

Wase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

After the disposition of routine business in the Senate on the 21st Senator Reagan introduced a bill to repeal all laws for the retirement of army and navy officers from active service on pay. Senator Plumb introduced a concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the treasury purchase and coinage of silver to the maximum amount authorized by law. The Senate then took up the House World's Fair bill which was debated at length, amended and passed by a vote of 43 to 11 adjourned. In the House Mr. Dorsey (Neb.) introduced a bill for the coinage of silver to the maximum allowed by law. A bill passed providing that soldiers who lost their limbs during the war shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb every three years. The bill to pension ex-prisoners of war was called up when Mr. Tarsney (Mo.), who had been a prisoner of war, vigorously opposed the bill. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill failed and the House adjourned.

After disposing of unimportant routine business in the Senate on the 22d Senator Plumb's resolution for the increase of the treasury purchase and coinage of silver was presented and Senator Eustis offered an addition to it that the free coinage of silver is essential to a sound financial policy, and all laws limiting its coinage ought to be repealed. The subject went over and Senator Mitchell addressed the Senate in favor of his proposition for the election of United States Senators by the people. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed and the Senate adjourned. In the House the Ways and Means Committee presented a bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolen. The Senate amendments to the World's Fair bill were concurred in. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then considered in committee of the Whole until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 23d a concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Mexico in relation to the irrigation of lands in the valley of the Rio Grande. The conference report on the Oklahoma Territory bill was agreed to. After passing several bills of a local character the Land Forfeiture bill was taken up and became "unfinished business" and the Senate adjourned. Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolen. The bill to transfer the revenue cutter service from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department was considered at some length. The Land Grant bill was then considered until adjournment. Soon after assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The clause in the bill making appropriations for the Civil Service Commission and the law were severely attacked, and pending debate on the motion to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission the House adjourned.

Soon after meeting on the 23th the Senate took up and passed the House joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to be used by the Secretary of War for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi floods. The Railroad Land Forfeiture bill was then further debated at length. Eulogies were then delivered upon the late Representative Gay, of Louisiana, and the Senate adjourned. In the House the petition was presented from Philadelphia business men asking the aid of Congress in the promotion of the building of American ships to trade with foreign ports, and also one from merchants of New York asking for the classification of worsted goods as woolens. Mr. Cannon (Ill.), from the Appropriations Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods, which was immediately adopted. The House then further considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CHARLES E. KINCAID, charged at Washington with the murder of ex-Representative Taubee, has been admitted to bail in \$20,000. The Lincoln Monument Association has decided to put a heavy iron fence around the monument to prevent mutilation by relic hunters. A BILL has been reported favorably from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to prosecute inquiries into alleged violations of the law by means of special agents, to be appointed by the Commission, and who shall have power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers. COLONEL ALFRED L. HOUGH, Ninth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list of the army on account of age, and Captain William Krause, Third Infantry, has been retired from active army service on account of disability. It is understood that President Harrison has determined to appoint ex-Congressman George W. Steele, of Indiana, first Governor of Oklahoma. CONGRESS has voted \$150,000 for the relief of the flood victims of the Lower Mississippi. The President signed the World's Fair bill on the 25th. SECRETARY WINDOM has ordered the return to China of nineteen Chinamen now in custody in Washington State.

THE EAST.

NINE hundred miners and cokers in the Smithton district, near Connellsville, Pa., have struck for increased wages. WAGNER'S five-story block, 73 to 79 South street, Rochester, N. Y., was burned recently. Loss, about \$200,000. THERE was terrible havoc by a bursting boiler at the Etma mills at New Castle, Pa. Three men were killed and six or seven badly hurt. The comb factory at Shelton, Conn., and three adjoining tenements have been destroyed by fire and Mrs. Silcu lost her life. The loss was \$50,000. The grand secretary of the Elks has been enjoined by a New York court from removing any of the properties from New York.

THE strike at the Jackson mill, Nashua, N. H., has been amicably settled. FIRE at De Ruyter, N. Y., destroyed four stores and eighteen dwellings, causing \$75,000 loss. ALL the building trades employes of Lancaster, Pa., threaten to strike May 1 for the nine hour day. ALL the employes of the gas company at Elizabethtown, N. J., have struck for an increase in wages. THE employes of Burns' shoe factory, Lynn, Mass., have all struck for better wages. THE strike at Means' shoe factory, Brockton, Mass., has ended in a compromise. DURING a fire at the Unicorn Silk Manufacturing Company's works at Catawqua, Pa., an explosion of vitriol took place. Five men were killed and many shockingly injured. THE big bucket shop of the Doran-Wright Company, New York, has suspended. COLONEL E. W. DAVIS, first deputy sheriff of Essex County, N. J., is missing and it is stated that his accounts are short over \$10,000. JAMES FALLON, a pugilist, was killed in a glove fight with another pugilist named John Murray at the Bay State Athletic Club rooms, Boston, the other night.

THE WEST. BIG FOOT and his band attempted to intimidate a meeting of Sioux at Pierre, S. D., by riding through the gathering firing their guns. Big Foot was squelched by the Indian police and the meeting agreed to take lands in severalty. THE Chicago striking carpenters had several encounters with men at work on the 23d. Fifty arrests were made. THE birthday of Oklahoma, April 22, was celebrated at Guthrie and other towns with much enthusiasm. HENRY N. JOHNSON, one of the leading members of the Richmond bar, has been nominated to represent the Sixth Indiana district in Congress by the Republican Congressional convention. HOLZMAY, the Michigan murderer and highwayman, was reported attempting to starve himself to death. FIVE Chicago firemen were injured recently by a falling floor at a fire at Padgely's saloon, 345 Illinois street. GEORGE W. HAYCOCK has been sentenced at Salt Lake City, Utah, to ten years' imprisonment for killing a man thirty-two years ago. It was a Mormon Church murder. THERE was no loss of life after all at the coal mine fire at Rock Springs, Wyo. PETER L. MASON, of Seward, made final entry of his homestead at Guthrie on the 23d, being the first freeholder of Oklahoma. He had served four years in the army and was entitled to that reduction on his residence requirements. THE California Republican convention has been set for Sacramento August 11. A full State ticket will be nominated. DANIEL SULLIVAN, aged seventy-six, living near Dayton, Wis., was burned to death while firing grass and brush. THE whisky trust is reported from St. Paul to have purchased the independent St. Paul distillery for \$340,000. COLONEL H. BERRY, a large cattle owner of Southwest New Mexico, has died from hydrophobia, the effects of a bite from a rabid coyote. AN explosion of dynamite occurred in the drug store of H. R. Doane, at Delavan, Wis., recently. Doane and another man perished. SAN FRANCISCO experienced a severe shock of earthquake on the 24th. TWELVE lumbermen while crossing the rapids on Otter river, Mich., in a canoe were capsized. Ten reached the shore, but Charles Sebault and Louis Lecendre were drowned. FIRE at Duluth, Minn., destroyed 8,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to Payne & Co., at North Pacific Junction. The loss was estimated at \$100,000; insured for \$20,000. THE Rock Island has arranged for terminal facilities at Denver, Col.

GENERAL. ONE-TWENTYTH of all the money received from direct taxation in Serbia is to be retained for military purposes until \$200,000 has been accumulated. A MONOPOLY in axes has been perceived by the formation of the American Axe & Tool Company with a capital of \$4,000,000. THE Emperor of Germany has ordered repressive measures against the Socialists engaged in the labor agitation. THE plans of the mobilization of the Russian army have been stolen, creating a profound sensation in high military circles. THE Pope is said to be incensed at the Archbishop of Naples and will have him suspended. A NOTABLE ball in aid of the African Red Cross Society was given in Brussels the other night. The King and Queen of Belgium and Henry M. Stanley were notable guests. THE manufacturers of Aix, France, have warned their employes to remain at work May 1 under pain of dismissal. ALL the employes of the German railroads have been warned that they will be dismissed if they take part in the May day demonstrations. IT was rumored that disputes had arisen in the French Senate and it was feared that a collapse of the Ministry was not far off. FIVE sisters named Domiveroff committed suicide together at Moscow, Russia, the other day. The young women were nihilists and feared arrest. THERE was an anti-Semitic riot at Biala, forty-three miles southwest of Cracow, Austria, recently. Many Jewish shops were sacked. Eleven of the mob were killed by troops and many injured. JANE ARTHURS was burned to death in her home at Belleville, Ont., the other night. Her husband was also burned, probably fatally. EMPEROR WILLIAM was cordially received on his recent visit to Strasburg. THE oil refinery of Sir W. A. Rose & Co., London, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$600,000. BUSINESS stagnation is reported on the Isthmus of Panama. AN English syndicate has bought the Western railway of the Argentine Republic for \$41,000,000. This gives the Government some cash. JAY GOULD is said to have obtained control of the Mexican Central. CAPTAIN SCHMITS, a Russian officer, who sold his torpedo plans to the Germans for \$1,000, has been ordered to be shot. EMIN PASHA'S expedition left Zanzibar for the interior on the 25th. HERR SCHUPPEL, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for attacking the Government's labor movements. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 24 numbered 218, compared with 214 the previous week and 213 the corresponding week of last year. PORTUGUESE at St. Vincent are charged with refusing aid to shipwrecked British seamen.

THE LATEST. THE House Committee on War Claims has ordered an adverse report on the bill introduced by Representative Funtun, appropriating \$888,390 to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended in the settlement of claims of citizens of that State for property captured or destroyed by the Confederate forces during the late war. THE Chicago Daily News stated recently that the organization of Oklahoma would be delayed several weeks, geographical mistakes being discovered in the bill. ADDITIONAL deaths resulting from the anti-Semitic riot at Biala, Austria, make the number 17. BY a collision of an engine on the Chesapeake & Ohio near Staunton, Va., recently a passenger train was wrecked. Miss Myrtle Knox, of the Pearl of Pekin Company, was killed and others of the troupe injured. Miss Knox was formerly a telegrapher at Kansas City, Mo., aged eighteen, and had but recently taken to the stage. THE Senate on the 28th discussed the Mississippi levee question. But little else was done. The House had a quiet day. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. The House was in committee on bills relating to the District of Columbia. REPRESENTATIVES of ten of the seventeen countries of the Pan-American conference have signed papers for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., granted the demand of their employes for an advance, giving the day conductors \$2.75 and night conductors \$2.50. The day brakemen will be paid \$2.50 and night men \$2.70, ten hours to constitute a day's work. THE President has appointed ex-Governor David H. Jerome of Saginaw, Mich., to be chairman of the Cherokee Commission, vice Angus Cameron resigned. The members of the Commission will meet at Tahlequah, I. T., May 12. THE steam saw mill of Charles Lawrence in Sharkey County, Miss., was burned recently. Many of the flood refugees were in the gin house, and in their efforts to escape seven were drowned. A family of five persons named Watson were also drowned in the Lobdell disaster. SPOTTED fever has broken out about Fountain Head, Tenn., and ten of eleven cases have proved fatal. THREE slight earthquake shocks were felt at Saratoga, N. Y., on the night of the 27th.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE other night Madame Ogborn, an old clairvoyant, was assaulted in her house at Wichita and robbed of \$500 in greenbacks by two white men and a negro. The old woman had the money hidden in a box attached to the bottom of her bed, and in getting at the box the robbers awakened her. She alleged that she recognized in the negro a man living near by, who has since been arrested. THE Governor has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension and conviction of Charles Carroll, who murdered George Dockhorn, at Elwood, on Sunday, April 20. The county has also offered a reward. JOHN N. REYNOLDS has bought a sixty day option on the Atchison Champion. The price of the paper is understood to be \$50,000. THE police commissioners of Wichita have decided to return to the fine system of handling the joints, and the police have been instructed to call on those suspected of being in the joint business and inform them that \$50 monthly fines should be paid and they would not be disturbed. JAMES GARRETT, serving a six years' term in the Leavenworth penitentiary from Topeka, was found dead in his cell the other morning. The deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed his death was the result of one of these attacks. ANTHONY TRAINOR, and his son Samuel got into a drunken quarrel at Kansas City, Kan., the other night when the father drew a knife and fatally stabbed the son. The elder Trainor is an old soldier and draws \$17 per month for wounds received in the army. A LATE Topeka dispatch says that it has been discovered in Grant County that the county treasury has been robbed of several thousand dollars. About a year ago the board offered a bounty of five cents for each rabbit scalp and one dollar for wolf scalps. All along there have been indications of crookedness, but when the allowances were made at the April meeting of the county board it was discovered that there was an open, bold robbery. Payment has been made for over 50,000 scalps which were never taken. THE programme has been arranged for the Chautauque assembly which meets at Topeka in June. All the railroads will sell round trip tickets for one fare from June 24 to July 4 inclusive from all points within 150 miles of Topeka, and on June 24, June 26 and July 23 from all points in the State at same fare. NEWS was recently received at Topeka of the attempted assassination of Judge Theodore Botkin, at Ulysses, Grant County. It is reported that an attempt was made to force him to decide the bond case in opposition to his best judgment, in a suit in which the county commissioners were interested, which he would not do. ANOTHER vein of coal, about ten feet below the first vein, has been struck in the deep cut north of the plaza at Fort Scott. The coal is of a bright black color and of an excellent quality. NINE prominent citizens of Grant County, including three county officials, have been arrested for defrauding the county by presenting the same wolf scalps several times and securing the bounty thereon. In the complaints filed against the accused, it is alleged that one of the conspirators would present a sack of scalps to the county commissioners, who would authorize the issue of scrip in payment of bounty. The sack would be placed where another member of the party could conveniently steal it, who would in turn present it again to the commissioners. In this way the one sack was presented over and over again, until bounty had been paid to the amount of \$16,000. RECENTLY a deputy United States collector created quite a commotion among the lunch counter and restaurant men of Lawrence by making them take out Government licenses to sell hop tea. He says while it is not intoxicating it is manufactured by brewers and stamped the same as beer, hence it comes under the license law. THE National Starch Company, a syndicate which controls extensive starch works throughout the United States, has purchased the Topeka starch works, valued at \$250,000. THE estimated assets of E. B. Purcell, the Manhattan banker, who failed recently, are: Cash and sight exchange, \$2,080,100; overdrafts, \$114,900; bills receivable, \$317,838.35; open accounts, \$98,598.98; office fixtures, \$1,200; stocks, \$682,053; one-sixth interest in trust, \$155,188.75; total, \$1,304,074.11. R. L. GARDNER, special agent for the Indian Bureau was recently in Topeka paying the Pottawatomie Indians for lands purchased six years ago. About 1,900 Indians will get \$106.35 each. WITHIN three months 500 lodges of the Farmers' Alliance have been organized in the State with an average membership of thirty. The new lodges have for the most part been organized in the western part of the State. THE Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, recently in session at Topeka, agreed upon an order under which cattle from the Eastern States must be held ninety days at Kansas City, at the expense of the owner, and until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas. THE Railway Frog and Supply Manufacturing Company has made arrangements for the erection at Topeka of a plant consisting of foundry, machine shops and puddling works at a cost of about \$200,000.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Important Decision of the Federal Supreme Court Declaring Their Inviolability. WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Fuller, has rendered an opinion adverse to the constitutionality of State laws providing for the seizure of liquor brought into the State in original packages. Such laws, the court holds, are an interference with Inter-State commerce. After the liquor becomes the property of the importer the State may, under its police powers, regulate or prohibit the transportation of the article from another State and its delivery to the importer. The case in which the decision was made was that of Gus Leidy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. J. Hardin. It was brought here on appeal from the Supreme Court of Iowa and this court reverses the decision of the State court. Justices Gray, Harlan and Brewer dissented. The case is one of great importance to Prohibitionists and liquor dealers. Leidy, a beer manufacturer of Peoria, Ill., shipped beer to Keokuk, Iowa, which was seized in the original packages by Hardin, a State official, as having been sent there in violation of the Iowa law. The Supreme Court of Iowa held that the law under which this official acted was valid. The Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of the court cited a number of cases bearing upon Inter-State commerce, among others "the license cases," where laws passed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island in reference to the sale of spirituous liquors came under review in the court and were sustained, although the members of the court who participated in the decisions did not concur in any common ground upon which to rest them, in which Chief Justice Taney is quoted as holding that spirituous distilled liquors are universally admitted to be subjects of ownership and property and therefore subjects of exchange, barter and traffic, like any other commodity in which a right of property exists; that Congress, under its general power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, may prescribe what merchandise shall be admitted and what excluded; but, inasmuch as the laws of Congress authorized the importation of ardent spirits, no State has a right to prohibit their introduction. After referring to these and other decisions bearing on license laws, the court, in its opinion, says: The decisions rest upon the undoubted right of the States of the Union to control their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the National Government. The power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is a power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is extensive with the subject on which it acts and can not be stopped at the external boundary of the State, but must enter its interior and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the National Government. The power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is a power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is extensive with the subject on which it acts and can not be stopped at the external boundary of the State, but must enter its interior and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the National Government. The power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is a power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is extensive with the subject on which it acts and can not be stopped at the external boundary of the State, but must enter its interior and must be capable of authorizing the disposition of their purely internal affairs, in doing which they exercise powers not surrendered to the National Government.

