

# Wase County Current.

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 24th agreed to the conference report on the bill for the allotment of 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 on the whole on the deficiency bill. Before conferring 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 substitute the house bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Wyoming, and then further considered the sundry civil bill. The death of Representative Watson (Pa.) was announced, eulogies delivered and the senate adjourned.

The house 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.

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 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 debate 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. 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 appropriation bill was considered and the deficiency bill considered until adjournment.

AFTER routine business the senate on the 25th further considered the sundry civil bill, which after being amended, adding many minor items was agreed to and passed. 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 consideration of the immigration bill until 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 the bill in the matter of the Nicaragua canal bill would not be further pushed at this time. Consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was 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 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 senate adjourned.

The house passed a number of local bills and resumed consideration of the shipping bill, which was variously amended. The shipping bill as amended, and radically different from the measure sent to that body by the senate. It merely authorizes the postmaster-general to enter into a contract for not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens, for carrying the mails on American steamships between United States ports and foreign ports (Canada excepted). The vessels must be American built and officered by Americans.

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 on foot.

J. C. ARNOLD, guard at the United States prison on McNeil'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, 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 Missouri. 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 & Dumesnil 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 ground was frozen. Many of the fruit trees were in bloom and will doubtless 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.

ARTHUR BUDDESIK, aged 11, a son of Charles A. Buddesiek, 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 precarious condition and his ravings are pitiable.

WILLIAM WEST, a negro, was hanged at Washington, Pa., for a treble murder committed May 14, 1890. The convict attempted suicide by cutting his throat the night previous to his execution. The rope broke at the first attempt, causing a horrible scene.

THE 25th was an exciting day in the coke strike at Scottdale, Pa., the main body of strikers forcing the reluctant man at Rainey's works to stop. Two or three assaults occurred.

THE Mohawk valley, N. Y., was flooded on the 26th.

THE house in Boston in which Paul Revere is popularly supposed to have been born is shortly to be torn down and a more pretentious and better retaining structure erected on its site. The house 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 Holiday 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 done.

REV. G. W. HICKS, superintendent of the Baptist mission, about fifteen miles north of Anadarko, I. T., writes that the Wichita, Caddo, Delaware and Keechi 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 critical condition on the 26th, owing to the floods.

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 engine, two coaches being wrecked. Three persons were hurt, one fatally.

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

ST. LOUIS has 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.

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## GENERAL.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI railroad officials deny positively that the road is in any danger of going into the hands of a receiver.

THE Brazilian assembly has adopted the proposed constitution.

DEMETRIO JAUREGUI, leader of a band of six bandits who terrorized the entire state of Jalisco, Mexico, has been killed with all his band by soldiers.

THE captain of a steamship which arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar reports that as a result of a revolt upon the part of the natives the governor of Nossi-Be, an island and French colony off the northwest coast of Madagascar, has caused the execution of over 100 rebels and killed their wives and children.

A DISPATCH from Vienna says: Two clergymen were devoured by wolves while sleigh riding near Mesvar. Two night watchmen of that city were also eaten by wolves.

PREMIER DI RUDDINI, 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 passed without accident. The Bank of 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 Belgium if he engages in any political intrigues.

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 were suffocated.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 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 \$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 Insuperable, 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 sixtieth 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 appropriations. The warnings of conservative members were unheeded in the scramble.

A RECENT suicide in Montreal of a 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 corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 27.1.

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 Eledose. Three other men were slightly 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.

SEVENTY-TWO YEAR-OLD DWAFER EV-ALSON was carried in a starving condition from the Umbria on her arrival at New York. The ship's food was not cooked Jewish style and she would 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. Ann Porter. The post office appropriation bill was sent to conference.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Phillips and Foster Reversed.

In the United States circuit court at Topeka the other day Judge Caldwell reversed the decision of Judges Phillips 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 Hensley 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 Phillips 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 Topeka 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. Louis.

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 Plowman.

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. McLaughlin, 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 Wichita the other day, and her cries attracted the attention of Charles Bousman, who hastened to her assistance, when the negro struck him with a spade, rendering him insensible, and then fled. He was subsequently captured and fully identified.

