# 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 5, 1891.

NUMBER 23.

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

CONGRESS.

THE senate on the 23d agreed to the conference report on the bill for the allotment of lands to Indians. After an executive sesof lands to Indians. After an executive session the senate took up the sundry civil bill, which was discussed until 11 p. m. and the senate adjourned......The house agreed to the conference report on the Indian allotment bill and went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill. Before concluding it the committee rose, and the house passed the post office appropriation bill and at the evening session considered the immigration bill.

THE senate on the 24th passed with a sub-stitute the house bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for a judi-

States land court and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land ciaims in Utah. New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Wyoming, and then further considered the sundry civil bill. The death of Representative Watson (Pa.) was announced, culogies delivered and the senate adjourned.... The house passed the senate bill granting pensions to the members of Powell's battalion of mounted volunteers of Missouri who served in the Mexican war, and the direct tax bill was taken up for immediate consideration and passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 101 nays. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, a conference on the direct tax bill appointed, and after ordering a further conference on the District of Columbia bill the house adjourned.

ference on the District of Columbia bill the house adjourned.

THE sudden death of Senator Wilson, of Maryland, suspended all business in the senate on the 25th. Mr. Gorman announced the death of his colleague in a few timely remarks and Mr. Spooner paid a tribute to the dead senator. Resolutions were adopted, a committee appointed to attend the funeral and the senate adjourned.... In the house a resolution was reported from the committee resolution was reported from the committee on rules for the disposal of the shipping subsidy bill, when Messrs. Blount (Ga.) and McMillan (Tenn.) entered a vigorous protest against such a manner of rushing bills through, but said the minority was powerless. After a lively talk the resolution was adopted and the house went into committee of the whole on the immigration bill. During the debate that followed a lively tilt took place between Mr. Functon and Mr. Butter. place between Mr. Funston and Mr. Butterworth. Pending consideration of the bill the death of Senator Wilson was announced and the house adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m. At the evening session the agricultural appro-priation bill was passed, and the general de-ficiency bill considered until adjournment

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 28th further considered the sundry civil bill, which after being amended by adding many which after being amended by adding many minor items was agreed to and passed. Then the legislative, executive and judicial bill was discussed and completed with the exception of a few minor details, and laid aside. The conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to and at 9:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.... After routine business the house resumed debate on the shipping bill, in committee of the whole, which continued until after 10 o'clock in the evening. The deafter 10 o'clock in the evening. The deficiency bill passed and at 11 o'clock the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 27th a message

was received from the president vetoing the bill to establish the record and pension office of the war department. Mr. Sherman stated that in view of the impossibility of the house taking action in the matter the Nicaragua this time. Consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was then resumed and it finally passed. The pure food bill was then taken up, and the senate soon after went into executive session. When the doors were opened a motion was agreed to to consider the Indian appropriation bill, (thus displacing the pure food bill). House bills were considered until 5 o'clock and a number disposed of, when the Indian bill was further considered. It was near midnight, when the considered. It was near midnight when the senate adjourned....The house passed a number of local bills and resumed consideration of the shipping bill, which was various ly amended. The house substitute (the postal subsidy bili) was finally adopted, and upon third reading passed by a vote of 140 to 120. Pending action on the motion for a con-ference the house, at midnight, adjourned The shipping bill as passed by the house is radically different from the measure sent to that body by the senate. It merely author izes the postmaster-general to enter into a contract for not less than five nor a contract for not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens, for carrying the mails on American steam-ships between United States ports and for-cign ports (Canada excepted). The vessels must be American build and officered by

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE house committee on invalid pensions has reported a bill granting a pension of \$2,500 per annum to the widow of the late Admiral Porter.

THE nomination of Charles Foster as secretary of the treasury has been con-

Americans.

firmed by the senate. THE president has approved the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense and for the procuring of heavy ordnance and the

regular army appropriation bill. SENATOR SHERMAN has announced his intention to retire from public life at the end of his present term.

CIVIL ENGINEER ROBERT E. PEARY, of the navy, has been granted a leave of absence for eighteen months, and will lead an Arctic expedition from Whale sound, on the west coast of Greenland through the interior of that island in a northeasterly direction, hoping to reach the highest latitude yet attained, and perhaps reach the pole itself.

THE woman suffrage convention opened at Albaugh's opera house, Washington, on the 26th.

THE president has nominated John A. Anderson, of Kansas, to be consul-gen-

eral at Cairo, Egypt. SENATOR VOORHEES, who has been in disposed for some time, has left Washington for Hot Springs, Ark., to be gone

several weeks. SENATOR BLAIR has been nominated and confirmed minister to China.

### THE EAST.

THE mind of the well known Anna Dickinson has become deranged and she has been placed in the Danville insane asylum for treatment.

ARTHUR BUDDENSIEK, aged 11, a son of Charles A. Buddensiek, the New York contractor who is now serving a term of ten years in Sing Sing prison in New York for building houses with "mud" instead of mortar, fell through a hatchway in his father's barn at Rahway, N. J., and broke his neck.

OF the four miners rescued alive after nineteen days of subterranean imprisonment at Jeansville, Pa., only one is in a deny positively that the road is in any precarious condition and his ravings are danger of going into the hands of a repitiable.

WILLIAM WEST, a negro, was hanged at Washington, Pa., for a treble murder the proposed constitution. committed May 14, 1890. The convict rope broke at the first attempt, causing | killed with all his band by soldiers. a horrible scene.

THE 25th was an exciting day in the or three assaults occurred.

flooded on the 26th.

THE house in Boston in which Paul dren. Revere is popularly supposed to have been born is shortly to be torn down and a more pretentious and better renthouse is at Nos. 19 and 21 North square. INSPECTOR BYRNES, of New York, has

been knighted by the King of Italy. STRIKING Hungarian coke workers at Scottdale, Pa., beat a man named Holliday in a frightful manner because they thought he was a non-striker.

### THE WEST.

Low sections of Kalamazoo, Mich., have been inundated and great damage has been done.

A TORNADO recently passed through Indiana. At Utica much damage was

REV. G. W. HICKS, superintendent of the Baptist mission, about fifteen miles north of Anadarko, I. T., writes that the Wichita, Caddo, Delaware and Kechis Indians are still dancing. These dances commenced during the Sioux troubles, and have continued since with only temporary intermission. They have recently gained a new impetus.

In the North Dakota house the woman suffrage committee to which was referred the bill prohibiting prize fighting, etc., made two reports, the majority in favor of the measure. The house adopted the minority report, the argument being that the legislature was attempting to deprive the people of all kinds of luxuries and amusements.

CAPT. A. E. Woodson denies the report from Little Rock that there is much suffering in the Cherokee strip.
Yuma, Ariz., was reported in a crit-

ical condition on the 26th, owing to the JOHN D. MILLER, of Greensburg, has been appointed by Gov. Hovey to fill the vacancy on the Indiana supreme bench caused by the death of Judge

Berkshire. Judge Miller was graduated from Hanover college in 1861. A PASSENGER train on the Deadwood Central, S. D., collided with a switch

THE Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Chicago, is on the verge

of dissolution. Suir has been begun at Chicago against about 6,000 delinquent subscribers to the stock of the world's fair company. As a rule, the delinquents had

only one share each. It is probable that there will be a confederate demonstration in connection with the Grand Army display at the dedicatory exercises at the world's fair. A movement with that end in view is

J. C. ARNOLD, guard at the United States prison on McNiel's island, and two prisoners. Charles Oleson and Charles Barrett, were drowned in the sound at Tacoma, Wash., while attempting to reach the main land in a sail boat, which capsized during a squall.

THREE persons have died from trichinosis in the vicinity of Ida Grove, priations. The warnings of conserva-Ia., many others being sick. They had been eating bologna sausage made from a diseased hog.

YUMA, Ariz., was almost totally ruined by the floods, only two houses

remaining. THE night of the 27th was bitterly cold for the time of year in Nebraska, Kansas and the western part of Mis-

### souri. The blizzard followed a warm spell of a few hours. THE SOUTH.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS has been sentenced at Texarkana, Ark., to ninety-nine years' imprisonment. He was concerned in the Cotton Belt train robbery in June last.

THE state agricultural college at Lexington, Ky., has been seriously damaged by fire.

THE court martial of Captain Henry Wessels, Third cavalry United States army, at San Antonio, Tex., on charges of insubordination, has been dissolved on account of a technical error in the accusing papers, the president not having signed them.

A TORNADO SWept over Sunbury, Gates county, N. C., the other night. Two children were killed near Sunbury, and it was reported that a number of people

were killed further east. An exodus of negroes to Oklahoma from Arkansas is in progress. The other night 100 left Pulaski county by the way of Texarkana, and 500 more

will leave shortly. A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Belknap & Dumesnill Stone Co., of Louisville, Ky.

AT 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th the thermometer at Clinton, La., stood at 30 degrees, ice formed and the tion from the Umbria on her arrival at ground was frozen. Many of the fruit trees were in bloom and will doubtless | cooked Jewish style and she would not

be badly damaged. EX-STATE TREASURER WOODRUFF, of Arkansas, has been arrested on the charge of violating the law in the improper use of the public funds during his term. The shortage of over \$63,000 was paid by his bondsmen.

### GENERAL.

Оню & Mississippi railroad officials

THE Brazilian assembly has adopted

DEMETRIO JAUREGUI, leader of a band attempted suicide by cutting his throat of six bandits who terrorized the entire the night previous to his execution. The state of Jalisco, Mexico, has been

THE captain of a steamship which arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar coke strike at Scottdale, Pa., the main reports that as a result of a revolt upon body of strikers forcing the reluctant the part of the natives the governor of men at Rainey's works to stop. Two Nossi-Be, an island and French colony off the northwest coast of Madagascar, THE Mohawk valley, N. Y., was has caused the execution of over 100 rebels and killed their wives and chil-

A DISPATCH from Vienna says: Two been born is shortly to be torn down and a more pretentious and better renting structure erected on its site. The clergymen were devoured by wolves while sleigh riding near Mesvar. Two night watchmen of that city were also eaten by wolves.

PREMIER DI RUDINI, of Italy, expresses especial friendship for England and declares that his government wants only peace.

GEN. DA FONSECA has been formally

elected president of Brazil.

A FINANCIAL article in the London Standard says: "We believe that the cloud has again lifted from the city and that another slow and painful liquidation of excessive commitments has been

England has not helped temporarily the overloaded house, but it has been helped." A MYSTERIOUS lady has joined Gen. Boulanger in Brussels. The government will expel the general from Bel-

gium if he engages in any political in-

passed without accident. The Bank of

trigues. THE pope has informed the propaganda that he is exceedingly displeased with the last nominations for bishops made in the United States and sent for

his approval. THE German government, expecting strikes of miners, has ordered large supplies of coal from England.

THE Peiravaca pine forest near Mentone is on fire. An Alpine battalion made unsuccessful attempts to extinguish the flames. A sergeant and two privates belonging to the battalion vere suffocated.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended Feuruary 26 numbered 290, compared with 297 the previous week and 301 the corresponding week of last year.

THE trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1890 were issued recently. The exports were \$97,748,149, and the imports \$128;858,241. The imports increased last year by \$7,500,000 and the exports increased about the same. The balance of trade against Canada was engine, two coaches being wrecked. \$25,109. Canada's exports to the United States were \$40,000,000 and imports \$52, 000,000.

THE suit of Timothy Harrington, M. P., against the Insuppressible, of Dublin, for libel in making certain charges about the handling of league funds resulted in a verdict of five pounds damages against the defendant.

### THE LATEST.

THE Grant monument association has filed an application with the New York park department for permission to begin the work of erecting the memorial and the committee in charge expect to break ground on April 27, the sixtyninth anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth.

THE disorderly scenes attending the dissolution of congress were more marked at the end of the Fifty-first than at others. All manner of bills were rushed through, some bearing extravagant and some indefinite approtive members were unheeded in the

scramble. A RECENT suicide in Montreal of young man going by the name of Joseph Edward Lake was really the end of Russell Brown, who murdered his grandmother, Mrs. Gen. Dorris, in St. Louis, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, from which he

escaped some time ago. SIR RICHARD SUTTON, who owned the Genesta when that fast yacht raced against the Puritan several years ago and was beaten, died the other day very suddenly at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He was sick only a few hours. Peritonitis

was the fatal malady. ARCHBISHOP CROKE, of Ireland, has issued a fulmination against Parnell. CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 28 showed an average decrease of 20.9 compared with the coresponding week of last year. In New

York the decrease was 37.1. THE public debt showed an increase during the month of February of \$2,-

994,750. A collision occurred between two Wabash freight trains near Carbon, Ia., fatally injuring two passengers, William and Oren Hunt, of Downing, Mo., and severely injuring Brakeman Long Bledsoe. Three other men were slight ly hurt.

A SPECIAL to Richmond, Va., states that in the terrible gale which swept the lower James river twenty-four men. mostly colored, were drowned at points just above and below the mouth of the Warwick river.

SENENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD DWAFA EV-ALSON was carried in a starving condi-New York. The ship's food was not partake.

THE senate on the 2d passed the agricultural appropriation bill and other measures in short order. The house passed the bill giving a pension of \$2,500 to Mrs. Adm. Porter. The post office appropriation bill was sent to confer-

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Philips and Foster Reversed. In the United States circuit court at Topeka the other day Judge Caldwell reversed the decision of Judges Philips and Foster, in which the state was enjoined from criminally prosecuting violators of the prohibitory law. The case was from Riley county, in which one Hemsley was selling liquors in original packages as the agent of a Kansas City, Mo., wholesale firm, and when prosecuted took the case before the United States district court, and Judges Philips and Foster granted a temporary injunction restraining the state officers from prosecuting the defendants. Judge Caldwell, after a lengthy review of the case, reversed the decisions of the United States district court and dissolved the injunction. Several other cases of a like character affected by the

decision were dismissed. Miscellaneous. Hon. Jacob Stotler has been appointed postmaster at Wellington. The president has appointed W. W. Apperson, of Kansas, consul at Vera

Cruz. Mexico. Hon. J. L. Andrews, member of the house from Cowley county, died at To-peka on the 27th of diphtheria, after an

illness of only a few days. Chief Justice A. H. Horton, of the supreme court, was taken quite ill with pleurisy of the heart while attending the funeral of Gen. Sherman at St.

Policeman Yoost, of Leavenworth, who some time ago entered the premises of Carl Muehler, without warrant, in search of liquors and was driven away by Muehler and his wife, was subsequently fined \$20 by Justice Plow-

The alliance editors met at Hutchinson recently and organized the reform press association of Kansas, with the following officers; President, W. A. Peffer, of Topeka; vice-president, A. C. Pattee, of Salina; secretary and treasurer, S. McLallin, of Topeka; executive board, D. T. Armstrong, of Great Bend; C. Vincent, of Arkansas City, and A. H. Harris, of Iola.

John Crawford, a negro, made a vicious criminal assault upon Mrs. Maxwell, a widow, in the suburbs of Wichiwell, a widow, in the suburbs of Wichita the other day, and her cries attracted the attention of Charles Bousman, who hastened to her assistance when the hastened to her assistance, when the negro struck him with a spade, rendering him insensible, and then fled. He was subsequently captured and fully

Over twenty years ago Jules Robbins, of Turner, Wyandotte county, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. No unfavorable symptoms resulted until taken ill with every appearance of hydrophobia. He had to be strapped to his bed and expressed his fears that his disease was the result of the bite he received twenty years ago.

The Armourdale elevator and Kelley's cooper shops at Kansas City, Kan., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th, together with forty freight cars, including twelve cars of flour, two of oats, two of corn meal and 5,000 bushels of wheat entire loss was estimated at \$125,000. The loss sustained by the elevater and railroads was fully covered by insur-

The directors and depositors of the People's Savings bank at Atchison, which recently failed, have come to a settlement. The directors will put up cash enough to pay all depositors of \$50 or under, and will give bond to pay all others within two and a half years. The deposits of the bank amount to \$106,000. and if the notes and mortgages can all be collected the directors will lose noth-

The agent of an English company with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, organized under the laws of New York, was recently in Atchison for the pur pose of obtaining figures on defaulted Kansas mortgages. It is said the company proposes to buy up all such mortgages that can be obtained at a satisfactory discount and foreclose them. Having secured the titles, the lands will be offered to actual settlers on ten or twenty years' time at a low rate of interest.

In Sedgwick county the other day a farmer killed some hogs and left them hanging in his yard over night. Next morning one carcass was missing and Martin espied some distance off what seemed to be a man leaning against a fence. Going up to the man Martin found James Dunham dead with a broken neck, his body on one side of the fence and the hog hanging on the other. The body was quite stiff. Evidently Dunham, while trying to cross the fence had fallen, as around his neck hung the hog's careass suspended by the gambrel stick.

Joe Mulhatten and the ground hog went into winter quarters near Highland, Doniphan county, and on ground hog day both came out. The ground hog went back into his quarters, but Joe staid out and immediately commenced sending his "yarns" to various papers. His first was that a farmer had found a pot of gold and silver (very ancient Spanish coins) valued at \$18,000, that had been buried by pirates many years ago. This set all the farmers of the vicinity digging for gold, only to learn that the story was a "fake." The next story was that, while a man was seated at the supper table a meteor weighing fifteen hundred pounds struck and demolished a portion of his house and buried itself in the earth. Both stories are pronounced

### KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Pro-

ceedings. In the senate on the 23d Mr. Kelley (Mc-Pherson) introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of three senators and three representatives as a local executive committee to arrange for the commercial congress of western agricultural states at Kansas City. The fees and salarfes bill was passed; also the bill appointing a state agent to aid soldiers and their widows in securing pensions; also Mr. Mohler's bill Aermitting appeals from police courts, and Mr. Howard's primary election bill. Several conference reports were agreed to....In the house Mr. Andrews resigned from the Coffeyville committee and Mr. Senn was appointed in his place. A large number of bills passed in his place. A large number of bills passed, the most important of which was Mr. Elder's insurance bill. The house concurred in senate amendments to the bill to compel witnesses to testify before investigating committees. In the afternoon many bills were considered in committee of the whole. The passenger tariff railroad bill was, after long debate and against the protest of many, ordered to third reading and placed at the head of the calender.

at the head of the calender.

In the senate on the 24th Mr. Martin introduced a bill which prohibits any person holding office under the constitution and laws of Kansas from connecting themselves in any manner with corporations of any description except charitable and religious institutions. In committee of the whole the bill to regulate warehouses and the inspection and handling of grain was considered at length and recommended for passage....The house passed the passenger tariff bill by a vote of 52 to 25. It makes the passenger rates 2½ cents per mile, forbids passenger rates 2½ cents per mile, forbids the issuing of passes and provides for elec-tion of railroad commissioners by the peo-ple. The bill reducing the charges of state printer was considered in committee and favorably reported. Many bills were intro-duced. The school text book bill was debated at great length and passed. The bill provides for a school book commission to be elected by the county superintendents and an appropriation of \$125,000 for establishing a school publishing house. School books are to be distributed free by the commission. The house in committee of the whole considered the bill fixing the fees and salaries of county officers and reported it favorably as it was agreed upon by the joint commit-

tee of the two houses.

THE senate on the 25th passed Mr. Roe's bill prohibiting combinations to prevent competition among persons engaged in buying live stock. The bill provides severe penaltics expects the competition of alties against corporations or persons who combine to control prices of live stock. Other bills passed were: Providing for the arming and equipping of companies of the sons of Veterans; authorizing the appointment of a state fish commissioner and for propagating fish; relating to descents and distribution of property. Many bills were then considered in committee of the whole....In the house Messrs. Shull, Dumbauld and Douglass were appointed a committee.

on tax sales certificates to 10 per cent. The congressional apportionment bill passed. Bills were then considered in committee of the whole and at the eyening session the maximum freight rate bill was debated for two hours in committee of the whole and

recommeded for passage.

In the senate on the 2 th the judiciary committee reported on the Elder tax bill recommending that it be indefinitely postponed. A committee was appointed to act with a similar house committee to make arrangements for the commercial congress at Kansas City. Bills passed: For the taxing of banks and investment companies; abolishing the office of commissioner of elections and requiring city clerks to perform the duties; making an appropriation to pay sugar bounty; providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, and many local bills. Bills were then considered in committee of the whole ... In the house majority and minority reports on the conduct of the blind institute were submitted. The majority favored a change in the superintendent. A number of appropri-ation bills were passed; also the Maddox in-surance bill. At the afternoon session the maximum freight rate bill passed, and the resubmission resolution, after a spirited debate of three hours, was defeated by a vote of 72 to 27, with 26 absent.