FIGURES FURNISHED.

Statistics Concerning Imports, Exports and Immigration. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The monthly statement of the bureau of statistics for the month of March has been issued by S. J. Brock, the chief of the bureau. It also gives the balances of exports and imports for the periods of three, nine and twelve months ending with March 31, and furnishes some interesting facts and figures. Our foreign trade for the month of March shows a balance in our favor of \$5,452,996, this being the excess of our exports of merchandise over our imports. The total export trade for March was \$72,607,481, whereas the last year's March exports were \$69,130,694, and the excess of exports over imports was \$2,718,000. The result of the favorable business of March shows a continued increase, and the margin in favor of the present fiscal year is further enlarged. The leading articles of export consisted of 419,242 bales of cotton, worth \$21,196,357; 13,268,292 bushels of corn, worth \$5,341,415; 4,543,733 bushels of wheat, worth \$3,938,939; 1,151,287 barrels of flour, worth \$2,539,254; other breadstuffs about \$1,000,000; cattle, hog and dairy products to the amount of \$10,565,563. The balance of the exports is made up of various other products manufactured and unmanufactured. It will be seen that about two-thirds of our exports for the month of March consist of cotton, corn, wheat and wheat flour, and other breadstuffs and meat products. Our exports for three months ending with March 31 amounted to \$218,396,455 and exceeded our imports to the amount of \$24,661,718. The excess for the corresponding period of last year was \$5,623,324, and the exports for nine months ending with March 31 were \$683,718,950, and the imports were \$717,517,384, giving us an excess of exports of \$111,901,366, while the exports for the corresponding nine months of last year were \$582,180,363 and the imports were \$549,323,060, showing an excess of exports of only \$38,548,303. This shows a most favorable result in a gain of the excess of exports over imports during the last nine months over the excess of the corresponding period of last year of \$78,353,063. These are the results of the three-quarters of the present fiscal year and indicate a very healthy and most favorable condition of trade when the balance is in our favor of nearly \$12,000,000. During the month of March the immigration to this country has been 35,750, as compared with 29,501 for the month of March, 1889. During the nine months the immigration has been 254,493, as compared with 255,707 for the corresponding period of last year.

KANSAS PRECAUTIONS.

What the Live-Stock Sanitary Board Proposes in the Way of Quarantine. TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The Kansas Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, which has been in session here for the purpose of framing more stringent rules and regulations than have heretofore been in force, has agreed upon an order under which cattle from the Eastern States must be held ninety days at Kansas City at the expense of the owner, and until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas. This applies to all cattle shipped into Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia and the Dominion of Canada. Cattle from other districts may enter the State provided the shipper satisfies the inspector that they are healthy and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease. All cattle coming into the State from or through the Kansas City stock yards must have a permit from the State inspector. Cattle from the south line of Kansas that have been kept since December 1 west of the east line of the Indian Territory, and north of the 36th parallel of the north latitude, or west of the 21st meridian, of longitude west from Washington and north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, may be admitted to the State upon proof of health by affidavit of disinterested parties. The penalty for the violation of these rules is not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000.

BISMARCK ON SOCIALISM.

It May Yet Cause Trouble in Germany. Fear of May Day. LONDON, April 26.—The Herald publishes the report of an interview had by one of its representatives with Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor said he would not, if it were in his power, interfere with the workmen in any way on May day, nor would he display any anxiety, which only increases the aggressiveness of the agitators. Socialism, he said, would yet cause trouble in Germany, and the man who would yield to that element to prevent a manifestation was a coward. It was sometimes an act of benevolence to shed the blood of the riotous in defense of the law-abiding. May day was not a dangerous enemy, and the naming of it for an assault ought not to be dreaded. It would only be a sham fight like the battles of the Salvation army.

Must Go Back.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There are nineteen Chinamen now in custody in the State of Washington who came into the country in violation of the Chinese Exclusion act. It is supposed that they came across the British border, but Secretary Windom has decided to send them back to China direct and at once.

SOME FLORIDA 'SNAKES.

The Rattler is a Gentleman in Comparison With the Moccasin.
He was a typical "Cracker" and when one of our party asked him if he had ever had any real adventures he displayed unwonted animation.
"Waal," said he, "I'll allow I was skort once. Turned my hat white in a minute. I was coming out at Water Oak hammock when just as I struck solid ground—put my right foot down within two inches of the biggest diamond back ever seen in these parts—an' his gum on snakes. He rattled an' I jumped, but afore he was fairly coiled I had betsey on an' put or ball thru' his head. He measured eight feet—I've got his skin ter hum, an' can show it ter yo if yo misdoubt my word.
"Snakes? Waal, I reckon. Fust of all is the 'diamond' back; rattlesnake yo call him. He's bottled hell fire. When he strikes it's like chained lightning. Ther ain't any help for yo; yo're a dead man. Only the other day an Indian was huntin' on the Kissimmee river; an' was struck three times by a diamond' back. He was dead inside of half an hour. These little grown' rattlers that lie in the piney woods, I've seen their bite cured. Big doses of whisky 'll do it. But I never knew the bite of a rare old diamond' back, such as lie in the moist ground nigh the bay heads, cured 'cept onct. A negro hand was cuttin' cane in the cane fields around St. Cloud, an' was bit in the ankle by one. The nearest doctor was ter Kissimmee, six miles, an' it tuk two hours to bring him thar. By that time the man's leg was swelled ter twice its natural size, an' the swollen was creepin' up his body. Doc 'lowed there was no time to lose. He'd brought along er sum kind o' cure for snake bites, an' he used it. Directions said give a teaspoonful an' no moah. He giv' a teaspoonful an' the swollen stopped. Then, as the man was nigh dead, he giv' 'm another, an' the swollen begun to go down; he giv' 'm a third, an' next morning the nigger was well. I brut back a bottle er that remedy, an' next snake bite I hear uv I mean ter try it. No, ther ain't many diamond' backs run' here. Ther's three critters that 'lows ter destroy 'em—deer, hogs and black snakes—an' all on 'em plentiful in this country. Whenever deer meet a diamond' back they're bound ter kill 'm ef it's a possibility. I seed an old buck do it onct. He went jumpin' toward 'm on all fours at onct, and er rattler strikin' all er time, so when er buck landed on his coil he did no pisen left, an' er buck out him ter pieces with his sharp hoofs in no time. Generally ther's three or four deer attacks pether. Hogs hunt 'em down and kill 'em much er same way, only they lets er rattler strike 'em on the fat er cheek, which does 'em no damage. After killin' 'em, hogs eat 'em. A black snake generally kills the diamond' back by jumpin' on him an' stranglin' him.
"Beautiful critter, this diamond' back. His back is jist er row er diamond-shaped figgers glowin' with every sort er color, an' a lookin' into his eyes sort a little excited shows you the most wonderful picters ever painted. A lady in Tampa's hev'in' a dress made of rattlers' skins.
"But the diamond' back is a gentleman side o' the moccasin," continued the raconteur, shifting his quid to the other cheek. "This fust-named allers gives notice afore he strikes, so: Wherr. But the moccasin lies low in the tussock, an' strikes when yer thinkin' 'm a thousand miles off. I kin cure his bite, though. My boys has got two little hound pups they think er heap ov. They was all down playin' er side Rio Water Lake 't other day, when one ov er pups run squar on a tremenjous big moccasin. He was as big round as yer leg, stranger. I'll low he was. He bit the pup, and afore I got hum at night 'twas all up with him. If I'd been ther' I could er cured him. Jist take wet gun-powder an' bind it ter er bite. The pisen'll take it in er minute—make it hard as stone. Ye keep bindin' it on till it stops cakin' an' the wound's cured.
"Yes, ther's other kinds o' snakes. Ther's the bullsnake, so called. I reckon, 'cause he's got er neck like a bull. An' the pilot snake. Dan Budd killed one out yere this mornin'. Looks jist like a rattler, an' is a sort ov pilot fur 'em. Wen yo see one 'oun' yo can calkerlate a diamond' back ain't fur off. The curiousest snake, tho', is the hoop-snake, a critter that jst takes his tail in his mouth an' rolls toward yo like er hoop. He has er sharp horn in the tip of his tail that he strikes with.
"Why," said I, "what's identical with the hoop-snake o' Georgia. One of them rolled for a Major up there the other day, struck at him and missed, and his sting went so far into a gum tree that he could not draw it out, and so hung there until he died."
The Cracker looked at me curiously.
"Waal, stranger, I'll low yo tuk the words right out of my mouth. I saw that same thing done onct over in the Gulf hammock when I was on a hunt for panther an' bar. Only it was me cum er, an' he stuck his horn in 'er cybers' stead of a gum tree."
At this point the Cracker betook himself off on his hunt, and we strolled back to the inn, keeping a bright lookout for the "diamond' back," which might be following in the wake of the pilot killed that morning.—Alligator Lake (Fla.) Letter.
—It has been the custom for a few years past of a firm in Buffalo to give away shamrocks on St. Patrick's day. In 1889 the supply numbered 2,000, and the demand so far exceeded the supply that at noon not one was left. This year the number was increased to 5,000, and at 7:45 o'clock Monday morning the wheels of business were so thoroughly blocked by petitioners for shamrocks that customers could not be waited upon. At 8:50 o'clock the last of the 5,000 was given out, and a card was put upon the door: "We have no more shamrocks. In 1891 an order will be placed for 20,000.

OLD CLUBFOOT.

Career of the Biggest and Ugliest Grizzly Ever Killed.



OFFERED one hundred dollars in cash for a grizzly bear-skin out in Tehama County, Cal., a couple of weeks ago," said A. C. Jaquin, a buyer for a New York fur house, "and although the man who owned it had already received five hundred dollars for killing the bear that wore the skin, he refused to accept my offer. There was nothing in the quality of the skin that gave it value. Its extraordinary size was what made me want it. The skin came off of what was undoubtedly the biggest bear that was ever killed on this continent. I did not see the bear, for it had been killed two or three weeks before I got out there, and I rode twenty miles on horseback to see the skin, which was about all the people along Battle creek were talking about just then. The head had been cut from the skin, which reduced its length by two feet, but as it was measured nearly twelve feet in length. From tip to tip of the outstretched paws, the width was fifteen feet. Standing erect on its hind feet the bear must have been at least seventeen feet high, and walking on all fours he was almost five feet tall. Such a monster could not have been a very pleasant object to meet in the woods, and, as the story goes out along Battle creek, at least five men had met that bear during its career in the region, and never came back to tell of it.

"The bear had a singular deformity in a regular club foot, whether from birth or caused by accident was not known, and had been called for twenty years 'Old Clubfoot' by the farmers of Tehama County and other parts of Northern California, where he had for all these years been a terror to the people, carrying off not only swine and sheep, but full-grown cattle. One farmer told me that this bear had caused loss to the amount of many thousands of dollars in that way in Tehama County alone, to say nothing of the human lives he was alleged to have taken. For ten years a price had been on his head, five hundred dollars reward being offered by the farmers to any one who would run Old Clubfoot down and kill him. It was in trying to earn this reward that the five men were supposed to have sacrificed themselves at different times to the grizzly terror, as they had gone out with the intention of killing the bear, and never returned. The grizzly had outwitted the smartest of the old-time bear-killers of that country, and seemed to carry a charmed life. He would be seen or heard of one day at a certain locality, and the next day would put in an appearance at a place fifty miles away. No traps nor guns nor devices of any kind seemed to be equal to the cunning old cripple, and he continued to scourge northern California with impunity.

"Whether this great bear was responsible or not for the disappearance of the five men he was charged with having killed, there was no doubt that he did kill one of them, for he was seen to do it by two witnesses, trustworthy men still living on Battle creek. These men are William Blackwell and John Rice, stock farmers. The man they saw Old Clubfoot kill was a noted bear hunter named Hiram Hollywood. The bear had been prowling around the Blackwell farm for several days, and



FIGHTING THE BEAR WITH A LONG-BLADED KNIFE.

had killed a number of young cattle. Hollywood lived in an adjoining county, and Blackwell sent word for him to come over and see whether he couldn't be a match for Old Clubfoot. It was in November, six years ago. Hollywood went to Blackwell's, and with Blackwell and his neighbor, Farmer Rice, started out after the big bear. They came in sight of him in a wild and rocky place high in the mountains. He entered a thick growth of willows, which hid him from sight. The two farmers were frightened so by the awful appearance of the enormous grizzly that they would not go any nearer the spot where the bear was hiding, and they were not yet within gun-shot of it. Hollywood went on alone and entered the willows. The report of his rifle was soon heard, but only once. Blackwell and Rice could hear the fierce growls and snappings of the grizzly, and knew that Hollywood must have been forced into a hand-to-hand fight with the bear. In spite of their fear they hurried forward to be of aid to the hunter, but before they reached the willows out came Hollywood, retreating backward from the bear, which was erect on its hind feet, and towered far above the hunter, who

was covered with blood. He was fighting the bear with a long-bladed hunting-knife. The place where the struggle was going on was an unfortunate one for Hollywood. On one side of the willows, with only a space of a few feet between it and the copse, was a ledge that dropped sheer for twenty-five feet, while on the other side the mountain rose abruptly. The bear was backing the hunter directly toward the edge of the ledge, and he did not seem to be aware of his danger in that direction, so busy was he trying to save himself from the fury of the bear. Blackwell and Rice shouted to Hollywood to warn him of his double peril, but he either did not hear them or did not understand them, for he kept working toward the ledge. He plunged his knife every second, almost, into the bear up to the hilt, but, although blood poured from the wounds thus made, the knife did not reach the vitals, so thick was the grizzly's shield of hide and fat. Neither of Hollywood's companions dared shoot at the bear, as they were afraid of hitting the hunter. But intent on saving the man if possible, they ran forward to attack the bear and draw it away from the imperiled hunter. They could not get there in time. Hollywood, one arm broken by a blow from the bear's paw, one side of his face torn away by the animal's claws, and half-blinded by blood, seemed to discover his danger from the ledge just as he backed to its edge. He attempted to turn and save himself, but it was too late. Seeing that he must fall over the precipice, he dropped the knife and, leaping into the air, threw his arm tightly around the bear's neck. Both hunter and bear went over the rocks. When Blackwell and Rice reached the edge of the ledge they saw Hollywood lying in a heap at the foot of the rocks. The grizzly was limping away toward the woods. The two farmers emptied their guns without any apparent effect into the retreating monster. He kept on his way, walking on



BOTH HUNTER AND BEAR WENT OVER THE ROCK.

three feet, his right foreleg having been broken by the fall over the ledge. The farmers went around to the foot of the rocks and found Hollywood dead and frightfully mangled. They found his gun in the willows, broken in two at the stock. It was supposed that the bear had rushed upon Hollywood before he was aware of its proximity, and he had not been able to fire more than once before the grizzly knocked the gun out of his hands and forced him to the defense that had ended so disastrously.

"After the tragic ending of that hunt Old Clubfoot was not seen again for a long time, and it was hoped by all, and believed by many, that the wounds poor Hollywood had inflicted on the bear had been fatal to the grizzly. But the hope was baseless, for the dreaded bear put in an appearance in the same locality a year later, and he had been having pretty much his own way on Battle creek, in spite of the big price on his head, when he was discovered one day a few weeks ago by a trapper and hunter named Jim Hendrix in an old stubble field, enjoying itself hunting field mice, a seemingly insignificant recreation for an animal that could carry off a yearling bull, but a favorite pastime with grizzlies. Hendrix had probably sent more lead after and into Old Clubfoot during all the year the bear had run things in that region than any other man along the creek, and he says that he felt it in his bones that day that he was going to bag the big beast there and then. He crept stealthily up in the bushes until he was within twenty feet of the club-footed bear without the grizzly suspecting his presence. Hendrix took sure aim and sent a bullet plumb in the great bear's right eye. The grizzly sprang like a flash to an erect position on his hind feet, gave a loud snort of rage and pain, and fell like a tree to the ground, and Old Clubfoot's days were numbered.

"When the news of the killing of the bear got around, the farmers had a day's public rejoicing. The five hundred dollars was paid to Hendrix. He found eleven bullets of different shapes and sizes in various parts of the bear when he dressed it, all of them encrusted, showing that they had been carried about by Old Clubfoot for years. The figures they gave me as to the weight of the bear seemed incredible to me, but they declared that they were true—2,300 pounds. The largest grizzly I ever heard of before this one weighed 1,500 pounds, and was considered a mammoth in that region of mammoth grizzlies, Manitoba."—N. Y. Sun.

Strange Varieties of Crabs.
In Bermuda the soldier crab carries heavy shells up the hills to puzzle future geologists. Another species climbs the mangrove trees. A shore crab in the Cape Verde islands may be seen running along like a piece of paper blown by a strong wind. In Ascension island there are crabs which "climb up to the top of Green mountain, and the larger ones steal the young rabbits from their holes and devour them." The famous robber crab of the Philippines, that cracks and eats coconuts, is itself routed out of its hole and feasted on by the wild swine.—Christian at Work.

