

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 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 Orleans assumed a serious phase on the 8th 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 \$440,135.13.

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 WINDRIM has decided to resign. He has been tendered the appointment of director of the department of public works of Philadelphia.

For gallantry in the Wounded Knee affair, the president has awarded certificates of merit to Nathan Tellman, Richard Costner and William Gridwood, privates of the Seventh cavalry. He has also directed that the pay of these men be increased \$2 per month.

The question of Havana 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 stage.

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.

The report of the New York board of education shows that there were more than 6,000 absentees in the public schools in March on account of the prevalence of the 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 agree.

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.

SEVERE floods were reported in the east on the 8d. 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, Ind., whipped an ex-convict named Fyker unmercifully for threatening one who testified against him.

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

The agents appointed to allot lands to the Sac and Fox Indians in severality 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 damage.

NICHOLAS HAIGE, aged 50, of Indianapolis, Ind., was choked to death by a piece of meat at dinner.

ONE thousand stonecutters, bricklayers and hod-carriers of Milwaukee, Wis., struck for an increase of wages.

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

The police force of Indianapolis has been reorganized, fifty men being dropped.

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 in 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 agreeing to work with non-union men.

THE employees 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 Milwaukee, 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 suddenly 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 the killing of E. F. Solomon by Capt. W. C. Eagle, a nephew of Gov. Eagle, on a plantation near Lonoke. Eagle called at Solomon's to whom he was related by marriage, and in reply to a question drew a pistol and shot Solomon five times. Eagle gave himself up.

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 exhibition.

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 his lymph.

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.

THE Chilean 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 port the trade can again be won from the Germans.

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

It is announced that the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. and the Hamburg-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 estimated gross earnings of the entire system for March are \$1,216,663, a decrease 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, 4,358; 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 garrisoned by 1,000 Manipuris.

A BLOODY fight occurred between Ibn-El-Reshid and the tribes of Ben-Masoud, near Jeddah, in which over 600 were killed.

A DISTRUSTFUL 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 farmers.

THE McCarthyite candidate at North Sligo was elected over the Parnellite by a majority of 780. It was not the victory the McCarthyites expected and 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 Baitcheff 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 Wales.

THE death rate for the week ended April 4 was the highest ever known in Chicago, being 41.60 per 1,000 people per annum. 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. BARNUM, 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.

TEX Russian immigrants were ordered 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 schooner Sadie E. Collier in Chignik bay, Alaska, recently. They had been confined by the owners to prevent their getting ashore and so they bored holes and sunk the ship.

GROUSE 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 dynamites at Hawarden was 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 Chicago.

Gov. Humphrey recently received from Washington two drafts, one for \$90,981.83, representing the Kansas war tax levy, or direct tax, and another for \$12,661.27, allowed the state for old suspended military vouchers. The money will go into the general fund of the state.

L. J. WARDEN, 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 Leavenworth.

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, presumably, 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. Schettweiler in beet sugar culture, and withdraw all endorsement of his efforts. Although apparently well informed, he cannot, on account of personal habits, 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 weariied of the dullness of her life and proposed doing something for herself, ending up with the statement that she was going to a certain point. The preacher was too well 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 recently held at Wichita to consider the sugar beet industry. They were addressed by Dr. Schettweiler, 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 \$129,425,027.49, on which \$1,856,930.59 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 \$19,697,099 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 representation President McGrath recommends that all the state officers of the alliance be elected delegates and that each county or district alliance be entitled to ten delegates. The county organizations 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 delegation which ever left Kansas for a convention will attend the Cincinnati convention.

## EMBARGO OFF.

### A Substantial Victory For the American Hog.

### GERMANY IN THE LINE OF ADMIRERS.

INSURRECTIONARY Outbreaks in India—Chin 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 American 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 government 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 Manipuri, the Miranzai in the Kohat district of the Peshawar 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 revolted and attacked the British. A small British column which was proceeding from one military post to another was ambushed by the Chin tribesmen.

In the first fire the Chins instantly 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 Bismarck was chancellor, the kaiser will not allow the German agency to be the shield of any plots or conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand, or the prompt surrender of the embassy in the employ of the Bulgarian authorities to have been the leading spirit in Sofia of the conspiracy to murder Premier Stambouloff which resulted in the killing of Minister Baitcheff. His surrender was of 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, 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 Norway.

#### 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 recover a large tract of land in Las 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 to Canal street and took cars for the cemetery, where the tombs of the army of northern Virginia and Tennessee and ladies' Confederate monument and other burial places were handsomely decorated. W. H. Rogers delivered an oration and the ceremonies were closed by a benediction by Rev. Gordon Bakewell.

## 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 Congressmen Johnson, Stout, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Hartor, 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:

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.

I am not an advocate of free trade and never have been. I stand with the democratic party to-day in favor of tariff reform, which means a reduction of the present excessive and iniquitous tariff and the retention 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 platform of 1876, 1884 and 1888, and I am earnestly opposed to the attempt which is now being made in some quarters to undermine the sound and conservative position of the democratic party upon this question and to commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free trade.

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 which it has always distinctly repudiated and which, if adopted, must inevitably, in my judgment, affect injuriously the welfare of the country and unfit the democratic party for the maintenance of those wise principles of government of which it has for nearly a century been the proud representative. They mistake public sentiment and assume to construe the revelation last autumn at the polls as a peculiar manifestation of radical tariff legislation. It was, so far as the tariff was an issue, a popular outburst against excessive duties, against restricted markets, against war taxation for the benefit of favored industries, but only blind theorists could see in it any indication that the people are impatient of all tariff and desire to resort to the direct taxation to secure the treasury revenues for the support of the government.

As a democrat, I must respectfully decline to support any government, no matter by whom instigated or championed, having for its purpose the adoption of any such suicidal policy as is sought to be promoted by the meeting to which you have invited me. In my opinion such movements only embarrass and endanger the cause of tariff reform. I remain very truly yours,  
DAVID H. HILL.