In the senate on the 27th the judiciary committee reported on the house interest bill (known as the Elder bill) recommending.its indefinite postponement. Senator Berry in-troduced a congressional apportionment bill. It materially changes the districts as made in the house bill. The bill passed un-der a suspension of the rules. The uniform text book bill was considered in committee of the whole and recommended for passage. A committee from the house appeared and presented articles of impeachment against Judge Botkin, of the Thirty-second judicial district. Mr. Gillett's bill creating a court of appeals was favorably recommended in committee of the whole....The greater part of the morning session of the house was taken up in discussing the sugar bounty bill. The senate amendments were finally disagreed to. The Botkin investigating committee made a report preferring articles of impeachment against Judge Botkin, of the Thirty-second district. Messrs. Whittington, Coons, Coulson, Mitchell and Webb are the board of managers on the part of the house. At the afternoon session many private bills passed. The death of Representative Andrews was announced and the house ad-

VERY little business was transacted by the legislature on the 2sth. The senate amended the legislative appropriation bill by adding a clause appropriating \$38,000 to pay the ex penses of the Botkin impeachment trial. Th death of Representative Andrews was an-nounced and the senate adjourned....In the house an attempt was made to rethe Botkin impeachment vote but failed. Resolutions on the death of Representative Andrews was announced, a committee appointed to accompany the remains to Cowley county and the house adjourned. The enate and house, in a body, accompanied the remains to the depot

### The Crisis in Honolulu

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1. — The Chronicle's Honolulu letter, dated February 18, says: "Affairs are in a critical condition. Serious troubles are certain to come sooner or later. A threatening anonymous letter was printed this morning addressed to Justice Judd, warning him that the queen's life was in danger. It is an open secret that the letter was written by Robert Wilcox, the revolutionist, for the purpose of inaugurating a public demonstration against the queen. Just before the Charleston sailed it was reported that the queen had selected a new cabinet as follows: Mr. Wilson, premier and minister of interior; Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Curtins, minister of finance; Mr. Whiting, attorney general. The queen has not yet appointed the heir apparent to the throne.

### DEPARTED IN PEACE.

Empress Frederick Leaves Paris Without Any Demonstrations on the Part of the

People-Bitter Feeling at Berlin. PARIS, Feb. 27.—Empress Frederick left Paris this morning. There were no unpleasant incidents attending her departure, although it had been publicly announced that the empress would leave for Calais at 11:10 a. m. She left the German embassy two hours earlier and was driven rapidly to the depot for the northern railroad, where she entered a train for Boulogne. From Boulogne the empress will proceed to Calais, where the royal yacht is waiting to convey her to England.

Despite the precautions taken several hundred people had watched with interest the movements of the ex-empress. They were quiet and orderly, and many saluted her as she passed. The exempress, who was perfectly composed, quickly entered the railway carriage. There were no disrespectful cries on the part of the crowd. From the fact that the time of departure was hastened it is inferred that the empress re-

garded the situation as a grave one. The general tone of the press is moderate. The allegations of the Cologne Gazette that the royal visitor has met with discourtesy are emphatically de-

nied. At a reception given at the residence of M. Rothschild last evening M. Gervex, speaking in behalf of a number of French artists, expressed to ex-Empress Frederick their regret at not being able to send works of art to the Berlin exhibition for the reason that they could not place themselves at variance with their colleagues. The empress in reply said that she appreciated the justice of the motives of the French artists and regretted that they were not to be repre-

sented at the Berlin exhibition. In an interview published this morning the president of the society of artists says he believes the French artists should send works of art to Berlin, though he yields to the opinion of his brother artists.

La Justice says that the statements contained in the Cologne Gazette are the results of a bourse maneuver. Germany is well aware that France is attached to peace, although she will not hesitate to make any necessary sacrifice when preparation for defense is concerned.

CAUSING A BITTER FEELING. BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- The treatment of the Empress Frederick in Paris is arousing a very bitter feeling in the court circles, and the animosity displayed toward France is deeper than it has been in many years. This is exactly what was predicted in France as likely to happen when the kaiser permitted an intimation to go out of his own intention to visit Paris. It was then stated by well informed French authority that a German imperial visit would be more

### likely to hasten than to prevent a Euro-PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of the Director of the Mint For the WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The director of the mint has submitted to congress a report on the production of the precious netals in 1899. The gold product in the United States was 1,588,880 fine ounces (Troy) of the value of \$32,845,000-an increase of over \$45,000 over the product of the preceding year. The silver product approximated 54,500,000 ounces. corresponding at the average price of silver during the past year to \$57,225,-000 and at the coining value of silver to \$70,464,645 against a product of 50,000,-000 fine ounces of the commercial value of \$46,750,000 and coining value of \$64,464,464 in the preceding year, an in-

crease of 4,500,000 fine ounces. The total value of the gold deposited in the mints during the calendar year was \$56,217,105. The total amount of silver offered for sale to the government during the year was 68,130,457 fine ounces, and the amount purchased 37,-594,373.75 fine ounces, costing \$39,991,840, the average cost being \$1.06 per fine

The director estimates that the gold product of the world for the calendar year 1890 was \$118,490,000, a falling off of \$3,007,000 from 1889, and that the silver product of the world was 130,650,-000 fine ounces, an increase of 7,859,375 fine ounces over 1889.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Prospective Mileage With Some Show f Being Built. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- In its issue of this

week Engineering News publishes statistics showing the prospective railway construction of the United States for the calendar year 1891. According to the figures there are now 18,814 miles of railway projected, which have some prospect of being completed or placed under contract or construction before January 1, 1892. Of this, 9,279 miles, or 43.1 per cent. of the total, are projected in the eighteen southern states. In the northern section of the country the chief centers of activity are New York and Pennsylvania in the east and Montana and Washington in the west. The state of Washington takes the lead with 1,478 miles and Alabama comes next with 1,157 miles. Georgia and North Carolina have over 900 miles, New York and Texas over 800 each, and Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Montana over 600 miles each. The projected construction is divided as follows by groups of states: New England, 816 miles; middle, 1,876 miles; north central, 1,636 miles; south Atlantic, 3,252 miles; south central, 3,152 miles; southwestern, 2,870 miles; northwestern, 2,513 miles, and Pacific, 2,698

## THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

### WHO ENJOY LIFE THE MOST?

I've heard it often stated that a woman never Get half as much enjoyment out of living as a

I rise up to deny it, for a woman when she goes "A-shopping" has a pleasure that no manly mortal knows.

Just watch the pretty creatures on the avenues Where stores of dry and fancy goods and milli-

And notice how the faces of the surging, countless throng
Are flushed with joy's excitement as they madly rush alon

They crowd around the windows where the treasures are displayed
In Oriental splendor by the artists in the

And feast their eyes upon them. While thus toying with the bait They feel a greater pleasure than a man can

And when the grand "floor walker," with a courtly mien and tread,
A bow so deferential and a smile so highly bred, Inquires in his softest tone what they would

wish to see
It makes them more delighted than a man could ever be. When the polite "saleslady" lets them really

touch and feel
The lovely things they'd like to buy—and almost want to steal— And praises up the fabrics for their elegance

The shoppers then are happier than any man And, oh! the "Bargain (?) Counter." That's the keenest joy of all.

The women jammed around it, even fighting,

pull and haul Until they're truly crazy. Yes, on every "Bargain Day" A hundred happy shoppers in the struggle

But when they've bought the useless trash-And paid a double value (causing husbands

home to weep)
They feel a greater triumph at their smartness (?) than a man In any situation-short of Heaven-ever can.

Whoever thinks in living that the men have all

And that the gentle women have enjoyments few or none, Will, when he sees them shopping, make con

fession right away
That women have more pleasure than the men who for it pay.

-H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

### SILVER JOHN.

Why and How He Ran Lawyer Babroid Out of Town.



HE town of Star buck had sprung up immediately after the construction of the Hockton & Ashville railroad. It had become a county seat even before a east turning plow, drawn by had done marking out the ing, made of unplaned pine boards, bore over the narrow

entrance the following information: "George W. Babroid, Attorney at Law." The blacksmith's shop, the nucleus around which the country town usually springs, had not been built when Major Babroid wrote his sign with blacking and a mucilage brush, and indeed, the town well was not more than half dug, and it was boasted by one John Frazer, the man who received the buckets of clay as they were drawn from the well, that he was the first man who saw the Major's announcement. A stranger, in commenting, in a good-natured way, upon the seeming haste in setting up a lawyer's office, said: "I always thought that the lawyer was a sort of unavoidable evil of the old settlement, and never before had cause to suppose that he was a necessity to an embryo community.

"That's all well enough," a lank fellow, leaning against a tree, answered, "but mebby you don't know these here



MAJOR RESPONDED.

fellers like we do. We know mighty well that there's goin' to be a good deal of cuttin' an' shootin' here before many houses are put up, and as we air a law abidin' set of folks, we'll want the lawyer to git us out of scrapes."

Well, one house went up after another, or, if you will, one house went up before another, until Starbuck had the appearance of quite a village. The blacksmith got down to his work, the justice of the peace stacked up his worthless books and the lawyer pleaded Babroid grew with his surroundings you say to my offer?" and soon held a mortgage on a pretty man that had dug the town well, and in the meantime, please do not mention the fact that I have called on you." stabbed the fellow that had stood at | There was no danger of t the top and received the buckets of mention of it. He went out

clay. A court-house was built and other lawyers came and reared their pine along the street. After all, why should board edifices, and the scent of much he stand by the people of the town? COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS, he might be, dared to place himself on rest of them? By defending the town's town prospered, despite the lawyers, and neat cottages, the homes of men commercial center.

One day while the town was fitfully dozing under the glare of a mercilessly Here he was confronted by a party of see you again soon. Good-night." noisy men. Some were declaiming in The Major did not sleep that night all were swearing.

of the gang, speaking to the Major. "All right, gentlemen," the Major replied, stepping back and bowing. You are all welcome, that is as many as can get in."

The men eagerly pushed their way through the door and the room was filled. "Now, what can I do for you?" the Major asked, when with difficulty he had found room enough in which to turn about and address the crowd. But before you proceed to explain, let me tell you most emphatically that I can not consent to become a candidate for office."

Here the Major stopped and anxiousy scanned the faces about him. A dark shadow of disappointment flitted across his face when Dick Munday hastily declared that no one was thinking about asking him to run for office. "We have come on a more serious business," Munday continued. "A feller comes to town this mornin' an' claims that he has a deed to this here lan' an' that we'll have to hull out for the place is hizn. It is putty hard to be driv off after we have built up our homes, an' we don't intend to do it, that's all. We don't intend to shed nobody's blood, but we don't want to give up our rights without some sort of a fight; so we thought that as you air interested along with the rest of us, an' knowin' that you air the best lawyer anywhar about. we would come to you and ask you to put the thing in the court for us an' see that it goes through all right."

"Gentlemen," the Major responded, making as much of a bow as the limited space about him would admit, "I thank you for the confidence you repose in me, and I assure you that it shall not be misplaced. I thought that shaped fear had seized him. our titles to this land were perfect, and I believe now that they are. At least we shall see. Rest assured that I will do every thing in my power to protect your homes. By the way, who is the party that sets up the claim?"

"He is a swelled an' fancy lookin' feller from some city," Munday answered.

"All right, let him or his attorney confer with me. I will show him what it is to attempt such wholesale robbery." That night a great indignation meet-

ing was held. It was known that the Major had undertaken the fight of protecting the rights of the people, and a sort of song, not unlike a campaign stream. a yoke of steers, hymn, was sung in praise of the champion. The next day, while the Major was sitting in his office, feeling thankn cipal ful that he was soon to become the streets, and the leading man of that part of the country, this feller-want to take him back to first office build- a portly, well-dressed individual entered the apartment. "Is this Major Babroid?" the visitor

asked. "You have hit it the very first shot,"

the Major answered. "Sit down."

The visitor sat down and taking out a bunch of papers, looked over the ing a word. documents for a few moments, and then said: "I was not in this part of the country when your town was laid out, or I should have given warning that this land was not in the market. I have a deed here which I don't think can be disputed."

"Oh," exclaimed the Major, "you are the man that has brought all this

trouble, eh?" "I hope that I have not brought about any trouble, but I am assuredly the man that will-bring about a decision of justice. I have often heard of you. You came here from Dabbs County, I believe."

"Yes, sir," the Major assented, bowing with a pleasure not well disguised. "I thought so," the visitor continued. "I say that I have often heard of you, and I must confess that from what I have heard I was hardly prepared to town."

find you so reckless with regard to the "Yes, and I have driven you out of find you so reckless with regard to the rights of others. I was told that you were a man of fine judgment and that you stood a chance of one day occupying a place on the Supreme Bench of the State. But I see that I have been wrongly informed, for instead of finding you a man of judgment, I discover that you have taken a case that you can not hope to win-a case in which justice will oppose you. What is your house and lot worth?"

"Oh," began the Major, slowly scratching his head, "I should think that if we get another railroad-and another one is talked of-my property here ought to be worth fifteen hundred

"Cost you about three hundred, I suppose.

"Well, y-y-yes."
"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I could get any lawyer in the State, but land," he added, with a chuckle. "I the fact is, I want you-want a man who is identified with the place, so if you will take up my cause I will agree to give you fifteen hundred dollars for your property and in addition a handsome sum when the case is won. What do you say?"

The Major had nothing to say at once. His mind was gone off in a whirlwind, circling with dollars and the trash of bright prospects. "What is your name?" he managed to ask.

"John Cowerton," the visitor answered. "Some people call me Silver cially apt to do so, of course, when visthe cause of the miscreant. Major John, but that's no matter. What do itors are present. A gentleman caller

"Come back to-night."

wealthy man was gone, and strode

he stand by the people of the town? necessary litigation was sniffed in the What had they done for him? Did not air, but no attorney, however aspiring he have to buy land the same as the a litigious par with the Major. The people, he could at best save only his home, but by gaining the case for Silver John, he could sell his home for a who performed substantial labor, began good figure, or retain it, just as he to spring up. It was plain, the Major liked, and, besides, secure a large sum said, that Starbuck would become a in cash. He was a lawyer and was looking for clients. And he had found

Silver John was on time that night. hot sun, a great commotion arose in the and all the arrangements for the suit street. Major Babroid sprang up from were made. "Now," said the client. his pine table and hastened to the door. rising, "I shall have to go, but I will

loud tones, some were muttering, and for dreaming of money and high places. l were swearing.
"We want to come in," said the leader gard for justice had driven him to the extremity of opposing them, and he felt that when they had thought over the situation they might not hold him in a loving grasp, but that they would not choke him in revenge. He had gone to bed but was still musing when he heard a great tumult in the street. "I



THE BIG MAN TURNED TOWARD THE MAJOR.

wonder what that means?" he said. getting up, hastily putting on his clothes, and going to the door. Looking out, he saw a dark, moving mass.

"Come out o' thar." a voice shouted. "That you, boys?" "Yes. Come out here." "What do you want?" the Major asked in tones that trembled, for a half-

"Want you." The dark mass came nearer, and by the light shining through the doorway, the Major recognized some of his neigh-

"Hello, boys, what can I do for you?" "We don't want you to do nothin' fur us. We want to do somethin' for you. We ain't got time to explain much. You have sold yourself to th' inimy, an' we air goin' to hang you."

"My God, boys-"Grab him. Hush yo' hollerin' ur we'll cut yo' throat." They took him down by the spring

branch where an oak leaned over the "String him up here." "Hold on." demanded a big man.

with a slouch hat drawn over his face. "I am an officer of the law and want Tennessee. Let me have him, I say." The men fell back, and the big man,

taking hold of the rope that had been tied about the Major's neck, led him away. They crossed the clearing, passed through a skirt of woods and then walked on, neither of them speak-

"What are you going to take me to Tennessee for?" the Major asked, breaking the long silence.

"Hush. On they went, and the darkness deepened as if black curtains had been drawn to shield from sight the birth of

a new day. "Sit down here," said the big man, shoving the prisoner toward a log. The prisoner sat down and the big man stood with his back to him. An owl scrambled into his hole: a dawn-bird twittered; it was daylight. The big man turned toward the Major and said:

'You don't know me?" "No, I don't believe I do."

"Dan Moore."

The Major started. "If you are Dan Moore why do you wish to save my life? I drove you out of a Colorado

Starbuck. I am also Silver John, unwhiskered. I never had any title to that land, and I merely started the report to stir up public feeling. I knew that I could get you to take my case, and I also knew that those fellows would hang you, but I felt sorry for you at the last moment. I saw that you would become the leading lawyer of the community, and, as I am somewhat of a lawyer myself, I thought that I would like to take your place. But I couldn't run you out as you had run me, so I had to resort to a little trickery. Trickery is permissible in law, I believe. Now, you may go, but if you come back to Starbuck, or even settle in the neighborhood, I will make those fellows hang you. I am going back as their champion. I settled with the man who claimed their hope you will have a pleasant journey. The weather is pleasanter than it was when I left a town at the muzzle of your pistol, listening to the howling of a hundred ruffians. Good-bye."-Opie P. Read, in Arkansaw Traveler.

### The Boy Left.

A lady residing in the suburbs has a small boy, who, like many of his species, shows a decided propensity to pick up words and phrases not adapted to public ears. With these he occasionally startles the family, and is esperecently asked him some trivial questions, when he turned on him, and said:

"Did you speak, ordid a cabbage head Exit boy, in company with his father. after the | -Texas Siftings.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. Beef marrow is excellent for frying

-It is never safe to remove wool stockings from an infant till it has passed its "second summer," or cut its canine teeth.

-Oil may be taken out of any carpet r woolen stuff by applying buckwheat plentifully, and carefully brushing it off after a short time, and putting on fresh until the oil has disappeared.

-Sugar Cookies .- Take one cup of sour cream, one cup of shortening, one cup of sugar, one egg, a little salt and nutmeg, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a large spoonful of sour milk; roll out and sprinkle white sugar on each cookie before baking. Don't have too quick an oven.-Farmer's Wife.

-A cook renowned for the excellence of her doughnuts says she makes them as follows: Four pints of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and one pint of sugar. Beat up four eggs in a pint cup and fill it up with sweet milk. Mix and knead well. -N. Y. World.

-Three Remedies for Chilblains .-The modern remedies for chilblains are legion-more almost than the sufferers therefrom. Three of the best are: raw onions sliced and bound upon the sore spots; oil of peppermint well rubbed in; and thirdly, tincture of iodine, applied with a feather or camel's-hair brush .-Ladies' Home Journal.

-Buttermilk Pudding .- Two eggs, wo cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of soda sifted in two cupfuls of flour and three cupfuls of buttermilk. Stir this last into the flour, etc., and mix lightly. Grease a pudding dish and bake an hour. To be eaten with sauce.—Prairie Farmer.

-Swelling of the feet, when of such character that a little hollow, or "pit," is left behind after a few seconds' pressure of the finger, should always excite alarm, as it is an indication of a condition of the system which may be serious. This kind of swelling may be due

to disease of the heart or the kidneys. or it may arise simply from a condition of anæmia, or poverty of the blood. In either case it is a condition that should lead to a careful investigation by a competent physician.

-Potted Venison.-Rub venison all over with port wine, season with pepper and salt and mace, put it into an earthen dish, and pour over it half a pint of port wine; add one pound of butter, and place it in the oven: if a shoulder of venison, let it remain in the oven all night; in the morning remove the meat from the bones, and chop it and mix with it the fat from the gravy; should the seasoning prove not to be enough, add more, with clarified butter; beat it all until it becomes a fine paste, then place in a jar, and keep in a cool place until desired for the table.-Boston Herald.

-Hollow teeth, and the bad odor caused by them, could easily be avoided by proper cleansing of the mouth. The teeth should be protected from vegetable parasites as well as from the accumulation of tartar; these should be removed as quickly as possible, or their bad effects counteracted. After each meal the teeth should be brushed with alcohol or water, to prevent the particles of food remaining in the mouth from decomposing. After this some innocuous powder, such as chalk, egg shells, bicarbonate of soda or other alkali, may be used with the brush, in order to prevent the formation in the mouth of acids which will attack the

### CONCEITED DECLAIMERS.

They Generally Capture the Crowd in

Spite of Their Ignorance. Volubility bears about the same relation to eloquence that soft-solder jewelry bears to ornaments of virgin gold. Still, what is vulgarly called "the gift of the gab" is not to be despised. A fluent ignoramus will often talk down a well-read man, whose tongue is but a stammering interpreter of his thoughts. It is said that a vulgar and ignorant member of a debating society somewhere in the backwoods of Kentucky once obtained a complete victory over a "gentleman and a scholar," who broke down in an attempt to define the meaning of the word "happiness." "Happiness," said the educated dummy, between whose mind and tongue there seemed to be no connection, "is-is-is-," but what it was his diffidence would not permit him to express, and he sat down, blushing

and confused. Thereupon a voluble backwoodsman, whose education had been neglected, but whose self-confidence was unlimited, "took the floor" and volunteered a definition. "Happiness, Mr. President." said he, "is like a sportive crow situated on some far distant mountain which the eager huntsman endeavors in vain, and to no purpose, to reproach. The happy man, Mr. President, reclines beneath the shadow of some far-spreading and umbrageous tree, and calling his wife and all her infant prodigy around him, bids their thoughts inspire to scenes beyond the skies-scenes, Mr. President. thick sot with those glorious orbs of the tournament which it was the lot of the immortal Newton fust to depreciate and arterwards to deplore."

The audience, if not instructed, was electrified, and-so the story goes-the "Thanks of the meeting" were voted to the speaker for his splendid effort.

