

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891.

NUMBER 25.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

**MAJ. J. C. MCGREGOR** has resigned his position as chief of the customs division of the treasury department.

The supreme court has advanced and assigned for argument on the fourth Monday in April the cases of *Boyd, Sutton & Co. and Sternback & Co.* against the collector of customs at New York, brought for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law.

**SECRETARY BLAINE** has received a cable message from Tokyo, Japan, announcing the death of United States Minister John F. Swift.

It is denied that the junketing congressmen attending Senator Hearst's remains to California acted unbecomingly.

A WASHINGTON special says that the names of ex-Congressman Morrow and ex-Senator Ingalls are mentioned in connection with a successor to Minister Swift, who died at his post in Japan.

Miss **NANNIE BAYARD**, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary Bayard, is engaged to Count Lewenhaupt, of Sweden.

**FREDERICK HARRISON** and party returned to Washington on the 13th. No ducks were killed during the day.

#### THE EAST.

**BURT**'s five story building at Court and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$225,000; insured.

The Maine assembly has defeated the Australian ballot bill.

**SEABOARD**, a New York newspaper, says that Mr. Austin Corbin will establish the finest transatlantic steamship line by building eight 12,000 ton steel American steamships to run from Montauk Point, L. I., to Milford Haven, England, in five days.

The condition of the four rescued miners at Joplinville (Pa.) hospital was such that Dr. Means allowed them to get out of bed for the first time. It is more than likely that their terrible fast and experience will leave serious results with some, if not all of them.

**LOWELL MASON**, brother of Jack Mason, sailed from New York the other morning on the steamer *Lahn* for Bremen. He was accompanied by the 11-year-old daughter of Marion Manola. The child had been abducted from her father's house and has been taken across the ocean to her mother.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the other night an explosion of gas caused the destruction by fire of the Weldon block, the board of trade and other buildings. The loss amounted to \$500,000.

The anti-Pinkerton bill has passed the lower house of the New York assembly by a vote of 98 to 12.

**CHIEF JUSTICE DUFFEE**, of the Rhode Island supreme court, has resigned.

The steamship *Venezuela*, which has arrived at New York from Curacao, reports that Charles Leblanc, of New Orleans, ex-United States consul at Porto Cabello, died at Curacao on March 3 and was buried there.

The entire front of a hotel at Williamsport, Pa., in course of demolition collapsed and four of the workmen were buried beneath the debris. They were rescued, badly injured.

Eight hundred weavers of the Atlantic mills, Providence, R. I., have struck against alleged excessive fines.

A STAY of execution has been granted in the cases of Smiler and Sloeum, who were sentenced to electrocution at New York during the week beginning March 18. Judge Laconte gave them until March 23 to appeal to the United States supreme court.

At Friedenberg, Pa., Birdie Miller, a school girl, was attacked by a bulldog and a bloodhound and bitten so badly that she will likely die.

**ASHBY PARK (N. J.)** police are patrolling the streets armed with rifles and shooting all unmuzzled dogs. Twenty dogs have been bitten by alleged mad dogs.

An earthquake shock was felt at Newburg and Cornwall, N. Y., on the 13th.

**EAST BOSTON** is having a rumpus over the recent town election, prior to which certain merchants signed a paper advocating the election of anti-Catholic candidates. Boycotts are in order.

There is great stagnation in iron and coke and its effects are felt on Pennsylvania railroads, many lines discharging numbers of men.

**EDWIN BOOTH** gave bond for Actor Charles Webster, of New York, accused of murdering his wife's alleged paragon.

**LYMAN B. GOFF** has declined the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island.

#### THE WEST.

The wrapping paper manufacturers of the west at a meeting in Chicago decided to shut down the mills for a week.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Nicholas T. Eaton resulted in a verdict of suicide. Eaton was found shot through the brain a few miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and it was doubtful whether he had been attacked by highwaymen or had committed suicide.

The California senate has passed the bill drawn up by the attorney-general excluding the Chinese.

The prolonged contest over the United States senatorship in the Illinois legislature ended on the 11th in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer, the democratic candidate, Cockrell and Moore finally deciding to cast their votes for him. The election was estimated to have cost the state \$100,000.

**CAPT. S. E. MASON**, of Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, died at Vancouver, Wash., recently. He had long been a sufferer from Bright's disease.

**SAMUEL H. MCCREA**, one of the oldest members of the Chicago board of trade, died recently. He had long been a sufferer from Bright's disease.

The collector of San Francisco, Mr. Phelps, states that during the last four months 90,000 pounds of prepared opium has been legally imported into that city. This opium is valued \$1,800,000.

**DR. A. J. MEUER** discharged three patients who had been inmates of the Koch hospital at Denver, Col. They are entirely cured, no trace of consumption remaining. One of those discharged is Small, a Chicago policeman of Haymarket fame.

**GEN. JOHN W. FULLER** died recently at Toledo, O. He distinguished himself by defeating Forrest in Tennessee in 1862 and again at the battle of Corinth.

Eight men descending a coal shaft at LaSalle, Ill., fell a distance of 400 feet. All were badly bruised, several having broken legs.

The Wisconsin assembly session was recently taken up with the civil rights bill, which puts the black man on an equality with white men. An amendment restricting the provisions of the bill to land and water traffic accommodations, proposed by the democrats of the judiciary committee, was agreed to.

Chicago boss plasterers are preparing for the general strike in the trade. About \$18,000 has been raised to pay for the transportation of plasterers to Chicago. The secretary has been authorized to invite journeymen everywhere to come to Chicago, as there will be plenty of work.

The women of Mt. Etna, ten miles from Huntington, Ind., armed with clubs and axes, beat down a saloon door, emptied vessels, demolished furniture and gave notice that all drams to shop would share a similar fate. No one interfered with their proceedings.

In a forty-four round glove contest that took place in San Francisco recently, Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, knocked out the colored pugilist of Boston, George Godfrey.

**HENRY HALL**, a decrepit old man of Council Bluffs, Ia., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing his aged wife. His daughters were forced to testify against him.

**MICHAEL OVERMYER**, a wealthy farmer who had just been married, was shot dead by a robber at Rochester, Ind. The man got \$300.

**MRS. WILLIAM BAKER**, aged 24, was burned to death in her house near Fostoria, O., in trying to light a fire with coal oil.

The heaviest snow of the year fell at Cleveland, O. Street car traffic was almost stopped.

#### THE SOUTH.

At Augusta, Ga., mills have been closed because of high water, which was thirty-five feet above low water mark for a dance.

REPRESENTATIVES of the people of Atlanta, Ga., have presented at Pensacola, Fla., to the United States cruiser *Atlanta*, a magnificent silver service.

**JOHN GLOVER** and his wife were killed by a railroad train near Holly Oak, Del., the other night.

**HENRY C. LAMAR** and Miss Louise King Connelly were drowned while rowing in the canal, two miles above Augusta, Ga. Lamar was a graduate of Princeton college of the class of 1855 and a well known athlete. Miss Connelly was the daughter of the late John P. King, ex-United States senator from Georgia, and a niece of the marchioness of Anglesley.

**CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE**, of Kentucky, is reported quite sick at Pensacola, Fla.

**DANIEL H. POSTON**, who was shot by Col. H. Clay King at Memphis, Tenn., died at his home. King in his cell at the jail received news of his victim's death in the same cool manner that had characterized his bearings since the tragedy occurred.

At Kilgore, near Catlettsburg, Ky., six men were shot at a merry making, and four will probably die. There had been much drinking, and the fight arose from a quarrel over the selection of partners for a dance.

The Paoclet cotton mills at Paoclet, S. C., have been destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss was \$90,000.

A TRAIN on the Bellaire & Zanesville railroad ran off the track near Caldwell, W. Va., injuring twenty passengers, none fatally. A similar accident occurred at the same place a week before.

The levee at Conley's lake, thirty miles south of Memphis, Tenn., gave way and the water poured into the little village, completely flooding everything. The tracks of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas road were completely submerged.

**GEN. ISAAC P. MOORE** committed suicide recently at Baltimore, Md. In the Mafia trials at New Orleans for the murder of Police Chief Hennessy the jury acquitted six of the prisoners and failed to agree on the cases of the other three.

There has been a heavy snow in northern Texas. Fruit was considerably damaged.

The insane asylum at Nashville, Tenn., burned on the night of the 13th. Six unfortunate inmates perished.

The Arkansas senate killed the bill to allow juries in murder cases to fix the penalty at death or life imprisonment.

REMOVAL of an additional shortage in the accounts of ex-Treasurer Woodruff, of Arkansas, are again flying fast and vigorous. It is said he is short more than \$100,000 in scrip.

#### GENERAL.

SOME 300 Chinese pirates and robbers were beheaded in Kwantung province during the last few days of the old Chinese year.

The British ship *Bay* of Panama has been wrecked off Falmouth, England, and the captain, his wife and twelve of the crew have been drowned.

**WHITELAW REID**, United States minister to France, has written an introduction to an English edition of Talleyrand's memoirs.

The Paris Temps says that the negotiations between France and England on the Newfoundland question have resulted in an agreement, which will be submitted to the French and English parliaments.

**LORD SALISBURY** has received, it is stated officially, dispatches of a very satisfactory character from Sir Julian Pauncefote relative to the Behring sea negotiations. It is said that both America and England will unite on an international arrangement for the protection of the seal.

BROTHERHOOD telegraphers of the Union Pacific have been ordered by General Manager Clark to drop the order on pain of dismissal.

The Societe des Depots des Comptes Courants, of Paris, has been in trouble similar to the Barings. The bank was helped out by French financiers.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Hamburg from Chili announced the assassination of President Balmaceda.

SEVENTY lives were lost off the British coasts during the storms of the 11th and 12th.

The census of the Austrian empire showed 42,000,000. Hungary made three per cent greater increase than the rest of the country.

The holy synod of the Russian church has issued an order that all converted Jews shall attend public worship of the orthodox faith once in every week, or be deemed to have relapsed into Judaism, when they will be punished.

**BUSINESS** failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 12 numbered 273, compared with 305 the previous week and 252 the corresponding week of last year.

The court at Dublin has adjudicated Mr. William O'Brien a bankrupt on the petition of Lord Salisbury in the latter's suit to recover the sum of \$1,700, the costs in the action for libel brought against him by Mr. O'Brien, and in which the latter was non-suited.

**PARNELL** went on another of his mysterious disappearances. He was supposed to be with Mrs. O'Shea. His friends were greatly disconcerted.

Forty million dollars have been subscribed to the new national loan and the financial situation at Buenos Ayres is better. Gold 350.

**VIOLENT** floods and storms prevail throughout Spain. A cyclone has done great damage at Placentia and a bridge over the Gerte was washed away.

**SUGAR** has gone up one cent.

The negroes of the Comoro islands, near Zanzibar, have revolted and declared themselves free. The sultan of the islands has fled.

#### THE LATEST.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision sustaining the appeal of citizens of Pittsburgh who objected to the assessment of their property for public improvements. Pending the decision the city expended \$1,025,000 in such improvements. The costs of suit are placed against the city.

REPRESENTATIVE BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, continues to improve rapidly. It appears that the report of his serious illness was an exaggeration of facts.

The supreme court advanced to the second Monday of the next term the suits intended to test the constitutionality of the McKinley law.

**JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY**, of the New York supreme court, is dead.

**PRESIDENT HARRISON**'s trip west will begin between April 5 and 10. Mrs. Harrison will accompany him. The president will be absent from Washington about six weeks. On the way to California stops will be made at Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, probably one day each.

In view of the abolition of the duties the price of sugar has commenced to decline. The advance on reported short stocks did not last long.

The westbound train on the Norfolk & Western road struck Miss Lulu and Lelia Coppere on the trestle near Cropper Springs, five miles from Roanoke, Va., instantly killing Lelia and injuring Lulu so that she died.

The total earnings of the southwestern roads for the month of February were \$513,000 against \$723,000 for the same period last year. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shows the smallest decrease, \$18,000, and the Wabash the largest, about \$60,000.

The number of victims by the recent holocaust at the insane asylum, Nashville, Tenn., numbered eleven—perhaps twelve.

The court at Crawfordsville, Ind., has ordered the release of Corey, Tell and Clark, who were arrested for taking part in a recent prize fight in that city. Judge Snyder decided that under the laws of Indiana prize fighting is not illegal.

**CARTER H. HARRISON** has received the nomination of the personal rights league party of Chicago, and will make the race for mayor on that ticket if Mayor Cregier is nominated by the democratic city convention.

**EX-GOVERNOR LUCIUS ROBINSON** was reported lying dangerously ill at Elmira, N. Y. He has been prominent in state politics for forty years. He be- lieving done to the Tilden wing of the dem- ocrac

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

**Appointments For State Institutions.** The governor has appointed and the senate confirmed the following officers: For trustees of the state board of charitable institutions for the term commencing April 1, 1891, H. B. Kelly, of McPherson county, and W. T. Yoe, of Montgomery county.

Regents of the state agricultural college for the term commencing April 1, 1891, Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison county, and P. Forsythe, of Montgomery county.

Regents of the state normal school for the term commencing April 1, 1891, S. H. Dodge, of Mitchell county, H. D. Dickson, of Lyon county, and Nelson Case, of Labette county.

Director of the penitentiary for the term commencing April 1, 1891, William Martindale, of Lyon county.

Member of the live stock sanitary commission, John T. White, of Ottawa county.

State veterinarian, W. H. Going, of Geary county.

Commissioner of labor statistics, Frank H. Betton, of Wyandotte county.

Commissioner of forestry, G. B. Bartlett, of Ford county.

Members of the state board of health for the term commencing March 23, J. W. Jenny, of Saline county; D. H. Hill, of Butler county, and Frank Swallow, of Jefferson county.

**Miscellaneous.** The governor has appointed W. W. Martin, of Fort Scott, state agent at Washington, in place of S. J. Crawford, resigned.

Speaker Elder has appointed the following delegates from the house to the commercial congress at Kansas City, April 15: Messrs. Rodgers, of Washington, W. H. Ellington, S. F. Neely, Rice of Bourbon, and Luffner.

Before adjourning the house passed a resolution requesting congress to increase the pension of veterans of the war of 1812 to \$25 per month, there being only 413 survivors of that war on the pension rolls June 30, 1890.

Senator Howard's primary election bill has passed both branches of the legislature. It throws the same safeguards about primaries that it does about general elections, and party qualifications are required in addition to the regular qualifications of a voter.

The governor has appointed H. L. Alden judge of the district court of Wyandotte county, in place of Judge Miller, resigned. Col. T. P. Anderson, of Kansas City, Kan., was appointed by the governor judge of the court of common pleas, a tribunal established for Wyandotte county by the legislature.

Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court has signed the decree of foreclosure in the case of the Rock Island railroad against the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road, and the line will now be sold at public sale to satisfy the Rock Island's mortgage of \$27,000,000. The date of the sale has not yet been fixed.

Before the legislature adjourned Speaker Elder appointed as delegates to the commercial congress at Kansas City, Messrs. Rodgers, of Washington, Early, Neely, Rice, of Bourbon, and Luffner. The delegates on the part of the senate are Senators Kelley (McPherson), Bentley, Senior and Kirkpatrick.

The funeral exercises over the remains of Col. N. S. Goss, state ornithologist, were held in the senate chamber at Topeka at 1 o'clock March 12. They were simple and not of a religious character. The friends of the deceased made short speeches, after which the remains were conveyed to the Topeka cemetery for interment. Col. Goss left an estate valued at \$100,000.

SOME ten or fifteen Armourdale boys, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years, were recently arrested for breaking open freight cars and stealing grain. Their pilferings amounted to about one hundred bushels per week. They would get an expressman to sell it to grain men. The expressman was also arrested and several other parties were on the "ragged edge."