#### BRIEF BUT SENSIBLE.

Another Letter From the Ex-President on the Tariff.

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's heads or confuse him. Our people are the most intelligent in the world, but they are busy and 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 intricate 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 art or tempt at fine writing.

#### A FARCE OF JUSTICE.

An Atrocious Crime Goes Unpunished—Insanity 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 his actions. The verdict was a 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 is 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.]



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

"He tossed 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 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 fellow exclaimed, gladly. "She says she's well," and he read the whole kind letter 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 overworking 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 what came here among the Rockies six months ago 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 have had our luck if 'warn't for callin' 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 yet."

"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 window.

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 singing gayly at her task.

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



"I've guessed a secret, pard," 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 walks with her now, you know, up the cut, and I don't see how yer could help lovin' her no-how."

"The young fellow's eyes still watched 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 Bob.

His voice was full of sympathy, and his frank open face of kindness.

Gray, I was engaged to before I lost everything 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.

"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.

Harry's eyes wandered from one object in the little cabin to another—the 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 nod.

"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 eyes 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," determinedly; "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 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-hearted singer in that little cabin over the 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 old Bob's sage doubts as to her sincerity. 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, trying—the honest, unselfish fellow—to be cheerful, "either to-morrow or Friday. That letter was sent on from Chinese 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-morrow. Goin' down t' the tavern?"

"No."

"Well, I won't stay long."

Old Bob had got up and was leaving the cabin.

"Pard, yer white!" he exclaimed, in a 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 wonder if he could still love his love for the little singer—if he could love May Gray again.

The lamp on the table burned low, spluttered and went out—at last he fell into a troubled sleep.

May Gray and the companions with whom she traveled arrived next day. They stopped at the camp's old, little inn, 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 unavoidably," 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 interrupted. "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. I left him, too, before, perhaps, I should do so, but my partner, old Bob Eaton, is with him."

"I excuse you," she coldly said, and then an embarrassing silence occurred.

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 Beauty.

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 blushing acknowledged that she had loved him for many a day.

"We'll be married in two weeks, Bob, old friend!" he joyously exclaimed. "Congratulations, 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' delight, and soon the merry sizzling of crisp browning, appetizing flapjacks, such as few could make as did old Bob, toothsome sounded their presence on the big hot griddle.

My story does not end with the early following marriage of the happy young



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 persuaded 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 dramatic personae just now.

It is after the sumptuous collation and there is a group of good-feeling guests in the library. Harry's captivating 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 a Prince Albert suit—is telling, at somebody's urgent request, some highly interesting reminiscences of his life in the great venture west.

"This is a little love yarn I'm goin' ter spin, an' I want Harry, here, to catch every word," he begins, and tells the eager listeners the story I have written, withholding the names of the characters, much, it is easy for all to see, to Miss Gray's manifest embarrassment.

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 pretend 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 her 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 fellow '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 news.

"The old fellow had kept his face away 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 'em, I don't reckon, to this day got onto the schemin' the old feller played."

CLARESCHE K. 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 Sitings.

—The Left Was Right—Traveler—

"Show me the right road to Farmtown." Boy—"There is no right road to Farmtown; the only road that will take you there is the left road."—Yankee Blade.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—In transmitting music over long-distance 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 a second.

—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.

—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 there are 33,000 currents per minute sent out, each having a duration not exceeding 0.02 of a second.

—Many explosions in flouring mills are said to have been caused by electricity generated by belts. Even ordinary belts are found to generate sufficiently strong currents to perform the common experiments for which electric machines are used.

—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 for the unloading of lumber and other freight from vessels in conjunction with a whip hoisting drum. The power used is an electric motor, which is connected by a belt with the shaft which operates the drums. Each drum is operated by a lever and can be stopped in an instant. When the lumber is drawn from the vessel a large hook from the wharf derrick is attached and the sticks are transferred to any part of the yard. The entire pulling, twisting and transferring is done by electric power.

—The ergmatoscope is an instrument designed by M. Trounev for the examination of geological strata pierced by deep boring. The apparatus consists simply of a powerful electric incandescent lamp, inclosed in a cylindrical case, one of the curved sides of which serves as a reflector, while the other, made of thick glass, permits the illumination of the bore hole. An elliptical mirror, set at the bottom of the case, throws its images vertically upward through the 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 expedition.—Electrical Review.

—Two immense traveling cranes, operated by electricity, have within a brief period been in operation in the erecting shops of the Baldwin locomotive works. The shop covers almost the entire block, a space of 337x156 feet. Each crane is of twenty-eight feet span and fitted with two trolleys, each of which is capable of lifting fifty tons, the capacity of each crane thus being 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 them in power. The electric power is 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 forgetting to take all their personal property with them said last night that the help employed in a hotel is rarely found to be dishonest. "Chambermaids," he said, "have many opportunities for quietly getting away with valuables from the room of a guest, but I can not remember half-a-dozen times in an experience of twenty years as a hotel manager where this opportunity was taken advantage of. Every month some chambermaid or other is accused of taking some small article from the room of a guest, but after a quiet investigation it always turns out that the guest has mislaid it. One of my chambermaids was accused once of stealing a very valuable diamond ring. A guest had laid it, he said, on the wash-stand, and that was the last he saw of it. We hunted high and low but the ring could not be found. We promised to make good the loss, but we did not have to do it, for two days after the owner of the ring had left the house he wired us that he had found the ring in a pocket the existence of which he seemed to have forgotten.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

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 subterranean 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, the better it will be.

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

—Cracknel Custard Pudding.—A heaping 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 thick. 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 teaspoon 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 old-fashioned yellow ware seems the most appropriate to serve it in. It should be begun early in the morning in order to be served at 3 o'clock dinner. After it has baked for one hour stir in another pint of cold milk and the same in another two hours. This makes a jelly-like pudding.—Boston Budget.