There is a magic in rounded periods when sonorously delivered. It may be that they have neither force or pertinence; that in a hundred of them there is not as much argument as a man who weighs his words before he utters them could put into one short sentence; but the public ear is tickled, nevertheless, with their harmonious cadences, and it is only when subjected to the review of sober second thought that they lose their charm and sink to the level of mere declamatory clap-trap. Threefourths of us, however, do not take the trouble to analyze the florid stuff that is talked at us by the spread-eagle speech-makers of the day, and hence men with a superfluity of words and few ideas sometimes live and die with the reputation of orators.—N. Y. Ledger.

DEER CAPTURED BY TRICKS. How South American Indians Lay in a Sup-

ply of Venison.
The manner in which the South American Indians hunt deer in the Cordilleras is very interesting and somewhat ingenious. They first ascertain the locality in which the animals congregate to graze, and then the men, women and old children of the tribe make extensive preparations to hem in the herd. In order to cause a stampede they blow horns, yell and make other bewildering and outlandish noises. As a natural consequence the frightened deer quit their grazing places. They form in line in regular marching order, the elder males leading the way, followed by the females and young, while the rear of the column is brought up by the young bucks, who act as protectors to the centers.

The Indians now close in upon them, seeing which the animals prepare to do battle for their lives. The hunters then proceed to prepare the instru-ments of destruction, consisting of large lances, resinous torches and nooses fixed to long poles. The worst enemy of the deer is the

jaguar and wild-cat, and their animosty to them is such that they have been known to leap over a hunter to attack either of these feline foes. The Indians, knowing this, employ it to great advantage during these hunts. The women stuff a number of jaguar and cat-skins, which are placed in prominent positions on the edges of precipices, in full view of the deer. Immediately the bucks make a violent effort to get at them in order to hurl them into the abvss beneath, but are thus treated themselves by the wily hunters, who push them over the cliffs, where they are quickly hamstrung or otherwise disabled by the women, who are stationed below. After the first onslaught on the stuffed figures, the remaining deer seem to recognize the fact that they have been tricked and huddle together, awaiting another at-

Then the Indians throw lighted torches among them and a panic ensues. They make desperate efforts to escape, but the relentless hunters drive them over the crags until they see that a sufficient number have been capturedusually four or five hundred. They do not usually harm the females and fawns and also allow a few bucks to escape. Very seldom is a doe killed, and if a doe fawn is captured, it is immediately liberated. The flesh is eaten by the Indians and also carried to the villages to be sold, while the skins are either purchased by dealers or made up into various articles by those who assisted in their capture.—Detroit Free Press.

# March

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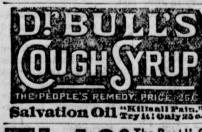
One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

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How does he feel?-He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing. and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him-August: Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?-He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. ①

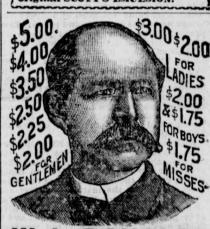
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And quietness I have, and hold; full well I know its worth.

The higher gift of confidence I have not found

In my young days I thought each soul Was master of its fate,
That each might its own gifts control And its own sphere create, But that was "happy ignorance;" the years And we who hoped to cheer and guide must often weep and learn—

Must come to own as labor lost Our strife against the tide Must see our bravest efforts crost, Our earnest prayers denied. And thus it is we gain the truth, and thus we

find our rest;
By vainly "grieving for the worst, we learn what is the best!" Not that for which in youth we strove

With energy untired, The gifts of wealth or faithful love, Or knowledge much desired— Though each of these were good to seek, there

is, to angel eyes,
A greater work, a higher life, of pure self-sac-

To lay our chosen task aside, Another's load to share; The petty stings of worldly pride
With silent strength to bear;
To keep our souls in quietness, believing all confidence may yet be ours—a glow of evening light! things right— And confidence may

# AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH." [COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED. Eugene was on the tip-toe of expectation all the time his mother was away and felt greatly relieved when he saw her return. "Good news, my boy," she said before taking off any of her apparel. "My Uncle Du Bois, who lived at Amiens has left me a lot of property worth nearly five hundred thousand francs. He died nearly a year ago and they have been trying to find me ever since. But some of my relations over there are trying to swindle me out of it. They say my uncle was insane when he made his will and did not know what he was doing."

"What did the lawyers have to say about it any way?" asked Eugene. "They say there will be some little trouble getting the matter settled, but they do not doubt that I shall get the property eventually. Still, it will take quite a sum of money to go over there and fight my greedy relatives, and I don't know where the money would Delaro. come from if it was not that Mr. "You Blodger insists on advancing it at six

settled and we can pay it back." "And have you accepted?" asked "Certainly not. I told Mr. Blodger I

per cent. interest, until the affair is

should have to consult with you first," answered his mother. "Well, I suppose we may have to accept somebody's assistance before it is all over, for if there is law to be paid for, it will take a great deal of money to do it. Then, too, if we are to go to France the grocery will have to be

sold," said Eugene. "Yes, that is pretty certain, for we take care of itself here. But before we take any steps at all in any direction, we must understand from these lawyers exactly how the matter stands and what the exact chances are for my getting hold of the property," was his mother's guarded reply. Secretly Eugene rejoiced at the prospect of going abroad, and when he thought of the wealth which might possibly come to them it struck him that after all he might be in a position to make love to Armida Delaro. Yet he kept his own counsel and did not show any extraordinary eagerness to press after the wealth. Even before his mother he restrained himself. They talked over the matter to-

gether that night and Mrs. Bregy told



"GOOD NEWS, MY SON," SHE SAID.

her son a great deal more than he had ever known before regarding her early history and the noble race of which she was a descendant. She also told him much about her early life in New York when she spent her honeymoon in the Quartier Francaise Eugene was very much interested and he forced much informafrom his mother which was entirely new

to him. This conversation of course brought back the occurrences of the past few months to her mind more vividly and she could hardly believe that so short a time since she was dragged down almost to the gutters of the twin cities. These thoughts of the past, however, never had but one marked result, namely the renewal of her love for her husband from whom she had been separated for so many years. Her whole soul had gone out for him in those early days and had possessed her true love in its purest state, and if to-day he had appeared before her in rags and squalor or the habiliments of a prince, her feelings toward him would have re-

main unchanged. Had he met her gaze between the prison bars still he would have been the same to her. Only one man had lived in this world for Emilie du Bois and that was Alphonse Bregy, and until she knew the true cause of his desertion of her, if such it was, she would hold him just as dear.

The new developments in their exciting history were the cause of much interesting conversation between mother and son for a good many days. The lawyers cabled to France and before another week passed their agents there had given them full particulars and it was definitely decided that some time during the coming spring Mrs. Bregy and Eugene should start for Amiens.

As soon as this was settled upon, Eugene thought he might venture to say something to Armida about it. She in turn informed her mother and the consequence was that the Bregys were often the subject of conversation. Mr. Wilcox rather doubted at first, but he afterwards said: "The lawyers must know something about it, for they are trustworthy men, and would not send the woman off on a wild goose chase. I suppose this young grocer will be a very big man now and may take it into his head to want to marry Armida." He was talking to Mrs. Delaro when he said this. She quickly replied:

"Oh, no, I do not think matters are quite as serious as that. But how is it about the woman's supposed husband? Has she forgotten him amid the new excitement?

"No, indeed, she has not. On the contrary she promises to spend her money when she gets it for the purpose of try-ing to find her husband."

That reminds me to ask if you have yet heard any thing from Percy," was Mrs. Delaro's next question.

"No, I have not, and it is causing me much concern. I have sent message after message, but no reply comes and to-morrow I have made up my mind to cable the American Consul at Buenos Ayres and ask him to investigate. It is getting serious and steps must be taken at once to find out where he is." A second later the aged friend of the Delaro family spoke up suddenly and asked:
"Did you hear that Mr. Howe, a partner of Mr. Emerick's, is dead?' "No, I did not," replied Mrs. Delaro.

"It occurred some time ago," said Mr. Wilcox, "and I heard down-town that this Emerick is returning from Buenos Ayres, having closed out his business there. Also that he is going to sell out altogether. He is a rather queer fish, I am told, some of his business transactions not being quite as square as they might be. The consequence is that he is not spoken of very well among business men and has few friends."

"Then I hope that you will endeavor to see him as soon as he arrives, for Percy was very anxious that you should. He seemed to have some idea that you will know the man," said Mrs.

"You may depend upon it I shall do my best to see him when he gets here, for I am as much interested as anybody in knowing who he really is."

For the next week or two there were no new developments either in regard to Percy Lovel or the Bregys' fortune. Eugene and his mother, acting on the advice of Mr. Blodger, made rapid preparations to leave for France, and had even taken passage on the "La Gascoigne" for the early part of May.

Mr. Wilcox was suffering intense anxiety on account of not hearing from Percy, and longed for the time to come when he would receive some information by mail from the American Consul, to whom he had telegraphed asking him to make inquiries. In fact so great was the old fellow's anxiety that he began to show signs of it in his features. The old gentleman was very robust, and could have combatted successfully any severe physical trial, but the stress of worry on his mind owing to the halo of uncertainty which surfounded the fate of his chosen friend and companion were too much for him. He grew restless, sometimes even irritable. and finally was told by his medical adviser that he must cease to trouble himself so much or he would be a very sick man. Still nothing could divert his thoughts, and on the day that Mr. Emerick landed in New York from the Rio steamer, Mr. Wilcox was compelled to take to his bed. The strain on his mind had been too much and he had to succumb. Mrs. Delaro and Armida had done their utmost to cheer him, and had endeavored to force him to eat and drink, and take amusement to divert his thoughts, but their efforts were of no avail.

In a delicately-furnished bedroom in the house near Gramercy Park was gathered a small company, wistfully gazing upon a bed whereon lay the quiet form of an old man. The little group consisted of Mrs. Delaro and her daughter, Mr. Blodger and a physician, and they were sadly watching their good friend, Mr. Wilcox, the tide of whose life was fast ebbing away.

Joel Wilcox was an old man who had long since passed the three-score-andten milestone on life's highway, and a slight cold, added to intense anxiety, on account of the man whom he had grown to love as a son, had produced a fever which proved too much for his vitality. The old fellow had outlived his day and generation, though, indeed, he had in his younger days cut adrift from all his relations and early associations. In the latter days of his prosperity he had not made many friends (though he could count acquaintances by the hundreds) as his reserved and simple nature rendered him tearful lest men should only like him for his wealth and the influence which wealth brought with it. For Mario Delaro he had conceived a hearty liking, and how well he had proved the genuineness of that friendship these pages have told. Besides the Delaro family, Percy Lovel was the only person who had found the way to Joel Wilcox's heart, though the old-time friendship with Blodger had been cor-

dially renewed of late. Although so few were the personal friends of the kind-hearted old millionaire, very many were those among the poor and needy, the tried and the tempted-those who fought on the

losing side in the battle of life-who had known what it was to have the friendly help, material and moral, of Joel Wilcox. Truly of this old man it might be said, as it was said of One greater than he-"he went about doing good." And now the end was near. It was late in the afternoon of a lovely day in mid-winter, such a day as is only known in the northern latitudes of North America. Away in the western sky the crimson sun was fast sinking, lighting all the horizon with a golden radiance and, for the nonce, gilding the closely-built streets of the great metropolis until its spires and roofs shone resplendent as the palaces of a fairy



THE DEATH OF MR. WILCOX.

prince. For a few moments a bright ray slanted through the window of the still chamber and rested upon the pleasant and well-loved features of the good old man. Then as the sunlight gradually faded away to be followed by the creeping shadows of the twilight, the gentle spirit of Joel Wilcox fled to that land where sunlight and shadow are both as naught in the eternal brightness of the great God.

CHAPTER XV.

It was a sad house when Mr. Wilcox's body was taken from it in a casket and carried to the New York Central Depot where it was placed on a train and conveved to the New England village where he had expressed a desire to be buried.

Mrs. Delaro and Armida accompanied the body, as also did Mr. Blodger, and as the last rites were administered that soft-hearted old gentleman wiped away big tears from his eyes with a flaring red silk handkerchief. He could hardly think it true that the close friend of his early days had been carried off so suddenly and it was with a sad heart that he turned his back on the grave. There was no ostentatious display; every thing was simple as the honest old millionaire's life had been. He had but few friends during life whom he could call friends and three of them wept at his grave.

Hearing of his death a large number of his relations had presented themselves at his house in New York and commenced interferences which were boldly and decisively checked by Mrs. Delaro and the lawyers. Many of them were persons who treated the dead millionaire very badly before he migrated to California, but they had often endeavored to become more intimate with him in later years. These he had successfully kept at arms' length; nevertheless they rallied, like carrion crows, filled with the fond hope that he had not forgotten his relations in his last hours, and all expected that their names would be found in the will in connection with fat legacies. Had they been mindful of the old proverb how much less severe would have been their disappointment.

In most cases they were ignored altogether and only a few of their names were mentioned in the will which was a few weeks later admitted to probate. To the astonishment of all, and more especially to the New England relatives, the bulk of Joel Wilcox's wealth including mining and railroad stocks representing enormous sums he bequeathed to Percy Lovel. To Mrs. Delaro he left nearly all his California estates and among them was the Posada vineyard which was now once more the property of the Delaros. To Armida he gave his beautiful mansion and grounds in the Sonoma valley, and the rest of his few bequests consisted of various sums left to charitable institutions and those of his relatives for whom he had still retained some regard. This, briefly, was the last will and testament of Joel Wilcox.

It was not until his body was laid to rest that Mrs. Delaro thoroughly comprehended how true and staunch a friend she had lost, and she now felt very much alone in the world. True. her daughter remained; but the stout hearts who had passed their word to assist her in every way to accomplish the purpose of her life had left her side and she had grave fears that her efforts might now fall short of her one cherished desire.

The house in which Mr. Wilcox had died soon became too dreary a place for Armida to be confined in and her mother noticed it. It would never do to see the healthy color leave those cheeksa change must be sought, and that very soon. Yet something ought to be learned of Percy Lovel, thought Mrs. Delaro. What was to be learned came soon to hand, but it was eminently unsatisfactory.

The letter from the American Consul at Buenos Ayres merely stated that a gentleman traveling as Mr. Byron Huntly had appeared in that city, but his stay had been only a brief one. He had taken a trip into the interior, he said, and nothing had been heard from him since. But as such occurrences were not infrequent it had caused no serious investigations to be made, though should any other news come to hand the Consul promised to advise Mr. Wilcox.

This letter did not arrive until after Mr. Wilcox's death, and it troubled Mrs. Delaro not a little. She had heard that Mr. Emerick was again in New York, and she had advised Mrs. Bregy of the fact, but had not seen that good woman since.

Some few weeks later another letter arrived from Buenos Ayres conveying | 797,974 bound books.

the sad intelligence that the body of a man, dressed exactly as the suppose Mr. Huntly was known to have dressed, had been taken from the river a few miles below San Nicholas, the last place from whence tidings of the traveler had been received.

This communication was a great blow to Mrs. Delaro. What should she do now that she had no adviser left? And how should she complete the only purpose she acknowledged in her life? Then there was all that idle wealth of Percy's, left him by Mr. Wilcox—what would become of that? She finally felt that the thought of all that had happened within the past few months would e too much for her among such close associations and constant reminders of it, so she resolved to go away and seek in change of scenes at least a little repose. She would leave every thing in the lawyer's hands and go to Europe.

While these thoughts were passing through her mind Armida walked into the room where her mother was sitting and said that Mr. Blodger had just made hurried visit and had been speaking of Mrs. Bregy. He had told her that it was almost impossible to get the Frenchwoman to leave New York, now that she knew that Mr. Emerick, whom she still persisted in alluding to as her husband, was in town. She had avowed her intention of seeing him face to face, though her efforts up to the present had proved unsuccessful. To-day she had learned that he was down at his office very often far into the night, and she was determined to approach him and demand an interview that very evening. But, fearing that some harm might befall her, Mr. Blodger had gone down to Mr. Emerick's office to try and induce the mysterious merchant to give the woman a hearing and dispel her strange fancy.

"I trust he will be successful," said Mrs. Delaro, quietly, "for it is better that the poor woman should know the truth."

As Mr. Blodger entered the office of Emerick and Company, the surviving member of that firm sat in a chair in his private office gloating over the item of news in a Buenos Ayres newspaper stating that the body of Mr. Byron Huntly had been picked up in the La Plata river. What his reasons were for desiring that the Englishman should come to such an untimely end were best known to himself, but pleasure was plainly visible in his countenance as be read the news.

Mr. Emerick was "not in" to anybody, as was often the case. But owing to one of those mistakes which will often occur in the face of such private arrangements, an office boy pointed to Mr. Emerick's office and Mr. Blodger

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BRIBING THE GUARD.

How Travelers on English Railway Trains Secure Privacy. There are all sorts of tricks to learn about railroad riding in England, and some of them give a third-ciass passenger greater privacy than a first-class one secures. For instance, having met two friends at Liverpool for the purpose of journeying back to London with them, I was told by a shrewd Englishman to take a third-class compartment. and "make it right with the guard" so as to have the box all to ourselves. We purchased three third-class tickets, and promised the guard who showed us to our seats four shillings, or one dollar, if we were not disturbed by strangers on the journey to London. He entered into the spirit of the unjust arrangement heartily.

"Two of you be lookin' out of the windows, as if it was crowded," said he: "and one of you stand before the door on the platform."

We did so, and he ran off, to return in a minute with a long, narrow strip of paper dripping with paste. This he put upon one window of our compartment. It was a printed form that he had filled up with writing in pencil, and it read as follows:

FROM Liverpoot TO London. July 19, '89.

He turned people away until the train started, and stood guard at our door at every station except one. Then he was busy elsewhere, and our box was invaded by a man and wife and a second woman and four children. The guard saw them soon after they had entered the compartment, and he "shooed" them all out much the same as a woman drives chickens in a barnyard. The first-class fare for that 200mile ride would have been \$7.25, but our tickets cost only \$4.12.

Afterward I never saw men filling the door to a compartment that I did not think of the guard's instructions to us at Liverpool; and, indeed, two months later, while in Devonshire, an acquaintance I had formed in that earthly paradise bade me stand beside him in the door of an empty compartment so that we might secure it all to ourselves, as we did .- Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly.

Alkall for Rables.

In the account prepared by Dr. Bright, of Kentucky, of his treatment of various cases of hydrophobia, he expresses the opinion that if the blood of the person bitten is kept in an alkaline condition for several weeks the virus of rabies is by this means destroyed or rendered inert. It has long been known that the ammonium alkali is an antidote to the virus of poisonous reptiles if injected into the circulation immediately after the infliction of the bite. It is remarked, however, that in the cases of children it would be more convenient to administer the chloride or acetate of ammonia, owing to the pungency of the carbonate, some care being also required in keeping the latter without a loss of any of its virtues on account of its great volatility. It is thought that after the first day or two it would not be necessary to exhibit the remedy at shorter intervals than, say, every six hours for three or four weeks: this would, it is believed, sufficiently alkalize the blood to neutralize or destroy the rabic poison .- Medical Journal.

THE Royal Library of Berlin contains

His Father Got the Wrong End.

There was a big buzz-saw boxed up and ready to go on shipboard at one of the South street wharves the other day, when a colored man was noticed walking around it, and eying it with the

greatest interest. "It isn't running," finally remarked a shipping clerk.

"I kin see dat much," was the ready reply.
"Then what are you afraid of?"

"I isn't 'fraid of nuffin'. Ize simply sorter anxious." "Ever see one of these things before?"

"Can't say as I hev." "Then what are you anxious about?" persisted the man.
"See yere, boss," said the other, as he retreated a step or two. "I lost my

fadder when I was only a baby." "Well." "I lost him kase he walked up to de wrong end of a b'ar, an' I doan' reckon to git cotched in de same way. When I see any thing wid teath to it I either shy off or dodge behind."—N. Y. Sun

Economical Translation.

A young man called upon a retired school-teacher not long ago, to consult him about studying French. He wished to learn the language, but could not afford to take lessons of a regular teacher, and asked what books would be suitable to enable him to acquire a

reading knowledge of French. The old pedagogue fixed him out with a simple book for translation, a vocabulary and a grammar and left him to work out the problem for himself. A few weeks later they met again. "How are you getting on with your

French?" asked the teacher. "Oh, first-rate! first-rate! Why, yes terday I translated two whole pages of that book you told me to buy. I got out the meaning perfectly, and had a lot of panion.

He Had an Object.

"Look here," said a Sixth avenue druggist to a boy who had come in and gone out of the store and left the door open each time, half a dozen times in one afternoon. "You must be a very careless boy. I have had to shut that door after you each time you have gone out."

"I know it," replied the boy. "Then it was done purposely on your

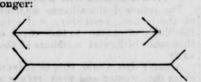
"Yes, sir. My brother has patented a door spring, and my object was to call at- He stirred her soft soap and shot some tention to it. Put you one on for a dollar which will shut that door a million proceeded till the widder began to times and never skip a cog."-N. Y.

BETTING ON A SURE THING.