Col. N. S. Goss, state ornithologist, dropped dead at Neosho Falls the other morning of heart disease. When the news was conveyed in the legislature at Topeka resolutions of respect were immediately passed and a recess taken. Col. Goss was 65 years old, and his collection of birds, which by his death becomes the property of the state, is one of the most valuable in the country. Its value is fully \$100,000, and Col. Goss had devoted years to its accumulation.

The residence of Irwin Way at White Church, Wyandotte county, was burned the other night. The family was sound asleep when the fire broke out, but Mrs. Way was awakened by the gas and smoke just in time to save the children from burning to death. She leaped from the bed and aroused the members of the family and did not leave the building until she was sure that all were out of it. The children managed to clothe themselves, but Mrs. Way just had time to put on a dress. The rest of the goods were lost.

The penitentiary appropriation bill as reported by the ways and means committee of the house fixed the warden's salary at \$2,500 a year and he is to board himself. The salary of the guards is increased from \$500 to \$600 per year and they are to board themselves. The bill also suspends the public dining room, and aside from the warden, who keeps house within the prison walls, only the convicts are regular boarders in the prison. It is claimed that the public dining room at the prison was a tax of \$20,000 yearly on the state.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

**A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.**

The senate on the 9th passed a mortgage stay bill as a substitute for the Douglas house bill. It stays execution for two years on any judgment for foreclosure, provided taxes, semi-annual interest and costs are paid within six months after judgment, other than an order of sale may issue in six months after judgment. The senate defeated the conference report on the fees and salaries bill by 20 to 18, and the printing appropriation bill was passed with two amendments. At noon the senate adjourned and was immediately called to order as a court of impeachment. An informal vote favored March 22 as the beginning of the trial of Judge Botkin. The house, after consuming much time, passed the bill appropriating \$6,000 per year for the stations at Hayes City and Dodge City; also the senate bill making eight hours a day's work for laborers employed by the state or any municipality. The world's fair appropriation bill (appropriating \$30,000) was passed by the house. It is a substitute bill and provides for five managers, two to be elected by the senate and three by the house, not more than two to be of one political party. The state house investigating committee submitted a report in which an extension of time was asked.

The senate on the morning of the 10th was busily engaged receiving messages from the governor and considering conference reports. At noon again met as a court of impeachment and set the 20th of April as the time for the beginning of the Botkin trial. The court adjourned and the senate was officially informed of the death of N. S. Goss. Resolutions were adopted and the senate took a recess until 8 o'clock. The jury commissioner bill, which had been amended by the house, was passed. The bill as amended by the house provides for three jury commissioners, not more than one to be of the same political party. At the morning session of the house reports of committees to investigate the state house and the metropolitan police system were received and debated at length. The state house commissioners had entered a protest against the report and the debate in the house was extremely lively. The motion to adopt the report was amended by Mr. Douglass so as to give all parties interested in the state house investigation an opportunity to be present and heard. This was finally agreed to and both reports adopted. Adjourned until next morning.

The senate in executive session on the 11th confirmed a number of the governor's appointments and worked day and night on the miscellaneous appropriation bill. The conference failed to agree on the world's fair bill and the senate tacked it on to the miscellaneous bill, making the appropriation \$50,000. The conference report on the executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The house was busy on conference reports. The conference on the executive and judicial bill was agreed to, also on the metropolitan police appropriation. Mr. Stephens, in a spirit of sarcasm, offered a resolution to abolish the senate, and Mr. Heber, in the same spirit, offered a bill to legalize the acts of the present legislature. Resolutions thanking Speaker Elder and other officers were adopted. The printing appropriation bill was agreed to, several numbers voting for it under protest. It appropriates \$153,000. The conference report on the legislative districting bill was also agreed to after much wrangling.

The senate on the 12th passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair, and agreed to the conference committee report on the miscellaneous appropriation bill. The remainder of the session was on emergency reports. The house agreed to the conference report on the miscellaneous appropriation bill. The senate world's fair bill was reported, read a first time and its further consideration postponed. A resolution to withdraw impeachment proceedings against Judge Botkin was lost. [At 1 o'clock in the morning the work of the legislature was practically finished.]

AFTER having been in session nearly all night both houses met at 10 o'clock on the 13th. No business was transacted, however, as the attendance in both houses was small. At noon the legislature adjourned sine die.

## BARBARIC WAR IN CHILLI.

**Murder of a Wounded Prisoner— Rebels Said to Have Decoyed Their Opponents By a Flag of Truce.**

**LONDON, March 15.**—The Times' dispatches from Santiago give an official version of the recent battle in Chili. From this it appears that Col. Robeles, who commanded the government troops on the 6th inst., being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Sebastopole, and with 1,200 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns attacked a force of 2,500 rebels.

At a critical moment the enemy by a daisy crane for a parley opening fire at close range, killing and wounding two-thirds of the government troops. Col. Robeles was shot in the foot early in the battle. He secured another moment after the bullet had been extracted from his wound, but he was again wounded in the side and was placed in an ambulance. The rebels captured the ambulance and their leader threatened to shoot all who were with the wounded man unless Col. Robeles was indicated to him.

An attendant pointed out Col. Robeles, whereupon the colonel was fired at by the rebels and riddled with eleven balls besides being hacked with bayonets.

A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. Of the wounded men 264 were allowed to proceed to Valparaiso, but permission was refused to send the body of Col. Robeles there.

The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 300 killed and 400 wounded. No account of the battle can be procured at present.

President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents. He says, however, that the government has 30,000 troops at its disposal and has an ample supply of funds. The future operations will probably be nearer Valparaiso.

## Romance of an Old Coat.

**ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13.**—Nearly \$10,000 was found here in the lining of a coat belonging to the late Judge H. M. Cooley. The dead jurist had been one of the leading lawyers of the state, but for ten years had been doing nothing, and was supposed to be penniless. In selling some old clothing his son felt something like paper in the coat, and ripping open the lining, found \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 in bank bills to the amount of \$9,700.

## COL. N. S. GOSS.

**A Man Whose Life Was Devoted to the Welfare of His Race—His Love of Birds and Meticulous Donations to the State of Kansas.**

The news of the sudden death of Col. N. S. Goss, state ornithologist, was received everywhere in Kansas with profound regret. He was one of the best known men in the state, having come to the territory in 1857, locating at Neosho Falls. He was the first postmaster of Neosho Falls, which office he held from 1857 until the breaking out of the war. He was born in Lancaster, N. H., June 8, 1828, the youngest of four children—two sisters and a brother. His parents were of old Puritan stock. While N. S. Goss was yet in his teens his father lost his property and removed to Pewaukee, Wis. Thus, in a new country, and without ample means for a collegiate education, Mr. Goss began his life's work, with only a common district school and academy to assist him in his pursuit of the natural sciences. From childhood he had a deep love and admiration for birds and made them a study. He worked through the day and studied during the evenings; and at idle times during the day, even, whenever there was a lull for a few minutes, he was at his books.

He entered business for himself, and at the age of 28, married Miss Emma F. Brown, of Pewaukee, Wis. He moved to Waverly, Ia., with a view of entering into the banking business. While looking about him and making arrangements for the location of his business, his young wife was taken from him. Death had robbed him of his bride of only two years. Overcome by the loss of his beloved companion, the place no longer seemed like home to him, and in the spring of 1857, in a buggy, accompanied by a friend, he sought a home in Kansas, not knowing or caring where it might be. After following the Neosho river for some distance they selected the spot where Neosho Falls now stands as their new home. Only two or three families were along the river for miles. A town was laid off and Col. Goss became its first postmaster. In 1858 a grist mill was established and Col. Goss sold flour and meal to the Indians, receiving in return for the same Indian ponies, buffalo robes and some money.

He was elected and commissioned major in 1860, and lieutenant colonel in 1863 of the Sixteenth Kansas militia cavalry; was in active service during the "fourteen days' call" and the Price raid; and, being familiar with the Indian territory, acted on several occasions as a scout for United States soldiers stationed at Humboldt.

He was appointed register of the land office at Humboldt in 1867 and in 1869 resigned to become land attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, with headquarters at Neosho Falls. It was through his exertions that the road built through the Neosho valley and at a meeting of the stockholders of the road held at Emporia May 16, 1868, Col. Goss was elected president. He was also land attorney for the Santa Fe at one time.



**THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.**

**W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.**  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.**

**LANDLORD VS. TENANT.**

[The Tenant's Side.]  
A tenant has no life of ease;  
His "moves" are never through;  
Before he's settled off he flees,  
Same as the Wandering Jew.  
Although he pays his rent,  
Which in no case is small,  
All he receives is discontent,  
And ne'er a "home" on all.  
Though leaky roofs and broken drains  
His family make ill,  
And plumbing bad and worn-out pans  
His little ones may kill,  
He can not make his landlord see  
A reason for repairs,  
And, as he has to have them, he  
Himself the burden bears.  
In case he has a growing flock  
Of children young and sweet,  
The landlords on him turn the lock  
And leave him in the street.  
He can not keep a pet about  
(Dogs, chickens, goats or geese),  
Because the landlord turns them out  
With his one-sided lease.  
When any careful tenant shows  
A wish to longer stay,  
His rent to such a figure goes  
He's forced to move away.  
And if by noon he isn't out,  
In stormy rain or sleet,  
He, with his household goods about,  
Is fired on the street.  
The awful rent a tenant gives  
Would in five years or so  
Purchase the house in which he lives,  
As smarter landlords know.  
And knowing that, they charge so high  
That tenants can not save  
Enough a chicken coop to buy  
Before they're in the grave.  
A tenant never has a "home,"  
Though for one paying dear,  
But with his furniture must roam  
House-hunting every year.  
—H. C. Dodge

**A CLOSE CALL.**

**Romantic Story of an Innocent Man's Escape from Death.**

For twenty years Hamilton Duke was my client. In fact, it was to him that I owed not only a competent fortune, but my position in society.  
But for this I should never have undertaken his defense in this last case, my best feelings were so against him—not that I was an ingrate, but because I believed that he had murdered his wife.  
Many things compelled my drawing such a conclusion.  
He was well-bred, refined and cultured, while she was of common stock, the personification of ignorance and low-breeding. For ten years he was all of chivalry and tenderness to her that a lofty nature could be, while she was always sullen, morose, dissatisfied.  
It was claimed by their closest friends that he loved her the first few years of their united life, though I never believed this—it was such a manifest impossibility.  
Any way, he hated her cordially when her life came to its tragic close, and so he had for a considerable period prior to that event.  
Being entirely in his confidence he often came to my office, pallid and trembling, to tell me some new vulgar violence of hers which had driven him nearly to the last extremity of desperation.  
And so one morning when Mrs. Duke was found dead with an ugly stab through her heart, her husband standing over her with a reeking knife in hand, I naturally believed that he had killed her.  
Later on, when I saw him, my suspicions seemed confirmed.  
He was in a state of wild excitement when I entered the sheriff's office in answer to his summons.  
Until that moment no one had succeeded in getting a word out of him about the murder.  
"What does it all mean?" I asked, when we were alone.  
"I don't know," he gasped. "I don't know whether it was I who killed her or not. But I don't want to die. I must be allowed to die. You must defend me—you must save me."  
Though I pitied him I believed him guilty, and though I defended him I felt that he merited death.  
But my efforts were vain ones. The evidence against him was too conclusive.  
An unusual noise in Mrs. Duke's room had attracted the butler's attention the morning of the murder. On entering he saw Mr. Duke rising up, knife in hand, from the prostrate body of his wife, as if he had just stabbed her.  
That and the fact that the Duke had indulged in many bitter quarrels of late was enough to win a disastrous verdict from a jury.  
Mr. Duke was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was to be hanged in forty-five days.  
Reopening a case at that time was not the easy thing it is now, and I found it impossible to get him a new trial.  
On and on those grace days swept seemingly with lightning swiftness, until the time set for the execution was but fifty hours off.  
I was desperate; Duke was frantic. "You must go to the Governor," he cried at length. "You must get a pardon for me."  
"Impossible," I answered. "There isn't enough time."  
"Yes, there is. This is Wednesday morning, and I am not to hang until Friday noon. The train goes in an hour. If you leave here at once, you can make the trip and get back here in time."  
"But on what pretext? Simply seeing the Governor will do no good. I—" "You must think of a pretext on the way. Don't stay here and talk. You are wasting time and my life must be saved. Do go at once."  
"He was in such a wrought-up state that there was no use arguing with him,

and so I went away, walking about the streets in sheer bewilderment.  
By blind chance I went to the railway station, arriving just as the train rolled in. Dejected and reckless, scarcely knowing what I was about, I clambered on board at the last moment and went whirling away toward the Governor's, bent on a wild, mad purpose, which I well knew could only prove entirely fruitless.  
When the station next to my destination was reached, a woman came on board, who instantly pounced on me and kissed me.  
It was my niece.  
"What under the sun is the matter with you?" she demanded.  
When I told her of poor Duke's predicament her face became very grave, but the moment she discovered my business with the Governor it brightened.  
"How very fortunate!" she exclaimed, clapping her hands gleefully.  
"What?" I demanded, nearly stupefied with amazement.  
"Leave it all to me," she said, "and I will save your friend. No—I'm not crazy. Listen: Last night the Governor proposed to me. Of course I love him dearly, but I didn't want to be too cheaply won, and so I refused to give him an answer. He dines with us tonight. After dinner, when his stomach is full and his heart easy to get at, I'll promise to marry him on the condition that he pardons poor old Duke."  
Then and there, on a public train though we were, I both hugged and kissed her.  
She was as good as her word, and six hours later I was on board another train, homeward bound, and in my pocket was a reprieve for Duke—the case against him being so strong that the Governor deemed a full pardon impolitic then.  
The reprieve granted him another three months, though, and by that time popular sentiment was likely to cool down sufficiently to make a pardon feasible.  
On the way home I was fairly happy and tried to picture to myself Duke's face when he knew he was safe.  
This made me so comfortable that I fell asleep.  
Nothing disturbed my slumbers until the trainmen called out the name of the junction where I had to change cars for the branch road which ran through my town.  
And there, to my consternation, I found myself unable to move. Mentally I was awake. Physically, I was asleep. I was fully conscious of the stir and bustle made by those who were getting on and off the train; but I could not move a muscle.  
With all my might I endeavored to throw off the trance-like spell which held me, but all to no purpose. The train moved on and took me with it.  
Cold perspiration oozed out through every pore, and I think I would have gone mad, then and there had not utter unconsciousness mercifully come to my rescue.  
It was more than an hour before I regained possession of my senses.  
By that time it was impossible to get back to the junction in time to catch the home-bound train on the branch line.  
Springing up, the moment I was conscious, I explained things to the conductor, offering him any price he chose to demand if he would run his train back to the junction and take me home.  
That was out of the question. He could only do such a thing on the order of the general superintendent, and that permission could not be reached, because a storm of the day before had blown so many wires down that all telegraphic communication was cut off.  
All I could do, then, was to remain on board the train seven hours more, when by tramping twelve or fifteen miles over a craggy, roadless mountain, I could probably get home by noon.  
Though the "probably" discouraged me, I thanked the conductor for his advice, shut my teeth hard on my misery and tried to make the best of it.  
That was the longest night of my life. It seemed to me that it would never end.  
Day was just breaking when we reached the station where I was to leave the train and begin my foot journey over the mountain.  
Hard as was the ascent of that trackless, precipitous mountain side, it was a vast improvement on the train. I was in motion myself now, doing something whether it would avail me any thing or not.  
Soon the sun was up. Altogether too soon it had accomplished half its journey from horizon to zenith.  
It was then that I reached the mountain top, with a good seven miles of rough walking still before me.  
Duke was to be hanged at noon, unless I was on time.  
At ten o'clock I was but two miles away from him, and with all the horrors of my journey presumably behind me, I smiled self-congratulatory at the thought of how easy the rest would be, and of how I would disappoint those who were even then gathering to see my client hanged.  
A vine caught my foot and threw me. Falling, I sprained my ankle, and the pain was so intense that I had to exert every atom of my will to keep from going into a dead faint.  
Breaking a forked stick from a sapling presently I extemporized it into a crutch and hobbled on as best I could.  
At the end of an hour I had made but half a mile, and was so exhausted that I knew another fifteen minutes would bring my locomotive powers to a full stop.  
Poor old Duke must die, after all. There was no help for it, and with an outcry of utter despair I settled on the ground in a heap.  
The mental anguish I suffered in the half hour which followed was enough to unseat a man's reason.  
Watch in hand I counted the fleeting seconds.  
In twenty-five minutes more my client would hang for want of the reprieve in my pocket.  
And then, joyful sound, I heard approaching feet!  
A moment later a negro appeared.