—Corned Beef Croquettes.—Chop fine two tea-cupfuls cold corned beef. Scald a slice of onion in tea-cupful of the liquor in which the beef was boiled, if not too salt, or instead use a tea-cupful milk. Thicken it with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter rubbed smoothly together, add two well-beaten eggs, and the minced beef. Season to taste with salt and pepper (a few spoonfuls of cream is an improvement), and set away to cool. When wanted, form with the hands into little rolls, and dip each in beaten egg, roll in cracker dust, and fry in hot lard like doughnuts. This is an improvement on corn beef hash; we can recommend it.

—A convenient and excellent method of laundering handkerchiefs is extensively used by European lady travelers, and is serviceable to many others. When properly washed, they should be wrung out of either hot or cold rinsing-water, 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 marble surface, being very careful to press out all wrinkles, and see that every part clings closely to the surface. Embroidery can be made to look very nicely. In a few hours the handkerchief will be beautifully smooth and dry.

A BOXING KANGAROO.

He Can "Put Up His Dukes" With Some of the Best of 'Em.

A marked characteristic of many of the animals at the Philadelphia zoo is their love of play. In fact, most of 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 much attached. One day while going in to clean the cage the keeper noticed that "John L.," hitherto morose, showed a decided inclination to play. He reared himself on his hind legs and put up his "props" just like a fighter. The keeper put his "dukes" up, too, and advanced on "John L." The result was a rather clumsy exhibition of the manly art.

But this first attempt was enough for a starter, and the big kangaroo proved a willing pupil, so that in a short time he could do almost everything but deliver the knock-out blow.

Headkeeper Byrne had a round or two with "John L." recently, and he had to hustle around the cage pretty lively to keep the nimble animal from getting in one or two hard punches. When Mr. Byrne entered the cage "John L." cocked his head to one side and comically surveyed the visitor.

As soon as Mr. Byrne put himself in a fighting attitude the wily kangaroo did likewise, and began to fiddle his paws up and down much after the fashion of an old-style pugilistic exponent. 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 deviously at the easy manner in which he had vanquished his foe.—N. Y. Journal.

Whetting Their Curiosity.

First sight-seeer (as his companion pauses before a doorway)—What do you want to go in there for?

Second sight-seeer—Don't you see that sign, "Positively no admittance?"

First sight-seeer—That's so. We'll go right in.—Judge.

Both Brought Up Well.

Popinjay.—There goes a man who was brought up with a silver spoon in his mouth.

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



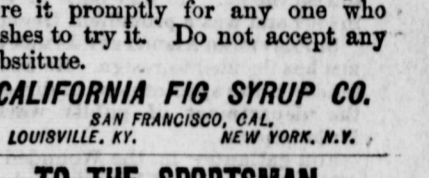
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DAYS GONE BY.

How well I mind me of the days
When I was sturt as I could be;
And Jane was busy as a rose;

AVENGED AT LAST;
Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
(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.

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 con-

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

finding that he would have no opportunity
of speaking to Armida in private
while in the busy, noisy city, amid

This beautiful spot was looking its
best. In true English fashion they
went to the "Star and Garter," the most

Armida seemed as though she could
not take her eyes from the sight which
lay before her. It was not rugged or



"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

"Miss Delaro," he said, hesitatingly,
"I have brought you here to tell you
something."

Armida looked at him quizzingly, and
said: "It must be something of a very

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

At last when every thing had been
seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned
to go. As they did so a disturbance sud-

extent and in a moment bitterly repented
that she had not acted with more
discretion. All these thoughts were

"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

"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

"That is a pretty speech to make
now," said Eugene. "You ought to
have thought of that in the by-gone

Eugene pleaded, but his strenuous efforts
were of no avail, and it was with
a heavy heart and a jealous mind that

Persuasion had failed to destroy the
young man's morals, but the green-eyed
monster had gained an easy

"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

"Do you not know?" said Mrs. Delaro,
opening her eyes with astonishment.

"No," replied Percy. "I stayed only
a short time in New York, and the people
at the house said he had accompa-

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

"Did she? Ah, this was the supreme
moment of years of anxiety and heart-
pounding hatred. Throwing her arms

Mr. Blodger, Armida, and Stephen
Blodger, Jr., had immediately followed
Mrs. Delaro to ascertain what the extra-

"Yes," replied Eugene. "That appears
to be a feasible plan, and the least
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 mis-

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

"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 sulks.

The excursion was not to be spoiled,
however, by his refusal. Mrs. Delaro
suggested that he should stay at home

Mr. Blodger was in his element. He
took the little party through the American
Exhibition; pointed out those

most Americans, commenced. Every

thing went along pleasantly, and every-
body was delighted, until the show came
to a close. After it was over the origina-

At last when every thing had been
seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned
to go. As they did so a disturbance sud-

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suggested that he should stay at home

Mr. Blodger was in his element. He
took the little party through the American
Exhibition; pointed out those

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

"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

At last when every thing had been
seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned
to go. As they did so a disturbance sud-

extent and in a moment bitterly repented
that she had not acted with more
discretion. All these thoughts were

"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

"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

"That is a pretty speech to make
now," said Eugene. "You ought to
have thought of that in the by-gone

Eugene pleaded, but his strenuous efforts
were of no avail, and it was with
a heavy heart and a jealous mind that

Persuasion had failed to destroy the
young man's morals, but the green-eyed
monster had gained an easy

"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

"Do you not know?" said Mrs. Delaro,
opening her eyes with astonishment.

"No," replied Percy. "I stayed only
a short time in New York, and the people
at the house said he had accompa-

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

"Did she? Ah, this was the supreme
moment of years of anxiety and heart-
pounding hatred. Throwing her arms

Mr. Blodger, Armida, and Stephen
Blodger, Jr., had immediately followed
Mrs. Delaro to ascertain what the extra-

"Yes," replied Eugene. "That appears
to be a feasible plan, and the least
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.

When Eugene next called on Armida
he did as his father had suggested. He
told her that he had made a great mis-

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

"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 sulks.