Bisbe-(Hic!) I wonder who left that umbrella there? I'll bet sum blamed fool of a drunkard ain't fur from it .-

horizontal lines and tell which is the



Our friend Snap Judgment will say: "The lower, one, of course!" but, says the Philadelphia Record, if S. J. will only measure the two he may open his

The Face of Man.

The two sides of the human face are not exactly alike, and a German biologist asserts that the lack of symmetry is, as a rule, confined to the upper parts of the face. In two cases out of five the eyes are out of line and seven persons out of every ten have stronger sight in one eye than in the other. Another singular fact is that the right ear is almost universally shorter than the left, not only a little shorter, but enough to show even in inexact measurement.

Too Much Iron.

Doctor-Did you get that mixture of wine and iron that I ordered?

Deacon Waters-Yes; it was firstrate Never enjoyed a bottle of medicine better in my life. Drank it up without takin' breath. But, doctor, there was too much iron in it. Doctor-Humph! So I should im

Deacon Waters-Yes; the iron all went to my feet and made 'em so heavy I could hardly walk .- N. Y. Weekly.

Taking No Chances. Loving Mother-Do you still kneel down every night and say your prayers? Son (who lives in the city)-I say my prayers, mother, but I don't kneel.

Mother-Can it be possible that you have so far forgotten my early teachings? Son-No, mother; but I am afraid the

folding bed might double up with me.-Life.

Chances to Save Money. Little Boy-Do hotel clerks get very big salaries? Kentucky Uncle-Not often.

"Then how can they afford such big diamonds?" "Well, you see, they don't have to pay any thing for their licker."-Good

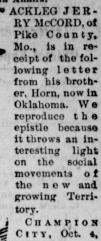
Too Much of a Good Thing. Patient-I just dropped in to see you,

doctor, to say that I am entirely recov-

Doctor-Is that so? I wish you would drop in oftener.-Puck.

HORN HEARD FROM

An Epistle Throwing Considerable Light



CHAMPION CITY, Oct. 4,

DEAR JACK-LEG: 1 take my pen in hand agin to inform you that there is a

heap of privation here. You kain't git no whisky for love nor money. The fruit crop is poor, but the bury business is lively.

That there wooden leg of Hank Par-

sons' has got him into trouble agin. Th'other day a fire broke out in the timber between the hours of two o'clock and Jerkwater creek, and Hank sasshayed down to help put it out. Som'ers or ruther the wooden leg caught fire and was fatally burnt. Also, Hank was, too.

Jim-Tom Purdy lost his wife last week. His neighbor on the next claim east was a Texas man. You see, Jim-Tom was allers braggin' what a mighty peart woman his wife was, and this went on till the Texas man got tired of waitin' for Mrs. Purdy to become a wid-French words left over!"-Youth's Com- | der in the natural order of events, and shot Jim-Tom. Beats all how little patience some people has got.

During a secret session of the grand jury, yisterday, Bud Thorn was ketched with six aces up his sleeve. His excuse that the mustard plaster on his back drawed 'em up there wouldn't go down. Funeral this afternoon. The way of

the transgressor is hard. There was considerable sport at the shivaree Saturday night. You see, after the boys strung up Hi Springer for som'pin or ruther, Ike Cuddyhunk pestered around the widder considerable. feller who came foolin' round, and sosmell a rat, so to speak. Seein' she loved him, Ike tried to crawfish out of it, which harrowed the lady's feelings till she pintedly 'lowed he'd marry her or stand a suit for breach of promise. He done it.

Wall, of course, the boys aimed at doing the square thing by the happy couple. So, long toward midnight, two, three dozen of us sasshayed over with cow-bells, tin kettles, bull rattles, sleigh bells, a buzz-saw on a pole, and so forth. At 11:10 we opened up with these various instruments, and unreserved yells. At 11:12 the bride opened up with a scatter-gun loaded with nails and sech, and the groom come out with another. A 11.121/4 a right lively foot race opened up and continued clear down to the creek. A tourist from the East, who went along to participate in the merrymakin', hain't been seen since.

Sympathizin' people in various comunities are sending aid here. Wisht you'd send me some. Send it in gallon jugs in a box, about four of 'em, and mark it "hardware."

Just look for a moment at these two present, from your lovin' brother, HORN W. McCORD.

P. S. That there leg of Hank Parsons' is the same one that got fast in the bridge one Christmas eve, and kept Hank there till morning with the thermometer down below Cairo.-Tom P. Morgan, in Munsey's Weekly.

Freak of a Princess.

The youngest brother of the Princess of Wales, Prince Valdemar, is a naval officer. He is married to Princess Marie. the daughter of the Duc de Chartres. Some years ago Prince Valdemar, who has earned the rank of Captain, working his way upward, had to go out with his ship on a tour that would last for a considerable time. While away, Princess Marie got the idea to let an anchor be tattooed on her arm to show her husband on his return that she was a true sailor's bride. By the aid of a young officer, a friend of young Valdemar, a tattooer was found, and in the deepest secrecy the feat was accomplished. On the upper part of the arm a pretty blue anchor showed distinctly. At the next state ball, Princess Marie proudly showed herself with this new adornment, but her mother-in-law, Queen Louise, was not exactly pleased to see her daughter-in-law thus adorned.

Terrible Suffering. "Yes, we've quarreled. I think this parting with my Amelia will kill me."

"I should think you would feel it." "Feel it? Why, Great Scott, it is torture! She has two hundred thousand in her own right."—Philadelphia Times.

He Knew the Brand. "Have a cigar, Billus?" "Thanks. Don't care if I-"

"They're some my wife gave me for Xmas. "I guess after all, old fellow, I won't smoke just now."-Jury.

About the Correct Idea.

He-You ladies only go to church to see the dresses that other ladies wear. She-And what do you gentlemen go He-To see the ladies who are in the

dresses.-Once a Week. Mr. Slim's Precautions. "Isn't that Chollie Slim in the win-

dow?" "Yes. What on earth has he got on his lap?" "Paper-weight, I guess. It's a very

Wanted Her Well Done. Mrs. Staggers-We are to have dear

windy morning."-Jury.

mother for dinner, James. Mr. Staggers-All right; see that she is thoroughly cooked .- Pick-Me-Up.

### The Spase County Courant.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County. Born, on Tuesday morning, March 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Miller,

of Clements, a son. Another bill was forced through the House prohibiting any school teacher using tobacco. And so we go concocting crankism.— Wichita Eagle.

The school teacher ought to be and generally is a model for his pupils. No parent wants to see his boy learn to chew and smoke from the example set him by his teacher .- State Jour-

Why not put a stop to the whole thing by passing a law forbidding parents from in any way setting a bad example to their children; why be so hard on the agent of the parent?

### THE DEMACOCUE PRESS.

One of the most notable things of the present day is the unsettled condition of politics. Parties are torn up into factions, new movements are starting here and there, new creeds are being preached and a condition of semi-chaos reigns. What is the cause of time to sea of eternity. Of the three great

More than anything else, as we believe, it is the demagogy of the press. known to the public and the best loved for The saying is as true as it is trite, that the newspaper is the molder of public opinion. In these days of improved illustrious compeers in the eternal bivouac methods and cheap materials, newspapers have become as numerous as cross roads. Every crank who has an ism starts a paper, Even the large and well established jour als, many of them, in the mad competition for popular support, have stooped to pander to false and vicious views of

low the arduous path that is the only present practicable way up to better things. Demagogue newsyapers play upon this popular weakness. They make believe there is a royal road to fortune, and that this road takes its revolution. Convince the peasant that of right he is a king, and he will look about for means to mount the throne. The demagogue press of the throne. The demagogue press of the Magazine have decided to offer one Magazine have decided to offer one start in agitation, in change, in look about for means to mount the throne. The demagague press of the present day assures the toiling masses that society rests upon a false basis. that they should be wealthy and prosperous, and instead of climbing up the natural steps of success they should be given wings to fly. The result is, impatience with customary methods and a desire to inaugurate new. Legislation is looked to as the penacea for all ills. The parties which have been in power and have not not have been in power and have not put a silver spoon into every man's mouth are regarded as either incompetent or worse. New parties are started to champion the new ideas, and the business of the country is disturbed by impracticable schemes of wild-eyed and half-brained reformers.

The evil is a growing one. The only

hope is for reputable journals to stead fastly resist the crazes until they have spent their force—as they inevitably must do at no very distant date; keep a steady hand upon the helm, and inculcate lessons of patriotism and common sense. A crisis is approaching—is already here—when the right-thinking people of this country must exert themselves to save the Sampson masses from pulling down their own ed fice upon their heads. -Emporia Republican.

### CROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's letter on the silver question is an act peculiary characteristic of the man. At this time, when the wave of popular sentiment is run-ning strongly in favor of free coinage. when his own party is almost a unit in favor of it, when the nomination for the presidency is his if he desires it, when every motive of policy and self seeking would urge him to say nothing if he could not speak on the popular side, this man has the grand courage to stand up and declare his views in opposition to the known desires of nine-tenths of his admirers and supporters. What true manhood is this! Oh, what an infinite relief from the miserable fawning of pygmies in public life who are ready to grovel in the mire for popular favor. Every one who has a spark of honor in his breast respects such a man. He inspires confidence. You are ready to say, here is an honest man—here is a man on whom we can rely to do what he says he will do.

The Sentinel does not agree with Mr. Cleveland on the silver question, but it most heartily indorses his proposition that the tariff question should osition that the tariff question aloud not be subordinated to any other issue. There is no other issue half so important to the people as this question of tariff taxation. It is the direct source of almost all the evils that the people of this country are complaning of. It is reducing the moderately well to do to poverty and driving the poor to desperation. It is making aparchists. peration. It is making anarchists, direction. It is the burden of oppression that will bring this country to revolution if relief does not come through legitimate channels. The welfare of the nation demands that the Democratic party should never change its front or lower its hand until this battle has been fought through and won. It would be practical treason to sound the recall until the enemies of the peace and presperity of the communists and extremists in every change its front or lower its hand until this battle has been fought through and won. It would be practical treason to sound the recall until the enemies of the peace and prosperity of the land are vanquished and put to flight.

—Indianapolis Sentinel.

jump;" and therefore, I say, the written was either misinformed or intentionally misconstrued the truth.

3d. That when the writer of that article says: "All went home drunk," she or he (whatever it may be) is a most contemptible liar.

4th. That I am the Mr. L., and that the first of the contemptible liar.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip Texas, New Mexico and Society are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming. El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Menterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., Tepeka, Kansas.

Tepeka, Kansas.

### LIFE OF CENERAL SHERMAN.

No literary announcement of the year is f grevter interest to the general public than hat of a comperhensive Life of General Sherman, which is about to be published and sold through agents by the noted house of Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia Adnirable biographies of Grant and Sheridan, complete to the time of their death are already familiar to the public, but a life of the third great commander, to finish the seres, has been lacking. The various biographies of Sherman, hitherto published, have necessarily been incomplete; and even his own memoirs, written in 1875, said almost nothing of his intensely interesting early life, and not a word, of course, of the more than twenty years of social activity and fraternity with old comrades since the war. The work which is now to be issued will splendidly supply the widely felt demand for history of the great strategic commander. It is being written by General O. C. Howard, a man of fine literary attainments, who knew Sherman better than any other of his comrades now flying, and ranked next but one to him in the army, and by Willis Fletcher Johnson, whose ability as a historian is familiar to the reading public of America. through his former unusually popular works which have had millions of readers, and the sales of their vast editions enriched an army of book agents. That this history of Sherman, the last of the great Generals, will surpass all others in popularity is not to be

war heroes, Sherman was by far the most interesting personality. He was the best known to the public and the best loved for of the dead. His is a life to study-to emu late-and is a profound inspiration. The forthcoming volume will tell the whole story of his marvellous career, and from the authorship engaged upon it, we are assured it will be told in a way that will enthral the attention and interest of every reader from first to last. It is a book every American will want and one every American youth should read. It will doubtless be the is discontent. People are dissatisfied with their lot, and do not want to fol-

### WON BY AMERICANS. THE LEADING PRIZES COME TO THE

In the Queen's last word coutest, Dr. T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe more Competition, and to the persons sending them the largest lists of Eng lish words (of not less than four letters) constructed from letters contained in the three words, "Dominion of Canada" they offer many useful prizes, uncluding \$750 in cash, Shetland ponies, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, Erench Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantle Clocks, etc., all to be awarded strictly in order of merit. An elegant Silver Tea Service (valued at \$30) will be given each day to the persons from whom the largest list is received that day from the State in which they reside. The object of this Special Daily Prize for each State is to in-crease the interest in The Queen's Competitions in every locality in the United States. Those desiring to contest for one of these valuable prizes may start on their list at once, but send six U. S. 2c. stamps, and receive last number of The Queen with full particulars before forward-QUEEN, Toronto, Canada.

### THE CRANKS EXPOSED.

The action of the alliance members of the House, yesterday, will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of thousands of honest members of that

A party that would vote to enfran-chise the women and then refuse to chise the women and then refuse to let the men vote on a question affecting the material interest of the State is unworthy the support of anybody save a narrow-minded, treachersus crank. The only way in which a resubmission Republican or Democrat in the Farmers' Alliance can retain even his self-respect is to withdraw from this order. It was a cowardly position to take when the Alliance claimed that resubmission was not an claimed that resubmission was not an issue, but to be sold out by a lot of old crank women and preachers, is

thamiliation in the extreme.

There are thousands of Democrats in the Alliance who believe in a government of and by the people. All such will now withdraw from the party. Give us straight prohibition or resubmission, but from this hypocritical prohibition party called ihe Alliance, Good Lora deliver us,—Wichita

### COMMUNICATION.

CLEMENTS, CHASE Co., KAN., March 2, 1891.

Editor of Courant, Cottonwood Falls: DEAR SIR: A Clements correspond ent of the paper of the "blockhead party," the Leader, has brought an article, stating that a Mr. L. came to town with a jug of wine, etc., etc. In reply to that I would like to say,

through your columns,
lst. That I have never played a
game of "high five" in town, as the
writer says, and, therefore, I call him
or her (whatever it may be) a sland-

ASSESSORS' MEETING. At a meeting of the Township Assessors of Chase county, held at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 2d, 1891, the following schedule was adopted for

HOISES, MULES AND JACKS. 1st class, 4 years old and over ...... \$ 50 00 year and over ..... THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

GRADE STALLIONS. 4 years and over ... \$75 00-100 0 3 years and over ... 60 00-100 00 2 years and over ... 40 00-80 000 THOROUGH BRED CATTLE, REG. Bulls 2 years old and over ......\$30 ( Cow 1 years and over ...... 15 00 GRADE BULLS. 

DOMESTIC STEERS, FULL FED. years and over \$25 00 2 years and over 15 00 year and over..... WESTERN CATTLE, FULL FED. STOCK CATTLE. Stock
Heiters 2 years and over.....
Heifers 6 months old and over..... STEERS. 

SHEEP. MISCELLANEOUS. Money, Mortgages 50 per cent.

Wool, per pound IMPROVEN:ENTS ON REAL ESTATE. LANDS.

O, N. Moody, Secretary, Joseph H. Riggs, Chairman, Joseph Gray, Chas. L. - Heehan, I. W. Talkington, G. H. Austin.

### TWO PAPERSA WEEK FOR A DOL-

The "Twice-a-week" Edition of the ST Louis Republic is at once the best and the cheap est NEWS journal in the world. It is a big seven-column paper, containing six to eigh t pages each issue,or 12 to 16 every week and is mailed every Tuesday and Friday. Its rei ders get the news of the day almost as promptly and fully as the readers of a Daily s ad half a week ahead of any Weekly in with full particulars before forward-ing your list. Address The CANADIAN ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Special Missouri, Illinois and Texas Editions are printed, and a General Edition for other States contains nothing but details of important events of interest everywhere. THE REPUBLIC is the leading Democratic paper of the country, aggressive, but at the same time liberal, aed the only thoroughly nation al journal in the whole country. Remember the price is ONLY ONE JOLLAR A YEAR. Sample copies, also an illustrated Premium atalogue, sent free on application. Address THE REPUBLIC. St. Louis, Mo.

> INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA. In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoil, the noted writer, says:

"The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fied from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid at mosphere is as the breath of life." The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Week-

ly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Tope ca, Kas., for folder.

# COURTISAN,

A registered bay Percheron Stallien, will serve a limited number of mares at the

DAVIS RANCH, PEYTON CREEK,

m and after April the 5th. Fifteen dollars to insure, ten dollars for

COURTISAN is four years old, weigh

over 1960 ibs. Is blood bay with black tal He was imported from France in the fall

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

# ERIE MEAT, MARKET.

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



## J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALERSIN

FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

STRONG KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



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

HUMPHREYS

Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colic.
Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.
Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.
Hendaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
Dysepsia, Billous Stomach...
Suppressed or Painful Periods.
Whites, too Profuse Periods.
Craft Clough, Difficult Breathing...
Sait Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.
Rheumatism, Chills, Malaria.
Piles, Bind or Bleeding din the Head
Whorbing Cough, Violent Coughs.
General Behlitty, Physical Weakness
Kidney Disease.
Nervous Debility.
Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.
Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation

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

SPECIFICS.

G. H. SEDGWICK,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Printers' Supplies,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PAPER JOGGERS.

BLOOMFIELD N. J.

Send for Catalogue or

Price List.

ELECTRICITY

as supplied by

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT

will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable tor all chronic atiments. Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W. C. FULLER. feb-19-5 mos. Kirwin, Kan.

feb. 5-5mos.

# **NEW SPRING GOODS**

Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Ticking.

# We have in Stock,

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

Call and get PRICES before you BUY.

Warranted.

Chas. M. Frye,

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.





WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to an old firm. References required. For maner position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barciay St., N. Y.

Chase county Land Agency Railread or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD: FALLS, KANSAS

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

### LAWRENCEBURG TENNESSEE.

A thriving and prosperous new City in the iron and timber region.

Surrounded by good farming lands, and possessing excellent shipping advantages.

New buildings going up on every hand Two good fires nearly wiped the old town out, and everything there is new. A good place for two or three good contractors, as a hundred new houses are needed to-day. We need a few more good factories to manufacture our cheap wood and iron into Furniture, Carriages, Farming Implements, &c

### CO AND SEE.

CHEAP FARMS GOOD FARMS.

We know that no considerable community can be built up without a good farming population. Farming and fruit lands can be benght at from \$5 to \$25 per acre

Timber land can be bought for less than the timber is worth in the market.

# **Splendid Investments**

Awaiting Men of Moderate Means.

## **Excursion and Sale** in the Spring.

LAWRENCEBURG HEIGHTS

The Healthiest Place In America. Lying just east of the town, a natural and

# Now is the time to move to Lawrenceburg.

Nashville R. R., 80 miles south of Nashville. County seat of Lawrence County.

The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,

Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chi-



SAME STOLEN CONTROL STELLE Beldin's CROUP Remedy



"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fello It's almost ten years since we were married. down: let's have an experience meeting. How

"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were married. Sit down: let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always wanting something I can't siford."

"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"

"Yes: but I guess 'want will be my master.' I started to keep down expenses; and now Lil says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down sireet, and she looked as happy as a queen!"

"I think she is; and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she made one condition: she would have her Magazins. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the tille-page to the last word: the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on: my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department; she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so slek with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you half!"

"What wonderful Magazine is it?"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance, and evil make special terms for you, either for a club, or fer part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise that in six months.

A LIBERAL OFFER, ONLY \$.10. Chase County Courant

and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Send Your Subscriptions to this Of-

'No fear shall awe, to favor sway; Hew to the line, lets he chips fall where they

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

1 week.   \$1.00   \$1.50   \$2.00   \$2.00   \$5.50   \$10.00   \$2 weeks   1.50   2.00   2.50   4.60   7.00   18.00   \$3 weeks   1.75   2.50   3.00   4.50   8.25   15.00   \$4 weeks   3.00   3.00   3.25   5.00   9.50   17.60   \$3 months   4.00   6.00   7.50   11.00   30.00   32.50   \$3 months   6.50   9.00   12.00   20.00   32.50   55.00   \$4 months   6.50   9.00   12.00   20.00   32.50   55.00   \$4 months   6.50   9.00   12.00   32.50   55.00   \$5	1911/1910/19	lin.	Sin.	Sin.	Sin.	% col.	leol.
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goods taken on advertising: that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



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

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to
his name or whether he has substribed or
not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher why continue to send it until payment
is made, and collect the whole amount,
whether the paper is taken from the office
or not. POSTAL LAWS.

# **NEW SHOES**



Have just received an Elegant line of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in all qualities from the CHEPEST to the very BEST. We can say without boasting that we show the LAR-GEST and Best Assorted Stock of SHOES in the colock, p.m., last Friday's very cold wave came down from the north, and it has been quite cold since. EST Prices.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

THIS PAPER may be found on the at the &

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. P. J. Norton is sick with la grippe. Miss Ella Lyons is very sick with

puemenia. Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was ill last week. Matt. McDonald vs.S. E. Wills, fore-

closure; judgment for \$89. For Sale-A piano. Apply to B Bonewell, at Eureka House. The city election will be held on

Monday, April 6th, proximo. Mr Wit Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week Mr. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City last week.

Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City. was up to Council Grove, last week Mr. R. B. Evans, of the Emporia Republican, was in town, yesterday. Messrs. D. K. Cartter and Jesse Kellogg were down to Wichita, Sun-

Mr. C; C. McDowell shipped a car load of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Mrs. G. K. Hrgans, of Strong City, has recovered from a severe spell of sickness.

Simmons were down to Kansas City, ast week. A new board sidewalk has been put down in front of Kerr & Doolittle's will go, next Monday.

Messrs. E. W. Ellis and C.

The two-menths-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Grover is now very ill

with la grippe. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has been granted a pension of

\$12 per month. Born, on Thursday, February 19th. 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ball, of Elmdale, a girl.

Born, on Sunday, February 22, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, a son.

of Clements, a son. Mr. Henry Tracy, of Strong City, has returned to Canon City, Col., where he is at work.

Mr. A. D. Raymer and family have moved to the southwest part of this city, from Clements.

divorce granted, and restoration to maiden name of Bonner. Monday and Tuesday nights were

Capt. H. A. Ewing, of Won evo, has returned from Nebraska, and reports his father as better in healtn.

Mr. J. K. Warren, of Baz ar, re- we will take it as a great fayor if the turned home, Tuesday, from a visit to parties whose names did not get pied, his daughter, at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Henry E. Lantery and baby, of Strong City, have gone to Leaven-worth on a short visit to relatives. Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooley left, Sunday, ANT, at either of these post offices.

Mrs. Harry Handy and children, of Strong City, have gone to Washington, where Mr. Handy is now located.

See advertisement in another colulars

Mr. and Mrs. George McGovern, of Strong City, have gone on a visit to Chicago, New York and other eastern cities.

Mr. J. L. Coehran returned home, Tuesday, from a month's visit at his old home in Ohio, and other parts of the East.

Mrs. Charles Hegwer and children, who were visiting relatives at Strong City, started, last night, back to their

home at Denver, Col. Mr. E. W. Ellis, of the Reveille, and Dr. J. M. Hamme were out to Pea-body, Tuesday night, attending a

social hop. Mr. A. Ferlet and son, Ed., went to the farm of the former, in Greenwood county, last Monday, and returned home Tuesday.

Miss Callie Harris, of Diamond creek, who was attending the High school in this city, is sick at her

home, with puemonia. Mr. George Davidson, of Strong City, has gone to Louisana, to work for Mr. Jehn Davidson, on the Wat-

kins and Gulf railroad. Book-Keeping. Penmanship. Mo. Send for circulars.

Mr. Jacob Vail, of Cedar Point, has sold his farm for that of Mr. Warren Davis, near Marion, and the two fam-ilies will exchange homes.

Mr. Henry Bonewell went to Kan-sas City, Mo., last Thursday, on a vis-it at his sen-in-law's, Mc. Jas. F. Haz-

el, and returned home, Thursday eve-

rate of \$1.50 per year, and one year in advance, for two weeks from this 26th day of February, 1891. Mr. David Biggam has hauld timber

Messrs. Ed. and Charles Gottbehuet, returned, Wednesday of last week, from Ozark county, Mo., on a visit to their father, Mr. Adam Gottbehuet, who is now lying dangerously ill.

Messrs. Ed. and Charles Gottbehuet, For SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

We will, next week, publish the rocceedings of the Emmet Celebra-

tion, at Strong City, last night. The birthdays of Washington and Longfellow were jointly celebrated, last Friday, by the schools of Misses Sallie E. Ackley and Annie K. Rockwood, with appropriate exercises.

Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and re-ceive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full information.

Mrs. Hal. Cartter, of Prescott, Arizona, arrived here last Thursday on a visit to the family of Dr. W. H. Cartter, a cousin of her husband whose father was the first Chief Justice of Arizona.

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.

The stallion that Mr. H. S. F. Davis bought of Messrs. Austin & Gray Bros. is a full blooded Percheron, a blood red bay, weighing nearly two thousand pounds, and not a Norman, as has been reported. See advertise-ment in another column.

The Rev. Mrs. John Maclean and her sister, Miss Grace Wilkinson, left yesterday afternoon for Fall River, Greenwood county, the home of the latter, where the former will visit until Mr. Maclean returns from Conference at Girard, to which place he

feed store.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Gould creek, has the stone work of his large barn finished.

Messrs. Theodore Fritze and Ed. Fink, of Strong City, went to Hutchinson, Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Gould sixteenth anniversary of her birth, by a most enjoyable party given in honor of the occasion, at the Hinekley House, the home of her grandmother, Mrs. L. D. Hinckley, on Tuesday night. The presents were quite numerous; and also valuable and useful.

The Live-Stock Indicator, the lead ing western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the Courant at \$2.25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers, contained in the Live-Stock Indicator, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing Live-Stock Indicator, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Nancy McManus, mother of the McManus boys,on Diamond creek, Mrs. U. Handy, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her sister. Mrs. Pearcy, of Indiana.

Born, on Tuesday morning, March 3, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Miller, was one of the year of her age. She was one of the year of her age. She well as intellectual and amount of the manual training as well as intellectual and amount of the social and her home on Diamond creek, on Wedingston and elevation of the social and her home on Diamond creek, on Wedingston and elevation of the farmer and his family. The Raral advocates physical culture and manual training as well as intellectual and a manual training as well as int was one of the very early settlers of Chase county; and her death will be mourned by the entire community.

Prof. Blake of the State University will lecture at Music Hall, on Friday evening, March 13, for the benefit of the High School library. His subject will be "What is Electricity?" and Elizabeth Barr vs. Stephen M. Barr; will be illustrated with practical ex periments and magic lantern views.
The experiments will be very interesting; and these lectures have been quite cold, the mercury hovering in highly praised by the press of the the neighborhood of zero.

highly praised by the press of the State. Tickets, 25c., school children,

10c. Our mailing lists for this city and Strong got "pied," the other day, and we will take it as a great favor if the and to whom this copy of the paper is addressed, will tell other parties who may not get the paper, of the accident that happened to us, so that every one who is a subscriber to the Counfor Gueda Springs, Kansas, for the may call at the office and have his health of Mrs Cooley who is very ill. name again put on the list correctly.

Married, at the home of the bride's parents, in this city, on Saturday evening, February 28, 1891, by the Rev. John Maclean, Mr. Geo. Hopkins umn, of Ritner's Comercial College and Miss Mary Foxworthy, daughter of Mr. Joseph Foxworthy. After the of Mr. Joseph Foxworthy. After the ceremonies the happy couple went to the home of Mr. Geo. Ellis, on Bloody creek, a cousin of the bride, and took supper; and from there they went to the farm of Dr. John McCaskill, on same creek, where they are now keeping house.

The foot race that was to have came off at the Fair Grounds, last Saturday afternoon, failed to materalize because of the departure of Frank Lewis, one of the contestants, for Wichita, before the time appointed for the race. seems that Mr. Lewis procured from certain parties in this city about \$110 that he was to bet on the race. He was followed to Wichita by these parties, where he was found and arrested, and 51 dollars recovered to the parties from whom he obtained the money; and where he will have to stand a trial for obtaining money under false pretenses.

### SLAM, SLAM!

John, what did you slam that door for? Your slam shook the whole house. Your name ought to be John Slambanger. You have broken nearly every lock in the house. You slam so much You ought to live in a barn without a dence of human depravity! If my Mrs. A. P. Coe, of Saffordville, left last Friday for Rich Hill, Mo., called there by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs J. G. Freeborn.

NARCISSA. husband was a slammer I would ap-

### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medi-All parties owing us on subscription cine, and desires owners of horses afcan still pay up their arrears at the flicted with these diseases, to give him a call.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid CARSON & SANDERS, to the bridge at the foot of Broadway, preparatory to putting a new floor on said bridge, the contractors being Watson & Hay, of Marion.

Watson & Hay, of Marion.

### TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. **HUMPHREYS**

The following is the programme for the meeting of the Diamond Creek Township Teachers' Association, to be held at Elmdale, on Saturday, March 7, 1891, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.:

Song—By pupils of school.

Paper—"School teaching vs. School keeping"—J. W. Brown. Discussed by members of meeting.

Declamation.
Paper—"Why so many poor spell-rs"—Miss Alta Rice. Discussion-M. Wheeler.

Class recitation: subject, "Circulation"—T. J. Perry. Discussion, all. Recitation—"Methods of awakening interest in Intermediate grammar— Mrs. A. H. Knox. Discussion, all. Paper—"Percentage and its Appliances"—J. A. Oursler. Discussion, all.

Question box.
T. J. PERRY,
MRS. A. H. KNOX,
Committe Committee.

Program for Falls Township Teachers' Association, to be held in the High school, Cottonwood Falls, March 7th, at 1:30, p. m.: Music-By Cottonwood Grammar

school. "Best Plan for teaching percentage. Miss Hattie Gillman. Discussion-Misses Etta McCabe

and Edith Park.
Recitation—Miss Mattie Upton. "Class exercise in Geography conducted by Miss Anna Rockwood.

Instrumental Solo-Miss Stella "Busy work for little People in Country schools-Mrs. Sadie Grisham."
Discussion-Misses Dottie Breese, Nettie Smith.

Cases—Geo. Swainhart.
Discussion—Miss Lulu Hansen.
Music—By Strong City High school.
Miss MATTIE SHEEHAN. Gro. U. Young,

Committee. A PAPER FOR THE MILLION The Western Rural and American Stotkman is one of the oldest and

ablest farm journals published in this country, and none is more fully idenlified with the best intrests of the ag ricultural classes. It deals not only with the farm but more especialy with the farmer. Its columns are devoted to subjects involvingliterature and sciwell as intellectual endowment. It believes that the state owes to the citizen the right to such an education as shall fit him for a self-reliant citizenship and that our public school system should be enlarged along the practical lines. In short, The Rural is a Fireside Companion as well as a helper in the affairs of farm life. Subscription price \$1.50 per year. For free sample copies address Milton George, 158

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Clark St., Chicago.

F. DOSTER, JUDGE.

Since our last report this Court disposed of the following cases and adjourned, last Thursday: Kansas Loan and Trust Co. vs. Geo.

well, recovery and foreclosure; dis missed without prejudice. John Emslie vs. W. W. Roberts et

al., foreclosure; Sheriff's sale con-Wm. A. Pearman ys. Maranda E.

Pearman; divorce granted and custody of child. Joseph H. Saxer vs. John B. Davis, Sr., foreclosure; default by Saxer to cross petition of K. C. & C. Co.; judgment against him for \$281.59; leave to

answer by Davis to cross petition of K. C. & C. Co. THINK OF THIS A MOMENT. New Mexico presents peculiar at tractions to the home seeking farmer.

What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home de-mand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., 600 Kansas Aye., Topeka, Kansas.

PERSONAL NOTEBY EDITOR. We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably house i in a poorly upholstere I car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails all Comercial branches are taught at and so hard that the screws turn in that are laid on a dirt road bod. We have Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph. the wood and the locks are all loose. been there; but it was always on other roads door! Slamming doors is not only a rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and sign of ill breeding but a strong eyi- rock-ballasted; and the through "Cannonply for a divorce. Such a habit is ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is

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St. Joseph, Mc

Leading Newspaper OF THE WEST. DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 40,000.

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" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant readway 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 carefolly adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

NOTICE.

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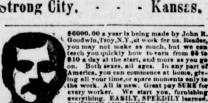
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JUST THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.

The wealthy man is often the most burdened Sometimes I wish I could find a man to take the responsibility and duties of my fortune of my hands.-Russell Sage, in a recent interview.

If you sought a warrior, a son of Mars, Who should come through the glare of the cannon's flame
With a glorious name that should shine like

the stars
On the azure field of a deathless fame; If you wished me to find him, well, I'd confess
That I felt myself unprepared for the charge.
My acquaintance with men of this measure, I

guess, For obvious reasons, is not very large.

If you sought a man who could found a state, And grow an empire out of his brain, Who would steer the rudder of stubborn fate

If you wished me to find and to introduce This chap to the public to make his bow,

I would like to oblige, but would have to refuse For he's not very numerous just now.

If you wanted a man who could write a song That would echo on through the years sub-

That would cheer men's souls like the resonant That tells to the toiler it's dinner time; If you wished me to find him, why, I should de-

For in this age of the world, I opine, He's the stubbornest kind of an absentee.

But you seek a man who'll assume the weight Of your countless wealth, my good million-

aire, I know him, I know him, and hasten to state He is ready to take all your burden and care. Do you want him at once? You will find him at

He'll accept and won't take a day to decide: Just write to the fellow who wrote this pome He will tell you a man who is qualified.
—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

### JACK'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Pathetic Tale of a Victim of an Old Joke.

Jack's mother-in-law was coming to make them a visit. Jack had married Alice down in the country, where he had gone one summer for the fishing. He had been so much in love with Alice that he had not paid much attention to her mother during their courtship; and, to tell the truth, he had almost forgotten about her since. She seemed to Jack a good old soul, but rather tiresome and poky. Now, there was nothing poky about Jack's set. Even the old women whom he knew were "up-and-a-coming," as he used to say, so Alice's mother with her quiet ways and almost slavish devotion to her pretty daughter had impressed him more as an adjunct to Alice than any thing else. And now she was coming to visit them. He had not thought of her since five months before, when he had made some excuse to get out of accompanying Alice down to see her.

Alice was one of those selfish little women who often make the most devoted of wives. Just as her mother had worshiped and waited upon her she adored and petted Jack, but there was no room in her heart for any one else except her baby. They had been married a year now, and a little Jack had recently come to them-a red-faced, bald-headed baby-but Alice was very proud of him, and she wrote for his grandmother to come and see him.

Jack was the best-hearted fellow in the world, but he had been brought up very differently from these simple country people. Sometimes he was a little bored even by Alice, although he loved her dearly; but her mother! he was sure he could not stand that, and so he planned to be at home as little as possible during her stay.

The gentle old lady felt strange and

out of place in Alice's home. The busy city doctor, the pompous nurse, the servants were all so different from the people she had known, and Jack-she was terribly in awe of Jack. Alice was full of plans and projects for the baby, and her mother was left a great deal to herself. The poor old lady strayed about lonely and homesick in the great rooms, feeling that they all, even Alice, seemed like strangers to her-all but little Jack. Babies are babies, rich or poor, city or country-and she had nursed a good many of them in her day and she did not feel shy with little Jack. And he was part hers-her little grandson. She wished that they would send the nurse away and let her care for him. She held him in her arms and rocked him and crooned an old song in a cracked little voice, quite forgetting that the dignified nurse was in the room. And the nurse's heart softened toward the dear old lady as she heard the song-for her own mother had sung just such songs over her years before.

It happened to be at this time a sort of between seasons for the funny men on the newspapers-that is, too late for the annual ice jokes, and a little early for the ones about the coal-dealer-so they ran in all the old mother-in-law stories of the last decade. Alice's mother read the daily papers from end to end. There was much in them that she neither liked nor understood, but reading helped to pass the time, and she had so much time. She had always subscribed for the little sheet that had come out at "Green's Corners" every Saturday for forty years, but that was purely local. Another man had once bid for trade there, but old Johnson. the "Ed.," had told him that he had furnished the brains for that town and had set his own type for forty years and that neither his brains nor his fingers showed any signs of giving out for some time yet. So the Bulletin went on in the old way, giving the deaths and marriages and town topics, and the mother-in-law joke had never penetrated to its columns; and thus it came that to one reader these paragraphs were a novelty.

She pondered much over them, poor woman. She knew that there were such women-Andy Clumm's wife down at the "Corners" was a terror; and the report was that Joe James' mother-inlaw made it so hot for Joe that he had to leave. But then Andy was shiftless and Joe was a drunkard. It seemed cruel to her that the men who wrote the papers rated all mothers-in-law with such as they, and she grew so sensitive about her own relation to him that she hardly dared address Jack lest he think her a meddler.

Jack read these funny stories too and There ain't many like him pcwadays.') the fellows joked him, and he began to | - Detroit Free Press.

pose to them as a man with a mothern-law, for men usually like to pose as something and he was tired of being simply a "good fellow." So he began to take a great many of his dinners down-town and stay out late at night, telling Alice and her mother that his business worried him terribly and needed his constant attention. He didn't lose any flesh over these business troubles, but he talked about them a great deal and got a lot of sympathy at

One day Alice's mother went down to her home on a business errand. It was rather a mysterious affair, but Alice was too much taken up with baby to notice her mother's nervousness, and nobody else paid any attention to her. At night she returned, pale and tired, with a little oilskin bag pinned securely in her pocket.

Jack did not come home that night; he telephoned Alice that business was pressing, and then he went to the thea-

ter with some of his friends. The next day the old lady prepared for another expedition. She hated to bother Alice, so she set off alone without telling her plans. She was not used to the city and after many mistakes and much walking she reached Jack's office. She was shown into his private room. It did not look as though he were suffering for want of money. There were soft rugs and luxurious chairs, and the box of cigars on the table was of the very best. Two of his friends were with him and the air was dense with smoke. A bottle of wine stood open and it must have been that the fumes of that had made him a little dull, for he could scarcely comprehend that his mother-in-law stood before

When at last he did understand it and she had whispered her errand a flush of shame went from his forehead to his very toes. She was sorry for him. She. whose name he had made a jest with these friends of his: she was afraid that she had been a burden an extra expense to him. She knew his business worried him, and she had mortgaged her little home and had brought him the money to help him out of his embarrassment; and she was planning to live carefully enough to lift the mortgage so that in time little Jack should have a home whatever happened.

One by one her words worked themselves into his muddled brain; and a dim vision of the little one-story-and-a-half cottage, where he had courted Alice, came before him. He put his arms around her and led her to a chair, telling her that he could not talk of it just then, but that she had saved him. He didn't say from what, and if she thought it was from financial ruin it was just as well.

Then he put on his hat and coat, and, calling a carriage, said he would go home with her. He helped her gently into the carriage, and then excused himself for a moment and went back to tell the "boys" that the baby was sick and that Alice was worried and had sent for him to come home.—Chicago Tribune.

### NEW DEMANDS OF SCIENCE.

Larger Opportunities for Scientific Research Needed Every large university which follows

the development of modern science and mathematics is compelled to add new courses of study continually to the curriculum in order that the special investigator shall have the means of pursuing research. In spite of the activity in large universities, thought of modern scientists is even more progressive, and ing governed by the natural inclinations scientists is even more progressive, and it is possible for the complaint to come of the people instead of arbitrary rules. And natural reciprocity does not lay a of the offense or crime indicated." enough opportunities for study. Such foundation for subsidizing steamship a charge is made by Cleveland Abbe in lines; while that is precisely what the Atlantic Monthly. His plea is for Blaine's reciprocity does. It is this a greater recognition of the claims of that makes it popular with protectionterrestrial physics, which embrace the ists, who are socialists to the extent of land, the ocean and the atmosphere, respectively, as units, or as parts of the greater unit which astronomers call to ownership, management, and d'the earth.'" The branches of the subject comprise many interesting fields of modern scientific research. Already the conditions of the interior of the earth and the reaction of that upon the surface are the subjects of experimental work. The crust of the earth forms an important branch of study. Geology may observe phenomena, but it has not yet been explained whether the general locations of the features of the continents and ocean beds have always been as now, and what the mechanism is of the rise and fall of mountain chains. The subject of earthquakes or seismology has not yet been satisfactorily studied. Nutation and rotation of the earth and the mysterious forces of terrestial magnetism are still secrets held fast by nature. The relation between the ocean and the land, and the problems of the ocean, which forms the branch of oceanography, offer a series of particularly interesting problems. The atmosphere is a part of the earth, and great progress will be made in the future in the prediction of daily weather, of extensive climatic changes and droughts and floods. Our signal service and State weather service would undoubtedly be improved by collegiate support. In this rapid review of the suggestions made in an important article it may be seen that quick and lively scientific demands are pressing the universities to recognition of great fields of study. The day of exclusive devotion to ancient literature and the classics has passed, and it is already a question whether the universities will maintain an equilibrium between science and the arts. Modern curiosity is unbounded, and the world holds great secrets for the earnest student.—Boston

Libbie Did Well. woman whose daughter had recently married was asked how she

liked her new son-in-law. "Oh, he's splendid!" was the hearty reply. "Libbie couldn't of a morn-ter. Why, that man gets up of a morn-ter. Why, that man gets up the "Libbie couldn't of done beting, gets his own breakfast, does up the dishes, sweeps and dusts, and makes Libbie a nice cup of coffee and takes it up to her room before he goes to his work ev'ry morning. I tell you, Libbie did well to get a man like Frank

TORRY ALIC STREET TH

### BLAINE'S FREE TRADE.

James G. Blaine keeps his ear close to the ground and is a man of great ingenuity. It was a habit which enabled him to discover in advance the doom of protection and a quality that empowered him to face about without seeming to turn. He has substituted reciprocity for protection with all the deftness of a conjurer transforming copper pennies into silver quarters. What is reciprocity? Free trade based upon protection principles. According to protectionists it is prefu-

dicial to the people of a nation to re-ceive more goods from the people of any other nation than they send to those people. Or, in the language of political economy, if exports and imports between two nations do not offset each other the nation which imports more than it exports is afflicted with "an adverse balance of trade." This is a kind of affliction which an individual might bear with considerable equanimity, but protectionists regard it as a species of commercial tuberculosis when the individuals of a country are concerned as an aggregation; and, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has long had a "balance of trade in her favor," countries are supposed to be impoverished. by importing and enriched by exporting. Influenced by this middle age notion, Mr. Blaine proposes that we be not allowed to order what we want from another country unless the government of that country permits its people to or-der what they want from us. But wherever this reciprocal arrangement can be effected Mr. Blaine would proclaim free trade. What if our workingmen are thrown out of employment by the influx of pauper-made goods? What if the farmer is deprived of his home market? What if our industries are prevented by foreign competition from diversifying? What if steel rails do rise to one hundred and sixty dollars a ton and calico to thirty cents a yard? What if wire nails do once more rival gold in price? Every objection to free trade disappears provided, for sooth, the free trade is reciprocal! As if it would not be reciprocal if protection were abol-

What virtue is there in reciprocity that does not attach in far greater perfection to free trade? How can it make any difference to the people of this country whether their imports from Brazil are offset by exports to Brazil or by exports to countries with which Brazil trades? If we import more from Brazil than we export to that country we pay the difference by means of drafts based on commodities shipped elsewhere. From other countries we import less than we export to them, and similarly they pay the difference in drafts. So far as current trade is concerned there is no such thing as a continuous difference when all parties to the commercial relation are considto the commercial relation are considered. The people of one nation may be indebted to those of another, but a third or the supreme court of the United States of will be indebted to that, and in the general settlement there is a general balance. It is only when people in one country pay debts to those in another, or make loans to them, or make gifts to foreign friends, or remit rents to nonresident landlords, that the even balance of trade is disturbed. And then it is not the country that exports the difference but the country that imports the difference that is enriched.