He was old, dirty and stupid—entirely unable to understand me until I mentioned money. When I said: "I will give you a hundred dollars if you get this paper in the hands of the sheriff before twelve o'clock," with a yell like a fiend he snatched the reprieve out of my hand and darted away.  
Again I sought my watch.  
My messenger had twenty-two minutes in which to cover a mile and a half, a portion of his route being through thick underbrush. It was doubtful if he would make it.  
The hour which passed before he returned with help seemed a hundred years to me.  
"I done got dar," he gasped, nearly out of breath, "an' de gemmen all safe."  
Probably it was unmanly, but I wept for joy.  
They tried to make a hero of me for that exploit, but I am too commonplace and stolid for that. I had simply done my duty. I had saved my client. That was all.  
However, I was rewarded more gloriously yet.  
Before Duke's reprieve expired his butler was taken seriously ill. Just before he died he made a startling confession.  
It was he who killed Mrs. Duke.  
She caught him in the act of stealing her jewels and he killed her to escape punishment. Returning a moment later to make sure that his victim was dead, he saw Duke beside the dead woman with the bloody knife, and so made capital out of this circumstance by swearing away his employer's life to save his own.—Chicago Herald.

**A NIGHT AMONG WOLVES.**

**The Thrilling Experience of an Old Trapper on the Plains of Kansas.**  
Years ago when the plains of western Kansas were the feeding ground of the buffalo, antelope and prairie wolf, an old trapper named Harris had a thrilling experience and a narrow escape from death by a pack of gray wolves. The story is probably best told in the language used by the old trapper while relating it, and is as follows:  
"One day I had been out looking after my traps along the Smoky river, nearly south of where Hays City now stands. It was in the first days of January, and the winter had been such a severe one that the wolves could get hardly anything to eat, and had become rather ferocious. I was about three miles from my cabin, returning home, when I was startled by the howl of a wolf barely three hundred yards to my right. Barely had it ceased before the howl was taken up in my rear and on my left. I then knew that I was being trailed and that I would have a hard run for life, with the chances ten to one against me. I increased my pace to a long "dog trot," but it was not long before I could see the yellowish eyes of the beasts as they glared at me through the gathering darkness. I broke into a hard run, and was beginning to congratulate myself on escaping, when down came the whole pack right at my heels, snapping and snarling like 'bedlam' turned loose. My rifle was a double-barreled one, and suddenly wheeling, I fired into the pack twice, killing one at each shot. Being winded, nothing was left for me but to take to a tree, which I did instantly, the discharge of the rifle stopping the wolves for a moment and giving me a chance to climb.  
"I staid in that tree until my feet were frozen, and I was fast becoming so numb that it was but a question of short time until I should fall out. Feeling round in my pockets, I discovered some matches, and as I then believed that I would never get out alive, I pulled off my heavy hunting jacket, and set it on fire; it was made of buckskin and burned brightly. By its aid I discovered an old dead limb that had fallen, and trusting that the light would keep the wolves at bay, I concluded to try and reach the limb and build a fire. When I reached the ground my lower limbs were so badly frozen that I could not walk, so I started on my hands and knees for the dead limb, with the wolves howling all around me. I threw down the burning coat and began to break twigs in order to start a fire, but had my left leg badly bitten and mangled before the fire burned vigorously enough to scare off the varmints. I now walk on crutches on account of that night out with the wolves, but I never think of it unless I thank the Almighty for His goodness in allowing me to escape with my life."—Chicago Journal.

**HEAVEN IN THE STARS.**

**Curious Faith of the Ansairee—They Believe in a Previous Existence.**  
The belief in metaphysics is very curious among the Ansairee. Ordinary Mussulmans, they say, pass into jacks after death; and it is a common saying among them, when the jacks howl at night, "Listen to the Mussulmans calling to prayer." Bad men after death have to "walk in low envelopes," as their expression goes, making use of the Arabic word "kamees" for the envelope of the body, which exists among us in the word "chemise." For what reason I know not, Christian doctors are supposed to go into very low envelopes, indeed, and become swine when this life is over. Jewish rabbis become apes, and so forth, writes a traveler.  
The stars, they say, are "envelopes of light," the destination of the great and good Ansairee who have distinguished themselves in this life by their charity and integrity; and there are 50,000 of them who form the greater "light world" or the inhabitants of the seventh Heaven who surround Ali, and are perpetually illuminated by his presence.  
Most Ansairee pretend to a knowledge of what they did in a former existence, whether as animals or men; and at Tarsus it is a common theory amongst them that the Frankish travelers, intent on archeological research, come to look for treasures which they remember to have seen in these spots during a former existence.  
A man, they say, who has not acted tightly in this life may be punished in the next existence by being born a woman, and a woman who does her duty in this life may be rewarded in the next by being born a man. Womanhood is considered by them a sort of probationary step between the animal world and the lords of creation, and their women are treated by them with great contempt and never permitted to participate in the sacred mysteries of religion.  
One of the most curious features of the Ansairee faith is their belief in a Trinity: Ali, the Father; Mahomet, the Son, and Salman of Far, the Holy Ghost. Ali, the Father, became man through his veil or representative, Mahomet; and Mahomet appointed Salman to superintend the affairs of this world after his return to his father's kingdom. This mystery of a Trinity is the second item in the Ansairee religion, and is universally believed in by all the four sects; it is called "the mystery of the A. M. S.," from the initial letters of the three individuals of their Trinity.  
An Ansairee—or a Nasari, as their sect is more commonly called in the north—when taking an oath, will always swear by his "faith in the mystery of Ain, Min, Sin;" and one of the most common forms of prayer among them is to say the words "Ain, Min, Sin," 500 times in succession.—Cornhill Magazine.

**LONG-DISTANCE LAUGHTER.**

**How the Telegraph Operator Communicates His Mirth.**  
Did you ever laugh by telegraph? Probably not. It would hardly pay. When one reflects that it would cost a sense of amusement, he refrains from manifesting it and lets it go.  
But laughing is done by telegraph. It is the telegraph operators who indulge in this luxury, and mostly the night operators, who have more time than the day people. When an operator becomes lonely and his sounders are clicking out messages not intended for him, he calls up some friend operator, maybe a hundred squares away, and opens a conversation.  
A conversation, of course, cannot be continued long before something "funny" is said. It then becomes the duty of the operator to laugh. This he does by making four dots, then one dot and a dash, thus: . . . , spelling ha. Thus to all jokes he replies h-a, h-a. Sometimes, to make it easier, he says h—t, that is, four dots and two dots.  
The laugh by telegraph is necessarily cold and sardonic. It does not bubble irresistibly to the surface. It is the result of deliberate purpose. When one has sufficient self-control to laugh in this way, probably his tribute to your joke is not what you would desire. But the operator is often shaken with laughter before shaking his key with it, so to speak.  
Telegraph operators have a few other conversational expressions, among them "hm," four dots and two dashes, indicating surprise.—Indianapolis News.

**USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.**

**Oatmeal Crisps.**—One cup oatmeal, nearly one-half teaspoonful salt, mixed together dry, cover with cold water and let it stand half an hour. Drain off any water remaining; drop by spoonfuls on a tin, spreading as thick as possible. Bake until brown and crisp, but not scorched in the least.—Boston Budget.  
—If a coat is not drawn up close to the neck it bags or sets loosely in the back, and if drawn up too high at the neck it hangs away at the waist. If not buttoned when made to be worn so, it naturally presents an untidy appearance; and if in any way it is carelessly or indifferently put on, it fails to look like the same coat as if donned with care and brought close to the body.

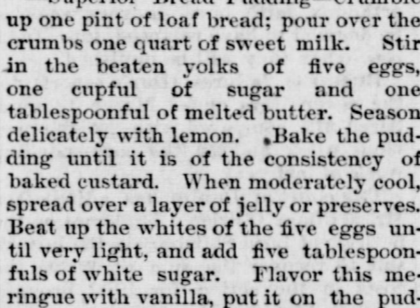
**A Sea-Bath in Winter.**—People who are fond of sea-bathing in summer should know that in winter a most effective and yet simple substitute for sea water is a cup of rock salt dissolved in warm water and added to a bath. A warm salt bath of this kind is the most refreshing tonic for an exhausted body. But don't go out of doors after taking it. Just before going to bed is the right time.—Ladies' Home Journal.  
—Cauliflower.—Select a white, close cauliflower, trim carefully, and let it lie in salted water (a teaspoon salt to a head) for two hours. This will cause any insects concealed in the heart to rise. Wash in fresh water, tie in a thin cloth, put into boiling water with a pinch of salt. When tender, pour over a sauce made in this way: One pint of milk, butter half the size of an egg. Mix a dessertspoon of flour to a cream with a little cold milk, add salt and a dash of nutmeg, and pour into the boiling milk; stir constantly a minute. Excellent.—Household.

**White Sauce.**—Melt two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, two even tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on slowly one pint hot milk or white stock; add one teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful pepper. White stock is the stock made from veal or chicken. Be sure there are no lumps of flour in the butter before beginning to add the liquid. Remember the rule for white sauce is for one cupful of the sauce take one even tablespoonful of flour, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a half-teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. This is the regulation white sauce which is used for so many purposes, and varied in many ways for different uses.

**Superior Bread Pudding.**—Crumble up one pint of loaf bread; pour over the crumbs one quart of sweet milk. Stir in the beaten yolks of five eggs, one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Season liberally with lemon. Bake the pudding until it is of the consistency of baked custard. When moderately cool, spread over a layer of jelly or preserves. Beat up the whites of the five eggs until very light, and add five tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Flavor this meringue with vanilla, put it on the pudding and brown slightly. When sent to table it is thought by some to be a great improvement to pour a little cream in each plate as a sauce. Yet this is just as convenience may dictate. It is good enough without.—Prairie Farmer.

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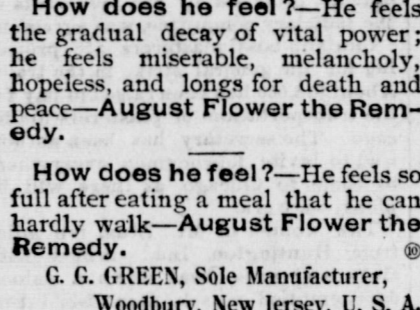
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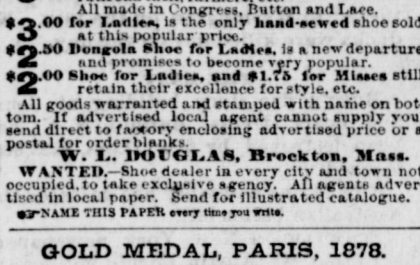
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Beware of Imitations.  
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**A ROBBER OR THIEF**  
Is better than the lying scale agent who tells you as gospel truth that the  
**Jones' \$60. 5 Ton Wagon Scale**  
is not a standard scale, and not to any made. For free book and list, address  
**Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y.**  
The universal favor accorded THE BURNING TURTLE SOAP Cabbage Buds leads me to offer a F. F. Govey Soap, the first Yellow Glass soap ever introduced and show its capabilities will pay \$100 for the best yield obtained from 1 acre of seed which will mail for \$5.00. Catalogue from Isaac F. Tillingham, La Plume, Pa.  
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The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Biliousness, General Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever, and Ague, etc. \*ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. McPHEE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.  
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**HOG CHOLERA CURED FREE.** Give name of hog and address office. W. HALL MBD, CO., St. Louis, Mo.



MY LITTLE TEASE.

A mischievous fairy. With step and gait. Has just pulled my hair, and is running away; Two rows of baby pearls, Head full of yellow curls, Brimful of mischief she's thought of all day.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH" [COPYRIGHT, 1901]

CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

Mr. Blodger spent a great deal of his time at the American exhibition. He was interested in some patents being exhibited there and also met a large number of his countrymen.

His knowledge of the world was of great value to his quondam wife and she was placing implicit faith in his ability to push matters to a successful issue and settle every thing favorably.

It should be understood, however, that Mr. Emerick did not show any undue haste in advising Mrs. Bregy to dispose of the property.

"I wish that you would do so, Alphonse," said his fond wife. "The only happiness I seek in the wide world is to have you call me wife again."

After a pause he said: "I think that I will go to Paris and see Eugene. I may then explain the whole circumstances to him personally."

"To-morrow, then, I will go to Paris, and will probably make a clean breast of it to our boy."

When the morning came he took an early train for the French metropolis, and the same evening sought out his son.

Eugene had happened to take his apartments in a house where there were a number of other young students, and

had yielded to their invitation to see some of the fun of Paris.

"Life," they termed it. Under this baneful influence his French blood had warmed up, and before many days had passed he was rushing headlong into the maelstrom of questionable pleasures.

that Eugene's nature was not strong enough to stand the temptations of the fastest city in the universe, and comprehended fully that he would now be a pliable tool in his own hands.

During the passage across the Atlantic and throughout the remainder of their journey there had been a reserve between the two almost amounting to coldness.

Mr. Emerick did not confide the secret of his wife's recognition to Eugene at once. He proposed to wait until he saw fully which way the boy was going.

The Sunday after Mr. Emerick joined Eugene in Paris, they both went out to the races and on their way home Eugene told Mr. Emerick he had bet his last napoleon and lost it.

They had knelt and sat side by side in that beautiful and solemn edifice in the morning, and at midnight they jingled glasses together in a third-rate dance-hall, called the Tivoli.

"Eugene," he said. "You are having a pretty lively time of it over here. Rather more lively than weighing tea, anyhow."

"Well, I should say I am," was the response, in a maudlin voice.

"And what do suppose this fun is going to cost you?" asked Mr. Emerick.

"It seems to me that if you move along at this rate much more it will require a pretty big bank account to keep you going," said Mr. Emerick.

CHAPTER XVII. When Eugene awoke the next day his mind was full of the follies of the one which had passed before it.

During the evening he met Mr. Emerick and, as they sat at one of the little marble-topped tables in a cafe near the Grand Opera House, he broached the subject of his difficulties.

will it take to entirely wipe out your debts?"

"About five thousand francs," answered Eugene. "That is but a small sum. I will advance it to you in the morning and you can tide over your trouble."

"Indeed! what is it?" inquired Eugene. "Nothing serious, I hope?"

"Without any further reference to the nature of his news, Mr. Emerick said: 'Your mother's recent acquaintance with me came about, as you know, in a rather extraordinary manner.'"

"I have already had to refuse your mother an answer to that question and for the present must decline to answer you. When the proper time arrives you shall learn my reasons."

"In due time it will all be explained to you," said his father.

"Then as a natural consequence he would marry Armida."

that such unexplained and questionable actions on the part of his father gave him grave apprehensions that he was not the man of integrity for which he passed in the eyes of the world.

"She would soften any one's heart," responded Eugene.