The tired-out farm horse complains that there never was a tired-out farm horse put in stamper. The hardest worked farmer seldom has a tombstone.

TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.

A Popular Actress Tells How to Secure Facial Perfection.

Certain things must be borne in mind by her who would in homely phrase, "keep her looks." She must on rising bathe her whole body in tepid water, following it by a brisk rubbing with a soft towel. She must exercise as freely as possible, eat at regular hours, avoid cosmetics, save those of the simplest order, and in all things be governed by common sense and the primary principles, now well understood by most people, of hygiene. Regarding exercise, that chief promoter of beauty, every day in the year when the weather will permit every woman who wishes to preserve her health and beauty should take a brisk walk of an hour's or two hours' duration. This is the very least the sensible woman will do.
A couple of hours' daily practice with the fencing foils is very advantageous. It is only by the exercise of great care, which in another woman would be set down to the credit of overweening vanity, that an actress preserves her good looks more than any other person. She is subject to constant, harassing work and weary travel, and consequently if she would preserve any semblance of good looks she must take proper care of herself. The constant use of greasepaint will work havoc with any complexion. Much can be done, however, to counteract the bad effects. Immediately after the performance the actress who is careful will cover her face with a layer of vaseline, which is well rubbed in. The face must then be thoroughly washed with hot (not warm) water and soap, or if there is an objection to the use of soap on the face, a little milk may be added to the water. This washing can not be too thorough. Most women as a finishing touch pass a powder-puff lightly over the face, but I am inclined to be chary of the use even of the simplest cosmetics, and to trust rather to plenty of water, followed by a brisk rubbing with a soft towel.
Good living is favorable to good looks, so some one has said.
Women who live well remain young much longer than those who do not. "They have brighter eyes, fresher skins, and firmer muscles."
Such being the case, diet as an aid to beauty seems to me an important subject. The depression of the muscles causes wrinkles, those dreaded enemies of beauty. Hence every woman should eat to keep the muscles firm and full. A fine, clear complexion can not be obtained without good digestion, and the first part of the digestive process is mastication. Therefore eat slowly, and moisten each morsel thoroughly with saliva before swallowing. Overeating is a source of facial and bodily disfigurement, just as gluttony is, relatively, a source of disease.—Rose Coghlan, in Chicago Tribune.

PLANNING A CAMPAIGN.

Emigrants That Will Not Come Among Us to Farm or to Build.
A foreigner who proposes, if possible, to emigrate to this country is said to have held a conference recently with one of his race who had already been here. If this statement is true, the people of the United States have reason to be deeply concerned, for these emigrants do not come among us to farm, or to build or to vote.
Their business is to kill, and they do their work well. Their power, silent and sure, is more deadly than that of cannon or dynamite; they spare neither the young nor the old; their track across the continent is marked by black lines of graves.
One of the parties to this reported conference was the vigorous young comma bacillus, or cholera microbe. Probably none of our readers have ever seen this creature, or even its picture, but it lives and moves to do a deadlier work than the fabled dragons of old times.
"My ancestors," it is reported to have said, "crossed the sea to the New World again and again, and counted their victims by thousands and tens of thousands. What chance is there for me now? My race has the power to reproduce itself to an illimitable extent. If I can make my way from Persia across Europe and the Atlantic, I can increase by the millions should the conditions prove favorable. I can double the death rate in a summer."
His companion was the microbe of the influenza. Its picture has not been drawn by scientific men. It has just finished a triumphant march over Europe and this continent, leaving disease and wasted vitality and death behind it. Soldiers and infants, empresses and paupers, as we all know, were among its victims.
"The field is ready for you in America," it said. "Young and old there exhaust their vital forces by excessive work or excessive play, by incessant struggles to be rich, or by drink. On the farms and in country villages little attention is paid to drainage; garbage, manure heaps and other abominations are left to fester under the hot sun. In some of the great cities sewer gas pollutes the air; in others the drinking water is foul with corruption; in all of them the people listen with good-humored indifference to the warnings of scientific men."
"It is pure air, cleanliness and temperate living that kill me," said the deadly microbe; "but I foresee great triumphs yonder. I shall have thousands of victims!" and he prepared for his departure.
"A fable!" says the reader. "No such conference was ever held." It may be so, but a fable is a story that has a moral.—Youth's Companion.

WORKING TO ADVANTAGE.

Labor Can Be Lightened by Mixing It With Brains.
Every man can not do the higher grades of mental labor, and the hard mental tasks of the world must be performed by somebody.
Men and women whose lot has been cast among the hard manual laborers of the world should remember that their tasks can be immeasurably lightened by mixing them with thought. Study out new and easier methods of performing the old tasks. Plan, contrive and experiment. Thought applied to labor makes your work an art. It leads, too, to more expeditious methods.
Forty years ago, every farmer raked his hay with a small hand-rake, poking it together much as he drew up the soil with a hoe around a hill of potatoes. Some one, who mixed brains with his work, got a theory in his head that the hay could be gathered together easier with a large rake dragged behind the worker on the ground. Hence a bigger rake was suggested, which performed the work nearly four times as fast as the old method. It did the work so easily that the rake was called a "loafer."
Soon it was suggested to somebody, who mixed brains with his work, and made an art of labor, that if a man could drag a big rake to advantage, a horse could drag a bigger one. In this way the first horse rake was evolved. A man walked behind and managed the rake, and a boy rode and guided the horse.
But there was still further opportunity for the man who mixed brains with his work to lighten his task, and consequently make his work still more pleasant. Why not disperse with the boy, he reasoned, and why should I have this laborious trouble of walking around behind the horse and turning over the rake? I will put this thing on wheels, fasten a seat astride the wheels, and ride about my field and take my ease, and, at the same time, rake my hay.
It was in this way that the modern horse-rake was evolved. In the same manner all great inventions have been brought about by men who mix brains with their work.—Yankee Blade.

AN ANCIENT STRONGHOLD.

Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria's Favorite Dwelling Place.
Windsor Castle is one of the most ancient of the magnificent strongholds in Great Britain. It is known that William the Conqueror found it a famous place, the favorite seat of the Saxon kings. The Norman removed the rude wooden enclosure and constructed a stone circuit wall; the first complete round tower was built in 1272 by Henry III., and Edward III. in 1344 remodelled and reconstructed it on a much greater scale, to afford an assembly place for the Knights of the Garter, an order which he had just established. The legends had it that it was on the summit of that circular mound that King Arthur was accustomed to meet with his Knights of the Round Table. Additions have been made by various sovereigns to this famous Round Tower, the later improvements being by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, the court architect, in the reign of George IV. The chapel cloister built by Henry III. remains, as was another, erected by the same monarch, and dedicated to Edward the Confessor, is now called the Albert Memorial Chapel. Henry VII., in 1501 and subsequently, did much to improve the chapel of the great structure. The chapel of St. George is said to rank next to Westminster Abbey as a royal mausoleum. This chapel is a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, and there the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra was performed with great magnificence. In regard to the ceremony it was said that "the altar was arrayed with its gold communion plate in massive rows, and the ceremony performed by a number of prelates who made the service most impressive. The musical portion of the ceremony was sweetly rendered by Mme. Jenny Lind Goldsmith, who, with others, offered up the hymn of praise on this great day. * * * A picture of the grand ceremony was painted by Mr. Frith, for a copyright of which a higher price has been offered than has ever been offered for any other picture." Among those buried there are Henry VIII. and Lady Jane Seymour, George III. and his Queen, William IV. and his Queen, Charles I. and the Princess Charlotte. The vault in which the remains of these lie is at the eastern end of the chapel. It is in this chapel where the installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place. The castle, which has been one of the favorite seats of the rulers of Great Britain for eight centuries, is in its interior rich in decorations and works of art, embracing pictures, statuary and bronzes. The principal gallery in which these are shown is over 500 feet in length. The private apartments of the Queen were for the most part rebuilt or remodelled by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. The royal forest of Windsor in 1790 contained some 60,000 acres. Since then, however, it has been much reduced in size, although it still ranks as one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains some oak trees of great age and size.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A TAILOR'S UGLY RIDE.

He Packs Himself in a Box and Takes a Long Trip by Freight.

An enterprising Austrian tailor named Hermann Zeitung, is the hero of a remarkable trip which ended in his being placed behind the bars in the new Central Police station. His incarceration was directly due to the rather abrupt ending of a ride from Vienna to Paris securely packed in a big box labelled "This side up." "With care," "Fragile," and other reminders to railway porters.
The tailor was born in Vienna and there learned his trade. He at one time prospered, but for some time past business has been so dull that several weeks ago he found himself a bankrupt. He was an able cutter, and had invented a new style of lady's riding dress, and thought that by going to Paris he might be able to make capital out of his invention.
But how to get there. He had no money, and walking was out of the question. He had heard of the gentry known in America as tramps, and how they got from town to town riding free of charge on the trucks of a railway carriage. There is much danger in this mode of travel, and the little tailor, after long thought decided to travel as freight. He accordingly ordered a large box, lined it well with straw, and got into it supplied with beer, bread and sausages. A trustworthy friend, formerly in his employ, wrote the necessary directions on the box, which was then forwarded to the railway station for Paris.
The tailor was thus conveyed by the Orient express across Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Alsace into France. During nearly sixty hours he suffered purgatorial pains, for he was unable to move, drink or sleep, and could only squeeze a few pieces of bread and meat now and then into his mouth. Sometimes he felt himself thrown violently on hand-cars by porters while being transferred from one carriage to another; at others he was buried beneath a pile of boxes which threatened to crush in his ribs or smash his skull at any moment.
At last, having undergone hours of indescribable torture, he suddenly found himself longer than usual out of a railway van. Then he knew that he had arrived at his destination, but the difficulty was now to extricate himself from his narrow wooden prison. He heard voices and people about him every minute, and consultations were evidently being held over him. Suddenly he began to sneeze and heard somebody mutter an exclamation. Then he coughed and he heard himself lapped overhead. Suddenly the lid of his case was lifted off and out he jumped, to the amazement if not consternation of a group of custom house officials.
The practical douaniers soon recovered from their very natural surprise, and taking in the situation they promptly made a prisoner of the sartorial parcel and marched him before their chief officer, who handed Zeitung over to the police. At the station the tailor coolly remarked in German that he did not care about the consequences of his action, as he was now in Paris. He also promised the station superintendent to repay him as soon as he could, but all this did not save him from going to jail. It is safe to say, however, that a little thing like that didn't bother him, and when he left the jail and embarked in his enterprise, he finally attained the success that he deserved.—Paris Letter.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A wash of equal parts of glycerine and lactic acid will remove moth and fleecles from the face.
—The quality of coffee is much improved if it is ground very fine, and much less is required for household use if it is pulverized.
—That formation of hard skin on the hands which simulates eczema can often be relieved by rubbing in lanoline, or wool-fat, with pumice-stone.
—It is held by the best authorities that those who do mental labor should never eat a hearty breakfast, and should always allow a considerable interval of time after dining before applying the mind to work.—The Household.
—Goose oil rubbed on the throat and chest is an old-time remedy for croup, but after its use the child must be kept well covered and away from draughts, as it is very open to the pores, and the least cold often proves fatal.
—Soap is said to be an efficient antidote for carbolic acid poisoning and should be given as soon as possible after the poison has been taken, and continued until all toxic symptoms have disappeared.—Boston Commonwealth.
—When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand, or walk, or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, such person may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more haste that man or woman makes to hold the spine straight the better.
—Never put a dish containing any thing hot in the refrigerator, for not only does it cause the ice to melt rapidly, but all other articles of food are affected by the heat, and the lining of the refrigerator is liable to become warped. Set the dish in water until it becomes cool, and then place on the ice.
—An excellent remedy for whooping cough is to pour boiling water on flax seed, steep it some time, strain, and to every pint of tea add enough granulated sugar or honey to make a thick sirup, and after boiling them together a few minutes put in the juice of two lemons. It is said a few spoonfuls taken often will soon relieve the cough.—Household.
—Do not try to accomplish more in one day than can be done with ease and pleasure. It is far better to attempt only as much work as can be finished in the first half of the day, giving the remainder of the day to other, less onerous duties, thus reserving a fund of strength, which must be added to by adequate rest, for the work of the coming day.—Western Rural.
—Fricasseed Steak.—Cut the steak from the round or rump into small squares and flour them lightly. Put some dripping in the frying-pan, slice into it a Spanish onion and add some cooked tomatoes at this time of the year; lay in the pieces of steak and fry them a nice brown; then put them into a saucepan, strain the contents of the frying-pan add a little boiling water, season with pepper and salt, pour over the steak, and simmer gently for nearly an hour. Serve with rice boiled as for curry. The slices of onion can be left in with the steak if liked.—Indianapolis Sentinel.
—AN ANCIENT STRONGHOLD.
Windsor Castle, Queen Victoria's Favorite Dwelling Place.
Windsor Castle is one of the most ancient of the magnificent strongholds in Great Britain. It is known that William the Conqueror found it a famous place, the favorite seat of the Saxon kings. The Norman removed the rude wooden enclosure and constructed a stone circuit wall; the first complete round tower was built in 1272 by Henry III., and Edward III. in 1344 remodelled and reconstructed it on a much greater scale, to afford an assembly place for the Knights of the Garter, an order which he had just established. The legends had it that it was on the summit of that circular mound that King Arthur was accustomed to meet with his Knights of the Round Table. Additions have been made by various sovereigns to this famous Round Tower, the later improvements being by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, the court architect, in the reign of George IV. The chapel cloister built by Henry III. remains, as was another, erected by the same monarch, and dedicated to Edward the Confessor, is now called the Albert Memorial Chapel. Henry VII., in 1501 and subsequently, did much to improve the chapel of the great structure. The chapel of St. George is said to rank next to Westminster Abbey as a royal mausoleum. This chapel is a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, and there the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra was performed with great magnificence. In regard to the ceremony it was said that "the altar was arrayed with its gold communion plate in massive rows, and the ceremony performed by a number of prelates who made the service most impressive. The musical portion of the ceremony was sweetly rendered by Mme. Jenny Lind Goldsmith, who, with others, offered up the hymn of praise on this great day. * * * A picture of the grand ceremony was painted by Mr. Frith, for a copyright of which a higher price has been offered than has ever been offered for any other picture." Among those buried there are Henry VIII. and Lady Jane Seymour, George III. and his Queen, William IV. and his Queen, Charles I. and the Princess Charlotte. The vault in which the remains of these lie is at the eastern end of the chapel. It is in this chapel where the installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place. The castle, which has been one of the favorite seats of the rulers of Great Britain for eight centuries, is in its interior rich in decorations and works of art, embracing pictures, statuary and bronzes. The principal gallery in which these are shown is over 500 feet in length. The private apartments of the Queen were for the most part rebuilt or remodelled by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville. The royal forest of Windsor in 1790 contained some 60,000 acres. Since then, however, it has been much reduced in size, although it still ranks as one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains some oak trees of great age and size.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE BUBBLYJOCK.

At Abbotsford Sir Walter sat, His friends about the board, In easy after-dinner chat, When thus an English lord: "Talking of troubles, we are told Each mortal takes his share, Now, there are happy lives, I hold, Exempt from thought of care."

CLEOPATRA.

Being an Account of the Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian, AS SET FORTH BY HIS OWN HAND.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "She," "Allan Quatermain," Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illustrated by NICHOLL, after CATON WOODVILLE and GREIFFENBERGER.

CHAPTER XVII. OF THE TROUBLE OF CLEOPATRA: OF HER OATH TO HARMACHIS; AND OF THE TELLING BY HARMACHIS TO CLEOPATRA OF THE SECRET OF THE TREASURE THAT LAY BENEATH "HER."

HAT same night Cleopatra summoned me to her private chamber. I went, and found her much troubled in mind; never before had I seen her so deeply moved. She was alone, and, like some trapped lioness, walking to and fro across the marble floor, while thought chased thought across her mind, each, as clouds scud dimly o'er the sea, for a moment casting a shadow in her deep eyes.

"So thou art come, Harmachis," she said, resting for awhile, as she took my hand. "Counsel me, for never did I need counsel more. Oh, what days have the Gods measured out to me—days restless as the ocean! No peace have I known from childhood up, and it seems none shall I ever know. Scarce by a very little have I escaped thy dagger's point, Harmachis, when this new trouble, that, like a storm, has gathered beneath the horizon's rim, bursts sudden o'er me. Didst mark that tigrish fop! Well should I love to trap him! How soft he spoke! Ay, like a cat he purred, and all the time he stretched his claws. Didst mark the letter, too? It has an ugly look. I know this Antony. When I was but a child budding into womanhood, I saw him; but my eyes were ever quick and took his measure. Half Hercules and half a fool, with a dash of genius veining his folly through. Easily led by those who enter at the gates of his voluptuous senses; but if crossed, an iron foe. True to his friends, if, indeed, he loves them, and oftentimes false to his own interest. Generous, hardy and in adversity a man of virtue; in prosperity a sot and a slave to women. How deal with such a man, whom Fate and Opportunity have, despite himself, set on the crest of fortune's wave! One day 'twill o'erwhelm him; but till that day he sweeps across the world and laughs at those who drown."