The excursion was not to be spoiled,
however, by his refusal. Mrs. Delaro
suggested that he should stay at home

Mr. Blodger was in his element. He
took the little party through the American
Exhibition; pointed out those

THE FARMING WORLD.

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

At last when every thing had been
seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned
to go. As they did so a disturbance sud-

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Exhibition; pointed out those

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

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seen Mr. Blodger and his party turned
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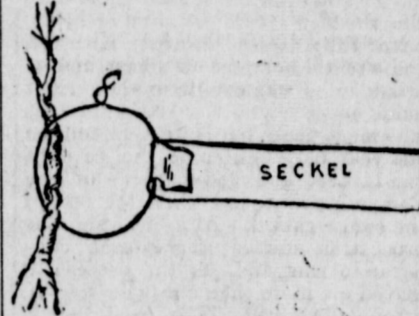


FIG. 1.

parts—the copper wire-loop, around
which the zinc or other metal
is coiled, while the loop passing

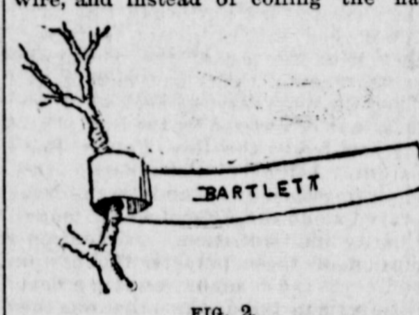


FIG. 2.

portion of the label around the copper
wire, to coil it at once around the side
branch, as shown in Fig. 2. Another

Such a label may seem like a simple
thing, but preserving the names of
fruit trees so that they may be at once

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 business

These, among other reasons and advantages,
account for the fact that the
farm boy in the race of life, as a rule,

In the Kentucky home there were
but three books in the family—the Bible,
a catechism and the spelling-book

As Abe Lincoln grew older he became
a great reader and read all the books he
could borrow. Once he borrowed of his

How to Burn Out Stumps.

For burning out stumps, a little excavation
may be made under the stump
between two of the large roots, and

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-

Such a label may seem like a simple
thing, but preserving the names of
fruit trees so that they may be at once

These habits, if formed at all, must be
formed before the character becomes
fixed and established. It is just

If by education is meant the formation
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As Abe Lincoln grew older he became
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How to Burn Out Stumps.

For burning out stumps, a little excavation
may be made under the stump
between two of the large roots, and

Handing Sick Fowls.

No one wishes the disagreeable duty
of handling sick fowls. A sick fowl
seldom cares to eat, but it will drink.





VINDICATED!!!

Last Year It Was Culvert or no Culvert;

This Year It Was Stairway or no Stairway,

And now the People Are Crossing over the Culvert,

And Have Sat down on the Stairway.

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 Sleek; Wont Some One Furnish Him with even a Ladder to Get to His Perch?

The elections in this and Strong City, last Monday, passed off very quietly and peaceably, the issue in this city being whether or not a stairway to the second story of a building should be allowed to be erected on the sidewalk; and the entire anti stairway ticket was elected, by most handsome 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, 243; L. P. Jensen, 246; L. W. Heck, 247; J. S. Stanley, 105; E. D. Hephigle, 93; scattering, 6; the first five being elected; 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, 87.  
For Police Judge—M. R. Dinan, 117; J. G. Winters, 45; Dinan's majority, 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 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 extremely rare; it occurred in 1093, 1761, and 1817, and will happen again in 1890, 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 happen once in the next century, namely, 1943.

Report of teachers' convention, next week.

**FIRST COMMUNION SERVICE AT ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH, STRONG CITY.**

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 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 Emporia, followed, and these were followed by the young men and married men, also the ladies of the Altar Society, with babies, 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 wreaths on their heads, followed their pastor and altar boys; after them were the thirteen 1st Communion children, 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, 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 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 pastor intoned "Asperges," and after that an able sermon to the children was delivered by the Rev. Father Bernardin, on Baptismal Vows. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Pastor ascended the altar, two little girls and two boys approached the baptismal font, and they, with the rest of the communicants, renewed their baptismal vows. Then the main services began. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Pastor, assisted by the Rev. Father Bernardin. After the "Pater noster" the choir remained quiet, and the children prayed aloud the Acts of Faith, Hope, Charity and Contrition. At the conclusion of these prayers, the pastor 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 reverently to the altar to receive the Sacrament 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 beautiful hymn, "What Happiness Can Equal Mine," during which many a silent tear was dropped, as the writer of this witnessed. The song being finished, the "Angelus" was then said, and the children were accompanied to the school-house, by the altar boys and the Rev. Fathers.

**AFTERNOON SERVICES.**  
Vespers began at 3 o'clock, at which the Rev. Father Bernardin officiated. All the Communicants were present and sang a couple of songs. After the Benediction, "Te Deum" was sung by all in the church; and the services being over, the children were escorted back to the school-house by the altar boys and the Rev. Fathers, who, 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 Communion cards, was given to the First Communicants, by their 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 wreaths. Above the altar was a card, in blue, with gold letters, saying: "Suffer the children to come to me." 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 eight-foot 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 Messrs. Patrick Raleigh and Wm. Rettiger, Sr., as ushers; as also Miss Mina Sonderman, a sister of the worthy teacher of the Catholic school, and Lulu Wager, for their great care and attention to the little children.

Let the people remember that the reduction in the price of sugar which has just gone into effect is the effect of that article having been put on the free list.