"What did you say her name was?" asked Mr. Emerick, unconcernedly.

"Why, that is the name of a young lady whom I met at Long Branch last season," said Mr. Emerick.

"There is much to be said in favor of wisely deliberating before acting. Doubtless many rash deeds are performed, bringing all sorts of unfortunate consequences in their train."

"Yes, I have heard them speak of the Englishman," said Eugene, "and Mr. Wilcox I knew very well myself. He died only a short time since and left all his wealth to this Percy Lovel."

"It would be a very comfortable sum for a poor fellow to get hold of, and would enable him to dispense with the necessity of resorting to vulgar labor for the rest of his natural life," said Mr. Emerick.

"Propose to Armida Deloro as a first step," was the answer. "And if she refuse you, what then?" asked Emerick.

"If you had that amount at your back you would not be long in finding one, anyhow," was Mr. Emerick's next remark.

you like to get a share of that wealth?"

"Very well, if I could come by it honestly," said Eugene. "Come, now, don't put on such strong moral airs, Eugene; you know that so long as you get it, you would not care how you came by it."

"Your fit of morality will pass away in a few moments; then I will talk to you," said Emerick, in an exasperatingly cool voice.

"Great God! What kind of man are you?" asked Eugene. "Surely, you are not my father?"

"All that I shall ask of you is that you procure me a specimen of Percy Lovel's handwriting." From the manner in which Mr. Emerick spoke, it was plainly visible that he still believed Eugene to be assuming his attitude of offended morality.

Every day we see playing round the ship and skimming up and down the wave hollow companies of lovely little terns and sea swallows, the latter no larger than thrushes.

Yonder timid bird, with purple and green plumage, his little breast and neck laced with silver, is distant at this moment one thousand miles from a drop of fresh water, and yet cares no more for that fact than did the Irish squire who lived twelve miles from a lemon.

Marvelously expressive of power as is our untiring engine, which all day and all night throbs and pants and pulses in noisy rhythm under the deck, what a clumsy, imperfect affair it is compared to the dainty plumes and delicate muscles which will carry that pretty, fearless sea swallow back to his roost!

There is much to be said in favor of wisely deliberating before acting. Doubtless many rash deeds are performed, bringing all sorts of unfortunate consequences in their train, simply for the want of a little reflection; and others, that would have been of the utmost benefit to mankind, have never seen the light from the same cause.

Little Johnny (to his father)—I told me what you said to our Sunday-school class to-day about knowing every thing in the next world, after we are dead.

He shouldn't wait. Little Johnny (to his father)—I told me what you said to our Sunday-school class to-day about knowing every thing in the next world, after we are dead.

A GREENVILLE man is the victim of a strange phenomenon. His hair comes out in spots, and in a short time the spots are covered with hair of the purest white.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE "KOCH CURE" AND THE "GEORGE CURE."

Since Jenner banished small-pox from civilized communities, no medical discovery has been received with such enthusiasm, or been followed with such absorbing interest by the whole world, as that comprised in the announcement of Robert Koch that he had been able to produce a substance capable of exerting a marked influence upon the changes which the tuberculosis bacillus causes in the tissues of the body.

It is true, the great hopes of a cure for consumption in all its stages, that perhaps the majority of laymen, at least, allowed themselves to entertain, have as yet by no means been realized.

But supposing that the "Koch cure" were really all that the most vivid hope imagined it, would all these results follow? In a certain measure they would, but the increase in general well-being would be insignificantly small when measured by the greatness of the discovery.

It is a sad comment upon our civilization that the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, by reducing the number of his competitors, are the friends of him who has but his labor to sell.

For it is to poverty, that in the past analysis, we must trace the most potent predisposing and maintaining cause of infectious disease. And if any thing radical is ever to be done toward limiting the spread of those diseases, which, as every physician recognizes, are in their nature preventable, surely the remedy must be applied, not so much to the disease itself as it appears in the individual, as to the cause that engenders it.

Boards of health may be vigilant, doctors may be faithful and learned, medical and other charities may be dealt out with a lavish hand; but in a city where three-quarters of the population live in tenements, where 200,000 people are packed upon one square mile, where but four per cent. occupy separate homes, it is folly to think of curing—in the sense of exterminating—any disease which is contagious.

In looking toward the ultimate cure of tuberculosis, we thus inevitably arrive at a point where the medical aspect loses itself in the social; where it becomes a study of the economic problem of the distribution of wealth, of the abolition of involuntary poverty; in short, of the relation of man to the earth which he inhabits and from which alone he draws his being.

Just so, and if our Illinois friends improve their opportunity, the change in taxation that will follow will teach the farmers who have ignorantly clamored against the taxation of land values that the farmers not only do not own all the land, but that the land they do own is the least valuable and will be but lightly taxed under a system that makes land values the sole basis of taxation.

If you would save this Republic, if you would save society, if you would preserve free government to the end of time, unjust taxation must be destroyed.

Cure," let every physician continue to strive to his utmost to relieve suffering, and, if possible, to exterminate contagious disease, but let us ever bear in mind that every cure, to be really and grandly successful, will ultimately have to be supplemented by the "George cure."—Walter Mendelson.

Who Own River Bottoms. Judge Young, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, has decided that the State can not demand a royalty of one dollar per ton on phosphate taken from the beds of the rivers of Florida.

It is the people after all that control. They endure much, but when they break through the "conservative restraints" kings tremble on their thrones, and judges perform their duty. The process through which it is done are slow, but the rights of the masses are being extended and the few restricted.

These phosphates have been forming in the soil and river bottoms in all the ages of the past, and in the formation of which we do not suppose that Mr. Albertus Vogt, Mr. George W. Scott and a few others were alone in the thoughts of the Divine mind, but we are orthodox or unorthodox enough to believe that the Divine worker intended these formations and deposits for the common enjoyment of all mankind.

Owing to the legislative action and judicial determinations, this has not been the case, and the only thing left whereby the people, in their collective capacity, could derive the least benefit from these gifts of a wise and beneficent Creator, was in the riparian rights left to the State, whereby the State, for the benefit of all the people thereof, could levy a tax of one dollar a ton on all phosphates taken from the bottom of navigable streams, and even this the decision of Judge Young denies them.

The cost of gathering the phosphate from the river bottoms is merely nominal, and delivered at any shipping point is worth from \$12 to \$15 per ton, and in the interest of this class of men, the Times-Union whines that the payment of the pitiable sum of a dollar a ton into the treasury of the State would ruin them all and kill the industry. This is sheer nonsense and can not deceive a blind man.

Dempsey's Personal Tax Bill.

Apparently the crude suggestions of Governor Hill in regard to the taxation of personal property are to bear fruit; one last desperate attempt to collect a personal property tax in this State. Without bringing up the point of a local tax on personal property is the surest way to drive out of the State the industries needed for its prosperity, and without mentioning the utter failure that has attended past attempts at personal property taxation in this State and others; without referring to the perjury that such laws create, and the injustice of their effect in making the honest pay the taxes of the dishonest—it is only necessary to read Mr. Dempsey's bill, as given in our columns recently, to see how inquisitorial and un-American must be any further effort to reach personal property by taxation.

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Taxing Unseen Coal.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just sustained the right of James D. Baker, collector of St. Clair County, to collect from the Consolidated Coal Company, of St. Louis, a tax on an assessment made by Assessor Stoolkey, of St. Clair township, on coal owned by the company, under the surface of that township. The present case involves the trifling sum of fifty dollars, but the effect of the decision is of great importance to Illinois, and, says a dispatch from St. Louis: "It will bring into the treasury thousands of dollars each year in taxes from the vast coal fields that have never been taxed, and relieve the farmer from paying such heavy taxes on the surface, where there are coal fields beneath, and will establish a precedent for assessing coal lands all over the State of Illinois."

Just so, and if our Illinois friends improve their opportunity, the change in taxation that will follow will teach the farmers who have ignorantly clamored against the taxation of land values that the farmers not only do not own all the land, but that the land they do own is the least valuable and will be but lightly taxed under a system that makes land values the sole basis of taxation.



BIRD WANDERERS.

Their Untiring Energy Inspires a Poet to Sing in Their Praise.

Every day we see playing round the ship and skimming up and down the wave hollow companies of lovely little terns and sea swallows, the latter no larger than thrushes.

Yonder timid bird, with purple and green plumage, his little breast and neck laced with silver, is distant at this moment one thousand miles from a drop of fresh water, and yet cares no more for that fact than did the Irish squire who lived twelve miles from a lemon.

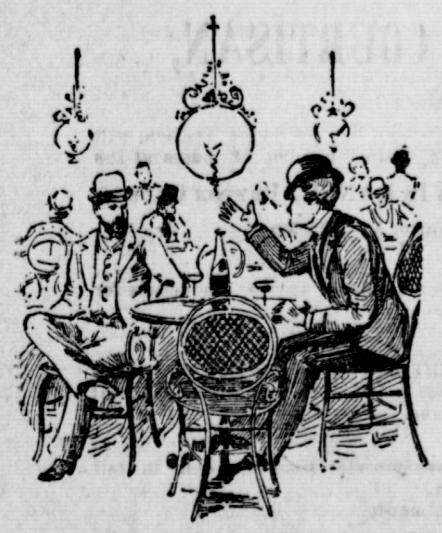
Marvelously expressive of power as is our untiring engine, which all day and all night throbs and pants and pulses in noisy rhythm under the deck, what a clumsy, imperfect affair it is compared to the dainty plumes and delicate muscles which will carry that pretty, fearless sea swallow back to his roost!

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A GREENVILLE man is the victim of a strange phenomenon. His hair comes out in spots, and in a short time the spots are covered with hair of the purest white.



LET US NOT TROUBLE OUR HEADS WITH THE VULGAR DETAILS OF LIFE.

had yielded to their invitation to see some of the fun of Paris. "Life," they termed it. Under this baneful influence his French blood had warmed up, and before many days had passed he was rushing headlong into the maelstrom of questionable pleasures.



**The Chase County Courant.**  
W. G. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher  
Issued every Thursday.  
Official Paper of Chase County.

We are under obligations to Senator Plumb for a copy of his speech on the bill to provide against the contraction of the currency and for other purposes, delivered in the Senate, January 7th, 1881. It is an able presentation of the case and a strong argument in favor of free coinage.

The McKinley bill has had a bad effect on labor everywhere. Many of the European manufacturing establishments have cut down workmen's wages so as to bring the cost of their goods within the limit of the McKinley tariff, and this has had the effect of forcing American manufacturers to scale down wages.

The following testimony from a Kentucky paper—the Owensboro Messenger—may be read with profit and interest in Kansas, where the question of holding a constitutional convention is to be voted upon at the next general election: "If we ever get forgiveness for advocating a new constitution for the past eight or ten years, we promise never to do it again."—Kansas City Star.

The receipts at the Emmet anniversary did not equal the expenses, but a small balance from last year enabled the Club to come out about square.—Strong City Republican.

Why was this thus? Are there any elements of discord in the Club? The Burns Club, of this county, has a good balance in their treasury, although they are seeking no amelioration of British rule over Scotland.

The Legislature adjourned without making any appropriation for the World's Fair, at Chicago, which is, perhaps, better than to have made the paltry appropriation that was talked of being made, as this year Kansas may be blessed with abundant crops of all kinds, and then the Legislature can be called together, in extra session, and make an appropriation commensurate with the dignity and capabilities of the State.

The Shamrock, Ireland's emblem, is a trefoil, or three-leaved grass, much resembling our white clover. According to tradition, when St. Patrick landed near Wicklow, in 433, the pagan inhabitants were on the point of stoning him to death; but, having obtained a hearing, he endeavored to explain to them the Trinity in Unity, but they could not understand it. At last he stooped and plucked a trefoil (Shamrock), and said: "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be one, as it is for these three leaves to grow upon a single stock?" The Irish were convinced, and the Shamrock was adopted as the national emblem.—Etc.

Ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, having said that ex-President Cleveland is "no Democrat," Democratic papers all over the country are simultaneously reminded that when the Morrison bill was pending in Congress and the Democratic party was committed to the doctrine of tariff reform, as embodied in that bill, Mr. Eaton, who was then in the House, put himself at the head of the Republicans and the minority of the Democrats and moved to strike out the enacting clause and thus aided in defeating it. He is against Cleveland, not for his silver views, because he agrees with him on that matter, but because Cleveland is a tariff reformer, while Mr. Eaton is not.

In the House the other day Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, was making some remarks about silver coinage, when Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, made a taunting allusion to Mr. Cleveland's letter. Mr. O'Ferrall replied that Grover Cleveland was deeper down in the heart of the Democracy of the country than any other living man. It might be that Mr. Cleveland's views on silver did not suit the Democracy. They were the views of an individual member of the Democratic party. He (Mr. O'Ferrall) assumed that whatever Mr. Cleveland's position might be, to-day, on the question of silver coinage, when the national convention spoke, in 1892, he would endorse the principles of their platform, whatever they might be. He did not believe that Mr. Cleveland would surrender his convictions, but there were questions of Democratic principle far paramount to the question of the free coinage of silver.

**PERSONAL NOTES BY EDITOR.**

We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have been there; but it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-ballasted; and the through "Cannon-ball" trains that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

Can you remember dates? See ad.

**COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION.**

According to the call of president Patten, the Executive Committee of Chase County Sunday School Association met at Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, March 14th, when the following resolutions were adopted and program proposed.

1st. Resolved, that our county convention be held at the Congregational church, Strong City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 3d, 4th and 5th.  
2d. That our secretary correspond with the State secretary, Rev. A. J. Bright, and, if possible, secure his services on Saturday and Sunday. (He is to be present on Sunday sure.)

**PROGRAM.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 3d—MORNING.  
10:00—Devotional exercises.  
10:30—Address of County President W. G. Patten.  
10:45—Music.  
11:00—Report of Township presidents.  
11:30—Appointment of Committees.  
Miscellaneous business.  
11:45—Music.—Adjournment.

**AFTERNOON.**

1:30—Opening exercise, music, etc.  
1:45—What benefit is derived from County and Township conventions? Paper by Mr. Buser, discussed by Mrs. Coe and Mrs. J. A. Allen.  
2:15—What meetings are necessary for a successful Sunday school and how conducted? by Rev. Blenkhard followed by Mr. Coon.  
2:35—(a) The Sunday-school Teacher, where shall we get them? Mrs. Mathews.  
2:45—(b) How shall we improve them? Mrs. W. G. Patten and Miss Shaft.  
3:00—Music.  
3:10—Report of nominating committee and election of officers.  
3:30—Corresponding secretary's report.  
3:40—Report of Treasurer.  
4:00—Music. Benediction.

**EVENING.**

7:00—Praise service, conducted by W. G. Patten.  
7:30—Address, by Rev. D. Gidley.  
8:00—Need of spiritual power in Sunday Schools, how secure it? Pastor of M. E. Church of Cottonwood Falls. Music.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.**

Beginning at 9 a. m., the entire day will be devoted to Normal work, conducted by R. Cowden of Galion, Ohio, assisted by State Secretary, if present. Mr. Cowden is a man of great spiritual power and a life experience in Sabbath-school work. Afternoon session will begin at 1:30 p. m.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 5TH.**

At 10 a. m., Rev. A. J. Bright will address the children at the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, and at 2 p. m., at the Congregational church at Strong City, every Sabbath school in the county is earnestly requested to be present. By order of President. M. E. MOORE, Rec. Sec'y.