Over twenty years ago Jules Robbins, of Turner, Wyandotte county, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. No unfavorable symptoms resulted until very recently, when Mr. Robbins was 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 Armoured 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. The entire loss was estimated at \$125,000. The loss sustained by the elevator and railroads was fully covered by insurance.

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 nothing.

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 purpose 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 carcass 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 pure fabrications.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

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

IN the senate on the 23d Mr. Kelley (McPherson) introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of three senators and four representatives as a local executive committee to range for the coming session congress of western agricultural states at Kansas City. The fees and salaries bill at Kansas City. The fees and salaries bill was passed; also the bill appointing a state agent to aid soldiers and their widows in securing pensions; also Mr. Mohler's bill permitting 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, 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 calendar.

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 regulation and handling of grain were considered at length and recommended for passage. The house passed the passenger tariff bill by a vote of 23 to 23. It makes the passenger rates 24 cents per mile, forbids the issuing of passes and provides for election of railroad commissioners by the people. The bill reducing the charges of state printer was considered in committee and verbally reported. Many bills were introduced. 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 concurred in the bill fixing the fees and salary of county officers and reported it favorably as it was agreed upon by the joint committee of the two houses.

IN 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 penalties 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 propagating fish; relating to descents and distribution of property. Many bills were then considered in committee of the whole.

IN the house Messrs. Shull, Dunsmuir and Douglass were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the commercial congress at Kansas City. Among the many bills passed was that reducing the interest on sales certificates to 10 per cent. The congressional apportionment bill passed. Bills were then considered in committee of the whole and at the evening session the maximum freight rate bill was debated two hours in committee of the whole and recommended for passage.

IN the senate on the 27th 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 and minority reports were submitted. The majority favored a change in the superintendent. A number of appropriations bills were passed; also the Maddox insurance bill. At the afternoon session the maximum freight rate bill passed, and the re-submission resolution, after a spirited debate of three hours, was defeated by a vote of 27 to 27, with 23 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 introduced a congressional apportionment bill. It materially changes the districts as made in the house bill. The bill passed under 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 judicial district. Messrs. Wiltington, Coons, Coulson, Mitchell and Webb are the board of managers on the part of the house. At the afternoon session many private bills were introduced and the senate adjourned. Andrews was announced and the house adjourned.

VERY little business was transacted by the legislature on the 28th. The senate amended the legislative appropriation bill by adding a clause appropriating \$8,000 to pay the expenses of the Botkin impeachment trial. The death of Representative Andrews was announced and the senate adjourned. In the house an attempt was made to reconsider the Botkin impeachment vote but failed. Resolutions on the death of Representative Andrews were announced, a committee appointed to accompany the remains to Coffey county and the house adjourned. The senate 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 called it was reported that the queen had selected a new cabinet as follows: Mr. Wilcox, premier and minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Parker, 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 empress. They were quiet and orderly, and many saluted her as she passed. The empress, 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 regarded 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 denied.

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 represented 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 European war.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of the Director of the Mint for the Year 1890.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The director of the mint has submitted to congress a report on the production of the precious metals in 1890. 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 \$37,225,000 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 \$94,464,464 in the preceding year, an increase 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 \$7,594,373.75 fine ounces, costing \$39,991,840, the average cost being \$1.06 per fine ounce.

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 of 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, 9,379 miles, or 48.1 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, 1,376 miles; north central, 1,630 miles; south Atlantic, 3,253 miles; south central, 3,153 miles; southwestern, 2,570 miles; northwestern, 2,513 miles, and Pacific, 2,093 miles.

**THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.**  
W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

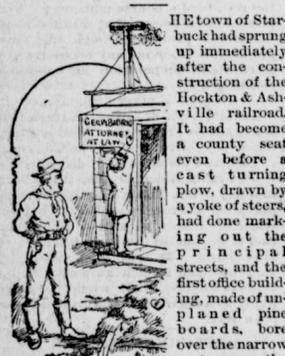
**WHO ENJOY LIFE THE MOST?**

Who heard it often stated that a woman never can get half as much enjoyment out of living as a man. I rise up to deny it, for a woman when she goes "shopping" has a pleasure that no manly mortal knows. Just watch the pretty creatures on the avenues around. Where stores of dry and fancy goods and millinery abound. And notice how the faces of the surging, countless throng are flushed with joy's excitement as they madly rush along. They crowd around the windows where the treasures are displayed. In Oriental splendor by the artists in the trade. And feast their eyes upon them. While thus toying with the bait they feel a greater pleasure than a man can ever rate. 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 and worth. The shoppers then are happier than any man on earth. And, oh! the "Bargain & All 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 faint away. But when they've bought the useless trash—because it was so cheap—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 the fun. And that the gentle women have enjoyments few or none. Will, when he sees them shopping, make confession 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.