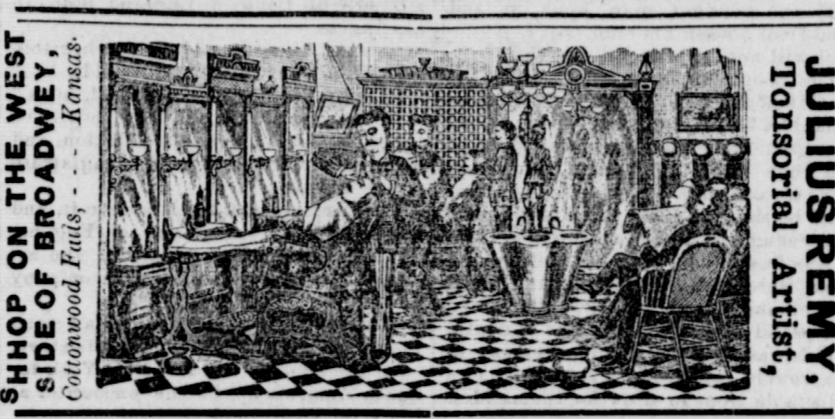
Senator Peffer says that he will work for alliance measures, but when it comes to matters of politics that he will vote with the Republicans.

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

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

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS.  
**ERIE MEAT MARKET.**  
SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.  
Dealers in—  
All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**J. A. GOUDIE,**  
DEALER IN  
FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.  
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.  
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.



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



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.

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers Use.

The Land Bollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—EJYDOL.

**PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS**  
Complete Ready For Use.  
\$35 TO \$50.  
FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS  
NO DANGER! HANDSOME!  
FOR THE LATEST STORE.



Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World. No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any 34000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
MADISON, INDIANA.

**YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL METHODS.**

In the Use of CURA-TIVE METHODS, that We Alone own for all Disorders, and Control orders of.

**FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT**  
FOR A LIMITED TIME

**REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.**

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY of SUCCESS. ENIG MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

**\$3000 A YEAR!** I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own homes. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless you succeed. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$2000 a year each. If you are not SURE, I will send you FREE, address at once, to G. C. ALLEN, Box 450, Augusta, Maine.

**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS**  
DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.	25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3	Craving Colic, or Teething of Infants, etc.	25
4	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs, etc.	25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic, etc.	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, etc.	25
7	Croup, Cold, Bronchitis, etc.	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, etc.	25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc.	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc.	25
12	White, or Profuse Periods, etc.	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing, etc.	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erythema, Eruptions, etc.	25
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Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complete, Practical, (24 pages) Veterinary Manual (60 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.—Sent Free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI  
Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Short-hand, 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. building, and in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country. Full information and circulars sent free. Address, P. RITNER, A. M., Free, feb. 19-4mos. St. Joseph, Mo.

**VICK'S SEEDS**  
From the most select and purest sources, never disappoint. Why waste time, money and patience on inferior seeds, when you can buy the BEST at the VICK'S Floral Guide, which is the best from first order, and it costs nothing. It is better than ever; no large cultivation. Cash prices \$1.00 and \$2.00. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Fees. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

**DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMENT BY INHALATION.**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.  
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN  
COMPOUND OXYGEN  
NOT A DRUG  
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, 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 magnetized, and so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. It cures as it is used. Gives strength, revives circulation, provides something fit to circulate. The late T. S. Arthur, well known through his powerful works of fiction, and late a father of the House, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, were strong friends of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and always recommended it.

In addition to them Drs. Starkey & Palen are permitted to refer to:  
Rev. Victor L. Conrad, editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia  
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.  
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean Chicago.  
W. H. Worthington, editor New South, Birmingham, Alabama.  
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Kansas City, Kan.  
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Groton, Mass.  
Judge R. S. Yeoches, New York City.  
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.  
Hon. W. M. Schuyler, Boston, Pa.  
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Felicita M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.  
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Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, Central America.  
J. Cobb, ex-vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.  
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.  
J. Moore, superintendent police, Blanford, Dorchester, 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—revivified men and women do the talking—facts! Witnesses! Evidence. If you want the book address,  
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,  
No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
(Please mention this paper when you order.)

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Possesses the following unparalleled advantages:

1. Location—80 miles south of Nashville, in the heart of unlimited natural resources. No competing town within forty miles.
2. Healthfulness—1300 feet above tide water; clean, dry; absolute absence of fever, malarial epidemics. A health resort for 50 years.
3. Climate—Elevation makes it delightful 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 iron ore, easy to mine and of itself 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 water 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 Tennessee 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 abundance of wood and cheapness of iron ore make Lawrence county desirable for the manufacture of this excellent iron.
10. Transportation—The L. & N. R. R. gives excellent rates on freight.
11. Limestone—Mountains of the best grade of limestone right in and adjoining town, make No. 1 lime.
12. Brick and Tile Clay—Is found on every hand. Our large brick factory can show some beautiful work.
13. Building Stone—Of 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 county.
16. Townsite—High, dry, naturally drained, 100 feet above creek, level enough. Delightful place to live.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, 3 NEWSPAPERS, 2 COTTON FACTORIES, BANK, TELEGRAPH, 2 FLOURING MILLS, CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS, COLLEGE, OPERA HOUSE, 2 HOTELS, WOOD WORKING PLANTS COMING, AND EVERYTHING PROSPEROUS.

FARMS FOR SALE near the town. We want more good farms. Address W. K. Klug, Lawrenceburg, for form list.  
SUMMER RESORTS this cool summer. For particulars of Normal, address Prof. Brown, Lee Lawrenceburg.  
Our factories wanted, especially saw, door and mill.  
Everything in Lawrenceburg is lively, not an idle man there.  
Lawrenceburg Heights will be made into an elegant summer and winter resort. High well set in lawn timber, boasting fishing and fine spring water advantages.  
Now is a good time to move to Lawrenceburg, 80 miles south of Nashville, 40 miles north of Florence, Ala., on the L. & N. R. R.

**The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company.**  
Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.



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Beldin's CROUP Remedy  
Is a tasteless, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard. In 20 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from us. Price, 25 cents per tin. Address THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

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Send for Catalogue or Price List,  
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## THE TARIFF IN RHYME.