These principles understood, it is clear that free trade is reciprocity. But it is natural reciprocity—natural as beproblems "in which we consider the wanting government to build ships and contribute to the expense of sailing them, but individualists when it comes to ownership, management, and dis-

### LAME EXCUSES.

The Transparent Coat of Whitewas

Which Quay Has Given Himself. The real, acknowledged head of the epublican party is Matthew Stanley Quay, United States senator from Pennylvania. He managed the Harrison campaign in 1888, and managed it so vell that he steered the little man from Indianapolis into the presidential chair. How he did it is now unnecessary to refer to. He was set up in consequence of his victory as the manager, par excellence, of his party and as the only one worthy to conduct the next presidential campaign. Since that victory, Mr. Quay has been called upon to explain certain charges, which were of a very serious nature. If these charges were true, Mr. Quay should now be occupying a cell in state prison, rather than a seat in the senate. The charges were put forward in the most definite form n the columns of newspapers, which invited, nay, urged, the accused head of the republican party to sue them for libel, in case the charges should not prove true. Republican leaders in his own state called upon Mr. Quay to make some answer to these terrible charges. A state election took place and Mr. Quay's candidate was beaten, a strong argument being that the people of Pennsylvania could not accept a candidate from polluted hands. The election in Mr. Quay's own state went without a word from him, as to whether he was worthy to sit in the United States senate, or whether he should join the confraternity in Moyamensing

prison. Now, at the eleventh hour, this plentifully tattooed and branded head of the republican party comes out on the floor of the republican senate, where he knew cross-examination, no pertinent questions, no objections, with a long string of glittering generalities, simply for the purpose of getting a personal explanation in that harmless publication known as the Congressional Record. He cannot leceive anybody by this personal application of the whitewash brush. He must

spoken with reasonable hope of being believed. As well might a convict in state prison, in serving the second or third year of his sentence, expess credence to his explanation of his extine as Matthew Stanley Quay at this time. Better far for this branded chief of the republican party, had he kept his mouth shut to the end. He would have at least earned the respect of political des-peradoes like himself. He can now deceive nobody, and nobody will read his lame excuses for his conduct save with feelings of loathing and aversion. His explanation may leave him at the head of his party, but the people will make short work of such a party and such a leader. - Albany Argus.

### HOT SHOT FOR CZAR REED. Resolutions Offered Congress Looking To-

ward His Impeachment. As a result of the Maine statesman's many departures from the paths of rectitude while officiating as speaker of the house of representatives at Washington the following set of resolutions were on Monday, February 24, presented by Representative Scott Wike, of Illinois, to the judiciary committee:

"Whereas. The frequent falsifications of the journal of the proceedings of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress, the arbitrary action of the speaker, and notably by his unwarrantable action on February 20, inst., in the matter of the count of Messrs. Turner (Ga.), Clements, Crisp, Blanchard and Wilson (Mo.), Whitelaw, Fith ian, Oates and others, members of the house, as present and netwoting, for the purpose of making the record show an apparent quorum to do business, when in fact there was not a quorum as required by the constitution of the United States, and when, in fact, such mem-

"Whereas, in that connection the arbitrary and tyrannical action of the presiding officer of the house and his political associates on the floor on the 21st day of the same month, in re fasing to allow or entertain a motion for the purpose of correcting the falsification so made in the journal of the proceedings of the previous day so as to make it conform to the facts in the premises as they were clearly established and made to appear; and

"Whereas. These arbitrary, unlawful and un-constitutional acts were done in pursuance of a plan concocted by the lenders of a party just overthrown by an overwhelming majority of the people at the polls and in the closing hours of their power to install for life into new federal judicial offices then and there being created for that purpose a number of the repudiated and defeated candidates of the party at that election in defeated candidates of the party at that election, in defiance of and against the will of a large majority of the voters of the country—north and south as well as east and west-all of these unlawful and un as east and west—all of these unlawful and un-worthy official acts making it apparent and pat ent that the injury threatened to the liberties of the people and to constitutional free government by the arbitrary and unlawful action of the chair may become calamitous and irreparable and inasmuch as there seems to be no compul sory restraining power in existence except through the action of the majority in the re spective bodies, which is usually in political sympathy with its presiding officer; therefore, "Resolved, That the committee on the judian amendment to the constitution providing a plan for the impeachment and removal from office with suitable penalties or for the speaker or presiding officer of the house of representatives or the president or presiding ficer of the senate who shall willfully falsify or falsely make up, alter or change or cause of permit the same to be done by the clerk of the body over which the party offending may preside, or by any other person, the jour-nal of its proceedings, either by counting and entering therein as present or causing the same to be done the name or names of any member or members who shall not in fact be present at the time for the purpose of making the purpose of a quorum or otherwise, or by any other mean or for any other purpose whatsoever. The said amendment to the constitution shall provide that such offense shall be a high crime or misdemeanor, with such penalties by fine and imprisonment, removal from office and disqual-

### POINTS AND OPINIONS.

The so-called reciprocity treaty relieves the Brazilians of some of their taxes, but it doesn't take a dollar off those that Americans must pay. -N. Y.

---The demand of republican organs for Mr. Cleveland's silver views, which were pretty well known, indicates a desire on the part of that tattered and torn political tramp, the g. o. p., to let recollection dwell upon almost any known thing except the one million popular majority cast against it in the fall of 1890.-Chicago Times.

-The Syracuse Standard raises the remarkable proposition that "public men become, whether truly or falsely, accused only of that of which they are supposed to be capable." In no other courage, of Harrison for toeing in, of cents per pound; on your coffee, three ethics be explained. -Brooklyn Eagle.

-All the republican organs sound the praises of reciprocity, and all the mill bosses are for it, and the same blessings which these disinterested and philanthropic people used to declare would flow to the farmers out of the blessed little home market they now declare will come out of the "magnificent trade policy of that grandest of statesmen," Jim the Penman. To the organs and to the mill bosses a rose by any other name smells just as sweet .-Chicago Times.

-The threat of making the force bill "a rider" in the same appropriation bill to which free coinage is attached as an amendment is a characteristic piece of plutocratic bulldozing. These fellows threaten force bills against cur rency reform, tariff reform or anything else that interferes with them in their privileges. Let them go on with their force bills. The democratic party is going on with its reforms, and it will not be intimidated by any such threats.— St. Louis Republic.

-The defeat of the force bill means the elimination of the sectional issue from the next presidential campaign. perfectly well that there would be no It would be ridiculous for the republic ans to ask votes in 1892 on the ground that, if victorious, they would enact some legislation regarding the "southern question," when they had failed in 1891 to pass a law which they had promised in 1888, and when the refusal to keep that pledge was heartily indorsed by the chief republican newspapers in take the American people for a parcel a number of the great republican states of fools if he thinks that they will pay at the west. The next national cammy heed to his lame excuses. The time paign will turn on other issues than the has long gone by when he might have "bloody shirt."-N. Y. Post.

THE STEEL RAIL TRUST.

t Put Up the Price of Rall's Great Profits of the Rail Makers—High Protection and What It Costs—A Strong Monopoly Which

The steel rail manufacturing in the United States has been consolidated into fewer and fewer handsduring the past ten years. Ten years ago there were eleven companies engaged in making; rails; now there are only six, and these are in a combination which controls prices and output. A recent meeting of the manufacturers were held, at which it was agreed to put up the prices of rails to \$30 a ton, the price having been as low as \$25,50 at the beginning of the year.

The present price of the Bessesteel rails in England is \$21 a ton, or \$9 lower than in the United States. Our total production of rails last year is given by the American Iron & Steel Association as 1,797,000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds. If the present difference of \$9 a ton should continue through the year, we should pay \$16,173,000 more for our rails this year than the same quantity would cost in England.

In order to prevent us from buying rails where we can get them cheapest a protective duty of \$13.44 a ton is placed on rails, although the difference between the total labor cost of production in England and the United States has been officially stated by United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to be only 27% cents a ton. This is the difference in the entire labor cost, beginning with the iron ore.

The entire cost of producing a ton of rails in the United States is given by Mr. Wright as \$25.77 and the entire European cost, as averaged from seven establishments on the Continent and two in England, is stated by the same authority to be be \$22.77. This makes a difference in the total cost of production of just \$3-to cover which our tariff grinders give a duty of \$13.44!

As the steel rail trust has fixed the price of rails at \$30 a ton, or \$4.30 above the cost of production, the total net earnings of the six companies for this year on 1,797,000 tons will be \$7,700,000. Our experience in the protection of iron and steel has been carefully studied and the result reduced to figures by David A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes." Mr. Wells takes the figures given out by the Iron and Steel Association, of Philadelphia, covering the ten years from 1878 to 1887, inclusive, and shows that the consumption of iron and steel averaged 6,000,000 net tons per annum. The average price of anthracite pig iron in Philadelphia was \$21.87; the price of "Scotch" pig in England was \$12.94, which, allowing ample for freights, would make about \$15 in this country. The average difference was about \$7.

The average price of best rolled iron in Philadelphia was \$50.30 per gross ton; in England the corresponding iron was \$35.48, a difference of over \$14; but, taking the lowest difference-\$7-it then appears that the consumers here paid on 60,000,000 tons in ten years \$420,000,000 more than the English consumers paid; or, more accurately, more than a like quantity would have cost, taking the English price plus the freight.

The aggregate consumption of steel was 20,000,000 tons. Taking then the lowest form of steel-the rails-the overage American price was \$44; the average English price \$30. The increased cost to Americans was \$280,000,-000,000 for ten years, or \$56,000,000 per year.

### TWO FOREIGN MARKETS.

Our Markets in Brazil and in England Compared-Vast Importance of the English Market to Our Farmers-Brazil's Small and Mixed Population. Now that partial free trade under the

name of "reciprocity" has been secured with Brazil it will be of interest to examine in detail what kind of a market has been opened for us in that country, and to compare it with the free market we already have in England. The McKinley type of "reciprocity"

seeks to accomplish its end by threats of retaliation to the injury of our own people. If you do not open your markets to us, we say to Brazil, we will avenge ourselves upon you by making our own people pay duties on your sugar, your coffee, your hides-on your way can the reputation of Cleveland for sugar, seven-tenths of a cent to two Reed for ruffianism, of Depew for dic-tion and of Bill Chandler for curvilinear one and a half cents per pound. Brazil knew that the tariff is a tax and that these duties would restrict the sale of her products in this country, and hence Brazil has chosen to lower her tariff wall to our farm products and to many of our manufactures. Our wise lawmakers ought to see that

if other nations should legislate against us to enforce reciprocity of trade with them as we have legislated against Brazil we should be taken at a great disadvantage. A just legislator will not vote for any measure applying to foreign nations which he is not perfectly willing that those nations should apply to our own country. How should we like to have England enact a reciprocity measure embodying our Blaine reciprocity idea? Admit tin plates free, or your wheat and flour shall be taxed at Liverpool; lower your duties on woolen goods, or we will tax your corn and your meat; let in raw wool free from the English colonies, or we will tax your raw cotton. Such a titfor-tat would expose to us what a foolish and shallow makeshift is our reciprocity by threats of retaliation.

But our lawmakers ought to be willing to see reciprocity by threats become universal, else their votes for the McKinley brand of reciprocity were inconsistent and not founded on their dian labor out of employment. The belief in the intrinsic wisdom and absurdities of these protectionists erop justice of that measure. These law- up in every country and nowhere are makers voted tariff duties on many En- they more ridiculous than between glish products which involve a great countries situated like Canada and the hardship to many manufacturers and United States. working people in Europe by shutting them out of our markets; and now our high tariff organs exultingly print re-ports of the shutting down of worsted by trusts or combines. A large number mills in Bradford, England. These re- have sprung up sirace the McKinley bill ports are commented upon with great | went into effect.

statisfaction by the high protectionists as evidence of the wisdom of the Mc-Kinley law; for England's loss, they

stupidly say, is our gain. great free market in England, which the protectionists affect to despise with the markets of Brazil, which they now look apon as the promised land in which our farmers and manufacturers are to sell erarmous quantities of their products and reap untold profits in trade. In order to make this comparison in the tail if will be necessary to take the figures for the fiscal year 1889, those for 1890 not being available as yet for many commodities. Our exports of the leading commodities to Brazil and England (including Scotland and Ireland) for the fiscal year are givan in the following:

1 2 21 16 4 10 1 18 1	Brazil.	England.	
Agricultural machinery	\$ 31,500	\$ 456,600	
Animals	79,300	16,377,000	
Corn	25,700	19,783 000	
Wheat	384,300	28,090,000	
flour	3,651,900	25,585,000	
Copper ore		7,478,000	
otton		146,600,000	
Cotton manufacturings.	631,000	1,213,000	
rish	17,500	3,551,000	
Fruits	4,700	2,800,000	
Hops		2,677,000	
ron and steel manufact-	Car St. Car	BATTERS IN	
urings	915,000	3,048,000	
Leather and manufact.	198 - 3.5 & 1.49	CT To be the control of the control	
urings of	13,400	7,480,000	
0ils	987,000	17.160,000	
Beef products	9,000	18,250,000	
Hog products	500,000	40,630,000	
Butter and cheese	7,200	7,890,000	
Pobacco:	6,700	6,963.000	
Wood and manufacture	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
ings of	238,500	7.800,000	

Our total exports to Brazil for 1889 were valued at \$9,276,571, and those to England amounted to \$379,990,131. Our total exports to all countries being \$730,282,000, it is seenthas England took more than half of the commodities

which we sent abroad... The vast importance of the English market to farmers may be seen by comparing our exports of farm products to that country in 1890 with the total exports of these articles, as in the follow-

00 Z 00 & 20 g	Total. Exports	Exports to England.	
Cattle \$	16,623,000	\$ 16,189,000	
Corn	82482,000	19,783,00	
Wheat	41,652,000	28,090,000	
Flour	45,298,000	25,685.000	
Cotton	2.7,775,000	146,605,000	
Canned beef	4,375,90	3,252,000	
Fresh beef	11.481,000	11,443,000	
Salted beef	3,061,900	1,823, 00	
Tallow	3,942;0 0	1,737,000	
Bacon	29,572,00	25,393,000	
Hams	4.77 00	3,782.000	
Fresh pork	4.725,000	1.110,000	
Lard	27,32 ,000	10,245 000	
Butter	2.568,000	1,231,000	
Cheese	7.859,600	6,620.0 0	

Mr. Blaine professed much concern because in 1889 "the balance of trade" in our trade with Brazil was so much against us. We bought \$60,000,000 worth of merchandise from Brazil, while that country bought only \$9,000,000 from us. From these figures Mr. Baine drew the astounding conclusion that we lost \$51,-000,000 in Brazil in a single year! Upon the same basis he and his followers ought to view with intense satisfaction our "balance of trade" against England for the same year. In 1889 our exports to England amounted to \$379,-990,000, while our imports from England were only \$178,269,600. What protectionists call the "balance of trade in our favor" ought here to be \$201,721,000. According to Blaine's figuring we made that amount in England in one year; and this "shrewd and weather-wise navigator" ought centainly to exert himself to increase such a profitable trade. How would some of his Brazilian free trade do in this case? Although the 000; but, deducting \$7 per ton from the Brazilian duties on farm products iron used in making these rails, the dif-ference is \$140,000,600. The excess of price on iron and steel was then \$560. trade will "open the market there for another busher off wheat and another barrel of pork." Our farm products will find a larger sale there, but our farmers must not expect too much from the Brazilian market. There are only about 13,000,000 inhabitants in Brazil, of whom only about 4,000,000 are whites. The rest are Indians, negroes and mixed races. England has a population of: about 36,000,000.

### PROTECTION BOODLE.

Canadian Manufacturers Imitating the United States in Raising Campaign

In the political campaign now in progress in Canada the question of unrestricted reciprocity of trade with the United States is the main issue. The compaign there is developing some amusing resemblances to the protectionist tactics in our own campaigns.

A dispatch from Montreal shows, for example, how the protected manufacturers of Canada are preparing to collect "boodle for use in the coming election. The dispatch reads curiously like what happens in the United States in a political campaign. Here it is:

The manufacturers are becoming very much alarmed at the unrestrained reciprocity policy of the liberals, believing that if free trade between Canada and the United States is had the Canadian manufacturers will be run out of business by the free com-petition from the other side. A meeting was held, therefore, to devise means to combat the liberals. There were about twenty millionaire manufacturers and business men present. \* \* \* Resolutions were ofered and adopted condemning unrestricted reciprocity and approving the government policy of limited reciprocity and protection to Canadian manufacturers. It is thought that the manufacturers will subscribe \$250, 000 to the election fund.

As much alike as two peas. We erect a McKinley wall to protect ourselves against Canada, our protected interests. subscribe enormous funds to keep that wall in repair when it is endangered about election time; and now the protected interests of Canada are going through with the same comedy! We need protection against Canada, and Canada needs protection against ust American "boodle" is raised here to save us from Canada, and Canadian, boodle" is raised there as the only salvation from the cheap flow of American goods which will drive Canadian manufacturers to the wall and throw Cana-

-It is said that nine-tenths of the in-

Control of the state of the sta

-Twenty-one electrical clocks are running at Marshalltown, Ia. -Electric turn-tables are being adopt-

ed by many of the railroad companies because of their great economy in -Electricity has just been applied to

the reeling, weighing and making up into balls of silk and similar woven -They are making excellent wool

of electricity. The time is now come when the lamb may as well lie down with the lion.

-In London an electric light has been used to illuminate the interior of an oven. The door was of plate glass, and every part of the process of baking could be distinctly seen.

-The live electric wire is putting the railway crossing and the gun that is not supposed to be loaded away in the dim perspective as a means of killing off the surplus population. -Omaha Herald.

-Machine guns, having the electrical attachment for firing, require one less man to handle them, while the gunner can train and operate the gun at will by simply touching an electric button.

a scheme for an electric railway between Vienna and Buda Pesth, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, to run single cars every ten minutes, like a street service, in two hours and a

-Prof. Bidwell, writing in Nature of lightning, quotes figures showing that ciaries during in England and Wales, from 1852 to at haphazard. 1880, the average annual death rate from lightning was considerably below one per million of the population.

which the totals of the census of 1890 are being summed up, is a statistician as well as an electrician, and has made census work a study for several years.

-A third line of telegraph between

-It is stated that the establishment Northwestern Christian Advocate. of the telephonic cable system between authorities.-Electrical Review.

trical counter. Different classes of peoperforated holes, and these cards are children. then passed through an electrical coun-

were killed by electric light plants in students, even the use of tea and coffee. this State last year, while eight lost He believes the fact to be due to the their lives by inhaling illuminating gas, sense of pride in a fine physical condi-rather goes to show that it is less dan-tion, which affects by far the larger gerous to monkey with electricity than part of the students. Their experiment to omit to turn off the gas.—Boston in training, which is undergone in one

-This new light, which we find so the young men, gives them by experivaluable, carries destruction in its ence a clear understanding as to the intrack, but it is doubtful if the number fluence of hygienic conditions.-Woof deaths from this cause approximates | man's Tribunthose that are produced by suffocation from gas. Both are powerful agents for good or bad and give a perpetual —The people who agree with us are warning to "handle with care."—In- always very nice people—Ram's Horn dianapolis News.

an Augusta, Ga., electric car some time Star. ago and the car stopped. A hairpin one of the cars to continue its trip to News. the Hill. Friday morning the hairpin duty allotted to it for several months to Atchison Globe.