"Antony is but a man," I answered, "and a man with many foes; and, being but a man, he can be o'erthrown." "Ay, he can be o'erthrown; but he is one of three, Harmachis. Now that Cassius has gone where all fools go, Rome has thrown out a Hydra head. Crush one and another hisses in thy face. There's Lepidus, and with him that young Octavianus. Those cold eyes may yet with a smile of triumph look on the murdered forms of empty, worthless Lepidus, of Antony, and of Cleopatra. If I go not to Cilicia, mark thou! Antony will knit up a peace with these Parthians, and taking the tales they tell of me for truth—and indeed there is truth in them—will fall with all his force on Egypt. And how then?"

"How then! Why, then we'll drum him back to Rome." "Ah! Thou sayest so, and perchance, Harmachis, had I not won that game we played together some twelve days gone, thou, being Pharaoh, mightest well have done this thing, for round thy throne old Egypt would have gathered. But Egypt loves not me nor my Greek blood; and but now have I scattered that great plot of thine, wherein half the land was meshed. Will these men, then, arise to succor me? Were Egypt true to me I could, indeed, hold my own against all the force that Rome may bring; but Egypt hates me, and had as lief be ruled by the Roman as the Greek. Still might I make defense had I the gold, for with money soldiers can be bought, wherewith to feed the maw of mercenary battle. But I have none; my treasures are dry, and though there is wealth in the land, yet do debts perplex me. These wars have brought me ruin, and I know not how to find a talent. Perchance, Harmachis, thou who art, by hereditary right, First of the Pyramids," and she drew near and looked me in the eyes, "perchance, if long descended rumor does not lie, thou canst tell me where I can touch the gold to save thy land from ruin and myself from the grasp of Antony! Say, is it so?"

I thought awhile, and then I answered: "And if such a tale were true, and if I

could show thee treasure stored by the mighty Pharaohs of the most far-off age against the needs of Khem, how can I know that thou wouldst indeed make use of that wealth to those good ends!"

"Is there, then, a treasure?" she asked, curiously. "Nay, froth me not, Harmachis; for of a truth the very name of gold at this time of want is like the sight of water in the desert."

"I believe," I said, "that there is such a treasure, though I myself have never seen it. But this I know, that if it still lie in the place where it was set, 'tis because so heavily a curse shall rest upon him who hands thereon that none of those Pharaohs to whom it hath been shown have dared to touch it, whatever their need."

"So," she said, "they were cowardly aforetime, or else was their need not great. Will thou show me this treasure, then, Harmachis?"

"Perchance," I answered, "I will show it to thee, if it still be there, when thou hast sworn that thou wilt use it to defend Egypt from this Roman Antony and for the welfare of her people."

"I swear it!" she said earnestly. "Oh, I swear by every God in Khem that if thou showest me this great treasure I will defy Antony and send Bellus back to Cilicia with words more sharp than those he brought. Ay, I'll do more, Harmachis: so soon as may be, I will take thee to husband before all the world, and thou thyself shalt carry out thy plans and beat the Roman eagles off."

Thus she spoke, gazing at me with truthful, earnest eyes. I believed her, and for the first time since my fall was for a moment happy, thinking that all was not lost to me, and that with Cleopatra, whom I loved thus madly, I might yet win my place and power back.

"Swear it, Cleopatra," I said. "I swear, beloved; and thus I seal my oath." And she kissed me on the forehead, and I, too, kissed her; and we talked of what we would do when we were wed, and how we should overcome the Roman. And thus I again beguiled; though verily I believe that, had it not been for the jealous anger of Charmion—which, as shall be seen, was ever urging her forward to fresh deeds of shame—Cleopatra would have wedded me and broken with the Roman. And indeed, in the issue, it had been better for her and Egypt.

Far into the night we sat, and I revealed to her somewhat of that ancient secret of the mighty treasure hid beneath the mass of "Her." Thither, it was agreed, should we go on the morrow, and the second night from now attempt its search. So, early on the next day, a boat was secretly made ready, and therein did Cleopatra enter, veiled as an Egyptian lady about to make a pilgrimage to the Temple of Horemku. And I also, cloaked as a pilgrim, entered with her, and with us ten of her most trusted servants hidden as sailors. But Charmion entered not with us. We sailed with a fair wind from the Canopic mouth of the Nile; and that night, pushing on with the moon, we reached Sais at midnight, and there rested for awhile. At dawn we once more loosed our craft, and all that day sailed swiftly till at last, at the third hour from the sunset, we came in sight of the lights of the fortress which is called Babylon. Here, on the opposite bank of the river, we moored our ship safely in a bed of reeds.

Then, on foot and secretly, we set forth for the Pyramids, which were at a distance of high upon fifty stadia (about six miles)—Cleopatra, I and one trusted eunuch, for the other servants we left with the boat. Only for Cleopatra I caught an ass that was wandering in the field, and there a cloak upon it. Thereon she sat, and I led the ass by paths I knew, the eunuch following after us. And, within little more than an hour, having gained the great causeway, we saw the mighty Pyramids towering up through the moonlit air and aweing us to silence. On we passed, in utter silence, through the haunted city of the dead, for all around us stood the solemn tombs, till at length we climbed the rocky hill and stood in the deep shadow of Khufu Khut (the splendid Throne of Khufu).

"Of a truth," whispered Cleopatra, as she gazed up the dazzling marble slope above her, everywhere blazoned o'er with a million mystic characters—"of a truth, these were Gods ruling in Khem in those days, and not men. This place is sad as Death, and as mighty and as far from man. Here must we enter!" "Nay," I answered, "it is not here. Pass on."

I led the way through a thousand tombs, till we stood in the shadow of Ur (the Great), and gazed at his red, heaven-piercing mass. "Is it here that we must enter?" she whispered once again. "Nay," I answered, "it is not here. Pass on."

And we passed on through many more tombs, until we stood in the shadow of Her, and Cleopatra gazed astonished at its polished beauty, which for thousands of years had, night by night, mirrored the moon, and at the black girdle of Ethiopian stone that circled its base about. For of all pyramids this is the most beautiful. "Is it here that we must enter?" she said. I answered: "Yes, it is here."

And we passed round between the temple of the worship of his divine Majesty, Menka-ra, the Osirian, and the base of the pyramid, till we came to the north side. Here in the center is graven the name of Pharaoh Menka-ra, who built the pyramid to be his tomb, and stored therein his treasure against the needs of Khem.

"At least I will see with mine own eyes," she said. "It is well," I answered. Then, stones having been piled up on a certain spot at the base of the pyramid to somewhat more than the height of a man by me and the eunuch who was with us, I climbed on them and searched for the secret mark, no larger than a leaf. And, with some trouble, for the weather and the rubbing of the sand had worn even the Ethiopian stone, I found it. Having found it, I, in a certain fashion, pressed thereon with all my strength. Even after the lapse of years unnumbered the stones swung round, showing a little opening through which a man might scarcely creep. As it swung, a mighty bat, such as I had never seen before for bigness, for his measure was the measure of a hawk, flew forth and for a moment hovered over Cleopatra, and then in circles sailed slowly up and up till at last he was lost in the bright light of the moon.

But Cleopatra uttered a cry of terror, and the eunuch, who was watching, fell down in fear, believing it to be the guardian spirit of the pyramid. And I, too, feared, though naught I said. For even now I do believe that it was the spirit of Menka-ra, the Osirian, who, taking on himself the form of a bat, flew forth from his holy House in warning.

While I waited till the foul air should clear from the passage. Then I drew forth the lamps and kindled them, and passed them, to the number of three, into the entrance of the passage. This done, I went to the trusty eunuch, and, taking him aside, I swore him by the living spirit of Him who sleeps at Abouthis that those things which he was about to see he should not reveal. This he swore, trembling sorely, for he was much afraid. Nor, indeed, did he reveal them.

This being done, I clambered through the opening, taking with me a coil of rope, which I wound around my middle, and beckoned to Cleopatra to come. Making fast the skirt of her robe, she came, and I drew her through the opening, so that at length she stood behind me in the passage which is lined with slabs of granite. After her came the eunuch, and he also stood in the passage. And then, having taken hold of the plan of the passage that I had brought with me, and which, in signs that none but the initiated can read, was copied from those ancient writings that had come down to me through one and forty generations of my predecessors, the priests of this pyramid of Her, and at the worship of the temple of Menka-ra, the Osirian, I led the way through that darksome place toward the utter silence of the tomb. Guided by the feeble light of our lamps we passed down the steep incline, gasping in the heat and the thick, stagnated air. Presently we had left the region of the masonry and were slipping down a gallery, even in the living rock. For twenty paces or more it ran straight. Then its slope lessened, and shortly we found ourselves in a chamber painted white, so low that I, being tall, had scarce room to stand, but in length four paces and in breadth three, and cased throughout with sculpture panels. Here Cleopatra sank upon the floor and rested awhile, overcome by the heat and the utter silence.

"Rise," I said. "Here we must not linger, or we faint." So she rose, and, passing hand in hand through that chamber, we found ourselves face to face with a mighty door of granite, let down from the roof in grooves. And once more I took counsel of the eunuch, present with my foot upon a certain stone, and waited. Then, suddenly and softly, I know not by what means, the mighty mass heaved itself from its bed of living rock. We passed beneath, and found ourselves face to face with a second door of granite. Again I pressed on a certain spot, and of itself the door swung down, and we went through, to find ourselves face to face with a third door, yet more mighty than the twin through which we had won our way. Following the secret plan, this door I struck with my foot upon a certain spot, and slowly it sank, as though at a word of magic, till its head was level with the floor of rock.

We crossed and gained another passage which, descending gently for a length of fourteen paces, led us into a great chamber paved with black marble, more than nine cubits high, by nine cubits broad, and thirty cubits long. In this great marble floor was sunk a great sarcophagus of granite, and on its lid were graven the name and titles of the Queen of Menka-ra. In the center of the lid, the air was more pure, though by what means it came thither I know not.

"Is the treasure here?" gasped Cleopatra. "Nay," I answered; "follow me." And I led the way to a gallery, which we entered through an opening in the floor of the great chamber. It had been closed by a trap-door of stone, but the door was open. Creeping along this shaft, or passage, for some ten paces, we came at length to a well, in depth seven cubits. Making fast one end of the rope that I had brought about my body, and the other to a ring in the rock, I was lowered, holding the lamp in my hand, till I stood in the last resting place of the dead. Then the rope was drawn up, and Cleopatra, being made fast thereto, was let down by the eunuch, and I received her in my arms. But the eunuch, sorely against his will, for he feared to be left alone, I bade wait our return at the mouth of the shaft. For it was not lawful that he should enter whither we went.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] TRAVELING IN SIBERIA. Vast Solitudes Whose Stillness Becomes Almost Oppressive. No one can thoroughly understand the meaning of the word "monotony" who has not visited Siberia, and traveled for hour after hour, day after day, week after week along its dark pine-girt roads. Along the whole of the post road from Irkutsk distances are marked by wooden posts, painted black and white, placed at every verst, while at every post station a large board indicates the distance from the chief towns. My heart sank whenever I looked at these and saw the word Petersburg with the appalling number of naughts under it. The few versts from station to station were bad enough, but when it came to the six thousand separating us from Petersburg one almost gave up all hope of ever seeing Europe again. * * * I have never, even in the depths of a Bornean forest, felt so utterly lonely and cut off from the rest of the civilized world as when crossing Siberia. * * * Every thing after the first week became mechanical. Drinking tea at the stations, going to sleep at a moment's notice, if there were no horses, harnessing them at once if there were, and returning to the depths of our gloomy vehicle, there to lie hour after hour, day after day, with nothing to look at but the black road and eternal pine forests, nothing to think of save fair, civilized Europe, so far away, but to which one felt, with a kind of gloomy satisfaction, every jingle of the collar bells was bringing us nearer. Even the scenery does not atone for all these drawbacks. The Siberian forests are not grand, but the trees have a dwarfish look produced by the immense plains. Not a bird, not a sound, is heard in these vast solitudes, and when the harness and the bells are silent, the stillness becomes almost oppressive.—Frod Pokin to Calais by Land, by H. de Wield.

SAVAGES IN BRAZIL.

Discoveries by a German Traveler in the New Republic.

A Singular People Who Live on the Banks of the Araguaya River and Who Wear But Very Little Clothing.

The great insurance companies of New York insure so many lives in South and Central America that at regular intervals it is found expedient to send medical inspectors to the chief Southern cities. If the medical inspector remained long enough, of course, to become acclimated, his company feels safe in presuming that its risks down there are tolerably safe.

One of these medical inspectors, who has been the means of securing for the New York Sun's readers the unique features of Brazilian aborigines presented



CARAJA VILLAGE.

In this article, has just returned from Rio, where he met a remarkable young German explorer named Ehrenreich. The names of Wissman and Schnitzer may some day shine no more illustrious than that of Ehrenreich, if in this intrepid field succeeds in putting before the world the results of his explorations on the upper Amazon, along its great tributaries, and in the dense primeval forests, the Brazilian "backwoods," where no white man had preceded him.

"I was sitting in a cafe at Rio one evening just before I sailed," says the



CARAJA WARRIOR.

medical inspector, "when I saw at a table not far away a gentleman who seemed much interested in some photographs spread out before him. At a second glance I recognized him as the man I had seen that morning with a camera near Dom Pedro's palace, evidently bent on getting some new views of it. I myself had been fortunate enough to get some views of the interior of the palace, which few strangers at that time at least succeeded in getting a glimpse of, and I felt interested enough in my rival's success to ask him what fortune had been his. He had not succeeded in penetrating the interior of the palace. "But these," said he, pointing to the photographs before him, "are far more valuable than any photographs I could ever take in Rio."

"Dr. Ehrenreich—that was his name—was tall and slight. He wore a reddish beard, had blue eyes and the determined insouciance of a veteran traveler. I should take him to be about thirty-five years of age and inferred from what he said that he was on a special mission of exploration for the German Government, who paid all his expenses."

"This Caraja tribe of native Brazilians," said Dr. Ehrenreich, "I found on both banks of the Araguaya river. I believe no white man has ever studied them carefully before; certainly to my knowledge they have never been described. They present many points of interest for the student of orthology. Their manners are primitive to a remarkable degree and their customs unique. At the same time the men are a hardy, light-footed and fairly intelligent set, and the women, who do the bulk of the work of the family and the

HOW IT SOUNDS. Echoes from the Sanctum Not So Poetical After All.

Some writer has produced a poem entitled "Sounds From the Sanctum." It reads just too pretty, and gives rise to the thought that the author never visited the sanctum when business was in full blast. If he had called about midnight, for instance, he would have seen two saints—one poring over a proof slip, the other holding the copy; and the sounds would have been something like this:

Proof-Reader—As flowers without the sunshine fare—comma—so—comma—without you—comma—do I breathe a dark and dismal mare— Copy-Holder—Thunder! not mare—air.

Proof-Reader—'Tis done. As flowers without the sunshine fare—semicolon—confound slug seven! he never justifies his line—no joy in life—comma—no worms— Copy-Holder—Warmth.

Proof-Reader—No warmth I share—comma—and health and vigorous flies— Copy-Holder—Blazes! Health and vigor fly— Proof-Reader—Health and vigor fly—comma—full stop.

That's about the sound of it when poetry is on deck.—Des Moines Register.

He Doesn't Call Now. Tommy (with anxiety)—Mr. Stayer, do you eat little children? Mr. Stayer (visibly embarrassed)—Why, no, Tommy; why do you ask? Tommy (relieved)—Well, here's a piece headed "Little Children Eaten by a Bear," and sister said you were the most expatiating bore she ever saw.—West Shore.

UGHT TO BE FINISHED.

Disgraceful Condition of the Monument at the Grave of Washington's Mother.

One hundred years and some months ago Mary, the widow of Augustine and the mother of George Washington, died in Fredericksburg, Va., at the age of eighty-three. For forty-four years the grave remained "unmarked by any mon-



ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE MONUMENT.

umental tablet, but not unhonored." On the 7th of May, 1883, an imposing procession marched through the streets of the quiet little town to "the grounds inclosing the remains of the mother of Washington." There were Masonic ceremonies, and prayer and an oration, responded to by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, who, in concluding his address, laid the cornerstone of "a monument to the memory of her who gave birth to the founder and preserver of the Union."

Mrs. Sigourney wrote a poem for this august ceremonial, beginning: "Long hast thou slept unnoted." Tardy justice was done—so declared the press, and so beloved the Nation—to the manes of a great and good woman.

To-day, fifty-seven years subsequent to the date of the pageant recorded upon the yellowing pages from which our cut of the original plan of the monument is taken, the tourist to the battlefields of Fredericksburg strays upon a neglected inclosure, without the gray walls of which is the unfinished memorial sketched for this paper. Cattle graze about the base; it is discolored by time and weather; the relic-hunter's hammer



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MONUMENT.

has been busy with the chiseled edges; the stately shaft that should bear aloft the bust of the sleeper's august son and the National emblem lies prone and half-buried in the earth.