**SPRINGS FOR ITSELF.**

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS,  
March 14th, 1891.  
Mr. W. E. Timmons, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I wish to state, through the medium of the COURANT, that, during Mr. Cochran's absence, I went to Cottonwood Falls to visit my children. Mr. E. A. Kinne made it so unpleasant that I could not remain there in peace. When he learned I was there, and my daughter with me, he came to where I was stopping, asking if she was there, his intention being to take her away; failing to capture her, he again came to the house and ordered her not to set foot inside his house while I remained in the town; he also accused her of stealing, which frightened her terribly. She entreated me to stay there with her, until her father returned, saying "she would not go to Mr. Kinne's house until her father came back." As I did not wish to remain so long, I consented to her coming with me. She came of her own free will. Her expressed wish was to come with me, and stay until her father's return. She knew that we were coming to Osage City before we left Cottonwood Falls. My intention was to keep her until her father came back. I wrote to Mr. Kinne to that effect. She left me very reluctantly, when her father sent for her, Sunday. At first she refused to go until the next day, but I told her it would be better for her. I did not detain her in any way, except through the power of my love for her, and no law in the land can control that. Enclosed you will find a copy of my letter to Mr. Kinne. Please publish it, also. Respectfully,  
ALICE LEE (COCHRAN).

March 11, 1891.  
Mr. Kinne, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.:

I seem to be unable to visit with my children, in peace, at Cottonwood Falls, so I have concluded to finish my visit elsewhere; therefore, I want to inform you that I have only taken Eva with me for a short time. She is at liberty to return when her father comes back. She wanted to come, and did so with my full consent, but without my urging her to do so. You ordered her not to get foot inside your house while I was there; and your accusation of stealing so terrified her that she did not wish to return to your house until her father's return, and begged me to stay with her. I could not remain there two or three weeks; so I have brought her away with me.  
ALICE LEE (COCHRAN).

**BIBLE SCHOOL CONFERENCE.**

Rev. D. Gidley, Bible-school superintendent of Cottonwood quarterly meeting of the Friend's Church, will hold a Bible-school conference at Homestead, beginning Friday, March 20th, at 7:30 p. m. All schools and friends of Bible school work, are cordially invited. The following program will be observed:

FIRST SESSION—20TH, 7:30 P. M.  
Devotional Exercises—Rev. D. Gidley.  
Address of Welcome—Rev. Elijah H. Carey.  
Response—Rev. D. Gidley.  
What are we here for?—Miss Olive H. Smith.  
General Remarks.  
Declaration—Lida Gause, Ethel Riggs.  
Paper—"Duty not Desire," M. E. Moore.

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Everything new, Clean and Fresh. Prices positively LOW. Qualities positively HIGH. Full line of Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, Notions, Men's and Boys' Working Clothes, Etc. We have bought a full line of SHOES for all Mankind, which will be in Stock very soon. We want your trade and promise you HONEST BARGAINS. Come and see US.  
HOLMES & JOHNSON.

P. S.—We want Every one to try a SACK of OUR FLOUR. H. & J.

CEDAR POINT, KANSAS

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

**J. A. GOUDIE,**

DEALER IN



MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.



**YEARS OF VARIED AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE**  
In the Use of CURA...  
We Alone own...  
TIVE METHODS, that and Control, orders of...  
FOR A LIMITED TIME...  
guarantee to...  
all patients...  
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. BE TIT TO OAP. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NICHOLS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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

SECOND SESSION—21st, 9:30 A. M.  
Song and Praise Service—R. F. Riggs.  
Paper—"The Influence of Christianity on the outside World,"—Eli J. Moore.  
Discussion—R. Gause.  
Subjects: Courage—Sylvester Ferguson. Purity—Fannie Riggs. Patience—Miss Alta Gause. Address—"Needs of the Hour,"—Miss R. Esther Smith.

THIRD SESSION—21st, 2:30 P. M.  
Prayer and Concertation—Rev. R. C. Woodward.  
Spiritual Power in Bible School work, and how attained—Rev. A. A. Bailey.  
Recitation—Francis Day, Jessie Brown.  
Question Box—R. F. Riggs.

FOURTH SESSION—21st, 7:30 P. M.  
Bible Reading—Rev. D. Gidley. The Bible a Book, not a Collection of Books—Morris H. Moore. How to Prepare to Teach the Lesson—Gurney Buford. Discussion—Rev. S. R. Sayre. Subjects: Faith—Alva Sayre. Hope—Nellie Buffington. Love—Mrs. Gracie Williams.

CHILDREN'S SESSION—22nd, 9:30 A. M.  
Devotional Exercises—Rev. S. R. Sayre.  
Bible School Lesson, Twenty Minutes—Stephen Rich. Primary Black Board Lesson—R. Esther Smith. Class Recitation—Mrs. Harriet Gause. Address to the Children—Robert Williams. Remarks.

SIXTH SESSION—22nd, 7:30 P. M.  
Bible Reading—Rev. D. Gidley. Address—"The Relation of the Bible School to the Church; Their Dependence, one upon the Other"—Rev. Rachel C. Woodward. Address—"The Relation of the Church to the World"—Rev. Elijah H. Carey. Farewell Words. Come, bring your Bibles and song books.  
W. C. T. U.

To the Local Unions of Chase County: The semi-annual convention of the 4th District will be held in Emporia, March 18, 19 and 20. All Unions are entitled to one delegate and one for every ten paying members. We hope every Union will have their full number of delegates in the convention. Visitors are invited.  
Mrs. E. W. PINKSTON, Co. Pres.

CAN YOU REMEMBER DATES?  
Date Memory and an Abbreviated Arithmetic will learn you how. For circulars, address, B. F. Mill, Schaller, Iowa.



**NEW SPRING GOODS**

Dress Goods, Gingham, Prints, Shirting, Ticking.

We have in Stock,

Walden Parcels and Jordan's Fine Shoes and Slippers, Every Pair NEW and Warranted.

Call and get PRICES before you BUY.

Chas. M. Frye, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

PRUYN has gone to CHICAGO, —BUT— B. U. Schlaudecker

Will call SALES on salary or percent. Terms Reasonable. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS feb. 26-1w.

Ritner's Commercial College, SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

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. A. 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., Pres., feb. 19-4mos. St. Joseph, Mo.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, RECENT INDIAN WARS,** BY JAMES F. BOYD, A. M. A full account of all Indian Wars for the past 30 years, including The Minnesota Massacre and its aftermath; The Sioux Wars on the Missouri River and in Wyoming; The Wars of '68 and '69 with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; Custer's War with the Comanches and Cheyennes; and The Modoc War of 1872; Wars with Sitting Bull and other chiefs, from 1876 to 1880; The Custer Massacre; The Nez Percés War; Sketches of leading chiefs and a complete history of

**THE PRESENT WAR.** Over 600 pages. Cloth \$1.00; Paper covers, 50 cts; Agent's outfit, 25 cts. Every body interested. Intense excitement everywhere. A thrilling book. Sells as fast as you can show it. Prices at which everybody can buy. A quick canvass will pay you big \$25.00. For outfit at once. Address, FRANKLIN NEWS CO., 523 MARKET ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.** For Brain-workers and Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, Youngsters, Athletes or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others, now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 8 East 14th St., New York.

From millions of customers, during the past year, comes the verdict that VICK'S SEEDS never were so popular. Make up your mind to get the BEST at same price. Make up your mind to get the BEST at same price. Make up your mind to get the BEST at same price. It is better than ever; no change in color, color, plant, grand varieties worthy of the name. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS**  
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and Licenses. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS APR 1-17

**SPRING! SPRING!**

BEAUTIFUL SPRING! Now is the joyous beautiful springtime in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

Farmers and gardeners have already planted the ground for early potatoes. Two crops of Irish potatoes are grown on the same ground; one maturing in June, the other in October.

over a million acres of fine timber land tributary to Lawrenceburg, makes it a very desirable point for manufacturing wood articles.

Inexhaustible beds of iron ore of the very highest quality, renders it a desirable point for iron working establishments. All who visit Lawrenceburg, appreciate these advantages.

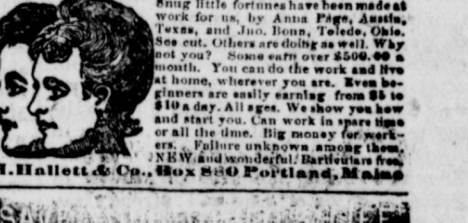
A wood working Establishment Will be started inside of sixty days. A Large one too.

**A Male and Female College** Has been secured, and the contract is signed to move it from Kansas to begin next fall.

**Although times are hard, all industries are thriving.** Some splendid investments can now be made in Lawrence County timber and Mineral Lands, in tracts of from 500 to 10,000 acres.

An elegant Summer and winter resort will be built at Lawrenceburg Heights, by the Lawrenceburg Heights Co. It is the healthiest and by nature the most delightful place in America.

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



**Baldin's CROUP REMEDY** In a tasteless, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard. In 20 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from the Trade Job. A sample powder will mail for free. THE DR. BOLDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

**\$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 households, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, and provide with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLELY IN FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.



**COURTISAN,** A registered bay Percheron Stallion, will serve a limited number of mares at the DAVIS RANCH, PRYTON CREEK, on and after April 5th.

Fifteen dollars to insure, ten dollars for the season. COURTISAN is four years old, weighs over 1800 lbs. Is blood bay with black tail and mane.

He was imported from France in the fall of 1890.

**G. H. SEDGWICK,** Manufacturer and Dealer in Printers' Supplies, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. **PAPER JOGGERS.** BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Send for Catalogue or Price List. feb. 5-5mos.



The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, MAR. 19, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 7 columns: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Rows for 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 12 in.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

Our new goods have been coming in for the past two weeks, and we are now able to show the Nicest line of Spring Goods we have ever had.

Our BUYER has just returned from the Eastern markets, where he found Goods very CHEAP. We know that we must have the Best Goods at the LOWEST PRICES

and we have taken advantage of every opportunity to Buy Goods at the VERY BOTTOM PRICES, and the Result is that we have a very large Stock for YOU to select from, and at prices lower than ever before.

Come and see the new goods. We will take pleasure in showing them to you.

Carson



Sanders

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Mr. E. D. Repligle had lagrippe, last week. Eva and Lee Cochran have returned from Osage City.

Mr. Chas. Shipley has gone back to his old home, in Minnesota, to again live there. Mrs. John Hendley, of Strong City, has returned home, from her visit at Herrington. Mr. Geo. McDonald, of Strong City, has just recovered from a severe spell of neuralgia.

The party who has that spotted female dog that was taken from its home about February 8, instant, will please to leave her at the COURANT office, or send word, if he can not, and receive a reward for the same. Mr. Tom C. Strickland will start to Idaho, next week, to make that state his future home; his mother will live with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Clark, and Mr. H. B. Johnson and family will soon move into her residence.

WON BY AMERICANS. THE LEADING PRIZES COME TO THE UNITED STATES. In the Queen's last word contest, Dr. T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe and \$200 in cash, and Annie B. Turner, of Deposit, N. Y., secured the special prize of a handsome Shetland pony.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. R. C. HUTCHESON, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. J. M. HAMME. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

A LIBERAL OFFER. ONLY 1.10 FOR Chase County Courant and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Send Your Subscriptions to this Office. \$2.00 Per Dozen. Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at N. A. RICE'S. Photographer, strong City, - - - Kansas. YOU WANT ONE OF THE CELEBRATED JACKSON CORSET WAISTS.

Carson

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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



SING!

Sing! as the birds shall teach thee
A song of love and trust;
Sing! till the world shall listen
Till thine own eyes shall glisten

Sing! for the world is weary
With burden of its care;
And men are heavy-hearted
Perplexed, misjudged and thwarted

Sing! as thy heart shall bid thee
Nor let the music die;
Its tenderest words unspoken
Give generously love's token

Sing! and thy heart's best feeling
Shall not in vain be spent;
Some soul, sick, life-wary
Shall at thy song grow cheery

Sing! and thy soul shall sweeten
Grow with the coming years;
And some day men shall heed thee
Finding how much they need thee

MR. BOWSER.

Mrs. B. Tells the Story of His Sad and Sudden Relapse.



AM deeply pained to be obliged to inform the public that Mr. Bowser has had a relapse. It wasn't entirely unexpected, but was something of a shock. Mr. Bowser's "good streak" lasted eleven days. During that time he took me to the theater twice, paid a millinery bill of twelve dollars without a word, raised the cook's wages fifty cents per week, acknowledged that I could buy groceries cheaper than he could, insisted on allowing me five dollars pin-money per week, and was so different from his usual self in other ways that I was quite bewildered.



"Why, a dog wouldn't touch it!" and not clover. Why, a dog wouldn't touch it!" "But you ordered it yourself." "What?" "You ordered it of Green through the telephone Thursday. Don't you remember you had to spell out the work before he could understand?" "Never! Never telephoned! Never spelled out the word! Better take it out and bury it!"

till night. What do you want down town?" "You said we'd see about some silver-ware." "Silverware! Silverware! Great Scots! but is the woman a lunatic! We've got bushels of it now in the house! We've got it in the closet, down cellar, upstairs and in the garage! It'll be the insane asylum next!"



HE ATTEMPTED TO LOOK LIKE A MARTYR, the bed and sweep the floor in another week." "Those socks were all right when you changed Sunday. I'll darn 'em the first thing in the morning." "Not much! The limit has been reached!"

PROTECTION PROMISES HIGH WAGES AND GIVES LOWER—Great Numbers of Reductions of Wages and Strikes—The Mammoth Coke Workers' Strike. Speaker Reed made a speech at Buffalo last October in which he said: "The McKinley bill just to the poor. Well, I should say so. A bill which has for its object the aiding of the poor by raising their wages, it seems to me is a just one."

Business Before Pleasure. English Lord—May I have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Forundred a few moments? Servant—Impossible, sir. He is closeted with his cook.—Good News.

MCKINLEY PRICES AGAIN.

Testimony of Two Protection Trade Papers—The McKinley Law Has Raised Prices and Has Degraded the Quality of Goods. Protectionist papers deny with much ill temper and with a liberal use of harsh epithets, the fact that the McKinley law has increased the price of goods. Anybody who has the hardihood to assert that prices have been advanced by McKinley is at once denounced upon and berated as an enemy to American industries and as a free trade liar.

N. J.; wages of sanitary ware pressers reduced 22 per cent. Cocheo Manufacturing Co.; wages of weavers reduced 4 per cent. Merrimac Mills, Lowell, Mass.; wages of mill spinners reduced 3 cents per hundred. Buckeye mower and reaper works, Akron, O.; reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent. reported on February 3.

TWO YEARS IN POWER.

What Two Years of Republican Rule Have Done for the Country. President Harrison's administration has reached its middle term. He succeeded a president who was comparatively new to the country and without experience in the national service, but whose personality was incisive, and who had done more than any other man in his party to restore it to national confidence and to give it a national policy.

and that neither of these measures had been passed, the tension was suddenly relaxed, and the feeling of relief was well nigh universal, and was not bounded by party lines. What the Fifty-first congress has done can be stated in a few words: It has passed the most reckless and indefensible pension bill ever put on the statute book, together with private pension bills by hundreds, and has thereby put in train a probable deficit in the treasury during the coming year.

THE STARCH TRUST.

An Organization Which Controls the Corn Starch Production of the Country—A High Tariff to Help It. The National Starch Co., which is the legal title of the starch trust, was organized last April. It has recently held its first annual meeting and was able to declare dividends on three kinds of stock.

REDUCING WAGES.

Protection Promises High Wages and Gives Lower—Great Numbers of Reductions of Wages and Strikes—The Mammoth Coke Workers' Strike. Speaker Reed made a speech at Buffalo last October in which he said: "The McKinley bill just to the poor. Well, I should say so. A bill which has for its object the aiding of the poor by raising their wages, it seems to me is a just one."

A TAX ON HUMAN KINDNESS.