### THE FREE LIST.

Albumen and Arsenic, Acorns and Aconite,  
Asbestos and Asa's Skins, Ashes and Apatite;  
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 blood rare;  
Dear Diamonds follow for paupers to wear,  
Exorcisemes, 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 Ipecac queer,  
Jot, Julep, and Jasmine oil, a Joss-stick and Junk,  
Just crowded together, and made free "all hunk."  
Kernal of pain oil, Kyrilith, Keip,  
Keep up the free list the poor folks to help;  
Lae, Lemon-peel, Lava, the Juice of the Lime,  
Live Leeches and Lichens, a hard word to rhyme;  
Musk, Mustjeet and Manna the Hebrews that fed,  
Marshmallows and Meersehaum, Mahogany red;  
Neroli oil, Newspapers, Nuts from Brazil,  
Nux-vomica, needed by those who are ill;  
Orchids and Osmium, Otter of roses,  
Of use to the poor man, McKimley supposes;  
Pimento and Pimento and Pain and Paste,  
Pepper, Plumbeago and old Paper waste;  
Quinine for protectionists quaking in pain,  
Quits and Quills for reformers' stout muscles and brain;  
Regalia for scholars, and Rags for the nude,  
Railroad ties for the rich, Rattans for the rude.  
Sauerkraut, Skeletons, Sea-weed and Spice,  
Saffron, Spunk, Snails, and everything nice;  
Turmeric, Turfles, Teeth, Tripoli, Thyme—  
The importing of these is not called a crime;  
Uranium oxide, Umbrella-sticks, too,  
Vanilla and Vanilla and Vanilla and Vase,  
Verily, verily, this will soon tire us;  
Weeds, Whip-stut and Walking-sticks fit in  
Just here,  
Wax, Wafers and Whalebone also appear;  
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 do this catalogue true;  
Zaffer comes last on the free list so wrong,  
Zanies are they who gave cause for this song.

### THE TAXED LIST.

Astands for Anchors and Anvil's and Axes,  
B is for Blankets; on those we pay taxes.  
Cottons, Coal, Carpets, begin with a C, sir;  
Dress-cloths and Dye woods, neither are free, sir.  
E-thenware pays per cent five and fifty;  
Fannels and Flax, Fish, food for the thrifty,  
Glass to let light in for light the blind care not.  
Hardware and Harness and Hats—the poor wear not.  
Iron in forms is weary in telling,  
Jackets and Joints, the last for my dwelling,  
Knives for the boys, Knit-goods for mother,  
Linen, Lead, Leather and many another.  
Meats, Milk and Metals, enough to bewilder,  
Needles for seamstresses, Nails for the builder.  
Oatmeal for living and Ox shoes for labor;  
Paper and Pens, making distant friends neighborhood.  
Quicksilver stiers rich barons Pacifico;  
Rice for the poor pays a duty terrifico.  
Salt, Saws and Steel, Soda, Soda and Ship-ping.  
Tinned plate for workmen, Tools for bold gripping.  
Clusters to warm us are added with duties,  
Vegetables feed, Varnish make us all beautiful.  
Woolens and Woods, Wood, Wire and Watches.  
Excellent are as tariff tax blotches.  
Yarns you pay toll for when stockings are mended,  
Zephyr is one of them; my yarn is ended.  
—O. Howard Wilson, in Puck.

## A HOME MARKET STATE.

**How Farming is Declining in Massachusetts—Decrease of Population in Farming 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 declining as the manufacturing population grows.

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

Massachusetts 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 McKimley law.

The Economist says that until the manufacturers get free wool "clothing will be compelled to manufacture their \$15 suits out of pieces made of cotton and shoddy and a very small percentage 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 McKimley act are among the largest users of shoddy of our domestic manufacturers."

We are already the greatest shoddy-wearing nation on earth; and McKimley's increase of the wool duties will have the effect of making us wear more shoddy than ever. A prominent wool manufacturer of Massachusetts, 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 altogether natural that the shoddy merchant earnestly supported the McKimley bill last year when it was under discussion.

As the statement is often made by the protectionists that the manufacturers 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 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 1888 these exports amounted to 108,000 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 \$3,855,000. 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 protectionists. If the principal advantage goes to the farmer then agriculture ought certainly to be increasing more rapidly than manufactures, but this is far from being the case. The eminent statistician, Mulhall, has shown that from 1850 to 1880 the population of the United States increased 170 per cent., railroads nearly 1,600 per cent., banking more than 900 per cent., steam power 685 per cent., manufactures 408 per cent., agriculture 252 per cent. and shipping 74 per cent.

—It seems that the growth of the deposits in the savings banks of the state have fallen to within a little of the vanishing point since the passage of the McKimley tariff. Before that time we were told, again and again, that protection was responsible for the great increase that has taken place in those deposits. Is overdone protection stopping their growth now? We don't see why, on the basis of the earlier argument, it is not fair to take that ground, but to be candid, our belief is that protection had about as much to do with the matter in the one case as in the other, and that is very little indeed.—Boston Herald.

## 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 in 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 landholders 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 present any thing here that is new, but he may endeavor to offer what study he can make in some original manner 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. Property has 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 of 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 highways, 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 instances taxing laws which could be 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 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 shames 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 menace it. The result of the matter itemized is, that the toilers of the community bear the burden of taxation. The proportion 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 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 mean that the state has the right to be unjust in doing this. We are studying 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 so 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 be 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 applause. 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 saying a few words about the great 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 heart 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 popularize the God-given idea that the land belongs to the people, for their use, and therefore should not be monopolized. 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 reiterated are heard throughout 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 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 "justice 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.—Progress and Poverty.

**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 towards 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 now is to communicate with Brazil and Argentina. Another step will be the extension of the railroad system through the length of the continent, with spurs to connect with the dwellers on the shores of both oceans. In furtherance of the same plan the 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 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-board 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 as politically. We shall form a union of the republics of the world, acting together, by and for themselves, and leaving the despotisms of Asia and the mixed governmental systems of Europe to wrestle with the problems of 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 McKimleyism, 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 who inhabit the same continent.—Chicago Tribune (rep.).