How it sounds. Some writer has produced a poem entitled "Sounds From the Sanctum." It reads just too pretty, and gives rise to the thought that the author never visited the sanctum when business was in full blast. If he had called about midnight, for instance, he would have seen two saints—one poring over a proof slip, the other holding the copy; and the sounds would have been something like this:

Proof-Reader—As flowers without the sunshine fare—comma—so—comma—without you—comma—do I breathe a dark and dismal mare— Copy-Holder—Thunder! not mare—air.

Proof-Reader—'Tis done. As flowers without the sunshine fare—semicolon—confound slug seven! he never justifies his line—no joy in life—comma—no worms— Copy-Holder—Warmth.

Proof-Reader—No warmth I share—comma—and health and vigorous flies— Copy-Holder—Blazes! Health and vigor fly— Proof-Reader—Health and vigor fly—comma—full stop.

That's about the sound of it when poetry is on deck.—Des Moines Register.

He Doesn't Call Now. Tommy (with anxiety)—Mr. Stayer, do you eat little children? Mr. Stayer (visibly embarrassed)—Why, no, Tommy; why do you ask? Tommy (relieved)—Well, here's a piece headed "Little Children Eaten by a Bear," and sister said you were the most expatiating bore she ever saw.—West Shore.

The Lady Next Door.

Mrs. W. envied the lady next door because she always seemed so well and happy. "She enjoys life and I don't," said the discontented woman. "How I would like to change places with her!" At last she made the acquaintance of the object of her envy, and this is what the lady told her: "Happy! Of course I am, for I enjoy perfect health. My dear Mrs. W., your face tells me why you are not happy. You are suffering from functional derangements. I was a martyr to female weakness for years, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cured me, as it will you if you will try it. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) returned."

DR. PIERCE'S Pellets, one a dose. Cure Headache, constipation and indigestion.

SOME men's heads are so soft that a shadow from a brick wall will produce a concussion of the brain.—Light.

My son twelve years of age, has been afflicted with scrofula for eight years. His hip joint protruded through the skin, and he could not walk except on crutches, and he was also nearly blind. I had him under the care of the best doctors without avail, and had given him up to die, when I was urged to try Bull's Sarsaparilla. He has used eight bottles and already his eyesight is restored and his limb much better. His appetite is now good, he looks well and is quite cheerful. I think with a few more bottles he will be completely restored.—James Lee, Nashville, Tenn.

"Put not your trust in riches," but there's no objection to your putting your riches in trusts.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Blues. This is a synonym for that gloomy, harassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "melancholia," "melancholia," "melancholia," torment the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, banish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

It is said that the tailor-made girl takes a measured step.—Boston Gazette.

QUININE will often stop the chills for a brief period, but Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria removes the malarious poison from the system and cures you. A single dose will sometimes do it. Sold by Druggists.

When a train is telegraphed the passengers are apt to see stars.

A POCKET match-safe free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

Cures Backache, Backache, Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 2, 1888. I could hardly walk or lie down from lameness, suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so. FRED. HITMAN.

From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not regret my purchase. MRS. P. M. REINHOLM.

To Restore Tone and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is positively unequalled.

Get the BEST. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

SOLE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

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.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS.

"It is never too late to be what we might have been," was the motto furnished by the junior class for this week.

We notice by the program for commencement that the motto for the class of '90 is "Festina Lente."

Prof. Canfield, of the State University, will address the graduates at commencement, Saturday evening.

Final examinations have commanded the attention of the pupils, this week.

Mr. Lowther will give the graduates, alumni and teachers of the city schools a reception, next Monday evening.

There will be a mass meeting of the city schools, next Friday, at Music Hall. All are invited to attend, especially parents.

Rev. Young led in devotional exercises, last Monday morning.

The school has had the engraving of Longfellow framed and it now adorns the walls of the school room. It is an inspiration to gaze at this classic feature.

H. B. M. J.

CONSIDER THIS.

ED. COURANT.—Judging from the amount of pauper bills allowed at the recent meeting of the County Commissioners, Chase county is soon to become the poor house of the State of Kansas. It appears from said report that those paupers require an unusual quantity of medicine and meat. To an unsophisticated person those two articles of consumption would appear to have a disagreeable effect on the system. Is it not time to move in the matter of a poor farm in this county, and put some of those paupers to earning an honest living? They will not then require so much medical stimulants to keep them in a flourishing condition. Labor is a great renovator of the human body when taken in regular doses. The taxes are already too high in this county and should be reduced by all means, even if some of the mercantile and professional men lose their pauper patronage. Would like to hear from some of the farmer taxpayers of the county. A poor farm and the necessary buildings thereto can be obtained cheaper now than at any other period since the organization of the county.

GRANGER.

Bazaar, April 26, 1890

HOW IS THIS?

It has been asserted that there is only money enough in circulation in the United States to do the business of the city of New York on a strictly cash basis. Now we make the assertion that there is only gold coin enough in circulation in the whole world to do the business of the city of London on a cash basis. Now you intrinsic, single-standard men, stand up in a row and disprove the above. You say that you don't have to. The Farmers' Alliance may give you a dose this fall that will make you have to.

Three reasons why protection protects the manufacturers and not the laborers:

- 1. Under the contract system of selling goods they only run six months in the year and labor is unemployed six months.
2. The laborer pays 50 per cent. more for what he purchases on account of protection.
3. They import cheap labor from Italy, under contract, at from 70 to 90 cents a day and that displaces the \$1.25 a day men. In proof of this I quote from the daily papers: "It was discovered" this morning, at Castle Garden, that of 1403 immigrants on board the steamer Cachamere, the majority were bound to Pittsburg under contracts made in Italy.

EBBING HACEDE.

BURGLARIES AT STRONG.

Last Thursday night, April 24, the postoffice at Strong City was burglarized and robbed of \$21,800, a number of paid money orders, some promissory notes, and some papers belonging to the Odd Fellows Lodge of which Mr. C. K. Hagans, the postmaster, is the treasurer, all of which were in the safe, together with nearly \$2,000 worth of stamps which were left untouched. The office was entered by a door leading from a room north of the postoffice, which was broken into from a back window. The safe was broken open by hitting the combination a heavy blow or two with a hammer, and breaking it so that it came loose from the safe, and then the lock was driven in, and the safe opened. Mr. Hagans was out late that night at a Lodge meeting, and as he was going home, with a friend, he started to go into the postoffice to get some cigars; but after taking hold of the latch he recollected having left his wife to lock up and that he did not have the key, and thinks the noise he made at the front door frightened the burglar or burglars so that the left without looking entirely through the safe. The promissory notes and money orders were found scattered from the postoffice to the railroad bridge west of town, a good many of them lying on the ground, in the lumber yard, near where there had been a fire, no doubt, for the inspection of the papers. The money that was in the safe was just what had been taken in after banking hours. The tills under the counter and at the letter boxes, both of which contained money, were not touched.

The same night, the store of Mr. J. G. Winters, in that city, was broken into from the back door—a double door—by prying the outside one open and then breaking the glass of the inside one and pulling back the latch. Here the money drawer was robbed of its contents, between \$60 and \$75. Nothing else was touched at this store.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY BODY.

To enable home and land-seekers to visit the farming sections of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, the Great Northern Railway Line will sell excursion tickets, with stopover privileges, good for thirty days, at one fare for the round trip, on April 22, May 20, September 9, September 20 and October 14, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior.

This will enable purchasers to see the famous Park region of Minnesota, the wonderful Red River Valley, Devil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain and the Mouse River regions of North Dakota; the rich valleys of the Big Sioux and the James in South Dakota, and the vast fertile districts watered by the Missouri, Milk, Teton and Marias rivers, in the great reservation of Montana; no land grant restrictions or extra costs in securing homesteads there.

The Great Northern Railway runs three lines through the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle mountains, has three lines in South Dakota, and runs the only through train of Palace Dining and Sleeping cars, Modern Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers to Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Devil's Lake, Minot, Glasgow, Chinook, Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte, Montana. It is the only railway in the West owning and operating its entire superior equipment, and with solid roadway, 75-pound steel track, insures safety, comfort and speed.

Your home agent can sell you excursion tickets to over 500 points on the Great Northern Railway Line. Maps, guide books or information concerning travel or settlement along this line, cheerfully furnished by any agent of the company, or F. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Where and What is it?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Ft. Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 28 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

A CITRUS PARADISE California has been called the Citrus Paradise, because no other State in the Union produces the orange and lemon in such large quantities and so delicately flavored. It is also the home of the grape, the olive, the fig and the English walnut. All the grains common to the more northern climes are successfully raised. California offers unusual inducements to the small farmer who has some capital to start with, and who is willing to wait for results.

In going to California you should travel via the A. T. & S. F. R. R., the great middle route to the coast. Address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas, for additional information.

Speaking of the Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route at ONE FARE to Ft. Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 3 to return. In Ft. Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at a low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Ft. Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land seekers and health seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

HANDSOMEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with handsome reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled by the Santa Fe route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for the Pacific coast via Santa Fe Route. Favorite route to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—regular second-class rate. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains, and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kan.

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Solvage. MCMILLAN'S FARM FENCING. 50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD. Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates, masts, Posts, etc. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circulars. P. O. Box 100, Topeka, Kas.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.

Exclusive Clothiers And Furnishers.

The season has come when a change from the heavy weight clothing of Winter to the lighter weight for Spring and Summer must be made. This change is not only desirable because of the comfort it affords, but the eye is also gratified by the brighter, livelier pattern and colors. This is especially true of

THIS SPRING'S CLOTHING.

We have used the greatest care in selecting our Spring Stock, and have secured more desirable lines in every department, and have prices that suit the closest buyer. We call special attention to our line of

Nobby Suits For Young Men.

NECKWEAR.

Our neckwear comprises the newest styles in silks, made up in the latest shapes in all shades and colors, and is admired by all

UNDERWEAR.

It will be a pleasure for customers to select their Underwear from our line. We have just the thing and at a bargain.

SHIRTS.

Remember that we sell the "Gold and Silver" dress shirt, the shirt that pleases all who wear it.

GLOVES.

We have just received a large assortment of gloves, and show lines in kid, castor buck, dogskin, etc., also a lot of working gloves.

HATS.

We are confident from our large hat trade that every man and boy in the county know about our hat stock and feel assured that by coming to our store they can get the correct styles at bottom prices.

SHOES.

A more stylish or better line of shoes cannot be found anywhere than we now have in stock, and we guarantee the prices to be the lowest. We carry

'CONE'S BOSS' WORKING CLOTHES

Every garment warranted "never to rip." Just received a big lot of Trunks and Travelling Bags From one of the best trunk factories in the East. We invite an inspection of our stock and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. F. HOLMES & CO.,

The Leading Clothiers.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared. For many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Each bottle contains a special cure for the disease named.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF PRINCIPAL NO., CURES, PRICES. Lists various ailments like Fever, Cough, Cholera, etc.

SPECIFICS

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF PRINCIPAL NO., CURES, PRICES. Lists various ailments like Fever, Cough, Cholera, etc.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (164 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, \$2.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 309 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (200 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—sent free.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 7, 1890. Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of April, 1890, a petition signed by Henry Bramfley and eighteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads described as follows, viz:

Beginning at or near the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section seven (7), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8); thence west and northwest on the ground formerly occupied by Main street in the town of Richards, to intersect the Emporia and El Dorado road. Also to vacate all that part of the county road on section nineteen (19), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8), not on the north line of said section. This road being useless since establishing a road on the north line of said section.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. Grimes, J. C. Nichols and Henry Waggoner as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor at the point of beginning in Bazaar township, on Thursday, June 6, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT

DEALER IN SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD MOWER,

And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

J. A. COUDIE, J. S. LOY,

GOUDIE & LOY,

DEALERS IN FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING AND ATTEND ALL ORDERS, DAY OR NIGHT, FOR UNDERTAKING.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. Dealers in

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

—AND LOANS MONEY.—

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS April-1yr

MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

The Famous Horse

CLYDE,

Known as the Taylor Horse,

Will stand during the season of 1890 at the stable of S. J. Evans, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no risks will be assumed.

Terms.—To insure mare, \$10.00; foal, \$8.00; payable when mare is known to be with foal. nich20-15w S. J. EVANS, Groom.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 7, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, 1890, a petition, signed by J. S. H. Barker and 26 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of certain roads, described as follows, viz:

Commencing where the Cottonwood Falls and Bazaar road crosses the south line of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), township twenty (20), range eight (8), east; thence east on said subdivision to intersect the Russell City road at or near the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21), same township and range.

Also: vacate that portion of road No. 27 known as the Paton and Moore road, between the point where the said road intersects the Cottonwood Falls and Bazaar road and the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township twenty (20), range eight (8), east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A. L. Morrison, F. B. McCabe and Lot Leonard as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Bazaar and Fallstownships, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, January 7, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1890, a petition, signed by L. W. Coleman and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), township nineteen (19), range nine (9), east; thence running north on section line as near as practicable to the northwest corner of section thirty-one (31), township eighteen (18), range nine (9), east, running east on the section line as near as practicable to the northeast corner of said section thirty-one (31), township eighteen (18), range nine (9), east. Said road to be 40 feet wide and established without survey.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. S. Pettford, Aaron Jones and G. W. Brickell as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement on the line between Falls and Toledo townships, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

Whereas, the above described road was not viewed the day appointed nor the day thereafter, therefore on this 7th day of April, A. D. 1890, the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Robert Matti, J. H. Makinson and Henry Jacobs, as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement on the line between Falls and Toledo townships, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 8, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, 1890, a petition, signed by Henry K. North and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section five (5), township twenty-two (22), range nine (9), east, thence west on half section line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section five (5).

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. F. Taikington, L. C. Rogier and E. T. Baker as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Bazaar township, on Friday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1890, a petition, signed by R. C. Campbell and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain road described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the W. J. Brooks road (No. 117), fifty-two (52) rods east and east of the southwest corner of section eight (8), township nineteen (19), range six (6), east; thence running in a southwest course to intersect the said W. J. Brooks road (No. 117) on west line of section seventeen (17) township nineteen (19), range six (6). And to vacate all of road No. 117 between points of commencement and ending of road prayed for.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: O. M. Bayless, D. May and A. F. Holman, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Diamond Creek township, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1890, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.25; for six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and width (1 col., 2 cols., 3 cols., 4 cols., 5 cols., 6 cols., 7 cols., 8 cols., 9 cols., 10 cols.).

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

The Clydesdale Stallions.



Drumore Bay, No. 2063, S.C.S.B. Rockford, No. 9433, A.C.S.B. And SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

Will stand for a limited number of mares, this season, ending July 1, 1890, at the following places: on Mondays and Tuesdays, at home, on Diamond creek; on Wednesdays, at William Drummond's, on Diamond creek; on Thursdays, and on Fridays, till noon, at Elm Dale, and on Saturdays, at the Eureka stable, Cottonwood Falls.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Warm and windy, yesterday. It rained quite hard, Thursday night. Mr. Chas. Burch is painting his residence. Mr. C. M. Frye was at Emporia, last Friday. Mr. A. R. Palmer was at Emporia, Monday. Mrs. Fred. Willey is quite sick, with "la grippe". The Strong City public schools will close May 9. Mr. A. Ferlet went to Osage City, this morning. Mr. E. Bruce Johnston is now a Notary Public. Mr. John Shaft, of Clements, has gone to Colorado. Mr. E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, was in town, last week. Mr. H. L. Sittler came from New Mexico, a few days ago. Mr. Chick S. Smith is with a tea and coffee firm at Chicago. Mr. Wm. Forney is having a cistern built on his premises. Mr. J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, Mo., was in town, this week. Mr. Chas. M. Frye was out to Newton and Florence, last week. Mr. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. S. N. Devoe, of Prairie Hill, had new potatoes in town, Monday. Mr. Hugh Harvey, of Strong City, was in Morris county, last week. The Spring term of the District Court will begin, Tuesday, May 6. Mr. J. J. Comer came in Saturday, from Lehigh, and left, Sunday. Mr. Sam Streiby, of Council Grove, was in town, Thursday and Friday. We must have the name of a correspondent before we publish his items. Mr. Roland Roberts received a Shetland pony from Minneapolis, Friday. Mr. G. W. Kilgore is now performing the duties of Marshal of Strong City. Mr. Arch Miller shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Miss Luella P. Pugh returned, Tuesday, from an extended visit at Hutchinson. Mr. J. I. Hey, of Strong City, has returned from his visit at Bushnell, Illinois. There will be four graduates at the High School commencement, Saturday night. Dr. John McCaskill and Mr. Robt. Brash were down to Emporia, last Thursday. Dr. T. M. Zane, of Osage City, was in town one day last week, visiting his children. Miss Lizzie Reeves has returned from her visit at Florence, Newton and Wichita. Mrs. J. P. Kuhl sprained her ankle the other day while driving a cow out of their yard. Mrs. E. M. Sinclair, of Pueblo, Col., who is visiting at Strong City, was at Emporia, Sunday. Messrs. Joseph Livery and Zach Campbell, of Strong City, have been granted pensions.