### A Horse of Another Color.

A certain well-known gentleman, whose home is on a farm several miles from the city, but who spends the winters in Detroit, indulged in a prank at the expense of his daughter the other day, which afforded much amusement to a number of their friends. The gentleman in question has for years possessed a family horse which his daughter has been accustomed to drive Journal. without mishap. He had the animal clipped and the result was a decided change in the appearance of the beast. He then drove up in front of his house and carefully hitching the horse, an act which was not in accordance with his custom, entered the house. Calling his daughter he told her to look at his horse. She did not recognize the equine, and her father invited her to try driving it. She consented and was carefully assisted into the buggy. Her father then carefully untied the animal, meanwhile petting it and enjoining great care on his daughter, saying that the animal was a spirited beast. She then drove off. Her disgust on her return was extreme, her fear of the spirit of the animal had faded as her mind became impressed, through the animal's gait, that she was driving an eighteen-year-old, which was as familiar to her as her own name. ristown Herald. -Detroit Free Press.

### A Sponge Holder.

A convenient receptacle for a sponge is made of dress braid in two colors, pink and sage green, red and black, blue and white, or any other pretty combination. Alternate strips of the braids are interwoven in trellis fashion, and finished at each of the edges with a loop. A square of thin rubber cloth, on which the word "sponges" is written in gilt letters to indicate its use, is then neatly sewed to the square, leaving the inch or more of loops in alternating colers to form a pretty edge all around the square. To each corner a long piece of braid is attached, two of each in all, and these are tied together near the ends to form a handsome cluster of bows and ends. The square is then ready to hang on a convenient hook in the bath-room. It may also serve as a receptacle for any toilet article. Sometimes the alternate blocks of braid are worked with stars in embroidery silk .- N. Y. Ledger.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Parsee girls are crowding in as candidates for entrance examinations at Bombay University.

-On Lake Nyassa the Scottish Free Church has, at Bandawe, one thousand one hundred and eighty pupils and thirty-eight native teachers in its

The latest report of the Illinois Superintendent of Education brings on the fact that there are still in that out of the fiber of the fir-tree by means | State one hundred and fourteen log school-houses.

-Two hundred thousand dollars a year are spent by the London school board in forcing the attendance of children. They are advised to try the French plan of getting children to school by good lunches.

-John Robb, of Kingston, suggests to the Ontario Minister of Education that all public school children of Canada should wear outer garments of the same material, thus securing uniformity, and checking the disparity between the rich and the poor.

-- The Committee of the Executive of the United Synagogue in London has recommended that the new chief rab--The Hungarian Government favors tary will be obliged, it is thought, to maintain an official residence in Finsbury Square.

--Mrs. Walter Baker, of Boston, whose bequests to charitable and educational institutions nearly reach \$1,000,-000, is said to have carefully studied the merits and needs of these benificiaries during her life, and did not give

-The conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany and Scandinavia are rapidly increasing. Herman Hollerith, the inventor of That of Sweden has 15,997 communithe electrical tabulating machine with cants, that of Norway 8,842, and that of former year there were 2,068,059 sig Germany 10,231: There are also 2,053 communicants in Denmark.

-The Freedmen's aid and Southern Education Society was formed in August of 1866, and since then about \$3,000,000 Berlin and Rome, 1,210 miles long, is to have been expended for Christian educabe constructed through Bavaria and the tion in the South. The property of the Tyrol, instead of Switzerland, like the society in the South is valued at \$1,500,present lines. The wire will be of 000, and school endowments at \$300,000. bronze and three millimetres in diam- Five-sixth of the sum first named have been expended among colored people.-

-The Society of Friends of the United London and Paris is progressing satis-factorily. The cable portion will be they have 15,500 members, and that twenty-four miles long, and will be laid their annual death rate is incomparably under the direction of the post-office low-about 16 5-10 per 1.000. Of 769 next taking of the census in Austria deaths of children under 5 years occur-will be effected by means of an elec-red during the year 1889. This may be ple are marked on cards by means of the Quakers have comparatively few

way or another by a very large part of

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-A little woman's fidgets are four Republican. -A pin was lost from the trolley on times as big as she is.-Washington

-The laughter of beautiful girls furnished by a lady passenger enabled sounds like a peal of belles.—St. Joseph

-In farming communities gros-grain was removed and replaced by one made should be the popular dress to wear.—for the purpose. It is only justice to Boston Courier.

the hairpin, however, to say that it could have satisfactorily performed the can't borrow trouble without security. -A man never gets so poor that he

-Better a dinner of herbs, if you like them, than a stalled ox, if you hate beef.-The Bostonian. -Boys who frequently "cut sticks"

seldom cut much wood for the family stove.-Cape Cod Item.

-Many people would take advice if they could just do it before it is offered to them.-Galveston News. -No man is altogether complimented

by being told that he looks exactly like somebody else he knows.-Somerville

-Of every 1,000,000 people in the world 800 are blind, and the other 999,200 can not see their own faults.-Oil City Bliggard.

-There are differences in optimism. The man who continually hopes for the best stands no show alongside the man that grabs for it. 'The light of other days" may be all

right, but it is the light of other nights which most concerns us when the gas WHE. bill comes in. -Yonkers Statesman.

-What the young man with a walking income, who is possessed of a girl RYE. with a sleigh-riding appetite, wants to know, is: "Who said that sleighvery was over?"

-The man who will complain that a twenty-minute sermon is too long will sit half a day watching a couple of chess-players making two moves .- Nor-

-Hicks-'I got into an awful pickle to-day. Met no less than half a dozen creditors on my way to town." Wicks-"Why call it pickle? Oh, yes, I see-preserved meets."—Boston Transcript.

-Slipper will be much used this winter. For grown-up persons the slippers will be according to the latest fall fashions on icy pavements. For naughty children the slippers will be felt.—Toledo Blade.

-It does not take a woman many years to find out that men are a mighty uncertain set. But a man never entirely loses the delusion that somewhere in the world is to be found a woman about ten per cent. nearer perfection than the

angels.-Indianapolis Journal. -Thoughts let us into realities. Neither miracle nor magic nor any religious tradition, not the immortality of the private soul, is incredible after we have experienced an insight, & thought. I think it comes to some men but once in their lives. Sometimes a religious impulse. Sometimes an intellectual insignt.—Emerson.

SOME LARGE PETITIONS.

Englishmen Equal to Yankees in This Man-ner of Asking Legislation.

\*Our legislative bodies have been the recipients of many large petitions, notably the one presented to congress regarding the world's fair and to the assembly of this state by Oliver Sumner Teall, in favor of political reform, in the name of the Ballot reform club.

English subjects are not behind us in this manner of asking for legislation. The largest petition presented to parliament during the present reign was the Chartists' petition of 1848. Feargus O'Connor, in presenting it to the house, stated that it bore 5,703,000 signatures. Strict scrutiny, however, reduced these figures to 1,900,000. In June, last year, Mr. J. L. Wharton, M. P., for Ripon, presented a petition in favor of the local taxation bill, and the government licensing proposals, which had 600,000 signatures. It was upwards of eight miles in length, and was contained in three enormous wooden cylinders, each of which was at least seven feet in diafter the other along the floor of the house, and the contents were suppleliver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills. mented by two or three goodly rolls of petitions, which presumably arrived too late to be included with the others, and which were lying on the floor just above the bar. In June, 1889, a petition, promoted by the Salvation Army, was presented to the house of commons in favor of Sunday closing, which bore 436,500

Seager Hunt, in 1888, presented a pe tition against the English Sunday closing bill having upwards of 200,000 signatures, and which stood four feet high. The largest numbers of petitions pre sented in any years of this reign were 33,918 in 1843 and 24,279 in 1860. In the natures against the factory bill. Objections were made to the educational clauses in 13,360 petitions. Against its amended form 1,745,686 signatures were presented, these being contained in 11, 228 petitions.—Albany Argus.

Many Bars Rest. Daughter-Paw, this piano is horribly out of tune.

Nervous Parent-Y-e-s, my dear, it is. guess you'd better not play on it any more until it is tuned. "Well, I won't. When will you have

"Oh, in a year or so."-N. Y. Weekly.

the taking of the population at the next taking of the census in Austria will be effected by means of an electrical counter. Different classes of people are marked on cards by means of perforated holes, and these cards are hen passed through an electrical counter.

—The fact that only three persons were killed by electric light plants in The Faults and Follies of the Age

A CHEMIST says wood can be made palat able and nourishing. 'Tisn't the kind of beard we are bankering after, however.—

When you feel all broke up, and life hardly seems worth living. When you hardly feel able to attend to your daily work. When you feel you would give half you own for a little more strength, just give Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla a trial and see what a lift it will give you. You will bless the day you tried Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla.

To the uninitiated it is hard to understand how a game of whist can be honest and still be won by a trick.—Binghamton

Any article that has outlived 24 years of competition and imitation, and sells more and more each year, must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap first made in 1865 is just that article. Ask your grocer for it. He has it, or will get it.

A PROSPEROUS butcher is always able to meat his indeptedness.—Pittsburgh Chron-icle-Telegraph.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

THE crockery dealer knows better than to sell his wares by cracking them up.—Binghamton Republican.

Ir you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The reason most poets think to no pur pose is that their thoughts are idyl thoughts.—Philadelphia Press.

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

THEY do not "set 'em up" in Boston; they "set 'em down."—Washington Star.

BACON—Hams. Shoulders.....

POTATOES .....

Butchers' steers...
HOGS—Packing...
SHEEP—Fair to choice....
FLOUR—Choice...
WHEAT—No. 2 red...

Sides.....

CATTLE—Shipping steers... 8 40 & Butchers' steers... 8 00 @

CATTLE-Shipping steers.... 3 00 @ HOGS-Packing and shipping 8 00 @

 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 4 00 @

 FLOUR—Winter wheat
 4 40 @

 WHEAT—No. 2 red
 5614 @

CATTLE—Common to prime. 8 50 @ HOGS—Good to choice. 8 55 @ FLOUR—Good to choice. 4 10 @ WHEAT—No. 2 red. 1104@

| CORN-No.2 | 6518 a OATS-Western mixed | 6.18 a BUTTER-Creamery | 16 a PORK | 9 25 @

OORN-No. 2. 53½ 6 54
OATS-No. 2. 47½ 6 47½
RYE-No. 2 82½ 6 83
BUTTER-Creamery 22 6 27½
PORK. 9 50 6 9 55

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ST. LOUIS.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.			I ne Gnastly Reco		
KANSAS CI	TY.	Mar	reh	2.	of deaths that result from malaria is frig ful. There is no disease that is so insidi
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 35	0	4	40	in its attack. Its approach is stealthy it permeates every fibre of the body,
Butchers' steers				75	remedies, which if applied at the outset
Native cows	2 40	@	8	30	delay lose their power. Dr. Tutt's Li
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	8 25	0	8	5712	Pills have proven the most valuable me
WHEAT-No. 2 red	90	6		93	rial antidote ever discovered. A no
No. 2 hard	85	120		86	clergyman of New York pronounces the
CORN-No. 2		1/200		49	"the greatest blessing of the ninetee
OATS-No. 2	45	180		4512	century," and says: "in these days of de
RYE-No. 2		@		80	tive plumbing and sewer gas, no fau should be without them." They are ple
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 30		2	50	ant to take, being covered with a van
Fancy				15	sugar coating.
HAY-Baled	7 50			00	
BUTTER-Choice creamery		@		25	Tutt's Liver Pill
CHEESE-Full cream		420		10	
Christian Cream	9	72 (0		10	SUPE ANTIDOTE TO MAI ARI

**DELICIOUS VEGETABLES** The Prize-Winning Vegetables at the State Fairs were grown from Young's Seeds! Don't you want the best?

Write for our Grand Catalogue (120 pages, superbly illustrated) of Beautiful Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs, and Rare, New Seeds, FREE 1-Enclose 6c stamps for postage.

YOUNG & SONS' CO. 1406 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. CF NAME THIS PAPER overy time you write.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or billious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles or bilious. For sale in 50 by all leading druggists.

An empty larder ought to be enough to keep the wolf from the door.—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.

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THOUGHTLESS mothers are they who will not give sickly children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They remove the worms, and the child grows strong.

SMILAX-"So Wantrox didn't marry for beauty?" Brodix-"No; he married for booty."-Epoch.

A Good text for a baseball sermon-where are the nine!"-Burlington Free

FOR Coughs and throat troubles use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

The expenses of an electric company may be summed up in current expenses.—Lawrence American.

How san it makes a man feel to observe a five dollar straw hat on a seven-cent head.

-Kearney Enterprise.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness-and it sells patent medicines !-ugh!

"That's enough!"-Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, so much faith that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their guarantee is not indefinite and relative, but definite and absolute-if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "on call."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 "
them worthless, who would be One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream ...... 15 " the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost \$1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, they cost nothing!

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# Lenox.

The Chaetly Record

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Rheumatism Sciatica NEURALGIA

# HOW TO GET WELL

is a question of vital importance,

Two wild cats were shot in Scotland

recently. For several years these ani-

mals have been supposed to be extinct in that country. In 1877 a couple of young ones were taken from a nest in

Sutherlandshire and presented to the Royal Zoological Society of London,

Their keeper there pronounced them

the most absolutely untamable ani-

mals under his control. Since their

death the Zoological Society has been

anxious to procure successors, but have

The girl at the boat-race is always looking around for a beau trace.—Washington Star.

failed to do so. - Chicago News.

but it is equally important that you

use some harmless remedy;

many people completely wreck their health by taking mercury and potash mixtures,

for pimples and blotches, or some other trivial disease. S. S. S. is purely

vegetable containing no mercury or poison of any kind. And is at the

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Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases free.

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"It may be true what some men say. Irmaun be true what a'men say." PUBLIC GPINION
endorses Sapolio. - +
Irisa solid cake of scouring soap...

For many years SAPOLIO has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end. Any grocer will supply it at a reasonable price.

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. | One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts. One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice ... 10 "

One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented .. 25 One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 Or for stamps any single article at the price. - \$1.10

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Under Koch's treatment many have impro Under Roce's treatment many nave improved.
 It can only be used in the early stages of Corsumption.
 It is dangerous, and sometimes fatal.
 Only a few can obtain the lymph.
 Physicians only can use it, even with great car.
 It is said that by its use disease is sometime transferred to sound organs.

strength of Cocoa mixed with

Starch. Arrowroot or Sugar.

and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one centa cup. It is delicious, nour-ling, status, Esting, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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SOUND Cabbage SLEDS leads
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show its capabilities I will pay
\$100 for the best yield obtained from I ounce of seed which
I will mail for 80 cts. Catalogue free.
1sano F. Tillinghast,
La Plumo, Pa.

as well as for persons in health.

a. Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured its thousands, even in advanced stages of Consumption.

b. It can be used in all stages, affording infinite of the incurable.

c. It is without the incurable.

d. It is within the reach of al. Is not expensive.

e. Physicians recommend it.

f. No evil results from itsuse. Try it.

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No weights to be LOST or STOLEN. 5-TON \$60.00. FOR FULL INFORMATION, address WEEKS' SCALE WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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HAVE YOU E BLUES
Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir,
The best TONIC in EXISTENCE, Pleasant
to the taste, but not a beverage. Cures Billioneness. General Bebility, Indigestion, Live
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### THE MAFIA.

One of the Hennessy Assassins Said to Have Confessed.

MEN NOT ARRESTED IMPLICATED

Dis Ablect Terror Gives Him a Freakish Appearance-His Counsel Abandons Him-He Will Probably Go to the Prosecution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3 .- The testimony elicited in the Hennessy case on yesterday seems to have been quite as startling to the prisoners as it was to the public. When the prisoners were brought to the bar, Manuel Polletz, one of the men who had been identified as doing the actual shooting, was found to be greatly excited. His face had a yellowish hue and his black piercing eyes were glittering like two sparks. He talked in a loud tone of voice in his native language and refused to take his seat. He was finally forced into his chair by two deputies. He arose again and addressed the judge in rapid tones. He grew more excited in manner and finally Matranga was requested by the court to ask him what was the matter.

Polietz answered in Sicilian and said that he wanted an interpreter, as he desired to say something to the court. This announcement created intense excitement, not only among the specta tors in the court room, but among the prisoners, who under the steady gaze of their lawyers refrained from visibly showing whatever agitation they might have felt. There being no interpreter in the court one had to be sent for. Meantime a consultation between counsel was held.

When the interpreter arrived Judge Baker ordered Polietz to be taken into his private office, and himself, the interpreter and counsel for both sides followed, and whatever Polietz had to say was said in private. When the party re-entered the court room Polietz was ghastly pale. He was evidently frightened, and whatever he had said evidently affected him.

After his honor had taken his seat on the bench Mr. Semmes, of counsel for the defense, announced that they could mo longer represent Polietz.

The court thereupon appointed counsel to defend Polietz.

When the prisoners were remanded back to the dock Polietz was afraid to walk with them. He also did not want to go into the same room with the others, but he was assured by the sheriff that no harm would befall him. He went in very reluctantly, however.

Polietz is said to claim that he was not present at the shooting, but knew of the conspiracy and the causes that led to it. The men who did the shooting were only tools, the real leaders and in stigators not appearing on the scene. He did not give the names of the leaders, but is said to have implicated some of the accused and some Italians not yet arrested as participants. Last night he was confined in a separate part of the prison and in a separate dock from the others at his own request.

James Poole swore that he went out Girod street a half square behind the chief and plainly saw the killing. He could not identify the parties under the shed, but he saw Marchesi jump into the street and fire at Hennessy while he saw Scaffedi at the corner also firing in the same direction. He did not know the men by name, but picked them out from the accused and was positive in

### SILKS, VELVETS AND LACES. The Wife of a Trainman Does an Immens

Business in Stolen Goods.
PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Since last June the wife of a Reading railroad trainman has probably sold more valuable silks, laces and velvets than the richest lady in the land has purchased In the same time. She was the medium through which an organized gang of train robbers in the road's service disposed of their wholesale plunder. Part of the gang are under arrest and will have a final hearing at Doylestown to-

For months past complaints had been made to the officials of numerous thefts of merchandise from freight cars and claims presented to the company for the loss of clothes, velvet, silks, hosiery, etc., lost in transit over the road. The case was placed in the hands of Chief John G. O'Brien of the Reading's special officers. The clews were traced to the trains on the North Pennsylvania branch and the thefts located as taking place in Bucks county from trains be tween New York and Philadelphia.

Friday morning Lewis Hansell and William Coyle and Abraham Kulp, brakemen, were arrested and taken to Doylestown and given a preliminary hearing and bound over for a further hearing to-morrow. The value of the goods taken will amount to many thousands of dollars.

A Convict's Windfall.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 3 .- In November last Pat Gorman stabbed and killed a man named Sullivan and was tried and found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Saturday a prominent mining operator came to the jail and made Gorman a handsome offer for his mine claim in the Vermillion range. Gorman's counsel on hearing of the offer made an investigation and found that the claim was worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. Gorman never dreamed of his wealth in his iron claim.

Monumental Slowness

NEW YORK, March 3 .- The Grant monumental association has filed an application with the park department for permission to begin the work of erecting the memorial, and the committee in charge expect to break ground on April 27, the sixty-ninth anmiversary of General Grant's birth.

Big Winnings at Monte Carlo. London, March 3.-The Monte Carlo swindlers decided to lose a little money as a balt to their dupes on Saturday Four fourteen maximum stakes, amounting to £7,000, were won by customers, breaking the trente guarantee

9

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Plans For an Important Gathering of West ern Representatives at Kansas City. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.-The resolu tion inviting the Western States to participate in a commercial congress for the economic questions affecting west-ern interests has been passed by the Kansas legislature, receiving the votes of republicans, democrats and alliance men alike. It has been decided to hold the congress in Kansas City on the 15th day of April, the meeting to continue one week. The business men of Kansas City have entered fully into the spirit of the movement, and it has received the indorsement of the Commercial club of that city. The states and territories entitled to representation in the proposed congress, by the terms of the resolution adopted by the Kansas legislature, are: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois east of the Mississippi river, and Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and California-twenty-one states and territories.

Each state above named is entitled to nine delegates, four from the senate and five from the house of each legislature, the president of the senate and the speaker being added as members exofficio, making a representation of eleven for each state. The territories are each entitled to five delegates, three from the house and two from the council, together with the presiding officers of those bodies as members ex-officio, making a representation of seven from each territory, or a congress composed of 299 members in the event that each state and territory entitled to representation shall be fully represented. The governor of each state and territory is requested to name the delegates, in the event the legislatures of such states are not in session, otherwise the delegation is named by the sitting legislature.

### A BAD WRECK.

Serious Railroad Accident in Indiana-Four Persons Killed and Many Injured. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 26.—A terrible accident occurred on the Richmond division of the Panhandle railroad at Hagerstown, sixteen miles from this city yesterday afternoon, in which three persons were instantly killed and one mortally wounded, two seriously, possibly fatally, and a large number were more or less injured.