THE town of Starbuck 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 a yoke of steers, had done marking out the principal streets, and the first office building, made of unplanned 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 muckleg brush, and indeed, the town well was not more than half dug, and it was boasted by one John Frazier, 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 mebbe you don't know these here 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 the cause of the miserant. Major Babroid grew with his surroundings and soon held a mortgage on a pretty fair crop of potatoes, grown by the man that had dug the town well, and who had at an idle and dull time stabbed the fellow that had stood at the top and received the buckets of

clay. A court-house was built and other lawyers came and reared their pine board edifices, and the scent of much necessary litigation was sniffed in the air, but no attorney, however aspiring he might be, dared to place himself on a litigious par with the Major. The town prospered, despite the lawyers, and neat cottages, the homes of men who performed substantial labor, began to spring up. It was plain, the Major said, that Starbuck would become a commercial center. One day while the town was fitfully dodging under the glare of a merciless hot sun, a great commotion arose in the street. Major Babroid sprang up from his pine table and hastened to the door. Here he was confronted by a party of noisy men. Some were declaiming in loud tones, some were muttering, and all were swearing.

"We want to come in," said the leader 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 anxiously 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 hizz. It is putty hard to be driv off after we have built up our homes, an' 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 anyhow 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 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 meeting 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 hymn, was sung in praise of the champion. The next day, while the Major was sitting in his office, feeling thankful that he was soon to become the leading man of that part of the country, 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."

wealthy man was gone, and strode along the street. After all, why should he stand by the people of the town? What had they done for him? Did not he have to buy land the same as the rest of them? By defending the town's people, he could at best save only his home, but by gaining the case for Silver John, he could sell his home for a good figure, or retain it, just as he liked, and, besides, secure a large sum in cash. He was a lawyer and was looking for clients. And he had found one. Silver John was on time that night, and all the arrangements for the suit were made. "Now," said the client, rising, "I shall have to go, but I will see you again soon. Good-night."



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 of 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-shaped fear had seized him. "Want you?" "The dark mass came nearer, and by the light shining through the doorway, the Major recognized some of his neighbors. "Hello, boys, what can I do for you?" "We don't want you to do nothin' for us. We want to do somethin' fur you. We ain't got time to explain much. You have sold yourself to th' innimy, an' we air goin' to hang you."

"My God, boys—" "Grab him. Hush yo' hollerin' ur we'll cut yo' throat."

"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 this feller—want to take him back to 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 speaking a word. "What are you going to take me to Tennessee for?" the Major asked, breaking the long silence. "Hush."

**USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.**

—Beef marrow is excellent for frying purposes. —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 or woollen 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-hair brush.—Ladies' Home Journal. —Buttermilk Pudding.—Two eggs, two 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 anemia, 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 aH 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 it 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 teeth.

**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 around him, bids their thoughts inspire to scenes beyond the skies—scenes, Mr. President, thick set with those glorious orbs of the tournament which was the lot of the immortal Newton fust to depreciate and afterwards 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. Three-fourths 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 Supply 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 instruments 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 animosity 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 abyss beneath, but are thus treated themselves by the wily hunters, who push them over the cliffs, where they are quickly hamstringed 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 attack.

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 captured—usually 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 April May**  
Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar**

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**Bermuda Bottled.**  
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.  
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough, or Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION.

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\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands the highest price.  
\$4.00 Hand-sewed welt. A fine calf shoe unequalled for style and durability.  
\$3.50 Goodyear Welt is the standard dress shoe at a popular price.  
\$3.00 Pollock's Shoe is especially adapted for the student, the farmer, the laborer, and the soldier.  
\$2.50 For Ladies, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.  
\$2.00 Dongola shoe for Ladies, is a new departure and promises to become very popular.  
\$1.75 Shoe for Ladies, and \$1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc.  
All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blanks.  
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IN QUIETNESS.