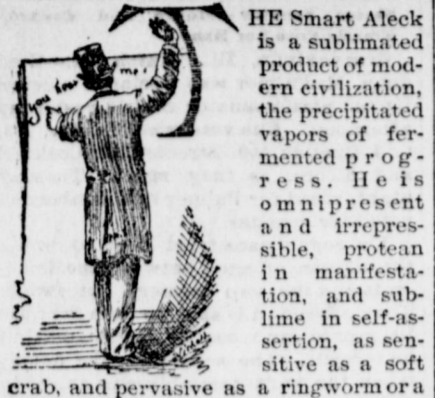
The barbarity of our tariff laws is being illustrated by many fresh discoveries nowadays. The British iron and steel institute met in New York last October. After visiting the great iron mining and manufacturing centers of the country and receiving many courtesies from various American citizens, the English delegates returned to their homes.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Reckless Extravagance and Lawlessness Under the Late Care Reed. The adjournment of congress was greeted with cheers by the largest commercial body in the United States—a sort of compliment never extended, so far as we now recall, to any other congress since the foundation of the government.



**THE "SMART ALECK."**  
He is Really and Truly a Fearful and Wonderful Advertiser.



HE Smart Aleck is a sublimated product of modern civilization, the precipitated vapors of fermented progress. He is omnipresent and irresistible, protean in manifestation, and sublime in self-assurance, as sensitive as a soft crab, and pervasive as a ringworm or a bad joke. He knows exactly how he could have won the battle of Gettysburg, and how Napoleon could have granulated and pulverized Wellington at Waterloo. Nothing can make you short-winded quicker than the Smart Aleck's contempt for the consensus of enlightened opinion on any given subject. He would sweeten his coffee with salt if he didn't have to drink it himself.

The Smart Aleck is very proud of his knowledge of all the arts of making a fortune, especially when his own life has been spent in a varied and picturesque familiarity with a lack of money. His faith in his own omniscience is something sublime, and equaled only by the lordly condescension with which he is always willing to dispense wisdom and information. He shows his knowledge about him as a tender-hearted philanthropist scatters pennies on a street crowded with beggars. He will complain of the prevailing plethora of money, while carrying a brick-bat in his coat-tail pocket in order to make his coat-tails hang right in doing duty as a screen for a disabled pair of trousers. He will declaim against a proposed inflation of the currency, while his last week's wash is still quarantined at a Chinese laundry. He is generally of the opinion that our climatic conditions would have been much better if the earth revolved around the sun on a triangular, or rectangular, instead of the present crude and botched arrangement.

**THE STAGE HERO'S BOOTS.**  
They Are Faultlessly Clean in Wet or Dry Weather.

The stage hero always wears patent leather boots, and they are always spotlessly clean. Sometimes he is rich, and lives in a room with seven doors to it, and at other times he is starving in a garret, but in either event he still wears brand-new patent leather boots. He might raise at least three and sixpence on those boots, and when the baby is crying for food it occurs to us that it would be better if instead of praying to Heaven he took off his boots and pawned them, but this does not seem to occur to him. He crosses the African desert in patent leather boots, does the stage hero. He takes a supply with him when he is wrecked on an uninhabited island. He arrives from long and trying journeys, his clothes are ragged and torn, but his boots are new and shiny. He puts on patent leather boots to tramp through the Australian bush, to fight in Egypt, to discover the North Pole. He goes boating in patent leather boots, he plays cricket in them, he goes fishing and shooting in them. Sometimes he is a gold digger, sometimes a dock laborer, sometimes a soldier, sometimes a sailor, but whatever he is he wears patent leather boots.—James K. Jerome, in Stage Land.

**HOW CHOLLY GOT LEFT.**



Masher—Will you kindly accept my umbrella?



Young Lady—Thanks.—Jury.

**Tip-Top.**  
"The top of the morning to you, sor," said the Irish waiter.  
"Thank you," returned de Jeuner, "and now I suppose you want the tip of it?"—Puck

**The Incurable Kind.**  
Wideawake—There's one kind of hams you can not cure.  
Butcher—What kind is it?  
Wideawake—The stage variety.—Boston Herald.

**CAST-OFF GARMENTS.**

What to Do When a Gown is Hopelessly Out of Fashion.

When a gown is so hopelessly out of fashion that it will not answer even for home wear, or when it is for any other reason *hors de combat*, do not hang it away in a closet, to take up room, or shut it up in a chest, to grow musty. First of all get it thoroughly cleaned. If it is composed of washing goods, have it washed in its entirety, as clean clothes are so much pleasanter to handle than soiled ones. Puffs and tucks should, of course, be taken off first, and draperies that come off easily may be removed and washed separately. If the material will not wash, brush and air thoroughly, leaving the task of removing stains, etc., till later on. When it is as clean as it is practicable to make it, rip it into its constituent parts. Such portions as are quite used up, detach and put aside, along with very small pieces, for rags—to be sold to a rag dealer, or got out of the way in any manner that seems best. Buttons and hooks-and-eyes should be put into a box kept for that purpose. They can almost always be used again. Such parts of the lining as are still sound, iron smoothly, roll into nice even bundles, and put away. The material of the gown proper which is still good press carefully out, fold like a piece of new goods, and put away in a chest kept sacred to "raw material," i. e., goods to be made up when needed. Of course it is not gowns alone that can be thus dissected. Do the same with every cast-off garment, even underwear. Then, when something new is required for one of the children—a shirt, petticoat, frock or jacket—never visit the stores till you have first looked through the contents of this chest, which is very often a "seek no further;" and the convenience it is to have goods in such a shape that one can tell absolutely how far they may be made available, is, as most women will believe, very great.

It is not only the children's wardrobes that are reinforced from this source. A new house gown is often to be found by making a combination of some of the materials stored therein. Indeed, one of the much-draped skirts of a year or two ago will sometimes furnish a full gown of the present simpler fashion.—K. B. Coulter, in Good Housekeeping.

**A Pastoral.**  
Mrs. Timothy—Just see how fond the old rooster is of his family. How he scratches up worms, and then calls all the hens around him, and seems pleased to see them eat. Oh, I should think you might take a lesson from the brute beasts, and learn to treat your wife decently.

Mr. Timothy—Yes, Maria, but in his case it isn't always the same old hen.—Jury.

**Going to Stop It.**  
Landlord—I want to notify you that I want the room you occupy.  
Single Lodger—Why, what's the matter?  
"In the first place, you have not paid your rent; and, secondly, you kiss my wife every time my back is turned. That's going to stop on the first of next month."—Texas Siftings.

**Her Last Words.**  
Bingo—So old Mrs. Gabley has gone to her eternal home.  
Stingo—Yes, the old lady's left us.  
Bingo—What were her last words?  
Stingo—I don't think any are reported.

**Warranted to Work.**  
Miss Longout—They tell me arsenic is really good for the complexion. Now, Mr. Formula, you have studied chemistry so long. Is it really good?  
Formula—There's no doubt about it, Miss Longout. If you take enough of it, your complexion will never trouble you.—America.

**A Queer Woman.**  
Mrs. Lakeside (Chicago)—I should like to know what's got into that Mrs. De Fair. I never saw such uppishness. I met her in a restaurant to-day, and she pretended not to see me.  
Mr. L.—Were you alone?  
Mrs. L.—No, I was with her husband.—N. Y. Weekly.

**In the Sleigh.**  
"This robe is a bearskin, isn't it, George?" the fair one asked, as they sped along the hard, smooth road.  
"Yes, darling; why?"  
"Oh, I had reasons for thinking so. A great, strong light shone on George, and afterward he drove with one hand.—Boston Herald.

**HYPOTHECATION.**  
Mrs. Fondover (on the return from the bridal trip)—What a lovely time we've had. Percival. There's not been a single hitch.  
Mr. Fondover (paying his last bill)—No, my dear (to himself), nothing but an unhitch.—Once a Week.

**A Little Confidence Game.**  
"Oh! Mabel, tell me the truth, now; if you were in my place would you accept him?"  
"Certainly. Why, if I had been in your place I would have accepted him myself, the other night, when he proposed to me."—Life.

**A Substitute Sensation.**  
"Did you ever slide down a toboggan chute?"  
"No; but I fell out of a balloon once."—Puck.

**A Different Animal.**  
Prospective Purchaser—Is this a dun cow?  
Owner—No; this is a cash cow.—Puck.

**IT DIDN'T WORK.**

The Evil Results of Unreliable Information.

"I don't know whether they do it intentionally or not," thoughtfully remarked young Jack Kanebiter at the club the other night, "but somehow these newspapers pass around an awful lot of unreliable information."  
"How's that, old chappie?" inquired Freddie Choker, his running mate.  
"Why, I saw in the Examiner last week that a poor young fellow in Chicago borrowed an umbrella of a bank president and the next day returned it."  
"A awful lie—that."  
"Oh! but he did, really. He walked into the bank the very next day and returned it. The president was so much astonished that he called the young man back and made him his cashier at a thumping salary."

"Because he was so extra honest, eh?"  
"Exactly. Well, you see, I thought it was a big scheme, and that I'd work the same racket before the other boys got on to it."  
"Boss idea."  
"So I rushed around to the Nevada bank and asked old Hellman to loan me an umbrella. I heard there was going to be a directors' meeting the next day, and I intended to return the umbrella right in the midst of it, so as to paralyze the entire outfit; see?"  
"What did old moneybags say?"  
"Why, he said that it did not look a bit like rain. 'I know my business,' said I, 'just you produce your gingham.' So he told a clerk to let me have an old one and take five dollars for security, at regular bank interest."

"Great Scott!"  
"But that wasn't the worst of it. When I looked at the umbrella, I'll be hanged if it wasn't one that Hellman had borrowed from me himself down at Los Angeles during the boom."  
And they both lit a fresh cigarette and amused sadly over the utter unreliability of a sensational press.—San Francisco Examiner.

**Wasn't His Horse.**  
Stranger—Beg pardon, sir, but what do you value that horse at?  
Native—Oh, about ten dollars.  
Stranger—You are very fair in your valuation, sir.  
Native (hastily)—Oh, the horse ain't mine.—Light.

Mr. Husher—"I'm going to ask my friend Jackson to come here to board. He is looking for a nice quiet place. The poor fellow works like a beaver."  
Mrs. Husher—"Well, I don't want him here. Beavers do all their work with their teeth."—Harper's Bazar.

**A Prolonged Use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will cure scrofula and syphilis, but such symptoms of impure blood as pimples, sores, rashes, boils, kidney and liver weakness, etc., vanish like snow before the noon day when this remedy is used. It stimulates the entire system, and its beneficial effect is felt at once in every part.**

"You're an angel!" he said, unguardedly.  
"No, no, no," she responded, with conviction: "I'm a woman, and I want a spring gown in four weeks."—N. Y. Ledger.

**PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.**

The performer is always known as a scintillating fellow.—Binghamton Republican.

**A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Buy's Business Pills, which give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.**

**What is a honest bankrupt the same as a dishonest one? Because they both fail to make money.—Dry Goods Chronicle.**

**BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.**

**When the mind is unhinged there is a screw loose somewhere.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.**

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, March 16.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 35 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers	2 50 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	94 @ 95
HOBS—Good to choice heavy	8 25 @ 8 55
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2	53 @ 54
OATS—No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 82 1/2
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 80 @ 2 90
HAY—Good	2 10 @ 2 25
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25 @ 27
CHEESE—Full cream	10 1/2 @ 10
EUGS—Choice	12 @ 13
BACON—Shoulders	10 @ 11
Sides	7 @ 7 1/2
LARD	6 1/2 @ 6
POTATOES	1 00 @ 1 20

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40 @ 5 50
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 3 85
HOBS—Packing	8 25 @ 8 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2	93 @ 95
CORN—No. 2	51 1/2 @ 52
OATS—No. 2	45 1/2 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	91 @ 92
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 27
PORK	11 00 @ 11 12 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 5 05
HOBS—Packing and shipping	8 00 @ 8 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2	93 @ 95
CORN—No. 2	51 1/2 @ 52
OATS—No. 2	45 1/2 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	91 @ 92
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 27
PORK	10 50 @ 10 62 1/2

**Symptoms of Torpid Liver.**  
Loss of appetite and nausea; the bowels are constive, but sometimes alternate with looseness or diarrhoea; pain in the head, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part; pain in the right side and under shoulder blade; fatness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, low spirits; loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty; general weariness and debility. If these warnings are unheeded, serious diseases will soon be developed. No better remedy can be used than TOTT'S PILLS. A single dose produces such a change of feeling as often to astonish the sufferer.

**Tutt's Liver Pills**  
Cure Bilious Diseases.  
Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

**Fortune Seeking Emigrants.**

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does that incomparable medicinal influence fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

"How old is the Hessian fly?" asks a correspondent. Old as the American revolution. Washington made the Hessian fly at Trenton.—Texas Siftings.

Many people think that the word "Bitters" can be used only in connection with an intoxicating beverage. This is a mistake, as the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, etc., is Prickly Ash Bitters. It is purely a medicine and every article used in its manufacture is of vegetable origin of known curative qualities.

A CANDIDATE for office is very much like a drowning man. All the mean acts of his life are quickly brought up before him.—Puck.

Do you wish to know how to have no steam, and not half the usual work on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of *Dobbin's Electric Soap*, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

"I thought her heart was broken when her husband died?" "So it was. Perhaps that accounts for her since tying it with a knot."—Philadelphia Times.

Don't let the worms eat the very life out of your children. Save them with those candy-cakes, called Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer.

**PHILOSOPHY.**—Question—When a man says that he knows that he knows nothing, is it not an absurdity? Answer—That depends on the man.—Harvard Lampoon.

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

The pugilist who gets worsted feels that he is in the wrong box.—Glens Falls Republican.

Those who believe that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure them are more liable to get well than those who don't.

If you happen to be one of those who don't believe, there's a matter of \$500 to help your faith. It's for you if the makers of Dr. Sage's remedy can't cure you, no matter how bad or of how long standing your catarrh in the head may be.

The makers are the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N.Y. They're known to every newspaper publisher and every druggist in the land, and you can easily ascertain that their word's as good as their bond.

Begin right. The first stage is to purify the system. You don't want to build on a wrong foundation, when you're building for health. And don't shock the stomach with harsh treatment. Use the milder means.

You wind your watch once a day. Your liver and bowels should act as regularly. If they do not, use a key. The key is—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a dose.

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LATEST STYLES  
L'Art De La Mode.  
ALL THE LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.  
1210 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Send for latest number to V. J. HARRIS, 1210 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Always grow from YOUNG'S SEEDS! They are the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE and have been planted in thousands of gardens for more than a quarter of a century.

We will send you, post-paid, 10 packets of Young's SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, including fast FANNIES, ANTE'S SWEET PEAS, CHINESE PEAS, MIGNONETTE PHLOXES, PETER PAN, POPPEYS, GARDEN LARKS, ZINNIA, and our New Catalogue for only 25c.

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED  
(PATENTED)  
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfume. Hard Soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.  
**COCOA**  
LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

**GEN'L SHERMAN'S** Personal Memoirs, by GEN'L Wm. T. Sherman. 12 vols. Price only \$2.00. Liberal inducement to agents who want to handle the general's own book. D. E. BENTLEY, 1210 Broadway, N. Y. City.

**Entitled to the Best.**

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50¢ and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

There is an antidote to every poison, except the poisoning of malicious gossip. The only remedy against that is to poison the gossip.—Somerville Journal.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Even to a man who is particular about his company, the snuff-taker will do "on a pinch."—Boston Courier.

**For Cure of**  
**SPRAINS & STRAINS**  
Use  
**St. Jacobs Oil**  
Cures  
**STIFFNESS**  
**Stiff Neck, Soreness**

**Keep Your Blood Pure.**

A small quantity of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If your blood is in good condition the liability to any disease is much reduced and the ability to resist its wasting influence is tenfold greater. Look then to your blood, by taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) every few months. It is harmless in its effects to the most delicate infant, yet it cleanses the blood of all poisons and builds up the general health.