Dr. J. W. Stone has been appointed local surgeon, at this place, for the Santa Fe railroad. Mr. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Mr. W. R. Hughey, of Osage, was in town, last week, visiting his son, Mr. C. E. Hughey. Miss Lizzie Stapples, of Rich Hill, Missouri, is visiting friends and relatives in this county. Vernon school, Mrs. L. W. Coleman teacher, closed, last Friday, for the summer vacation. Mayor Geo. George's brother and wife and niece will arrive here, tomorrow, from England. Mr. Geo. Frye, railroad mail agent, was in town, last week, visiting his brother, Mr. C. M. Frye. Mr. W. P. Martin has returned from Topeka, where he was juror in the United States Court. Mrs. Will Baker, of Topeka, who was visiting her mother, Mrs. J. L. Holz, has returned home. Mrs. S. A. Perrigo has moved her son, Mr. S. Fred. Perrigo, with whom she will live in the future. Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Sunday, visiting at Mr. Wm. O'Byrne's. Miss Anna Ellsworth who has been clerking at the S. & S. store for some time, came home, Sunday. The Eureka House now sports a very neat and handsome banister around the roof of its porch. Mr. J. W. Griffin has again moved to town, and is occupying his house, east of the H. L. Hunt place. Mr. Wm. F. Holmes has the contract, and is now carrying the mail between Elm Dale and Marion. Mr. Geo. B. Balch, of Fresno, Cal., has our thanks for a "boom" edition of the Expositor, of that place. Mr. John L. Pratt, of South Fork, killed a jack rabbit, Tuesday, with a rock, as he was coming to town. Messrs. Andreas Schneider, of Elm Dale, and T. H. Grisham, of this city, have had their pensions increased. There were 106 cedar trees set out in the school-house yard, Tuesday, by Mr. M. H. Lewis, the nurseryman. Born, in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday evening, April 26, 1890, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Hazel, a daughter. Mr. Sherman Goodrich, who was here visiting his aunt, Mrs. T. W. Hardesty, left, last week, for Colorado. Miss Mollie Rettiger, of Strong City, has returned home from Topeka, where she had been for some time past. The other day Mr. Roland Roberts sold one of "Billy R's" colts, ten months old, to Minneapolis parties, for \$75. Mr. Thomas Madden, an uncle of the Madden Bros., of this city, was visiting his relatives in this county, last week. Mrs. E. Hickman and Miss Anna Hickman, of Kansas City, were visiting at E. P. Hickman's, in Strong City, last week. Miss Mary Renfer, sister of Mr. Fritz Renfer, who works for the Matti Bros., arrived here, Friday, April 18th, from Switzerland. Miss Anna Rockwood will leave, soon after the close of her school, to spend her summer vacation in Chicago and Wisconsin. Mr. W. S. Lutes has moved his family to Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s quarry, temporarily, where he is now engaged in moving the dirt. Hon. J. W. McWilliams and Madden Bros. have set out shade trees in front of their offices, and are now having the trees boxed. Mr. M. H. Lewis has rented of Dr. W. H. Cartter the piece of land between this and Strong City, and west of the railroad, for a nursery. Miss Etta Gill, of New Florence, Mo., who was visiting her brother, Mr. Chas. Gill, of Strong City during the winter, has returned home. Wall paper, at Brown & Hillert's furniture store—the cheapest and best run in Chase county. Call in and see their styles and get their prices. Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons are building the railroad bridge at Queenemo, and are getting the stone for the piers out of their quarries at Strong City. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Louis Maria Fink, O. S. B., will be at Strong City, May 20, for the purpose of administering the sacrament of confirmation. Mr. T. H. Smith and family left, Wednesday, for Stafford county, where they will reside in the future. He has sold his farm to Mr. M. H. Maule. Judge T. S. Jones, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives. His son, Edgar W., of Herrington, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit. The County Institute will begin June 9, and be conducted by County Superintendent J. C. Davis, assisted by Messrs. W. S. Edwards, T. B. Moore and Geo. Swainhart. Dr. G. T. Biddle, of Emporia, was in town, Wednesday of last week, being examined by our Pension Board of Examiners—Drs. C. L. Conaway, C. E. Hait and Chas. Hedding. Earl Blackshere, an enterprising young cattleman of Elm Dale, was noticed transacting business among our local live stock dealers, to-day.—Emporia News-Democrat, April 23. Mrs. Chas. M. Frye and her son, Neale, returned home, Tuesday, from a six weeks' visit at Hot Springs, Arkansas. They were met at Chetopa by Mr. Frye who accompanied them home. The "Sans Ceremonies" gave their last meeting, until next fall, at Mr. J. M. Tuttle's, Tuesday night, at which a very pleasant time was had at cards and other games; and a very palatable lunch was served. Mr. R. S. Easton and wife, of Spottsville, Ky., cousins of Dr. J. W. Stone, are visiting at that gentleman's. Mr. Easton will start home, Tuesday, and his wife will remain here till June, when Dr. Stone's mother and sister, Miss Maggie, will go to Kentucky with her.

While shoeing one of Dr. Wm. H. Cartter's horses, Monday, Mr. Wm. C. Giese got quite badly hurt in the right breast by the horse jumping against him, and crowding him against the wall, with its breast. Last week, Mrs. J. W. McWilliams was the recipient of a lot of California flowers, from Mrs. Ed. Pratt, of Glendora, California, among which is a calla lily, the blossoms of which measure 6 1/2 by 8 inches. Monday evening, as Messrs. Daniel and Thos. Lewis, of Toledo township, were going home they found a wolf's den, on Buckeye creek, out of which they got ten wolves, killing all of them but one which they took home alive. The statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, ordered recently by the Catholic congregation of Strong City, having arrived and been placed in position in their church; and the same were blessed after high mass, last Sunday. Married, on Tuesday, April 15, 1890, at Courtland, Kansas, Mr. W. S. Conaway, son of Dr. A. M. Conaway, of this county, and Miss Annie Barrett, Mr. Conaway is station agent at that place, and they will make that their future home. Mr. Henry Bonewell having presented his son, Mr. Wm. Bonewell with the house north of the Eureka House, and it is now being moved on to a lot south of Mrs. Maule's photograph gallery, which the latter gentleman has leased. Mr. J. G. Winne and family, formerly of Toledo township, have located at York, Nebraska. Mr. Winne and family were very highly respected and much liked in this county, and we take pleasure in recommending them to the people of their new home, and wish them much prosperity and happiness there. We understand that Sheriff Kinne has received some ball and chain outfits, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Street Commissioner, as to rock, that he will give some of his prisoners a little daily exercise. Since the foregoing was in type we have heard that the Sheriff has a prisoner at work on a rock pile east of the Court-house. While attending the funeral of Mr. S. A. Perrigo, last Thursday afternoon, Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Warner Hayden, was taken with a fainting spell; and was taken into the COURTNEY office, next door, where she was placed on a bed, and Dr. C. L. Conaway administered restoratives; and she soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home in a carriage. There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, at Matfield Green, Saturday, May 10, for the purpose of organizing a township Alliance and transacting any other business that may come before the Alliance. All members in Cedar and Bazaar townships, are invited to attend. CHAS. H. PERRIGO, Secy. Matfield Alliance. There will be a Union Gospel Temperance Meeting service in the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. R. S. Easton, from Kentucky, who is visiting in our community, and who is a well known temperance worker in that State, will address the meeting and will give some information concerning the work in the East. Everybody invited. Messrs. A. F. Fritze & Bro., successors to Hagas & Fritze, in the drug business in Strong City, are replenishing their stock with a full line of goods, such as drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, varnish, wall paper, toilet goods, cigars, etc.; also, wines and liquors which they sell for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. Their goods are always fresh and of the best quality, and they solicit your patronage. A little after 6 o'clock, last Thursday afternoon, Messrs. T. H. Grisham and W. A. Morgan met in front of the postoffice, when the former, because of articles that had appeared in the Leader, derogatory to his character, struck at the former who warded off blow; then some angry words passed between them, and the Police Judge and City Marshal being on the spot, Mr. Grisham was arrested, pled guilty to an assault and was fined \$10 and costs. Messrs. J. V. Sanders and F. P. Cochran have been employed by Fall township to defend it in the \$10,000 damage suit brought by Mr. John Stewart against the township. The answer of the defendant was filed on Wednesday of last week, and it is a strong one, setting forth, among other things, that the plaintiff had passed over the road numberless times and knew its condition. Mr. Stewart is improving quite rapidly and is able to be about on crutches. Mr. M. W. Gilmore, Secretary of the Chase County Farmers' Alliance, was appointed one of the census enumerators, and the "ring" Republicans, of this city, so we understand, went to work and have beaten him out of said position and got Mr. J. Fry appointed in his stead; and still there are men in this community who will testify to the "ringmaster" by taking notices of their meetings and other items of public interest to him, for publication in his paper and its auxiliaries, to the exclusion of the COURANT. That Morgan's new scheme is not hurting us any is evidenced from the fact that thirteen new names were added to the COURANT'S subscription list since our last issue, some of them being of parties who had been taking the Leader for years and wanted a change for the better; and others of Republicans who said: "The COURANT is the best paper published in the county, and we must have it for family reading," and others of parties who have come back to their first love after doing without the COURANT for a few years. The Presbyterian choir of this city, assisted by Geo. W. Weed, will give a concert at Clements, Wednesday eve, May 7. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the church at that place. The Presbyterian choir of this city, comprises what is, perhaps, the best quartet of male voices in this part of the State, while Mr. Weed's musical ability is so well known as to render comment unnecessary. The music

loving people of Clements and vicinity can rest assured that they will be afforded an opportunity to enjoy a rare treat. The funeral of Mr. S. A. Perrigo took place, at 2 o'clock, last Thursday afternoon, from the family residence, in this city, and his remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of town. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. F. Mathews, and the pall bearers were Messrs. J. B. Shipman, C. A. Britton, A. S. Howard, J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Brees and F. B. Hunt, all like Mr. Perrigo, pioneers of the county. The funeral was very largely attended by the people of this community, who felt that, in the death of S. A. Perrigo, there had passed from among us an enterprising citizen, a true friend and a courageous gentleman. PASTURE. Cows and young stock taken on pasture by M. Burnside, Sharps creek, Bazaar township. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small. White Plymouth rock eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. ALF. THISTLETHWAITE, Moh. 27, 2m. Tonganoxie, Kas. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität. aug5-1f PAINT, beautiful colors at J. W. Stone & Co.'s drug store. Paints! largest assortment in the county, at Dr. Stone's drug store. Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26-1f EGGS—The Best Laying Fowls are the Brown Leghorns, good eaters and healthy. Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 26. First-class stock. N. W. Lanbach, 1300 Taylor street, Topeka, Kas. Clover Lawn Stock Yard.—Colonel Crockett, standard, No. 11,940; record, 2:26 1/2. Inure, \$30; by season, \$25. Send for pedigree. Also breeder of Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 13 eggs; \$2.50 per 26. W. N. D. Bird Emporia, Kansas. may16-1f The largest varieties of colors in paint, to select from, at the "Stone" drug store. FOR SALE.—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Paint! Paint! Fresh Stock, at the Stone Drug Store. The College Hill Poultry Yards, W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kansas, furnish pure bred S. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Silver Wyandotte, Light Brahma and Pekin Duck eggs at \$1.25 per thirteen. Paint, fresh and durable, at the "Stone" drug store. If you want a sewing machine, call on R. L. Ford, the jeweler, who is agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Domestic companies. Mr. Ford also keeps supplies for the Domestic machines. aug15-1f PHOENIX INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN. CASE CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000.00 RESERVE FOR RE-INSURANCE 1,749,145.41 NET SURPLUS 1,901,232.29 TOTAL ASSETS \$5,305,004.23 J. W. McWilliams, agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Notice to Taxpayers. Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk, of said county, on Monday, June 3, 1890 for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all the property assessed in said county for the year 1890, at which meeting, or adjourned meetings, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected. J. S. SPANLEY, Co. Clerk.

CARSON & FRYE. Silk Mitts. Jersey Ribbed Vests. Hosiery. Shoes. CARSON & FRYE. Something About Hosiery. New York Cash Dry Goods Co. S. F. PERRIGO & CO. Wm. H. HOLSINGER. Hardware, Stoves and Tinware. FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS. Wood and Iron Pumps. PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS. W. H. HOLSINGER. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS. THOS. H. CRISHAM. C. N. STERRY. F. P. COCHRAN. PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONWAY. WM. J. ALLISON. NEW DRUGS. DR. F. JOHNSON. HIS OLD STAND. SHERIFF'S SALE. Notice for Publication. STATE OF KANSAS. In the District Court of the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase County, State of Kansas. The Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Company, plaintiff, vs. W. F. Dunlap, Anna E. Dunlap and the Chase County National Bank, defendants. Sealed Proposals. A LADY'S PERFECT COMPANION.

FARM AND GARDEN.

COOLING MILK.

Something About the Use of Ammonia Where Ice Can Not Be Obtained. The chemist of the Victorian Government gives some interesting information about cooling milk by the use of ammonia.

In butter making—if uniformly high quality butter is desired—as soon as possible after milk comes from the cow, the cream should be separated by the centrifugal separator. Then immediately, and preparatory to churning, the cream, if not already cool, should be cooled down to a temperature not exceeding 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The main object of cooling is to harden the fat globules, so that, during the churning, they may fall together in firm grains. The butter thus obtained is "granular" structure, rendering it more thoroughly cleansable from the butter-milk; it also acquires a waxy consistency, whereby its keeping qualities and palatability are improved. For cooling the milk various appliances are in use.

Where the operations are on a fairly large scale, a small ice machine will be found most suitable and economical. Ice machines capable of producing four hundred pounds of ice daily, at an estimated cost of six shillings per diem, are now being placed on the Melbourne market. Such machines could easily be used on large farms, and would probably be found well suited for district milk and dairy factories. The cart bringing the milk to these factories could take back with them their daily supply of ice.

Where ice is not procurable and there is not a sufficient supply of cold water for cooling purposes, perhaps no simpler and cheaper means can be adopted than "freezing mixtures." If crystals of ammoniac nitrate and chloride be dissolved by gentle stirring in water, in the following proportions: Six and two-thirds pounds ammoniac nitrate, three and one-third pounds ammoniac chloride, ten pounds (one gallon) of water, the temperature of the mixture will quickly fall 51 degrees Fahrenheit.

Thus, if the temperature of the water was originally 75 degrees Fahrenheit, it would, after solution of the salts, fall to 24 degrees Fahrenheit, or 8 degrees below freezing point. If a long, narrow tin containing such solution be stirred about in a cream can, it will in a few minutes reduce the cream to the required temperature. The cooling salts having been once dissolved, may be re-obtained for further use by evaporating the solution to dryness. The evaporation may be in open, shallow pans with fire, or even the sun and hot wind may be sufficient. Or it may be conveniently done in old kerosene tins cut in half lengthwise. If a fire be used for evaporation, it should be a gentle fire, and the solution should not be more than simmer, otherwise there may be loss from splashing.

Chicken Manure.

The old idea that chicken manure is a "complete" manure, suitable for all crops seems to be losing favor with a good many gardeners. A notable instance of the new way of dealing with this substance was given two weeks ago in the account of the one-horse farm in New Jersey. On this farm, it will be remembered, the chicken manure was used as the body of a home-made fertilizer, dissolved bone-black, muriate of potash and plaster being used to properly balance the fertilizer and give it the proper mechanical condition. We hope to have more to say next week about the proportions of these substances used. The use of this home-made fertilizer saved the farmer over \$200, which sum is supposed to equal the cost of mixing and a portion of the nitrogen added to freight charges, agents' commission, manufacturer's profit, etc., etc., all of which were paid for when complete fertilizers were bought. Now is the time to consider whether for your soil chicken manure is a "complete" or a "one-sided" fertilizer. By the way, "stable manure" is supposed to be complete. Has it ever occurred to you that there may be almost as wide a proportionate difference between two samples of manure as there is between a "low-grade" and a "high-grade" fertilizer? Again, if the stable manure is complete your farm may be so "one-sided" that you need to add something to the manure.—Rural New Yorker.

Gate Attachment.

Who that has had occasion to drive through a farm-gate when alone has not had vexatious hunt for a stick of some sort, to use as a prop to hold the gate open against wind or gravity? The illustration shows a device which avoids such hunt. A prop is fastened to the gate with a ring and staple. When the gate is opened as far as necessary, it is given a sharp pull, as if to close it; the sharpened lower end of the prop is forced into the ground, and the gate is firmly held. When the gate is to be closed, a push in the other direction loosens the prop, which is carried around—if it will not drag along—until the gate is nearly closed; then it is dropped on the ground and, forcing the gate shut, will raise it somewhat on the prop, taking a part of the weight off the hinges, and preventing the sagging of the gate.—American Agriculturist.

REPORT of an institute meeting: Does it pay to warm water for cows in winter? Answer: Nobody knows any thing about it, but the general opinion was that it would not. Now look here a minute. For a set of men to gather together and give an opinion on a matter that they are confessedly ignorant of, but a matter upon which they might become informed simply with a little fire and little water and little exertion, borders closely on the absurd.