**FREE RAW MATERIALS.**  
Glaring Misrepresentations of the Repudiated Roarer for Protection.  
It is asserted by Maj. McKimley that "we have privately got free raw material 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 is only to be paid to those manufacturers who seek a foreign market with their goods. If the products are to be sold to buyers in the home market, then no 99 per cent. is repaid by the government. Mr. McKimley well knew he was stating a falsehood, but he was relying on that ignorance of which he has complained since the public repudiation of him and his revenue monstrosity.

But there are other facts connected with this provision made for the benefit of pets of republican legislation. Not only must the goods manufactured from these imported raw materials be made for export, but they must be made solely from imported raw materials. It is a policy telling the American manufacturer that if he would gain advantage of this law he must not purchase the products of protected American mines; that he must refuse to handle the products of American industry, and must be careful to put into his boiler-tubes only steel imported from other countries. It is notorious that this policy has for years forced one of the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of tubes for boilers to im-

port its raw materials in order that it might compete in the open market with its products. But it has done more, for until the passage of the McKimley 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. McKimley says that the tax levied at our custom house is paid by the foreigner for the privilege of trading in this country. This is the persistent claim of the high-tar. The foreigner pays the tax. Then will one of the organs which hails the McKimley 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 pronounced 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 McKimley 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 other and worse McKimley bill went 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 American consumers, "didn't understand 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 McKimley 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 merchandise imported into the countries where they reside, and on export duties charged upon merchandise shipped from those countries. These reports may be of some use to Americans in the foreign trade, since they are likely to deal with facts, and to be something better than mere apologies for McKimleyism.—Chicago Herald.

**POINTS AND OPINIONS.**  
—If Benjaminism is really a candidate for a renomination his platform will be "force, McKimleyism 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 (rep.).  
—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 out-czar all the other czars of history.—Boston Globe.  
—Mr. McKimley boasted at Rochester that "the Fifty-first congress did more public business than any congress since the days of the war." If you call 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 and protect the American workmen from the low wages paid his pauper competitor beyond the sea. The manufacturers got their increased duty. 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 noticeable 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 that it is hard to grasp it. It has to be divided up and thought of in separate sums. It amounted to \$3,000,000 per day while congress was in session. Counted in silver dollars there was a metal weight of 3,000 tons. This would make an outfit of six tons per day, or about \$25 apiece for each senator and representative. For the two sessions of 500 days the expenditure was at the rate of \$3 a second. This is a tolerably rapid gait. It is not probable that the billion congress will ever find its equal for rapacious profligacy.—Philadelphia Record.



# Very Important

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of and especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, this spring you should take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

# The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

## "German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians 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.

A Germ Disease. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs 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, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

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, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

# BILE BEANS

STAND ALONE AS BILE MOVERS. They dipel poisonous bile from the system, thereby curing bilious attacks, constipation, headache, malaria, dysentery, and all stomach and liver disorders.

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

Super Coated. Pleasant candy. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

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

# PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

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

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

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS CURED BY STAY CURED. A NEW DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### 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.—Wilcox.

I love the tranquility of soul in which we feel the blessing of existence, and which in itself is a prayer and a thanksgiving.—Longfellow.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has furnished a gymnasium at the night schools in Cooper's gardens, Shoreditch, which she established seventeen years ago.

Merritt L. Fernald, a youth of sixteen has been appointed assistant botanist of Harvard college. He is a son of President Fernald, of the Maine state college.

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 department—that 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. Peter's, 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 Bethany 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 philology.

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 religions 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 \$35,000 members, raised last year, from all sources, a total missionary revenue for the evangelization of the world outside the United Kingdom of £113,431 10s. 8d. (\$557,155). Its native communicants from all foreign fields aggregate 6,620. It supports fifty-one ordained missionaries, eight medical missionaries, and twenty-three professors and teachers.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A close mouth calls for few assessments and pays big dividends.—N. Y. Herald.

No man knows his own mind, because he has nothing to know it with.—Dallas News.

It's not always the little things that tell. Sometimes it's her big brother.—St. Joseph News.

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 Courier.

There are about ten years in the best man's life in which he loves women more than he loves woman.—Arlington 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.—Spokane Spokesman.

To let them tell it, men's failures are due to circumstances past human control; their successes to native ability.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Nobody has faith enough in human integrity to believe that the man who guesses his conundrum has never heard it before.—Elmira Gazette.

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

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, though many men seem to have a pretty good time without either.—Indianapolis Journal.

Help a man out of a hole once, and he may forget you when he is out, but he will not fail to call on you the next time he falls in.—Arlington Globe.

More in the Bone.—An exchange says there is a good deal of character in a man's back. It may be, but isn't there a good deal more in his backbone?—Ram's Horn.

Sometimes a woman is so flattered because a guest praises the excellent quality of her cake that she forgets to notice whether or not he eats it.—Somerville 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.

Photography in natural colors is now said to be on the eve of success. Possibly the time will come when a man may be able to see himself as he looks when painting the town red.—Philadelphia Times.

### A STRANGE BODY OF WATER.

Lake 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 possessions in East Africa. This is certainly 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 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 jagged mountains that descend to the 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 journey 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 individual 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 they ain't a fit," replied the dissatisfied woman, "but Dell shan't wear 'em; they make such homely tracks in the snow."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Great Deeds.

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

The Season Over.—Chollie (singing)—"How can I leave this? The 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."

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

Sore Eyes and Ears.

Home treatment \$1.00. Send for question blank. \$2.00 in box. The 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.

ADVERTISING 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 cents.