"S. S. S. cured me sound and well of contagious Blood Poison. As soon as I discovered I was afflicted with the disease I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and in a few weeks I was permanently cured."  
GEORGE STEWART, Shelby, Ohio.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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**\$3 CUSTOM MADE FINE CALF SHOES**  
Are the BEST in the World. They also make many other fine grades of unequalled MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES; ALL made to fit and wear, without any eastern "shoddy" in them. It will save you money to demand them.

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**Avoid imitations**  
of and substitutes for  
**SAPOLIO**—It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.

**REAL ECONOMY.**

It is worse than nonsense to buy a cheap article which to damage more valuable property. Scouring soap is at best only a trifling expense, but with a poor and cheap article it is likely to do considerable damage to fine marble or other property.

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Send us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts.	One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 "	One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented 25 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 "	One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 10 "	

Or for stamps any single article at the price.

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Next time you purchase Vaseline be sure to get the genuine article. We will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of BLUE SEAL VASELINE is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.



LYNCHED.

Eleven of the Hennessy Assassins Lynched at New Orleans.

The Jury Acquits Them, But an Outrageous Community Takes Summary Measures - The Crescent City Greatly Excited.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.-Public indignation ran mountain high in this city yesterday afternoon and last night, when news of the virtual acquittal of the Mafia cutthroats, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy spread from the courtroom. Loud and open threats of summary vengeance were heard on all sides, but it was not until one hundred of the leading citizens attached their names to a call for a mass meeting that the public felt that the administration of justice might come from the enraged people. Anger, already hot, was heated to the white pitch by the sight of bunting streaming in the wind from the masts of all the small Italian craft in the harbor, each emblem seeming to wave defiance to law and decency.

It became known last night-or was tacitly understood-that those who attended the meeting called by the 100 citizens for this morning at the Clay statue should come prepared to do that which the law had failed. This feeling was heightened in intensity by Chief Hennessy's countrymen who did all in their power to stir the people to the point of desperate action. A feverish excitement prevailed all night and wherever men congregated were to be found those who advocated resort to the plan by which justice gained a foothold in Cincinnati seven years ago this month. Determined men waited eagerly for the coming of the hour of meeting. Few declarations of intent were heard; the common purpose was too well understood.

Early this morning thousands of reputable men, unused to scenes of bloodshed, swarmed about the appointed place of meeting. As the minutes passed the crowd grew. Computation as to the size of the throng was impossible. While decency and good order prevailed, the hum of voices drowned whatever of formality there may have been in the proceedings and soon after the hour for the meeting the crowd, yelling with excitement, started for the parish prison.

What happened there is quickly told. The murderers of Chief Hennessy were disposed of. They are: Manuel Poliet, Pietro Mastro, Antonio Scaffidi, Joseph P. Maccheca, Antonio Marchesi, Antonio Bagnetto, Frank Romero, Jim Cruso, Rocco Gerachi, Charles Fröhine, -Cmetz.

The three other prisoners on trial yesterday for the crime-Incardona, Matranga and the Marchesi boys-were not molested.

Ten o'clock had not yet struck and a vast multitude was already congregated on Canal street, almost filling up the large space from curb to curb on each side of the boulevard. Just at the stroke of 10 o'clock a shout went up from the people stationed at St. Charles street and a number of gentlemen, among whom were Mr. W. S. Parkinson, Mr. J. C. Wickliffe and others who signed the call came marching along and began walking round and round the railing of the Clay monument.

There were fully 3,000 people within ear-shot and more could be seen straggling, pushing and running here and there on neutral ground. Street cars were unable to pass through. Carrings, carts, wagons, cabs and vehicles of all descriptions were halted. Mr. Parkinson spoke first.

He said that once before he had appeared before the people, in grand mass meeting assembled to discuss matters vital to the interest of the community. And again he faces the people of New Orleans to denounce the most infamous act which was consequent upon the most revolting crime in the criminal annals of any community. That act was the finding of the jury in the murder trial yesterday, and that crime was, as everybody knows, the foul assassination of the chief of police.

"I desire neither fame, nor name, nor glory," said Mr. Parkinson. "I am a plain American citizen, and as such and as a good citizen, I am here."

After the speeches the indignant citizens, about 2,000 in number, started for the parish prison, which they reached at 10:30 o'clock. After slight resistance the jail was surrendered. The citizens rushed in and killed eleven of the nineteen men who had been indicted for the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy.

Poliet is hanging to a lamp post at Tremé and St. Ann streets; Bagnetto to a tree in front of the prison. The others were shot in their cells.

When the citizens committee had completed its work at the parish prison they disbanded quietly.

The large crowd in front of the court building hooted at the jury as it left the courthouse, and the jurors seemed very much frightened by the popular manifestations against them. The excitement grew stronger all day, as much against the jury as against the prisoners.

Sorrowful Whitecaps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.-William T. Cundiff, of Texas, obtained a judgment in the federal court here for \$10,000 damages. Three years ago he lived near Columbia, and one night twenty of his neighbors came to his house to carry out a threat previously made to flog him. He met them with a shotgun and killed Tarlton Bradshaw. Soon after he removed to Texas. In 1889 he was brought back upon an indictment for the murder of Bradshaw, but was acquitted. His trial cost him heavily, and he at once began suit to recover. His judgment is against well-to-do citizens of Columbia.

KANSAS METHODISTS.

Apportionments to the Churches of the Eastern Conference.

ATOHISON, Kan., March 13.-The Kansas conference of the Methodist church which convened at Washington last Wednesday adjourned Monday. At the close of the conference Bishop Merrill announced the following apportionments:

Atchison district-S. E. Pendleton, P. E.; Atchison, J. W. Alderman; Circleville, A. S. Payne; Corning, L. E. McDougle; Deaton, L. M. Rogers; Everett, H. A. Doty; Hiawatha, A. S. Embree; Holton, W. H. Zimmerman; Horton, H. D. Rice; Lancaster, John Trezise; Mayetta, M. F. Marsh; Merrill, C. S. Frank; Muncatah, J. I. London; Nortonville, W. B. Mags; Oneida, C. J. Harrod; Powhatan, L. A. Hibbard; Robinson, Thomas Campbell; Sabatha, S. P. Jacobs; Severance, Thomas Scott; Troy and Watson, J. R. Gibson; Valley Falls, E. F. Holland; Valley Falls circuit, George Knake; Wetmore, L. C. Biggs; Whiting, J. N. McCurdy.

Jefferson City district-J. R. Madison, P. E.; Atchison, T. T. Mayor; Bushong, B. F. Dice; Chapman, Frank Hoys; Clay Center, E. J. Baskerville; Clifton, W. H. Underwood; Council Grove, A. J. Coe; Enterprise, J. S. Ford; Excelsior, F. M. Jackson; Greenleaf, E. Webb; Haddam, W. A. McWright; Herrington, S. E. Betts; Hollenberg, B. F. Parlett; Hope, A. H. Boyd; Junction City, John Coole; Linn, Washington Bullington; Moravia and Ideas, Jackson Brown; Morrisville, C. B. Young; Skiddy, C. C. Knowlton; Talmage, D. W. Ross; Washington, R. L. McNabb; Washington circuit, E. B. Perry; Waverly, J. A. Martin; Wesley, H. B. Foster; White City, G. G. Cryder; Wiley, E. O. Raymond.

Topeka district-G. S. Dearborn, P. E.; Ansonia, T. J. Beam; Baldwin, J. A. Motter; Burlingame, J. O. Foreman; Cardonale, to be supplied; Centropolis, John McReid; Clinton, D. L. McCleary; Dover, George Wilson; Dragon, to be supplied; Grantville, to be supplied; Lyndon, Edwin Locker; Maple Hill, to be supplied; Meriden, F. E. Otto; Osga City, E. M. Randall; Perryville, J. G. Henderson; Pomona, W. R. Davis; Richmond and Overbrook, Charles Aberton; Stanton, S. W. Vincent; Silver Lake, W. B. Steverson; Tecumseh, Joseph Davidson; Topeka, First church, J. A. Lippincott; Topeka, Kansas avenue, G. W. Browning; Topeka, Lowman chapel, E. G. Griffin; Topeka, W. B. Martin; Topeka, to be supplied; Topeka, Oakland and Walnut Grove E. R. Brown, R. Walke; Topeka, Parkdale, Charles Mincer; Walkara, D. W. Elmer.

Leavenworth district-Edward Gill P. E.; Argentine, John McQuoid; Baldwin circuit, L. A. Markham; DeSoto, G. W. Havermale; Eudora, to be supplied; Gardner, John Endaco; Gladwood, A. P. Hamilton; Kansas City, Armourdale, N. A. Swickard; Kansas City, Highland park, W. P. Elliott; Kansas City, London heights, George Angleam; Kansas City, Washington avenue, A. W. Tevis; Kansas City, Wood street, J. A. Simpson; Lawrence, J. K. Miller; Leavenworth, first church, Joseph Collins; Leavenworth, Michigan avenue, Thomas Martin; Lenexa, B. S. Finley; McPherson, J. A. Habaworth; North Lawrence, W. Hill; Olathe, D. H. Moore; Okauchosa, L. K. Billingsly; Rosedale, D. H. Folsberg; Spring Hill, James Thompson; Tonoanoxia, Henry Craner; Vinitand, H. A. Pasley; Wellsville, W. J. Osborne, and Winchester, E. L. Thomas.

Manhattan district-James Lawrence, P. E.; Alma, A. J. Nathan; Antell and Sumner, Ed. J. Dennis; Beatrice, W. L. Morris; Blue Rapids, O. Bowman; Centralia, J. Mitchell; Eskridge, Jeremiah Biddison; Frankfort, E. H. Parkinson; Green, C. S. Warner; Ivey, to be supplied; Havensville, T. H. Gray; Harveyville, J. H. Zabriskie; Irving, J. H. Bernhard; Leonardville, E. R. Taylor; Louisville, William Conrad; Manhattan, J. A. Swaney; Manhattan circuit, to be supplied; Marysville, B. V. Donning; Oketo, J. W. Warner; Osceola, M. G. Ham; Osage, James Massey; Riley, E. E. Tarbill; Randolph, M. E. Stewart; St. Marys, F. S. Allman; Soldier, J. D. Bradley; Vermillion, to be supplied; Wamego, H. D. Fisher; Waterville, C. N. Riggle; Waterville circuit, J. N. Meek; and Westmoreland, J. S. Smith.

W. A. Quayle was reappointed president of the university, and J. M. Wilson and W. W. Kendall were appointed missionaries to Nevada.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

How They Have Been Arranged Under the Apportionment Bill.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 13.-The legislative apportionment bill as it passed the house and senate gives Lyon county, which in the original bill got only one representative, two members and reduces Marshall to one. Morton and Garfield counties, neither of which polled 350 votes at the last election, were not given any representative.

The senatorial districts are made up as follows:

First district-Brown and Doniphan. Second district-Atchison and Jackson. Third district-Leavenworth. Fourth district-Wyandotte. Fifth district-Douglas and Jefferson. Sixth district-Johnson and Miami. Seventh district-Linn and Anderson. Eighth district-Bourbon. Ninth district-Crawford. Tenth district-Cherokee. Eleventh district-Labette. Twelfth district-Montgomery. Thirteenth district-Neosho and Wilson. Fourteenth district-Woodson and Allen. Fifteenth district-Franklin and Coffey. Sixteenth district-Osage. Seventeenth district-Shawnee. Eighteenth district-Pottawatomie and Nemaha. Nineteenth district-Marshall. Twentieth district-Washington.

Twenty-first district-Riley, Geary and Wabanssee. Twenty-second district-Dickinson and Clay. Twenty-third district-Marion, Chase and Morris. Twenty-fourth district-Lyon and Greenwood. Twenty-fifth district-Butler.

Twenty-sixth district-Elk and Chautauqua. Twenty-seventh district-Cowley. Twenty-eighth district-Summer. Twenty-ninth district-Sedgewick. Thirtieth district-Harvey and McPherson. Thirty-first district-Salina and Osage. Thirty-second district-Cloud and Republic. Thirty-third district-Jewell and Mitchell. Thirty-fourth district-Osborn, Lincoln, Russell and Ellsworth. Thirty-fifth district-Barton, Rice and Stafford. Thirty-sixth district-Reno, Kingman and Pratt. Thirty-seventh district-Harper, Barber, Kiowa, Comanche, Clark, Meade, Ford and Gray.

Thirty-eighth district-Edwards, Ness, Hodgeman, Rush, Pawnee, Garfield, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens and Seward. Thirty-ninth district-Gove, Trego, Ellis, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Decatur, Rawlins, Thomas, Logan, Wallace, Sherman and Cheyenne. Fortieth district-Smith, Phillips and Norton.

Jackson to Keep His Wife.

LONDON, March 12.-E. H. Jackson, whose abduction of his wife at Clithero Sunday caused an immense sensation, attended court to answer to the charge of having assaulted his wife's sister at the time of the abduction. He was accompanied by a number of his friends and left the house to which he had carried his wife guarded by a strong force to prevent Mrs. Jackson's friends from effecting her rescue during his absence. He and his party returned to the house without being molested. His wife's friends have decided to abandon the siege.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD

The Bombardment of Coast Towns in Chili.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AT PISAGUA.

Men, Women and Children Fall Under the Withering Fire-Flames Add to the Horror-The Bombardment of Iquique.

CHICAGO, March 17.-The Tribune has the following from Santiago, Chili:

Caleta, Buena and June have been more or less bombarded by the revolutionary fleets, but the ports which have been most seriously attacked are Pisagua and Iquique. The commander of Pisagua received an offer of the insurgent cruiser Esmeralda early in the morning with a flag of truce, but proudly refused his demand for surrender under threat of bombardment. The Esmeralda was then joined by the Blanco and about 10 a. m. a terrible bombardment began, the two cruisers keeping up an almost ceaseless fire for almost six hours. The Blanco's fire was mostly grape and died terrible harm.

A perfect shower of shot and shell fell upon the town. On every side men and women were running wildly about. Men trampled over women and children in their endeavors to seek safety in the upper part of the town. Little children ran about crying for their mothers, and more than one was felled to the ground by the bursting grenades. Women seeking a place of safety were seen to throw up their hands, stagger, and fall dead. Dead bodies riddled with shot lay everywhere. In three hours the lower part of town was all in ruins and not a soul was stirring. The means of the wounded, the crash of falling timber, the whistle of shot and the shriek of shell alone were heard.

The land batteries, toward which the fire of the Blanco had been mainly directed, were completely dismantled and not a gun could be fired. The batteries on the hills kept up a constant but ineffective fire. About 2 p. m. the two cruisers moved toward the town and began shelling the heights.

Then there was a rush for the mountains. Like a herd of wild steers stamped the people ran. Mothers struggled with men and fought like tigers. Children and babes were smothered or crushed to death in the mad rush, and all the time the pitiless guns were sending their showers of grape. At times twenty or thirty people would go down at a single volley. Some would rise and keep on running with blood streaming from their wounds, and finally sink to the ground exhausted from the loss of blood, only to be torn and mangled by the constant hail of grape and shot.

Suddenly the dreaded cry of "fire" was heard and the flames could be seen slowly, like huge serpents, advancing and wrapping their forked tongues around houses after house. The wounded had no escape. In a short while a block was on fire, and, fanned by the stiff breeze, extended, and when the fire from the cruisers ceased, about 4 p. m., two-thirds of the town was destroyed and nothing remained of Pisagua but a mass of ruins. At the hour when this is written dispatches from Pisagua state that from the ruins of one building seventy-two bodies were taken out. The number of dead has not yet been ascertained positively, but it is believed to be about 2,000.