It was the fast train between Chicago and Cincinnati, which was coming down a steep grade into the town, when the frame work of engine No. 494, in charge of W. W. Bartlett, engineer, and Noah Bunn, fireman, broke and derailed every car. However, they passed the station and came to the canal bridge where there is a fifteen foot fill before the fatality occurred, and where it came near proving even more terrible, as the cars caught fire, but the fire was quickly extinguished. The smoker first turned on its side and the day coach and parlor car Eugenia, the smoking compartment of which contained all the killed, breaking away from the smoking car, but holding together, rolled over twice in their descent of the embankment.

The killed were: Arthur M. Reeves, capitalist, Rich-

S. G. Needham, claim agent, Richmond division, Richmond. Charles B. Case, conductor, Logan port, Ind.

Otis F. Deal, engineer, maintenance of way, Richmond division, died 5:50.

In addition twenty-five persons were injured, some quite seriously.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE.

What She Had to Say at the Woman's National Council. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, appeared before the woman's national council here and spoke of the condition of affairs in Kansas and referred to Mr. Ingalls as "the man that we women of Kansas had the great pleasure of defeating." The subject assigned to Mrs. Lease was "Women in the Farmers' Alliance."

She said, however, that the subject could not be intelligently discussed or understood until the necessity for the formation of the Farmers' alliance is first shown. Continuing she said: "It must be evident to every intelligent man and woman to-day that there is something radically wrong in the affairs of the nation. Conscienceless capital is robbing manhood of its prime, mothers of their motherhood and sorrowing children of sunshine and joy. The Farmers' alliance numbers half a million who are loval white ribboners. and I say with thanks to Almighty God that our alliance representatives are the only men in the councils of the nation to-day who have not been elected on a liquor platform."

Sudden Death of Senator Wilson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Senator E. K. Wilson, of Maryland, died here Tuesday night at 10:05 in his apartments at the Hamilton house of heart disease. Mr. Wilson was in his seat in the senate chamber last Saturday apparently in good health, and the news of his death came as a shock to the community. He complained on Sunday and Monday, but his condition was not regarded as serious until late Monday night, when he had a sinking spell, but he revived, and next morning was thought to be out of danger. Later in the day he grew worse, and hovered between life and death until about 10 o'clock, when the end came.

Death in the Flood.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 26.-Up to noon reports showed that at least six persons lost their lives in the floods. The family of Charles Watts is also missing from near Downey and are supposed to have been drowned. The Wells family, consisting of man, wife and babe, were drowned at Duart, and the bodies of two Mexicans were found

in the same neignborhood. Shots were heard at Downey Monday morning, fired at Watt's ranch house, and are supposed to have been a signal of distress. The house was soon swept away and it is feared that the whole family perished in the current.

CONGRESSIONAL MORTALITY.

Many Senators and Representatives Pass

proaching the Tragic.
Washington, Feb. 27.—Twelve representatives and two senators make up the mortality roll of the Fifty-first congress. The life of a third senator-Hearst, of California-hangs by thread. It was thought two weeks ago that he was dying, but he rallied. He may last until the adjournment. New York has lost three members of her delegation in this congress. Pennsylvania has lost three, Missouri has lost two. Six other states have lost one each. The record began with James N. Burnes, of Missouri. It ends with Senator Wilson, of Maryland. The other dead of the Fifty-first congress are: Richard W. Townshend, of Illinois; Edward J. Gay, of Louisiana; James Laird, of Nebraska; Samuel S. Cox, of New York; Newton W. Nutting, of New York; William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; David Wilber, of New York; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; James P. Walker, of Missouri; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; Lewis Watson, of Pennsylvania, and James Phelan, of Tennessee. Several of these deaths occurred un-

der strange conditions. Burnes received his fatal stroke of apoplexy one afternoon in the house while looking after an appropriation bill. He never recovconsciousness, and died before ered midnight. Senator Beck dropped dead in the railroad depot almost upon the spot where President Garfield was hot. He had just alighted from a and had told some friends that he hadn't felt so well in months. Representative Watson fell upon the pavement as he was taking a carriage in front of his hotel to go to the capitol. He expired in a few minutes. Walker, of Missouri, had a very brief illness. An attack of heart disease ended Senator Wilson's life before his senatorial ssociates knew that he was really ill. Laird, Townshend, Walker and Phelan were comparatively young men; Cox, Randall, Nutting, Wilber, Gay and Watson were not old. Beck had hardly begun to show any breaking. Kelley and Wilson were the only ones in the fourteen who were looking frail from

### AN IMPERIAL STEW.

Germany Indignant at the Treatment of Empress Frederick in Paris—French Artists Will Igaore the Berlin Exposition. PARIS, Feb. 27.—An increased feeling f anxiety lest any sudden disturbance should occur here before the Empress Frederick leaves Paris prevails here and

is reflected in Berlin. The plan which was looked upon as settled, by which the French artists were to exhibit products of their art at Berlin exhibition has been abandoned. Detaille, the French painter, has finally yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him and to-day announces that he made a mistake in consent-

ing to send some of his works to the German exposition, adding that he feels upon reflection that it would not be patriotic to go to Berlin. Detaille also says that all brother artists who are Frenchmen will abstain from being represented at Berlin. The artistic question outlined by the statements made by Detaille and other French artists is the chief topic of conversation throughout Paris and the provinces.

BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- The Cologne Gazette commenting on the conciliatory overtures which the Emperor William has made to France, of which the visit of ex-Empress Frederick is regarded as a proof, says: "The French have a right to think of revenge, but they have no right to injure the feelings of the head of this empire and his mother by insults that could be expected only of coundrels. The German people feel deeply the outrage upon the person of their emperor, and they have a right to expect the French people and government to give ample satisfaction, and to wipe out the stain upon the honor of France by energetically calling to order the miserable wretches who have insulted the ex-Empress Frederick."

### A WARNING.

The Secretary of the Interior Warns Persons to Keep Away From the Cherokee Outlet Until It is Legally Opened For Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- In view of the published statement that a large number of persons have entered or contemplate entering the "Cherokee outlet" contrary to law, the secretary of the interior has issued the following public notice:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Feb. 26, 1891.

Notice: Let it be understood by all persons contemplating entrance either upon that part of the Indian territory ordinarity termed the Cherokee outlet or those por-tions recently acquired by the United States tions recently acquired by the United States through agreement with various Indian tribes, that while it is the purpose of the government by just negotiation and earnest effort to have these lands opened to settlement at as early a day as possible, yet in the meantime or until all necessary conditions to which the Indians are entitled precedent to entry are complied with and due notice is made thereof, no person will be permitted to made thereof, no person will be permitted to locate or enter thereon, or any part thereof, and those who attempt to do so will not only be peremptorily removed, but will forfeit the rights they might otherwise acquire by obedience to the law.

The government will observe its obliga-

tions and maintain its authority by force, if necessary, but relies confidently upon the intelligence and good sense of those wishing to make settlements to induce them to await the necessary legislation and proclamation. It is deemed proper also to warn all per-It is deemed proper also to warn all persons against the schemes of certain men or corporations pretending to have claims for entry at their disposal, which are in fact illegal and intended to be fraudulently used. They will involve those relying thereon in serious trouble.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary. National American Societies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- The council of National American societies which has been in session here since Monday has completed its work. The officers elected are: President, Col. C. G. Miner, of this city; vice-president, G. H. Bartlett, of Massachusetts; secretary, James S. Reynolds, of Illinois; treasurer; S. J. Trainor, of Michigan. The platform declares in favor of free speech, a fress press, the restriction of foreign emigration, an educational franchise, free common schools, no appropriations from the national treasury for sectarian purposes and giving public land to actual citizens and bona fide settlers only.

### DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS. rizona Town Wiped Out-Great Less

of Life and Destruction of Property— Flood in the Mississippi River. YUMA, Ariz., March 2.—Over 250 houses are in ruins from the flood and 1,400 people are homeless and not a single business house remains standing. It is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila valley. The telegraph wires are down in the val-ley, and as all bridges are gone and roads are impassable no reliable reports can be had from there. The river above town is seven miles

wide, and below in places the water covers the country in one grand lake over fifty miles across.

The town has provisions sufficient for

eight more days and the Southern Pacific hotel is feeding a thousand people

Reports from Jakuno, fifteen miles above here are that the flood drove the people into the tree tops and many becoming exhausted from cold and hunger dropped into the water and were drowned.

Reports from reliable sources put the loss of life in the valley anywhere from thirty to 100.

All along the valley for 200 miles every thing is in desolation. Costly houses and barns have been washed away like playthings, while stock and fences have been carried down by the flood leaving the country as bare as a desert. Men who ten days ago were wealthy are now-homeless and paupers Eighty miles south of here live 5,000 Cocapah Indians, the country is flooded for eighty miles square, and as there

are no hills for refuge, it is reported that over 100 of them have been drowned. The great valley of the Colorado is one vast sea of water as far as the eye can see in every direction. The river has fallen six feet six inches in thirty-

six hours and is now nearly at a stand still. The weather is thick and threat ens heavy rains. The losses in this county foot up to over \$2,000,000 of which the railroad company will have to suffer to the ex-

tent of \$250,000. Old Yuma will never be rebuilt—the town will go higher up the hills. In this city the ruin has been most complete, the Catholic church being the only building standing on the main The convent and adjoining school stood the wear of the waves for many hours, but finally erumbled into ruins. The Yuma Sentinel moved its office four times Saturday, but finally succeeded in getting out on time. The Times was less fortunate and its office

and material went down in the wreck. Fears were entertained that the fine railroad bridge would be carried away, but fortunately the piers stood the test, and unless some extra heavy wreckage should lodge on the superstructure and cause a jam it will not be materially interfered with.

The officers of Fort Yuma have done everything in their power to assist the sufferers. Fortunately there was a good supply of tents on hand, and these were at once placed at the disposal of homeless families and much suffering thereby prevented.

A boat which arrived yesterday from Mohawk, sixty miles up the Gila river, brings reports of terrible loss of life, all the country being under water. The greatest sufferers are the Mexicans, whose entire possessions have been swept away and who have no reserves

to fall back upon. Mail advices from Phœnix dated February 27 say: "The second rise in the Salt river yesterday was several inches higher than the last one. Phoenix and Tompe had no material damage done them. The Mormon settlement of Lehi is nearly destroyed. The bridge at Florence is washed away and the town is supposed to be flooded."

THE MISSISIPPL.
NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Concerning the condition of the levee and the uneasy feeling produced along the lower Mississippi by the continued rising of the river, the following information has been received. Col. C. E. Wright, editor of the Vicksburg Commercial, says: "The high stage of water from Cairo to the gulf creates uneasiness throughout this section. Another rise in the Ohio and accompanied with one from the Arkansas would put the levees to a severe strain, especially the new work just completed or in process of completion. The local levee boards expended last spring large sums of money to protect the levee and last fall in repairing breaks in them caused by the overflow of last year. The people in this section earnestly hope that the \$1,000,000 emergency bill passed by the house and now pending in the senate will be passed before congress adjourns, so as to make this sum available in case of need, as the local levee boards are not as strong financially as they were last spring."

### SENATOR HEARST DEAD. The California Senator's Long Sickness

Washington, March 2. - Senator George Hearst, of California, died of Bright's disease at his residence on New Hampshire avenue in this city at 9:10 o'clock Saturday night. The senator's death was communicated by his private secretary, Mr. John Wedderburn, to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and was subsequently communicated to that body. The president was also promptly

informed. Senator George Hearst was born in 1820, his father having gone to that state from North Carolina in 1819. He went to California in 1850 and is said to have accumulated \$20,000,000.

Kentucky's Race Census. WASHINGTON, March 1.-The official

figures showing the population of Kentucky by races have been issued by the census bureau. According to the census of 1890 the whites number 1,585,526, an increase since the census of 1880 of 208,347. The negro population is 271,-981, an increase of only 1,530 during the ten years. There are now but twentynine Chinese in the state, but this is an increase of nineteen in a decade. There are ninety-eight Indians in Kentucky at present, which is forty-eight more than the census of 1880 discovered. The blue the census of 1880 discovered. grass state harbors one lonely little Jap, who was duly enumerated.

### FIGUREHEADS ON SHIPS.

Historic Sketches of a Very Anciest Fixtus

There is much that is enrious about the development of the figurehead through the various forms that at one time or another it has assumed. The leavened date its origin to the primeval times—to the days when man's only method of getting to any piece of open water was to propel himself across astride of the nearest fallen tree trynk. Antiquarians profess to find the first idea of the figurehead in the grim and grotesque face resemblances that would be left in the preliminary trimming of the roots of the tree trunk, which would be necessary to make it float head first. Whether this was so or not in prehistoric ages does not, however, much mat-

Figureheads in the earliest historic times seem to have been sacred emblems borne on board ship to insure good luck and avert the perils of the sea. Egyptian sculptures give numerous representations of vessels with heads of the sacred ram of Ammon or Ibis heads at the prow, and we read that images representing the mystic Cabiridivinities who had special power of protecting their worshipers from storm and wreck-were similarly made use of by the Phœnician mariners. A bough cut from the spreading oak that ruled in Dodona's "aged grove;" according to ancient myth, did duty as figurehead for Jason's Argo ship, and was of no trivial account, the learned say, in safeguarding the fifty heroes through all the perils of their Euxine voyage. The burrowing erudition of French savants and German professors has also unearthed as facts that the ships Achilles took to Troy had golden Nereid images as their figureheads, while old Nestor's were ornamented with the figures of demi-gods in the act of being transformed into bulls.

The ancient Greeks of historical times early gave up attaching any special religious significance to figureheads, and adopted them as convenient distinguishing marks for their vessels, especially for the purpose of war. Figureheads thus became personal badges and cog-nizances on the galleys of various leaders, who would choose one a swan's head for his emblem, another a boar's head and a third simply a helmet.

Marryatt's yarn of how the ship's company of the Rattlesnake cut off the head and rattle from the effigy Peter Simple had provided for the vessel's figurehead, after their commander, the cowardly Capt. Hawkins had made the ship show her stern to an enemy who was her fair match, has a historical basis. So has the story of how the men of the old Brunswick at the battle of the "glorious 1st of June" sent a deputation to the quarterdeck in the heat of the fight to borrow from the captain a cocked hat to replace the wooden cocked hat shot away off the head of the effigy of the Duke of Brunswick that did duty as the figurehead of the ship. The men on getting "the best gold-laced hat the captain had" nailed it on the figurehead, where it remained for the rest of the

The French privateer Surcouf, again, the terror of the Indian seas in Napoleon's war, is said to have apostrophized the figurehead in his famous cruiser; the Revenant, which represented a corpse in the act of casting off its shroud, in the famous address he made to his crew on first putting to sea: "This ship shall be our tomb or cradle of future glory!" Similarly there was much meaning in the grewsome figurehead-a skeleton-which the famous English privateer ship Terrible bore. According to the old ballad the Terrible sailed from Execution dock on a Friday in November, 1757, with Captain Death. First Lieutenant Devil and Surgeon Ghost on board, to fight as bloody a sea duel as any on record in the West Indies, with the French privateer Vengeance on another Friday. Nor ought mention be omitted of the rather too realistic figurehead of the sloop-of-war Pearl, of George II.'s navy-the shaggy, frowning head of the famous buccaneer Blackbeard as struck off his dead body, with which ghastly trophy as a figurehead Lieutenant, Maynard adorned his vessel's bow as he sailed into Port Royal after his victory over the redoubtable

pirate. One of Basil Hall's post captains once found his ship's figurehead useful as a lever with which to work up the energies of his men. The frigate boasted a gilded figurehead which was literally the idol of the crew. One day when sailing in company with other ocean high-flyers of the same class she had been beaten at reefing topsails. Upon the commodore signaling that the squadron should repeat the exercise the captain of the frigate in question hailed his men who were aloft with: "Now, I tell you what it is, my lads, unless you are off those yards and the sails are hoisted again before any other ship in the squadron, by the Lord Harry I'll paint your figurehead black!" The result was that from that time forward the frigate beat every other ship on the station at all drifts aloft.-London Graphic.

A Princess' Queer Fancy.

rincess Ghika, the beautiful sister of Queen Nathalie, of Servia, is known to be one of the most eccentric as well as one of the loveliest of women. One of her most remarkable eccentricities, is that she adores girls and hates boysa most unfortunate circumstance, seeing that her only child is a son. Franklin county, Mo., September 3, he was born she almost went insane with disappointment at his not belonging to the weaker sex, and was only comforted by the thought that for some years at least, by a little skillful manage ment, she might be able to conceal the fact by dressing him as a little girl. Although the little Prince is now over 10 years old, he still wears long curls, low-necked frocks, and wide sashes and is called by a girl's name. -Chicago Journal.

Happy Thought. Applicant—So you think I haven't sufficient grounds to get a divorce from my wife?

Lawyer-I'm afraid not. Applicant-But how am I to get free from her? Lawyer-You might die.-Munsey's

Weekly.

STOCK ITEMS.

In breeding grade draft horses we car lways make some improvement.

A good colt should earn its living atter it is two years old, but it should never be overworked.

So far as possible in breeding stock of any kind this spring, be sure to breed in a way so as to gradually improve.

Exercise is an important item in maintaining health with all breeding animals, but care should be taken not to overdo. By increasing the fertility of the soil

comes the ability to feed and fatten more stock, and with more stock, if good management is given, an increased supply of manure can be secured. The more feed the more stock, the more stock the more manure, and usually the better the profits. An Orleans county (N. Y.) correspond-

ent of the Albany Cultivator asserts that if any farmer will buy 120 squarebodied Merino ewes (or one for each acre of his farm) well covered with good salable wool, the fleece of one year's growth to weigh about eleven pounds, he would take in a snug sum for wool and hardly know where it came from. If dairying is to be made profitable

it is very important that the converbe maintain a regular flow of milk throughout the season. It is not the ow that gives the largest quantity of milk when she is fresh that is the most profitable, but the one that yields a profitable amount for the longest seaon. But with the best of cows the feeding is an important item.

The average farmer cannot afford to pay the prices usually asked for fancy stock, or be able to realize a fair per cent. of profit on them if he should invest. Yet the breeder who, by good judgment and care in the selection and mating of his breeding stock, and who feeds and cares for them in a way calculated to secure the best results at the lowest cost, is entitled to a fair profit for his work, and this can only be secured by selling at good prices.-Cor. Live Stock Indicator.

A correspondent of the Live Stock Indicator gives this good advice: "Prot vide good, dry sleeping quarters for your hogs. Give them free access to salt and ashes, and plenty of good, clean water. For twenty head of shoats put two ounces of turpentine in a bucket of milk and feed in a long trough so that each hog may get his share. Feed your hogs once a week, and your hogs will never be troubled with worms. They will always look healthy and you will never lose a hog from disease. When cholera is in the neighborhood give turpentine twice a week."

### FARM NOTES.

On every farm there should be a sufficient number of stock kept to prevent

any food from going to waste.

A lack of lime in the soil is often the cause of the apple trees failing to make a good growth and yield of good fruit. Blackberries and raspberries should be set in rows six feet apart and the

n the row. A good hen properly managed ought to pay for herself and her feed four times over in one season. This is a better profit than anything else will pay.

plants two and a half or three feet apart

A good washing of the trunks of the trees early in the season with strong soap-suds is often very beneficial in destroying pests that find a hiding place in the bark.

Oats is one of the earliest crops to be sown in the spring, and it is quite an item to have everything in readiness so that as soon as the condition of the soil

will admit the seeding can be done. A better growth and yield of wheat is often secured by broadcasting 200 or 300 pounds of good fertilizer. Care should be taken to scatter as early as possible over the surface. This work can be

done at any time now with good results. It should be remembered that with nany garden crops it is difficult, if not impossible, to make the soil too rich, and where there is not a sufficient supply of well rotted barn yard manure, commercial fertilizers can be used to a good advantage.

On farms where it is an item to secure a good quantity of milk, it will be best in arranging the spring crops to sow or plant something convicnient to the feed lots, that can be used when needed to make up or keep up the feed supply when the pastures fail

No amount of study and theorizing will make a man a farmer or a mechanic. The way to learn how to plow is to hitch up the team, to know how long the traces should be to plow a certain depth or to reduce the depth. So, too, with every other department of farm work. Practice makes perfect.

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, announces that the winter wheat in Kansas is in better condition now than it has been at this particular stage of its growth for several seasons. This statement is borne out by persons who have traveled over the state and have made a point of examining the wheat fields.

Commercial fertilizers are well adapted to grass lands, especially when well-rotted barn manure is hard to get. With meadows and all small garden erops the better plan is to apply broadeast and then work into the surface. With potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and the class of plants that are usually grown in hills, the more economical plan is to apply the fertilizer in the hill.

A farmer, to be successful, must know some things of many trades. If he would perfect himself in these he cannot do better than to take a course at a manual training school. There he will be taught how to work at a forge or at a lathe; the will be taught how to set and sharpen a saw according to the wood he intends to work, and many other important things to know.

Generally the early lambs will winter better; make a larger, sheep and shear one or two pounds more wool.

Keep the cows in on cold, blustering