"In quietness and confidence Shall be your strength," was said, When loving hands were laid long since In blessing on my head.

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.

"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."

"Certainly not. I told Mr. Blodger I 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 can not take it with us, and it will not 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."

"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."

"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.

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.

main unchanged. Had he met her gaze between the prison bars still he would have been the same to her.

The new developments in their exciting history were the cause of much interesting conversation between mother and son for a good many days.

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.

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

"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 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."

"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. Delaro.

"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.

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.

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 cheeks—soon. Yet something ought to be learned of Percy Lovel, thought Mrs. Delaro.

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.

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 tested—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."



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 conveyed 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 faring 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.

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 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 cheeks—soon. Yet something ought to be learned of Percy Lovel, thought Mrs. Delaro.

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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

the sad intelligence that the body of a man, dressed exactly as the supposed 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? There then 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 be 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 a 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.

"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 gazing 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 he 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 entered.

[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-class 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.

"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:

ENGAGED. FROM Liverpool 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 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 300-mile 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.

Alkali for Rabies.

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 797,974 bound books.

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 eyeing 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 bar, an' I don't reckon to git cotted in de same way. When I see any thing wid teeth 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, yesterday I translated two whole pages of that book you told me to buy. I got out the meaning perfectly, and had a lot of French words left over!"—Youth's Companion.

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 part?"

"Yes, sir. My brother has patented a door-spring, and my object was to call attention to it. Put you one on for a dollar which will shut that door a million times and never skip a cog."—N. Y. Sun.

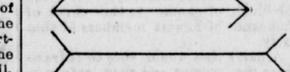
BETTING ON A SURE THING.



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

Which Is the Longer?

Just look for a moment at these two horizontal lines and tell which is the longer:



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 eyes.

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 first-rate. 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 imagine.

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 News.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Patient—I just dropped in to see you, doctor, to say that I am entirely recovered.

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

HORN HEARD FROM.

An Epistle Throwing Considerable Light on Oklahoma Affairs.



ACKLEG JERRY McCORD, of Pike County, Mo., is in receipt of the following letter from his brother, Horn, now in Oklahoma. We reproduce the epistle because it throws an interesting light on the social movements of the new and growing Territory.

CHAMPION CITY, Oct. 4, 1890. DEAR JACKLEG: I take my pen in hand agin to inform you that there is a heap of privation here. You kain't git no whiskey for love'n nory money.

The fruit crop is poor, but the bury business is lively. That there wooden leg of Hank Parsons' 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 sashed 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 widder 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, yesterday, Bud Throon was ketched with six aces up and left the store and 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 part?"

"Yes, sir. My brother has patented a door-spring, and my object was to call attention to it. Put you one on for a dollar which will shut that door a million times and never skip a cog."—N. Y. Sun.

There was considerable sport at the shivaree Saturday night. You see, after the boys strung up Hidy Springer for som'pin or ruther, Ike Cuddyhunk nestled around the widder considerable.

He stirred her soft soap and shot some feller who came foolin' round, and so proceeded till the widder began to smell a rat, so to speak. Seein' she loved him, Ike tried to crawfish out of it, which harrowed the lady's feelings till she pintoed 'lowed he'd marry her or stand a suit for breach of promise. Ho done it.

Wall, of course, the boys aimed at doin' the square thing by the happy couple. So, long toward midnight, two, three dozen of us sashed 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. At 11:13 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 communities are sending aid here. Wish you'd send me some. Send it in gallon jugs in a box, about four of 'em, and mark it "hardware."

My love to all the folks. No more at 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.

Freck 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 for?

He—To see the ladies who are in the dresses.—Once a Week.

Mr. Slim's Precautions.

"Isn't that Chollie Slim in the window?"

"Yes. What on earth has he got on his lap?"

"Paper-weight, I guess. It's a very windy morning."—Jury.

Wanted Her Well Done.

Mrs. Stagers—We are to have dear mother for dinner, James.

Mr. Stagers—All right; see that she is thoroughly cooked.—Pick-Me-Up.







IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

Twenty-one electrical clocks are running at Marshalltown, Ia.

Electric turn-tables are being adopted by many of the railroad companies because of their great economy in labor.