A government official has telegraphed to this city a description of a touching scene witnessed by him during the bombardment. A young woman was running from the town carrying in her arms a beautiful little boy about 3 years old, when a shell fell near her and exploded, the fragments striking her to the ground in a terribly mangled condition. When she saw the shell fall she turned her back to it and placed the boy in front of her to protect him, receiving the force of the explosion herself. As she lay bleeding and dying her little son bent over her and in his baby voice began to call her. Seeing that she did not answer he cuddled beside her and went to sleep. He was found in the afternoon lying with his arm on his dead mother's breast, fast asleep.

About 4,000 persons who took refuge on the English steamer, Remies, escaped unhurt, but nearly every other survivor in the town has a wound to show. The government has sent surgeons and provisions, but it is not likely that they will be used, as all reports state that the insurgents are supplying the people of the town.

The government has just made public the details of the bombardment of Iquique. The rebel fleet came to Iquique in the middle of the night and the bombardment began early the next morning, being kept up for twelve hours. Every house in the town is more or less injured, and the Roman Catholic church, a beautiful marble structure, is completely wrecked. After the bombardment had stopped the insurgents disembarked troops and a sharp engagement occurred on land. The government forces, which were completely defeated. The loss is roughly estimated to be about \$2,000,000 in gold.

Resigned in Disgust.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., March 17.-The West Virginia legislature adjourned at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, having set the clock back one hour. In the senate about 11 o'clock there was no quorum voting, and a call of the senate was ordered and the sergeant-at-arms sent out after absent members. He attempted to take Senator Knott, of Jefferson county, in when the latter struck him a blow in the eye. Knott was fined \$10 by the senate which was afterward remitted, although he stubbornly refused to apologize. On the remission of the fine the sergeant-at-arms resigned.

The Ohio house has refused to agree to the senate amendment to the Rawlins tax bill.

CRUEL WARFARE.

The Revolution in Chili Degenerates Into a War of Cruelty and Revenge.

NEW YORK, March 14.-Letters have been received here giving additional details of the rebellion in Chili. The latest letter is as follows:

A bloody battle has been fought at Pisagua. The rebels were defeated, having forty killed and thirty-four wounded. Their commander, Col. Salvador Vergera, was seriously wounded, but was carried away by his soldiers. The government continues to exile all persons who are in any way inclined toward the rebels. Both natives and foreigners are suffering. Several German and English merchants have been given thirty-six hours in which to leave the country forever.

The most terrible disaster took place at Coronel. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the Esmeralda appeared in the harbor and demanded the surrender of the town. This was refused. A perfect shower of grape and canister was followed by solid shot. The people fled to the heights for safety, while some took refuge in the railroad station. The bombardment continued amid the screaming of women and children and the imprecations of men when suddenly a shot struck the railroad station. This was followed by several others and before any body could escape the roof and the wall fell in, burying over 200 men, women and children in the ruins. The firing continued and this, added to the cries of the dying, caused the commander to surrender to the cruiser. As soon as word was sent to the cruiser the surgeons of the ship, with a detachment of marines, were sent to help clear up the wreck and lend assistance to the wounded. Sixty-seven dead bodies were taken out and about 100 persons were more or less injured.

The blockade of Valparaiso is beginning to tell. Provisions are scarce and expensive. The two cruisers which are blockading the port keep up an incessant vigilance and nothing can get in or out. A desultory fire is kept up which is far more fatal than a bombardment. Gen. Urrutia, who commands the rebel army, has his headquarters on the island of Santa Maria and has over 5,000 fully armed and disciplined men. These men, it is said, are being held until such time as an attack on Santiago may be feasible, when they will be used. The revolutionists also have large bodies of troops stationed at Pisagua and Chanaral.

Col. Annibal Naraujo, who was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the battle of Ovalle, was shot by them. The government forces thereupon marshaled in all fifty revolutionary prisoners and put them to death.

PARNELL MANIFESTO.

An Address to the Irish People of America.

LONDON, March 14.-Mr. Parnell made public his long expected manifesto yesterday. The full text of the document is as follows:

The Irish People of America: HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 12.-Fellow Countrymen: In 1870 and subsequent years you assisted me powerfully by your influence upon American public opinion and with your generous financial support to create the great movement of the land league. You were not satisfied with this, and you constantly maintained Ireland could not for a moment have held out against her oppressors. Still less could she have attained the singular position of power and the promise of success which she has occupied during the last five years.

At the instant when victory seemed near and certain, the hasty and meddlesome interference of English politicians in the complex organization of our party, aided by a sudden movement among some young law students, eagerly seconded by a few malcontented, office-seekers and envious persons who creep into our ranks, temporarily destroyed the unity of our forces and sapped the independence of many Irish representatives. It now becomes my task to restore this unity and reconstruct our movement, lifting off all unsound materials, taking effectual precautions against the admission in the future into our army of any weak, treacherous, self-seeking elements. I desire you to assist me powerfully by your influence upon American public opinion, and by your aid to secure legitimate liberty, happiness and prosperity of your brothers and sisters in Ireland.

This disclosure was timely and all important. The delegates who at my request are now crossing the ocean to your shores are well qualified with experience, ability and patriotism to fully explain and defend my position, which all that are sound, courageous and reliable at home have assumed with me at this crisis. I commend them to your hospitality, and am confident that you will extend to them the most favorable reception as well tried soldiers who have constantly distinguished themselves in our war against coercion and British misrule, who, despite intimidation and influence of the most unscrupulous and far-reaching character, have bravely remained by me through these dark and trying moments.

With a confidence greater than in 1880, I appeal to you once more to assist me in quelling this mutiny and disloyalty to Ireland, to help me in securing a really independent parliamentary party so that we may make one more, even though it be our last, effort to win for our country the right of our nation by constitutional means. Your ever faithful servant,

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

Asylum Horror. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.-A fire broke out at the central insane asylum, seven miles from this city on the Murfreesboro pike, at about 11 o'clock last night, starting in the rear of the male wing, which has been destroyed.

The flames continued to rage and two fire engines were started from here and it was thought would arrive in time to save some of the buildings. The cause of the fire was unknown.

There were twenty-eight patients in the wing and six of them were burned to death. The other patients were in the main hall and under guard.

Drug House Destroyed.

CHICAGO, March 14.-The wholesale drug house of Humiston, Keeling & Co., 143 and 145 Lake street, caught fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Van Shaak & Co., also wholesale drug dealers, are located close by, and the conflagration appeared to threaten losses of at least \$200,000 or more. The fire started only a square or two from the city hall, Sherman house and Hoolley's theater and unusual numbers of engines were ordered to the scene. The chief damage was confined to the establishment of Humiston, Keeling & Co., whose loss will reach \$100,000.

ITALY INDIGNANT.

A Formal Protest Against the New Orleans Mobbing of the Italian Minister-Secretary Blaine's Note to Gov. Nicholls-Chicago Italians Indignant-The Amount Said to Have Been Raised to Bribe the Jury.

WASHINGTON, March 15.-Baron Fava, the Italian minister, in pursuance of orders from Italy, formally brought to the attention of the president the slaughter of the Sicilian prisoners in the parish jail at New Orleans. As a result Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Gov. Nicholls:

His Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 15.-It has been represented to the president by the minister of Italy, accredited to this government, that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans yesterday were three or more subjects of the King of Italy. Our treaty with that friendly government (which under the constitution is the supreme law of the land) guarantees to the Italian subjects domiciled in the United States "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property," making them amenable, on the same basis as our own citizens, to the laws of the United States and of the several states, in their due and orderly administration.

The president deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The government of the United States must give to the subjects of friendly powers that security which it demands for our own citizens when temporarily under a foreign jurisdiction.

It is the hope of the president that you will cooperate with him in maintaining the obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement; that further bloodshed and violence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice.

JAMES G. BLAINE. ANGRY ITALIANS.

CHICAGO, March 15.-A large representative meeting of Italians was held here to take action in regard to the occurrence at New Orleans. Dr. Volinia presided and on opening the meeting delivered an impassioned address. Among other things he said: "Our countrymen have been vilely slain by a mob of assassins and a barbarous mob in the city of New Orleans. Their blood cries out for satisfaction and for redress. We demand of the government of the United States prompt, full and explicit reparation. We demand reparation in the name of justice, of humanity, of civilization. If justice be not rendered full and prompt our native land will speak even with the voice of her guns." This sentiment was received with prolonged cheers and demonstrations of approval.

Stefano Malata, editor of L'America, was the next speaker. He announced that he was a Sicilian like the men lynched in New Orleans. He began with studied calmness, but gradually warmed himself and audience to a high pitch of excitement. "My countrymen," he exclaimed, "massacred! Our countrymen have been massacred. The outrage has no comparison in any civilized nation."

Mr. Duranti presented the following in the form of a telegram to Secretary Blaine:

"We, Italians by birth, Americans by choice, assembled in mass meeting, unanimously protest against the cowardly and lawless act of the New Orleans mob, aided by the tacit consent of the local authorities, and demand of the federal government satisfactory reparation, the severe punishment of the leaders who were active in breaking the laws guaranteeing the right of citizenship and hospitality."

AFTER THE JURY. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.-The vigilance committee is known to be still at work and it is said that to-day will be Detective O'Malley's day of reckoning. The jury will also be attended to, but probably through the courts, as it is proposed to obtain the evidence in the case of those who were bribed. One of the jurors is said to have confessed already and the state had evidence against several before the verdict was announced.

The grand jury will indict one juror Tuesday and more will follow. Foreman J. M. Seligman has taken time by the forelock and gone to Cincinnati. At New Orleans it is now estimated that between \$75,000 and \$100,000 was raised to secure the acquittal of the eleven men who were so quickly dealt with when they had been acquitted and it is certain that so large a sum could not have been raised in that city alone, though all the Italians in the city are said to have been taxed, the taxation extending even to the lowest laborers, who were assessed \$2 each.

The money could not have all been raised by the Italians of New Orleans though, zealous as they have been in behalf of the assassins. Inquiries in other cities reveal that such furnished its share. Perhaps the heaviest assistance came from Philadelphia.

THE FELLING IN ITALY. ROME, March 15.-The news of the killings at New Orleans did not become generally known in the city until yesterday morning. It created a profound sensation and the general feeling is one of the utmost indignation and thirst for reprisal in some form. An English visitor, who was mistaken for an American, had a narrow escape from being mobbed.

It is expected that the subject will be brought up in the chamber of deputies. In the talk in the streets and in public places strong protests were uttered against any representation of Italy at the coming American exhibition.

The Reform denounces the New Orleans lynching as an outrage and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such acts are possible within its border.

A Rochester Blaze.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15.-Two large and destructive fires started here this morning. One began in the wholesale district at 6 o'clock and soon destroyed the six story Hogan block, the new Fay block, the Loomis block and other buildings. At 7:30 o'clock fire started in the Rosco wholesale fruit house in another section. That block was soon destroyed. The Journal office took fire and the flames rapidly spread to the Yates' block of flats and threatened the Montgomery flats. A high wind prevailed. The total losses will reach, it is estimated, \$1,400,000.

PALMER ELECTED.

After an Unprecedented Contest the Illinois Legislature Elects John M. Palmer United States Senator - Moore and Cockrell Finally Vote For Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.-Gen. John M. Palmer was declared elected United States senator at 1:10 yesterday afternoon. The vote was: Palmer, 163; C. J. Lindley, 100; Streeter, I. Cockrell and Moore, as they agreed Tuesday night, voted for Palmer and Taubeneck voted for Streeter.

The republicans tried hard to break the alliance effected between the democrats and the two farmers, but failed. They offered, it is said, to turn over the 100 republican votes to Dr. Moore, but he refused. "The scenes in the house, when the joint assembly was called to order, was exciting in the extreme. Every inch of space was occupied.

The republicans refused to answer to their names on the roll call to see who were present, but when Cockrell's name was reached and he answered a roar of applause went up. Moore also answered to his name amid another cheer. Taubeneck did not answer to his name.

When the roll was called for the 154th ballot it was a foregone conclusion that Palmer was elected. The democrats do not restrain themselves, however, when Moore gave them the necessary majority, and a scene followed beside which an Ograllala ghost dance would seem a tame affair.

A committee was sent for Gen. Palmer and his appearance was greeted with frantic and enthusiastic cheering. When Gen. Palmer took the platform the church bells began to ring merrily in celebration of his election. He spoke in his usual off-hand way, without any effort at a set speech. He made a good impression on both sides of the house and was repeatedly cheered.

Gen. Palmer said: "You would hardly expect me on an occasion like this to attempt to thank you formally. I feel a good deal more like singing one of the songs that I have heard sung from plow lips at camp meeting. 'Ah! I glad I'm out of the wilderness?' I have claimed to be honest and I am honest in this, but there is yet a more serious duty devolving upon me. I thank you, Mr. Speaker; I thank you, my democratic friends, the 101, who have nobly and patriotically vindicated the right of the people of the state of Illinois to elect a senator. When this canvass commenced I asked nothing more of my fellow citizens than to hear me. I say, and trust I will get credit for my sincerity in saying, that if this legislature had been elected as legislatures ordinarily are, I should not have been a candidate for the senate. They heard me and the people of this state expressed their approbation of the principles. And, gentlemen, my election to-day is historical. It is the beginning of new methods."

Referring to Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, Gen. Palmer said: "These gentlemen deserve the thanks of the people of Illinois for standing out in vindication of their independence." He thanked the republicans also for the fairness and dignity with which the contest was conducted, "and that it had been free from personalities."

Concluding Gen. Palmer said: "I feel that you have discharged what you conceived to be your duty. I will say to you frankly in my humblest way that I do not think you could have done better. I thank you."

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were mainly of thanks to his friends, the joint assembly adjourned sine die. Another scene of rejoicing then occurred. The democrats cheered Speaker Crafts, Dr. Moore and Mr. Cockrell.

The city is wild with enthusiasm and the celebration over Palmer's election rendered the night sleepless to most of the inhabitants.

UNEXPECTEDLY DISPLACED.

George Westinghouse, Jr., Put Out of the Switch & Signal Co.'s Presidency.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 13.-At the annual meeting of the Union Switch & Signal Co. in this city the old board of directors, headed by George Westinghouse, Jr., as president, was very unexpectedly displaced by an entirely new board. Secretary A. T. Rowan, acting for himself and others as proxy, cast the bulk of the votes. The adherents of Mr. Westinghouse claim that Rowan took advantage of the proxy sheets and say that the matter will be contested.

Messrs. Brown, Pitcairn and other stockholders offered a protest against the election of the new board, claiming that it was illegal. The protest was put in writing and was then read and the meeting adjourned amid much excited talking. After adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the new board organized by electing A. T. Rowan president.

The financial statement of the company shows: Earnings from sales, \$760,808; operating expenses, \$647,708.24; settlement of old accounts, \$25,880.95; net earnings, \$93,330.89; total assets, \$1,899,345.08; total liabilities, \$2,157,819.25.

Woodruff's Defalcation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.-Senator Russ, of the joint committee on Treasurers Woodruff's accounts states that the committee is not done with the count and the ex-treasurer is short about \$110,000 in addition to the admitted defalcation. Certain scrip belonging to several of the counties is missing, and the ex-treasurer has obtained permission of the committee to put up the scrip of the other counties in lieu thereof.

A Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK, March 13.-Senators Corbin will establish the finest transatlantic steamship line between this country and Europe by building eight 12,000-ton steel American steamships, capable of attaining a speed of twenty-four miles an hour, to run from Montauk Point, L. I., to Milford Haven, England, in five days.

A fearful snowslide is reported at Quincy, near Shasta, Cal. Two miners, Richard Bealle and an unknown man, were buried alive. A party of men started from Shasta to rescue the men.