MARKED down—the young man's mustache when it begins to be visible.—Pittsburgh 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... \$8.85 @ 5.53  
Butchers' steers... 8.00 @ 4.50  
Native cows... 2.40 @ 4.00  
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 8.25 @ 4.95  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 99 @ 1.00  
No. 2 hard... 88 1/2 @ 94  
CORN—No. 2... 64 1/2 @ 63 1/4  
OATS—No. 2... 76 @ 77  
RYE—No. 2... 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2  
FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 2.10 @ 2.15  
Fancy... 2.10 @ 2.15  
HAY—Baled... 1.50 @ 1.50  
BUTTER—Choice... 25 @ 31  
CHEESE—Full cream... 14 1/2 @ 18  
EGGS—Choice... 12 1/2 @ 18  
BACON—Hams... 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2  
Shoulders, case, we cut... 4 @ 4 1/2  
Sides... 4 @ 4 1/2  
LARD... 6 1/2 @ 7  
POTATOES... 1.00 @ 1.20

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 5.00  
Butchers' steers... 4.00 @ 4.50  
HOGS—Packing... 4.00 @ 4.95  
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4.90 @ 5.60  
FLOUR—Choice... 8.25 @ 4.50  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 1.04 1/2 @ 1.05  
CORN—No. 2... 68 @ 67  
OATS—No. 2... 56 @ 56 1/4  
RYE—No. 2... 89 1/2 @ 10  
BUTTER—Creamery... 12 @ 14  
PORK... 12.50 @ 12.75

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4.00 @ 6.00  
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 8.50 @ 5.00  
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4.00 @ 5.65  
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 1.17 1/2 @ 1.19 1/4  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 1.04 1/2 @ 1.05  
CORN—No. 2... 68 @ 65 1/4  
OATS—No. 2... 56 @ 56 1/4  
RYE—No. 2... 89 1/2 @ 87  
BUTTER—Creamery... 12 @ 14  
PORK... 12.50 @ 12.75

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime... 8.50 @ 6.10  
HOGS—Good to choice... 8.50 @ 5.50  
FLOUR—Good to choice... 1.17 1/2 @ 1.19 1/4  
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 1.04 1/2 @ 1.05  
CORN—No. 2... 78 1/2 @ 79 1/4  
OATS—Western mixed... 58 @ 61  
BUTTER—Creamery... 11 @ 85  
PORK... 12.75 @ 14.00

### 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 April First story, "Chollemysses' Afflicted Holiday," is by the author of "Cape Cod Folks," "Hong Wing's Sea Voyage," the fanciful tale by E. Cumings, offers the too-curious boy a lesson in a pleasant shape: "A Lost Story," by Anna Leach; "The Story of My Bank Book," by Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, and "The Cook of Sebastopol," are admirable 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 Munroe's serial, shows his "clear grit." "Mariatte's Good Times" are unique. In the line of articles, there is "Egg-rolling 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. Clavin'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.

Accidents Will Happen.

Office Boy—My! Ain't old Gubbins in a fine temper this morning?

Sub-Editor—Well, he isn't exactly in the best of humor.

Office Boy—What's the matter? Has anything gone wrong?

Sub-Editor—Yes. He dislocated his foot on that last poet.—Judge.

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 rise up to contest their wills."—N. Y. Herald.

Str Nore'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.

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 monkey as he started after the coconut.—Washington Star.

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

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

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

ALTHOUGH the carpet purchaser is looking 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 idea.

"The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant when it comes to medical science."

Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that cures is the medicine 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 "possibly."

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.

Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It 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.

# Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose: one, twice, three times.

Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

# St. JACOBS OIL THE BEST.

Rheumatism. Neuralgia.

R. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890.

"A half bottle of your valuable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure."

Mrs. AGNES KELLEY, 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."

Mrs. AGNES KELLEY, Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

# Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover 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, Scrophula, General Debility, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

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.

# BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury, Blisters 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 ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York. Sole Agents for the United States, who if your druggist does not keep them WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF FIVE CENTS A BOX (MENTION THIS PAPER).

# THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, best home, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, acute, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric selection, dentistry, appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicine, etc. We treat all forms of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City, Missouri, that has the most complete and up-to-date apparatus for the treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult operations performed with skill and success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Constant attention. For further information call on or address DR. C. W. COE, President.

We pay special attention to the care and comfort of children left in our charge.

11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

# PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. Y. HAZELTON, Warren, Pa.

# PLEASE READ—IT MAY INTEREST YOU I DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Diseases Without Medicines. OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR. Covering all forms of Disease. POSITIVELY CURED BY THE OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Send \$1.00 for FREE Catalogue. 250 pages, containing reliable information. Free of charge. 1,000 Testimonials from all parts of the country showing POSITIVE CURES.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Specially and Effectually Cures all Rheumatic, Gouty, Neuralgic, and Nervous Debility. Cures all forms of Catarrh, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures all forms of Catarrh, and all diseases of the Bladder and Prostate. Cures all forms of Catarrh, and all diseases of the Bladder and Prostate. Cures all forms of Catarrh, and all diseases of the Bladder and Prostate.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S 100 LESSONS IN—FOR BUSINESS \$1.00. GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. COCOA. LABELED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

# ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED

Swedish Asthma Cure Instantly Relieves Worst Cases, Gives Restful Sleep, Cures Where All Others Fail. Price, \$1.00 at druggists or by mail. Sample free for stamp. COLLINS BROS., DRUG CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN. A newly improved place of residence and suitable for market gardeners. For particulars address C. M. Weaver, Box A, Kansas City, Mo.

GOLDEN MEMORIES. Containing Hundreds of Illustrations of the most interesting and the choicest writings of the best Authors. Write for terms to Hunt & Eaton, 150 Sixth Ave., N.Y.

# WHY I LAUGH. Mamma Sent Direct to the K. C. Baby Carriage Co.'s

factory for my car. It's a daisy! She saved enough in price to buy me a Chair and Baby-jumper too. Write for their new Catalogue of Baby Cabs, Toys, Tricycles, Bicycles, Tricycles, Wagons, Children's Chairs, Swings, etc. They sell direct to you, and factory prices and deliver to you. Address: WOODWARD'S MUSICAL MONTHLY, 1225 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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