Electricity has just been applied to the reeling, weighing and making up into balls of silk and similar woven fabrics.

They are making excellent wool out of the fiber of the fir-tree by means 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.

The Hungarian Government favors 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 half.

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

Herman Hollerith, the inventor of the electrical tabulating machine with 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 Berlin and Rome, 1,210 miles long, is to be constructed through Bavaria and the Tyrol, instead of Switzerland, like the present lines. The wire will be of bronze and three millimeters in diameter.

It is stated that the establishment of the telephonic cable system between London and Paris is progressing satisfactorily. The cable portion will be twenty-four miles long, and will be laid under the direction of the post-office authorities.—Electrical Review.

A counting 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 then passed through an electrical counter.

The fact that only three persons were killed by electric light plants in this State last year, while eight lost their lives by inhaling illuminating gas, rather goes to show that it is less dangerous to monkey with electricity than to omit to turn off the gas.—Boston Herald.

This new light, which we find so valuable, carries destruction in its track, but it is doubtful if the number of deaths from this cause approximates those that are produced by suffocation from gas. Both are powerful agents for good or bad and give a perpetual warning to "handle with care."—Indianapolis News.

A pin was lost from the trolley on an Augusta, Ga., electric car some time ago and the car stopped. A hairpin furnished by a lady passenger enabled one of the cars to continue its trip to the Hill. Friday morning the hairpin was removed and replaced by one made for the purpose. It is only justice to the hairpin, however, to say that it could have satisfactorily performed the duty allotted to it for several months to come.

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 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 enjoying 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.—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 end with a loop. A square "sponge" is written in gilt letters to indicate its use, is then neatly sewed to the square, leaving the loop 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 schools.

The latest report of the Illinois Superintendent of Education brings on the fact that there are still in that 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 rabbi's salary be £2,200. The new dignity 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 beneficiaries during her life, and did not give at haphazard.

The conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany and Scandinavia are rapidly increasing. That of Sweden has 15,997 communicants, that of Norway 8,842, and that of Germany 10,231. There are also 2,053 communicants in Denmark.

The Freedmen's aid and Southern Education Society was formed in August of 1864, and since then about \$3,000,000 have been expended for Christian education in the South. The property of the society in the South is valued at \$1,500,000, and school endowments at \$900,000. Five-sixths of the sum first named have been expended among colored people.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The Society of Friends of the United Kingdom say, in their last report, that they have 15,500 members, and that their annual death rate is incomparably low—about 16 5-10 per 1,000. Of 709 deaths in three years 61 per cent. were upward of 60 years of age. Only 15 deaths of children under 5 years occurred during the year 1889. This may be accounted for partially by the fact that the Quakers have comparatively few children.

A professor in a well-known university says that the use of liquor and tobacco is decreasing among young men students, even the use of tea and coffee. He believes the fact to be due to the sense of pride in a fine physical condition, which affects by far the larger part of the students. Their experiment in training, which is undergone in one way or another by a very large part of the young men, gives them by experience a clear understanding as to the influence of hygienic conditions.—Woman's Tribune.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The people who agree with us are always very nice people.—Ram's Horn.

A little woman's fidgets are four times as big as she is.—Washington Star.

The laughter of beautiful girls sounds like a peal of bells.—St. Joseph News.

In farming communities gross-grain should be the popular dress to wear.—Boston Courier.

A man never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without security.—Athenian Globe.

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 Journal.

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 Blizzard.

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 bill comes in.—Yonkers Statesman.

What the young man with a walking income, who is possessed of a girl with a sleigh-riding appetite, wants to know, is: "Who said that sleighing 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.—Norristown Herald.

Hicks—"I got into an awful pickle today. Met no less than half a dozen creditors on my way to town." Wicks—"Why call it pickle? Oh, yes, I see—preserved meats."—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, nor 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 insight.—Emerson.

SOME LARGE PETITIONS.

Englishmen Equal to Yankees in This Matter seems worth legislation.

Our legislative bodies have 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 5,700,000 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 diameter. These cases were ranged one after the other along the floor of the house, and the contents were supplemented 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 signatures.

