, all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on March 14 last should be most thoroughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the component of the United States would formed him, that in a matter of such gravity, the government of the United States, would not pertait itself to be undaly hurried, now will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggriesed may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high con-ageration. James G. Blains. streration. JAMES U. Ba

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.-The following has just been received from Mount Pleasant, Pa.: "One hundred and fifty Hungarians, many of whom were drunk, have just gone to the Standrad works. The situation is Standrad works. critical indeed. Shouting, intermingled with pistol shots, can be plainly heard in the direction of Moorewood. At this hour, 12:30 a. n., they are gather-ing recruits and it is thought they will soon return to Moorewood. If the strikers make a second raid on Moore-wood bloodshed will undoubtedly fol-low, as the company seems determined to repel any raid of strikers to-night."