SWINE BREEDING.

The United States First Among All Nations in This Industry.

The United States stands easily first among nations in the number of its swine. There has been some decrease in the last few years, but the estimates in the Department of Agriculture gave the number, January 1, 1888, at 43,544,755, or nearly seventy-five for each 100 of human population. This estimate is made out at a season of the year when the total number is nearly at its minimum, as a very large percentage of the pigs are produced in the spring months, and vast numbers of fattened hogs are sent to slaughter during the closing months of the year.

The abundant and cheap production of Indian corn is the controlling factor in pork production in the United States. Thus the seven great corn-producing States are estimated to have had, in round numbers, 20,800,000 hogs, or almost half the total number, and an average of nearly 3,000,000 for each State. Their respective rank was, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana and Nebraska. No other State had 2,000,000 hogs save Texas, and the poor quality of these largely offset the large number.

The rapidity with which swine increase, says the Agricultural Department, the early age at which they may be profitably sent to market, the ease with which the meat may be preserved for future use, and the large use made of the fat, as also the abundance of maize so well adapted as a fattening food, have made swine breeding popular in all the great Indian-corn-growing regions, while the readiness with which one or more pigs may be utilized as profitable means of consuming waste products from the table and dairy have caused farmers and many village residents in almost every part of the country to annually fatten at least a few pigs.

Hand Garden Roller.

The accompanying illustration of a hand garden roller is from a sketch sent by a subscriber, who says he finds frequent use for it in the garden. Some seeds are simply scattered over the bed and then with the roller pressed into the ground. They germinate better than when covered with the rake. The roller is used for



Hand Garden Roller.

compacting the ground above other seeds and between rows of vegetables. If the earth is ridged up against the vegetables the roller can be run over the ridge, on each side. A piece of log, twenty inches long, is dressed down until ten inches in diameter. Iron pins are driven in the center of each end, which unite to form a prong driven into the end of the handle. This roller can be made at home, except the iron pieces.—American Agriculturist.

SANDY SOIL.

A Farmer Who Thinks It the Best of All. Sandy soil, well managed, says Henry Stewart, in the Country Gentleman, is the best of all kinds. It absorbs the rain and holds it firmly; its porosity keeps it dry in wet weather and moist in dry weather; it enables the air to pass in and out of it freely at every change of temperature and condition of moisture, and also exerts that active oxidizing effect upon organic matter, as manure or composts, which is well known to be a property of all porous substances, and thus such soil makes at once available an application of manure by decomposing it very rapidly and converting it into plant food; it is easily tilled, may be worked weeks in advance of clay land, and in twenty-four hours after a rain, when the working is the most effective.

It yields the best quality of wheat, thin, clear-skinned and heavy in the grain; the very best and brightest barley; the heaviest oats; the very finest potatoes and roots; and being warmed up quickly by the sun's heat, which it absorbs greedily, it yields the finest corn, clover and forage crops. It is healthful to live stock and to the owner. It is generous, kindly in disposition, tractable and, when liberally treated, it returns favors promptly and abundantly. Like the greatest virtue of humanity it is thrice blessed, it bleaseth him that gives and him that takes; but also like everything kindly and good it returns for kindness and generosity in return. It is thankful for small favors, and gives *quid pro quo* for the least it receives. I would rather work a sandy loam farm than any other kind, and if the right kind of sand is there, the loam will soon be made of it by plowing in green crops and by the use of fertilizers, lime included, as well as manure.

A Bad State of Affairs.

From all over the country come reports of threatened foreclosures of mortgages on farm property. In Pennsylvania many supposedly rich farmers have failed because of the depreciation in farm values. In Southern New Jersey several hundred farms are being sold by the sheriff. As our readers know, reports from many parts of the West are no better. What is to be done? This country can not afford to have its native-born farmers driven from their farms to be replaced by a tenant peasantry. For a number of years past great mortgage and trust companies have gradually secured a grasp on thousands of American farmers. When the present occupants of these farms are driven away, who will be secured to fill their places? No true American can view this state of affairs without alarm. The present condition of American agriculture demands the prompt and careful attention of our statesmen and business men.—Rural New Yorker.

GIVE the hog the best care you know how to give. It will make as good return for good care as any other animal on the farm.

THE CANONS OF TAXATION.

Bar Marks Whereby to Distinguish Good From Bad Taxes.

All taxes must evidently come from the produce of land and labor, since there is no other source of wealth than the union of human exertion with the material and forces of nature. But the manner in which equal amounts of taxation may be imposed may vary differently affect the production of wealth. Taxation which lessens the reward of the producer necessarily lessens the incentive to production; taxation which is conditioned upon the act of production, or the use of any of the three factors of production, necessarily discourages production. Thus, taxation which diminishes the earnings of the laborer or the returns of the capitalist tends to render the one less industrious and intelligent, the other less disposed to save and invest. Taxation which falls upon the processes of production interposes an artificial obstacle to the creation of wealth. Taxation which falls upon labor as it is exerted, wealth as it is used as capital, land as it is cultivated, will manifestly tend to discourage production much more powerfully than taxation to the same amount levied upon laborers, whether they work or play, upon wealth whether used productively or unproductively, or upon land whether cultivated or left waste.

The mode of taxation is, in fact, quite as important as the amount. As a small burden badly placed may distress a horse that could carry with ease a much larger one properly adjusted, so a people may be impoverished and their power of producing wealth destroyed by taxation, which, if levied in another way, could be borne with ease. A tax on date trees, imposed by Mohammed AH, caused the Egyptian fellahs to cut down their trees; but a tax of twice the amount imposed on the land produced no such result. The tax of 10 per cent. on all sales, imposed by the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, would, had it been maintained, have all but stopped exchange while yielding but little revenue.

But we need not go abroad for illustrations. The production of wealth in the United States is largely lessened by taxation, which bears upon its processes. Ship building, in which we excelled, has been all but destroyed, so far as the foreign trade is concerned, and many branches of production and exchange seriously crippled, by taxes which divert industry from more to less productive forms.

This checking of production is in greater or less degree characteristic of most of the taxes by which the revenues of modern government are raised. All taxes upon manufactures, all taxes upon commerce, all taxes upon capital, all taxes upon improvements are of this kind. Their tendency is the same as that of Mohammed Ali's tax on date trees, though their effect may not be so clearly seen.

All such taxes have a tendency to reduce the production of wealth, and should, therefore, never be resorted to when it is possible to raise money by taxes which do not check production. This becomes possible as society develops and wealth accumulates. Taxes which fall upon ostentation would simply turn into the public treasury what otherwise would be wasted in vain show for the sake of show; and taxes upon wills and devises of the rich would probably have little effect in checking the desire for accumulation which, after it has fairly got hold of a man, becomes a blind passion. But the great class of taxes from which revenue may be derived without interference with production are taxes upon monopolies—for the profit of monopoly is in itself a tax levied upon production, and to tax it is simply to divert into the public coffers what production must in any event pay.

But all other monopolies are trivial in extent as compared with the monopoly of land. And the value of land expressing a monopoly, pure and simple, is in every respect fitted for taxation.

Taxes levied upon the value of land cannot check production in the slightest degree until they exceed rent, or the value of land taken annually, for, unlike taxes upon commodities, or exchange, or capital, or any of the tools or processes of production, they do not bear upon production. The value of land does not express the reward of production, as does the value of crops, of cattle, of buildings, or any of the things which are styled personal property and improvements. It expresses the exchange value of monopoly. It is not in any case the creation of the individual who owns the land; it is created by the growth of the community. Hence the community can take it all without in any way lessening the incentive to improvement or in the slightest degree lessening the production of wealth. Taxes may be imposed upon the value of land until all rent is taken by the State, without reducing the wages of labor or the reward of capital one iota; without increasing the price of a single commodity, or making production in any way more difficult.

But more than this. Taxes on the value of land not only do not check production as do most other taxes, but they tend to increase production, by destroying speculative rent. How speculative rent checks production may be seen not only in the valuable land withheld from use, but in the paroxysms of industrial depression which, originating in the speculative advance in land values, propagate themselves over the whole civilized world, everywhere paralyzing industry and causing more waste and probably more suffering than would a general war. Taxation which would take rent for public uses would prevent all this; while if land were taxed to anything near its rental value, no one could afford to hold land that he was not using, and, consequently, land not in use would be thrown open to those who would use it. Settlement

would be closer, and, consequently, labor and capital would be enabled to produce much more with the same exertion. The dog in the manger who, in this country especially, so wastes productive power, would be choked off.

There is yet an even more important way by which, through its effect upon distribution, the taking of rent to public uses by taxation would stimulate the production of wealth. But reference to that may be reserved. It is sufficiently evident that with regard to production, the tax upon the value of the land is the best tax that can be imposed. Tax manufacturers, and the effect is to check manufacturing; tax improvements, and the effect is to lessen improvement; tax commerce, and the effect is to prevent exchange; tax capital, and the effect is to drive it away. But the whole value of land may be taken in taxation, and the only effect will be to stimulate industry, to open new opportunities to capital, and to increase the production of wealth.

SINGLE TAX IN TENNESSEE.

The Trades Council Comes Close to the Single Tax—Star Center Alliance Adopts It.

R. G. Brown, Memphis.—The trades council, an organization composed of representatives of all the trades unions in Memphis, has come as near the single tax as it could without hitting it. The council held a meeting in the original court room on the evening of Washington's birthday for the purpose of considering the eight-hour movement. Mr. Bolton Smith and myself had been invited to present the relations between the single tax and the eight-hour movement. We met with some opposition from some advocates of eight hours pure and simple, but found, to our surprise, an able and earnest single tax advocate in the person of Mr. S. W. Harmon, who represented the Cigar-makers' Union in the council. Mr. Harmon gave some facts in his experience in his trade which showed that not even under the eight hours could the workmen secure the relief they so much desired. At the conclusion of his speech he offered the subjoined resolutions and urged the meeting to adopt them as the expression of the sentiments of the trades council, stating that they had been unanimously adopted by his own union at a recent meeting. The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, As workmen and mechanics, we feel that the distribution of the products of labor is such that it gives to us an inadequate and unjust proportion of what we produce; and

Whereas, We see that capital engaged in active production, and that the employers themselves, who risk their money, are frequently losers, we are led to look for other causes for the inadequate and unjust distribution of the products of our labor, of which we complain; and

Whereas, We believe we find such causes in an unjust system of taxation, in the locking up of great sums in land held for purposes of speculation which interferes with production of wealth; and

Whereas, The value of property belongs rightfully only to those who create it; and

Whereas, It is injurious to the interest of the whole people that land should be held for speculation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all unoccupied land should be taxed at the price for which it is held for sale; that it shall be the duty of owners of such lands to fix their selling price to the authorized officers, and that the first comer who offers the amount so fixed shall be entitled to such property.

Resolved, That as all increased value given to unimproved land comes by virtue of settlement, and improvement in the neighborhood by the community at large, all such increased value in justice belongs to the community, and we demand of our representatives in the legislature that they pass laws which will secure this value to the community.

Resolved, That we recognize in its entirety the principle that all men have an equal natural right to the benefits of all natural opportunities; be it further Resolved, That for the surer and quicker obtaining of the above amendments to the constitution of this State, we will establish with similar organizations in this State with the object of concentrating our efforts and energies to attain these ends.

About ninety per cent. of the Knights of Labor here are free traders and single taxers, a result due mainly to the efforts of Mr. Bolton Smith, who is a member of the local assembly.

We were officially notified last Thursday that our doctrine had been endorsed by the Star Center Alliance of Carroll county, Miss. In these words: "We are resolved, That this lodge is in favor of the single tax, that we may more fully understand the work of the single tax association, the secretary is instructed to write to Mr. Bolton Smith and ask that he furnish us with tracts."

The constant demand for tracts and sample copies of the *Standard* which we receive every day is rapidly exhausting our stock. We have heard from a number of the legislators of Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas endorsing the single tax, and have letters from ten or twelve leading men in the Farmers' and Laborers' Union to the same effect. The Memphis Single Tax Association is making itself felt in this section, and considering its numbers and means is doing a tremendous work.—New York Standard.

STRAWS THAT SHOW THE WIND.

The action of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at the meeting just closed at Atlanta, regarding the land question, is an important one, more especially at this time since the strength of the order now lies in the country and small towns. A few years ago the Knights would have dared to put such a plank in their platform, and its adoption now proves that the workingman has begun to study political economy and the science of government.—Detroit Sunday Sun.

The single tax men appear to be quite active in this city. Where a multiplicity of taxes is the rule the single tax notion ought to be popular.—Troy Morning Telegraph.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Female Labor in Tariff-Protected Factories and on Farms.

I mean now to demonstrate to my friends, the farmers, the undoubted fact that, far from the most protective policy that the world has ever seen during a quarter of a century in this country elevating and bettering the condition of the working classes, it has had the tendency of degrading domestic life, and putting labor and hardships on those that are least able to bear them. First, I will compare the female labor in factories of this country in 1860, under 14 years of a revenue tariff, with that in 1880, under 20 years of a protective tariff.

In 1860, after 14 years of revenue tariff, this country employed in manufacturing the following hands, namely:

Males above 15 years old.....1,040,339
Females above 15 years old.....270,897
Children from 10 to 15.....181,921

Now, I call the attention of my readers to the most significant fact that in the factory labor under a revenue tariff no hands—whether male or female, according to the official statistics—were employed below the age of 15 years. Now let us turn to the year 1880, after 50 years of blessed protection, which, it is claimed, made this Nation happy:

In 1880 there were employed in manufacturing, males above 15 years.....2,025,335
Females above 15 years.....531,639
Children from 10 to 15.....181,921

In the first place we find that protection has naturally doubled the hands employed, but it has, unfortunately, nearly doubled the female labor, viz.: from 270,897 in 1860 to 531,639 in 1880. If protection is such a blessing and gives full work and good wages to fathers of families and husbands, why should the female labor double? Besides this, what a sham, swindle and disgrace is a protective tariff which has enlisted 181,921 children under the age of 15 years to work in factories? Is it not as clear as sunshine that this slaughter of the innocents of 181,900 children in the factories is simply for the purpose of having cheap labor? If these 181,900 children were not allowed to be employed would not their places have to be taken by persons above the age of fifteen years, who naturally would get higher wages? Again, by employing 531,639 women the factories are only employing cheap labor. Of what earthly use is a protection of 80, 90 and even 100 per cent. on woolen goods, or 40, 50, and even 70 per cent. on cotton goods, if we have to employ the same class of labor which, when it is employed in Europe, we sneer down as pauper labor?

Has not this protective tariff proved a curse by introducing the employment of children at all? We have it on statistical record that no children below 15 years old were employed in factories before 1861, and anybody who chooses to consult the census returns of 1880 can find that fact in the compendium, vol. 3, page 930.

And now as to the employment of females. Let me show the contrast between the farmer's employment of female labor and the employment of female labor by the pampered protective industries.

The farmers in 1880 employed in the United States and Territories
Male laborers.....7,075,983
Female labor.....594,510
which is a little over 7 1/2 per cent. The manufacturers employed
Males above 15 years old.....2,025,335
Females above 15 years old.....530,639
which is about 21 per cent., besides the 181,900 children.

But this is not all. Of the agricultural employment of the 594,510 females we find that the 11 cotton-producing States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, employed 537,314 females, which, as every American will understand, is colored labor by females who for the last 250 years have been, as it were, to the manor born, and who, after all, are mostly employed in picking cotton, which compares to the close labor in the walled factories as roast beef compares to oatmeal cakes.

Anyhow, we find that the farmers who live in the West and Southwest and produce our breadstuffs, cattle and dairy products only employed in 1880 57,195 females as laborers on their farms. All honor to the farmer. He does not look for cheap female labor. He does not press children of tender age into employment. He pays full and manly wages, and treats his white help as his equal. I speak of course of those millions of farmers employed in raising breadstuffs, dairy produce, etc. But they are taxed by those of their fellow-citizens who employ weak women and children of tender age, and who by the grace of a protective tariff make them pay 50 per cent. in average more on nearly all manufactured articles they use on their farms and in their households.

The other day Senator Dawes made a speech at the paper manufacturers' meeting. The worthy Senator is a famous protectionist and took occasion to deplore the inadequacy of protection on worsted goods. Now, it is a fact that in the worsted-mills of the United States there were employed in 1880 the following hands:

Males above 15 years.....6,433
Females above 15 years.....2,473
Children less than 15 years.....2,865

This is an edifying exhibit, is it not, when we find an industry that employs double as many women and children as men? Of course, the reason is simple; cheap labor is sought for and got. Well, then. The Senator, as I said, deplored the inadequacy of the tariff on worsted goods and wants the duty raised, which in other words means that the people in general, and the farmer in particular, who use most of the worsted goods, shall pay a higher price for it. Now, my worthy friends—

I mean you, tax-ridden farmers—what do you suppose is actually the duty on worsted goods under the present tariff? Let me enlighten you.