Seager Hunt, in 1888, presented a petition against the English Sunday closing bill having upwards of 300,000 signatures, and which stood four feet high. The largest numbers of petitions presented in any years of this reign were 33,918 in 1843 and 24,279 in 1860. In the former year there were 2,068,059 signatures against the factory bill. Objections were made to the educational clauses in 13,360 petitions. Against its amended form 1,745,680 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. I guess you'd better not play on it any more until it is tuned.

"Well, I won't. When will you have it fixed?"

"Oh, in a year or so."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach, and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

A CHEMIST says wood can be made palatable and nourishing. Tisn't the kind of wood we are hankering after, however.—Texas Siftings.

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 Journal.

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 meet his indebtedness.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-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.

If 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 purpose 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.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 2.

CATTLE—Shipping steers..... 3 40 @ 4 45

Butchers' steers..... 2 00 @ 3 75

Native cows..... 2 40 @ 3 30

HOGS—Good to choice heavy..... 8 25 @ 8 75

WHEAT—No. 2..... 80 @ 85

No. 3..... 75 @ 80

CORN—No. 2..... 45 @ 49

OATS—No. 2..... 23 @ 25

RYE—No. 2..... 21 @ 25

BUTTER—Creamery..... 22 @ 27

PORK..... 9 75 @ 9 87 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers..... 3 00 @ 4 45

HOGS—Good to choice..... 8 00 @ 8 75

WHEAT—No. 2..... 80 @ 85

CORN—No. 2..... 45 @ 49

OATS—No. 2..... 23 @ 25

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 bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles 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.

It is better for a young man to have his trousers bag at the knees than to have his brains bag at the ears.—Boston Traveller.

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 Wantox didn't marry for beauty?" Brodix—"No; he married for booty."—Epoch.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A good text for a baseball sermon—"where are the aims!"—Burlington Free Press.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miami, Ohio.

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

How sad 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 them worthless, who would be 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!

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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

Cures Diseases Without Medicines. OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR.

Improve Jan. 1, 1891. Covering all forms of Diseases, especially those cured by DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Send see, postage for FREE. It is the only medicine that shows its capabilities in all parts of the country showing the true value of DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

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Wild Cats in Great Britain.

Two wild cats were shot in Scotland recently. For several years these animals 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 animals under his control. Since their death the Zoological Society has been anxious to procure successors, but have failed to do so.—Chicago News.

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

HOW TO GET WELL

is a question of vital importance,

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

same time an infallible cure for skin diseases.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

It may be true what some men say.

It maun be true what a'men say.

PUBLIC OPINION

endorses Sapolio.— It is a 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.

VASELINE For One Dollar

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts.

One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 "

One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream..... 15 "

One cake of Vaseline Camphor loz..... 10 "

One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.

One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented..... 25 "

One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "

Or stamps any single article at the price. —\$1.10

Free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

CHESBROUGH M'F'G CO., 24 State Street, New York.

FACTS TO DATE.

Koch's Discovery and Piso's Cure for Consumption.

1. Under Koch's treatment many have improved.

2. It can only be used in the early stages of Consumption.

3. It is dangerous, and sometimes fatal.

4. Only a few can obtain the lymph.

5. Physicians only can use it with great care.

6. It is said that by its use disease is sometimes transferred to sound organs.

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

8. It can be used in all stages, affording infinite relief to the incurable.

9. It is without danger, and cannot be fatal.

10. It is within the reach of all. Is not expensive.

11. Physicians recommend it.

12. No evil results from its use. Try it.

Rheumatism Sciatica NEURALGIA Cured by St. Jacobs Oil

HOW TO GET WELL is a question of vital importance, but it is equally important that you use some harmless remedy;

It may be true what some men say. It maun be true what a'men say. PUBLIC OPINION endorses Sapolio.— It is a solid cake of scouring soap.

VASELINE For One Dollar One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts.

FACTS TO DATE. Koch's Discovery and Piso's Cure for Consumption.

FURNITURE Carpets, Stoves, Etc., On Easy Payments!

PILES! FISTULA! AND ALL OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM CURED BY DR. THORNTONS & MINOR,

WEEKS' Scales COMBINATION BEAM (U. S. STANDARD) No weights to be LOST or STOLEN.

EPPS'S COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY. HAVE YOU THE BLUES Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir.

Patents-Pensions-Claims. PATRICK O'FARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

# THE MAFIA.

One of the Hennessy Assassins Said to Have Confessed.

## MEN NOT ARRESTED IMPLICATED.

His Abject 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 Polietz, 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 Matrangola 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 spectators 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 greatly 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 no 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 instigators 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 Girard 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 each case.

## SILKS, VELVETS AND LACES.

The Wife of a Trainman Does an Immense 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 tomorrow.

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 clues were traced to the trains on the North Pennsylvania branch and the thefts located as taking place in Bucks county from trains between 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 German 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 monument 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 anniversary 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 bait to their dupes on Saturday. Four fortunes of £7,000 were won by customers, breaking the trente guarantee bank.

## COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Plans For an Important Gathering of Western Representatives at Kansas City.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26.—The resolution inviting the Western States to participate in a commercial congress for the economic questions affecting western 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 have entered fully into the spirit of the movement, and it has received the endorsement 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 ex-officio, 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, Richmond.

S. G. Needham, claim agent, Richmond division, Richmond.

Charles B. Case, conductor, Logansport, 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 loyal 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 neighborhood.

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 Away Under Circumstances Approaching 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 a 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. Townsend, 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 under strange conditions. Burnes received his fatal stroke of apoplexy one afternoon in the house while looking after an appropriation bill. He never recovered consciousness, and died before midnight. Senator Beck dropped dead in the railroad depot almost upon the spot where President Garfield was shot. He had just alighted from a train 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 associates knew that he was really ill. Laird, Townsend, 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 age.

## AN IMPERIAL STEW.

Germany Indignant at the Treatment of Ex-Empress Frederick in Berlin.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—An increased feeling of 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 the Berlin exhibition has been abandoned. Details, the French painter, has finally yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him and to-day announces that he made a mistake in consenting 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. Details also says that all brother artists who are Frenchmen will abstain from being represented at Berlin. The artists' question outlined by the statements made by Details 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 scoundrels. 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, 1892.—Notice: Let it be understood by all persons contemplating entrance either upon that part of the Indian territory ordinarily termed the Cherokee outlet or those portions 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 as early a day as possible, yet in the meantime or until all necessary conditions to which the Indians are entitled precedent entry are complied with and due notice is 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 obligations 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 wait the necessary legislation and proclamation. 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 free 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.

An Arizona Town Wiped Out—Great Loss 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 valley, 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 a day.

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 Cocopah 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 standstill. The weather is thick and threatens 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 extent of \$350,000.

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 street. The convent and adjoining school stood the wear of the waves for many hours, but finally crumbled 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 Mohave, 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 Phoenix 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 MISSISSIPPI.

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 this gulf creates uneasiness throughout the 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 Ends at Last.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—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 Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1830, his father having gone to that state from North Carolina in 1819. He went to California in 1850 and is said to have accumulated \$200,000.

## 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 1,585,326, an increase since the census of 1880 of 208,347. The negro population is 271,951, an increase of only 1,530 during the ten years. There are now but twenty-nine 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 grass state harbors one lonely little Jap, who was duly enumerated.

## FIGUREHEADS ON SHIPS.

Historic Sketches of a Very Ancient Custom of Vessels.

There is much that is curious about the development of the figurehead through the various forms that at one time or another it has assumed. The learned 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 a strait of the nearest fallen tree trunk. 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 matter.

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 Thoth at the prow, and we read that images representing the mystic Cabiri-divinities who had special power of protecting their worshippers 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 cognizances on the galleys of various leaders, who would choose one a swan's head for his emblem, another a bear'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 day.

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 cruise, 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 Venengeance on another Friday. Nor ought mention to 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 buccaner 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.

Princess 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 boys—a most unfortunate circumstance, seeing that her only child is a son. When 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 management, 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 can always make some improvement.

A good colt should earn its living after 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.) correspondent of the Albany Cultivator asserts that if any farmer will buy 120 square-footed Merino ewes (one for each acre of his farm) well covered with good shaggy 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 cows be fed and managed in a way to secure and maintain a regular flow of milk throughout the season. It is not the cow 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 season. 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: "Provide 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 plants two and a half or three feet apart in 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.

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 many 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 convenient 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 crops the better plan is to apply broadcast 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.

## Notes.

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; he 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, blistering days.