In 1880 I find by the Government returns that the duty on worsted goods, either partially worsted or wholly made of worsted, was 83.18 per cent. and 68.15 per cent. Now, would anybody conversant with these facts believe that a higher duty should actually be demanded by a Senator of the United States? You farmers, who have seen the shrinkage in the price of your wheat within four years from \$1.10 in average

in Chicago to 68 cents per bushel at present—and it may be even 65 cents before this year is out—are actually asked to pay more than 83 per cent. and more than 68 per cent. tax respectively on the different kinds of worsted goods that your cold climate in winter makes a necessity. Can assurance, nay, brazen impudence go further?

When your wheat and corn go down in price, because you have to compete with the truly pauper labor of India, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, you must grin and bear it. But when it comes for you to buy a necessary woolen garment for the winter, then 83 per cent. tax is not sufficient and more taxes are demanded. And yet you have it in your own hands to stay this oppression. If you were any way outspoken in your demand that this curse of protective taxation should cease, then would protection, like its original ancestor, Lucifer, be hurled from its present high place to that bottomless pit where it belongs.—From Moore's Letters to Farmers.

DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

Honest Men Everywhere Are Tired of Republican Corruption.

The Republican majority of the Senate of the United States, animated by the same unreasoning partisanship which has induced the Republican majority in the House to unseat Democrats, has refused admission to Messrs. Clark and McGinnis, Democratic Senators-elect, and has seated Messrs. Sanders and Power, Republicans. A fair-minded man who attentively followed the controversy might reasonably reach the conclusion that neither set of Senators was strictly entitled to seats. A resolution was offered to that effect, but it was defeated by a strict party vote, and so the Republicans gain two Senatorial votes, to be cast by two men who represent a Democratic State.

The Republicans in both houses thus acting are accumulating reasons for the overwhelming defeat of their party in the Congressional elections to be held this fall. Mr. Speaker Reed is wielding the gavel of the National House for the last time. Such a tidal wave as swept over the Republican party in 1874 will engulf it again. There is little doubt that the Democratic majority in the next House will not be less than fifty. The party that promotes the corrupters of elections, that to gain voters ignores the claims of Democratic Territory while admitting new States with bizarre and dangerous constitutions, that to stifle the minority departs from the parliamentary construction which has obtained unbroken for a hundred years, that mocks the demand for reduced taxation with vicious tariff legislation proposing a net increase in levies, that proposes extravagant appropriations, that prostitutes the civil service to partisan ends, that while decrying foster trusts and monopolies, that bribes from the public exchequer the pension-hunting, the subsidy-demanding, the tariff-asking class—this party, degenerate, extravagant, corrupt, is doomed to defeat.—Chicago Times.

THE PUBLIC PULSE.

—The essential idea of the new tariff bill is to protect Pennsylvania and the West from the pauper labor of New England.—Providence Journal.

—The new tariff bill raises woollens from about 39 to 80 per cent. Cottons go up from 35.64 to 38.06 per cent. More patches and fewer shirts will be the order.—St. Paul Globe.

—If wild-cat States could keep the Grand Old Party in power, its position would be assured. It already has a sizable menagerie of them put by for a dark day.—Philadelphia Record.

—When the sheriff comes to foreclose a Kansas corn-burner's mortgage the two should go off behind the barn together and curse Jeff Davis. It will exhilarate them wonderfully.—St. Louis Republic.

The statisticians have figured it out that the new tariff will add from twelve and a-half to thirty-three cents a yard to the price of carpets. But it is the opinion of McKinley and the Republicans that poor men do not need carpets as much as the wool raisers and carpet weavers need protection.—Chicago Globe.

—The municipal elections are "local issues," but, as a whole throughout the country, they show the political undercurrent. The country is certainly Democratic in its town vote. The only hope of the Republicans is gains among the farmers, and with the McKinley bill as an issue their prospects are gloomy.—N. Y. Star.

—It was Mr. Randall's pride to live in a small house in one of the obscure parts of Washington, and on a street which, though he was Speaker and chairman of appropriations during many years, was among the last streets of the city to be decently paved, because he would not have it said that he used his great power to benefit himself.—N. Y. Herald.

—"The people at large little know," says Senator Ingalls, in an interview published in a New York paper, "what a tremendous undercurrent of thought is moving with irresistible force throughout the whole length and breadth of the West." The Senator is right. The current of thought he refers to is moving with irresistible force, and it is moving against Ingalls. When it has moved a little further the ban-tan blaster of the Kansas Senator will have been silenced. Let the undercurrent of thought move, and move quickly as well as irresistibly.—Chicago Mail.

—The farmers have a good deal to learn on the subject of taxation. While they are complaining of State and local taxes and the crushing weight of their mortgages, they forget the National taxes and the blessings of the protective policy for which they are paying. It is in reality the National taxes that are crushing them. They sell the products of their land at prices fixed by competition in the markets of the world. They pay for what they buy at prices fixed by a tariff that enables monopolies and combinations of manufacturers to draw enormous profits from the consumers of their products. That is where the farmers' burden comes from.—N. Y. Times.

QUININE A CURE-ALL.

Where Cinchona Bark is Obtained and How it is Marketed.

Of the thousands who say quinine is "good for everything," few are aware that its introduction into the pharmacopoeia is of comparatively recent date.

Quinine came into general use in Europe about the close of the seventeenth century, and for about one hundred years the Europeans were dependent upon a few South American States for their supply, which was very meager.

The Europeans soon became tired of this way of securing their supply and the Dutch were the first, after years of experimenting, to succeed in breaking the South American monopoly.

Although the trees flourished where they had been transplanted the Dutch encountered other obstacles. It was found that the bark of the same species of trees was of very irregular quality.

The season for gathering the bark begins in August and lasts till October or November, according to the weather. After it is stripped from the tree it has to be thoroughly dried and then packed in casks of moistened cowhide or in bales of heavy sacking.

Quinine is generally taken in two-grain capsules or in a powder with water or whisky. The first way is preferable, as it does away with any disagreeable taste.

A Deep Laid Scheme.

"Pardon me, madam, said the tramp, lifting a greasy wreck of a hat from a shaggy head, "but may I ask if you have any cold hominy to spare a hungry man? The lady who lives next door kindly told me she thought hominy was about all you had for breakfast this morning and you would doubtless let me have a portion of what was left."

China's Progressive Emperor.

The young Emperor of China is displaying a good deal of vigor as a reformer. He is inquiring into every department of his government and is issuing orders for the removal of abuses. He recently published a decree requiring periodical returns relating to the strength of the army, in order to prevent officers from drawing pay for troops which did not exist.

He Was Impunctuous.

Tonsorial Artist (insinuatingly)—But your hair, sir, comes clear down to your coat-collar. Stubborn Victim—In that case I'll have the coat-collar cut down.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Electricity in the Navy.

There is a proposition before Congress to appropriate \$250,000 to pay the cost of experiments to test the utility of electric motors as applied to the steering, lighting and ventilating of naval vessels; for pumping and hoisting and for handling marine ordnance and ammunition, and generally to testing the efficiency of electrical power as applied to marine architecture.

GRANDPA LICKSHINGLE.

An Interesting Experience With a Man of Extensive Family.

"When I was in the newspaper business at East Brady, Pa., said Grandfather Lickshingle, "I had an odd experience which I thought you might wish to make a note of."

The reporter said the paper was very much crowded these days, but Grandfather went on:

"I was sitting in the office one day, when a tall, raw-boned, rugged-looking old man came in. He wanted to trade a load of wood for some job work, but we had been trading job work and subscriptions for wood for the past six months and had all we wanted. I struck him for the job on a cash basis, and he began to talk.

"He said he wanted a card about eight by twelve inches with the inscription printed on it:

J. C. K. THE FATHER OF 34 CHILDREN.

"He knew more about the wood business than he did about printing and was afraid that thirty-four children were too many to get on such a small card. He would have the card made larger, but he wanted it to hang across his breast when he had his picture taken. He was getting tolerably well along in years, and some of his neighbors thought it would be a good thing if he would have his picture taken with this card on his breast, to leave as a proud legacy to his children and his children's children.

"I saw there was at least a good item for me in this incident," continued Grandfather, "and I encouraged the old man to talk. I asked him if he was the original 'J. C. K.' He said he had that honor. His name was J. C. Kirkwood, and he was, in fact, as he wished printed on the card, the father of thirty-four children. I asked him if he had thought the matter over carefully, and if he was ready to go on record to that effect. He said he had given the matter thought and was ready to be placed on record.

"We agreed on the price, after some dickering, and Mr. Kirkwood went out to sell his wood while the card was being printed. He came back at the appointed time, got his card, paid for it, and proceeded to the photograph gallery. In half an hour he came with a tintype in his hand, and the maddest man, I think, in the county. The letters on the card were reversed in the picture, and the inscription read backward.

"Mr. Kirkwood had got a tintype instead of a photograph, for economical reasons, and a tintype being a negative picture the letters were, of course, reversed, and the effect was not what the old man had expected. He accused me of having painted off a lot of 'left-handed type' on him, and declared if we did not print him a card in right-handed type he would clean out our bunko print-shop in what he designated as a 'holy send.'

"I explained the situation to him as best I could," concluded grandfather, "and after much difficulty convinced him that the fault was in the picture and not in the printing. But rather than spend money on another picture he concluded to keep the tintype; and that is why the Kirkwood family living near East Brady has an interesting family record which reads backward."—N. Y. World.

HE WAS IN TROUBLE.

A Verdant Jerseyman Encounters a Benevolent Gothamite.

He came over from Jersey City, but hung around the station on this side so long that an officer finally asked if he was in trouble.

"I think I am—I really think I am," was the reply. "Look at this twenty-dollar bill and tell me if it is all right."

"Well, take it to the ticket-window," replied the officer. And the bill was no sooner presented there than the agent said it was bad.

"Coming over on the boat," said the man, as he received the bill back, "a young man asked me to change it, so that he could give a poor widow five dollars. I gave him four fives."

"I see."

"And it was a swindle on me."

"You bet."

"Well, it's wrong, very wrong. It is absolutely without excuse. No man with any respect for himself would do such a thing."

"No."

"And, do you know, since my suspicions about the bill were confirmed, that I have an idea he went and passed off a dollar bill on that poor widow for a five. Probably had it folded up in his hand and reached it out, and said how glad he was to help her, and he hoped she would get along all right, and thus got credit for four dollars extra. It's wrong, sir, it's against all principle, and no man who does it can prosper. Yes, sir, I'll stick to it that no man with any standing in the community should thus demean himself. Yes, sir, it is a pernicious example for our youth, sir, and it ought to be stopped at once—at once!"

And he walked stiffly away and refused to be comforted.—N. Y. Sun.

A lady residing at Eagleville, tried an experiment with eggs and gas. She put thirteen eggs into a basket near the stove, and in twenty-three days nine healthy young chickens were brought out. She changed the eggs every few days, dipping them in water. The result shows that an incubator can be had in every house where natural gas is available.

The Columbus Southern railroad follows in a straight line the trail of the Indians 100 years ago.

It also follows the path taken by General Andrew Jackson in his march to Florida in 1818. At that time he camped for the night at what is now the present village of Sasser. Blazes made by him are now seen on some of the trees along the route.

An elephant in Philadelphia died suddenly the other day from enlargement of the heart. Its heart was found to be abnormally large. It more than filled a wazhtub and weighed 105 pounds. The big-hearted but unfortunate animal was 114 years old.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Bible has been translated into sixty-six of the languages and dialects of Africa.

One-half the population of Japan is in the southern part, but the most of the missionary work has been done in the northern-central portions of the empire. The first missionary arrived in Korea in 1884; the first convert was baptized in 1888. Now there are more than 100 Christians in the country.

According to the Book Buyer there were 377 works on theology and religion published in 1896, 351 in 1897, 482 in 1898, and 363 in 1899.

Rev. J. L. Dearing says the eagerness of the Japanese for Christianity is overstated. They are eager for education, but Christianity is a stumbling-block to many.

An association of teachers of girls' schools was lately organized at Madras, India, with forty-five members. Mrs. Isabel Brander, who originated the idea, was elected president.

The Baptist denomination in Liberia is the only self-supporting religious body in that country. There are thirty-one churches with 3,000 members. They have a mission among the aborigines.

The Topeka "Capital" (Kansas) says: "The teacher ought to make a continuous study of means for best applying the rudiments of education in building up men and women fit for the practical work of life."

The Methodist Church has decided to build a college in Kansas City, Kan. Property worth about \$1,000,000 has been acquired there and the educational committee of the church recently met to arrange for the erection of a suitable building.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has, during the eighty-one years of its existence, issued from its London house alone 29,000,000 of complete Bibles, nearly 32,000,000 of New Testaments, and 11,845,000 portions of the Bible. This makes a total of 72,500,000 books issued from the London headquarters.—Christian at Work.

One of the most encouraging features of the great movement of modern missions is the growing enthusiasm among medical and other students in this and other countries. Fifty years ago medical missionaries were almost unheard of; now a missionary society without its medical missionaries can scarcely be found.—London Christian.

Outside of the thousands of churches in London, there are five hundred missionary workers. Each missionary calls on five hundred families every month. They visit the slums and run-holes, and are subjected to many dangers. During the warm season open-air meetings are held every day and night on the streets and in the parks.—The Church of To-day.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Many a man is ready to raise an objection who couldn't raise a cent.—Texas Sittings.

Gossips serve Satan without the intervention of a formal contract.—Milwaukee Journal.

Sell your confidence at a high price, if at all; to be strong keep your own counsel.—Dumas.

It is hard to be grateful to the man who fought your battle for you and got licked.—Atchison Globe.

The easiest money to spend, and the hardest money to save, is that which we have not yet earned.—N. Y. Ledger.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

It is often more necessary to conceal contempt than resentment, the former being never forgiven, but the latter being sometimes forgot.—Chesterfield.

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobles as it can discern; and to be dependent upon by as many inferiors as it can reach.—Ruskin.

We can not make much of people who lack stability. And yet how many there are who have kindly instincts and good faculties in many directions, but who spoil their whole lives by simple want of earnestness.—United Presbyterian.

The only possible cure for a bitter memory is to sweeten it in the unselfish spirit that can return good for evil. A fountain like this in any human heart will quench every burning resentment in its overflowing tide.—Journal of Commerce.

Our chief concern in life is not with the things that are done to us, or that happen to us, but with what we do ourselves. So long as a man remains true and faithful in his relations in life, nothing can happen to him which contains any shadow of real humiliation.—Christian Union.

Slang and exaggeration are the bane of our speech and literature. We snatch at by-words and phrases of double meaning rather than sift our ideas and make careful selection of language for the conveyance of thought. Plain words lose their meaning, become too weak to go alone, and have to be bolstered up by adjectives.—Marion Harland.

How little is known of what is in the bosom of those around us. We might explain many a coldness could we look into the heart concealed from us. We should often pity where we hate, love where we curl the lip with scorn and indignation. To judge without reserve of any human action is a culpable temerity, of all our sins the most unfeeling and frequent.

Electricity in the Navy.

There is a proposition before Congress to appropriate \$250,000 to pay the cost of experiments to test the utility of electric motors as applied to the steering, lighting and ventilating of naval vessels; for pumping and hoisting and for handling marine ordnance and ammunition, and generally to testing the efficiency of electrical power as applied to marine architecture.

These experiments are to be conducted under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized to detail officers and designate places and vessels for the work.—American Analyst.

"How far," asked the leading juvenile in the amateur play, "shall I carry this love-scene into the realms of realism?"

"What do you mean?" asked the ladies who were acting as stage managers. "Shall I entwine the heroine's waist?" asked the leading juvenile. "Oh, goodness, no!" "But you know I've got a cork arm." "Oh, that's so. Then I think I'd put it round her waist. It will look more life-like."—Buffalo Courier.

Hereditary Blood Poison.

Many of the evils of life are inherited. Parents transmit to their children the state of blood impurity. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Scrofula, skin diseases, erysipelas, sore eyes, ringworm, tetter, eczema, scald head, scabby surfaces, syphilitic symptoms, ulcerative and consumptive tendencies, etc., all of which make life miserable, and the victim a prey to designing quacks. It is surely a disgrace that this should be so. It is manifestly the duty of every one to keep their blood pure and their systems in a condition of good health. Nature has given us kindly herbs that will accomplish this if properly used. The best are used with careful selection in that compound known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. There is no phase of blood poison this incomparable agent will not relieve. If a sufferer from blood disease, you do yourself great injustice if you fail to try it.—Springfield Express.

The biggest schoolboy in Rhode Island is believed to be William Davis, of Westerly, who is thirteen years old and weighs 287 pounds.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wadling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

An Eastern man has patented an elevator boot. It will be popular with stern parents, likely.—Lowell Mail.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 151 Pearl Street, New York.

EVERY man has his own particular bent, especially the one whose ways are crooked.—Baltimore American.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness.

For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

There are some circles where it is only the man with the income that can come in.—Binghamton Leader.

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

When a barrel is full it generally gets bunged up. And this is the case with a man.—Boston Courier.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I have cured them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The temperance advocate thinks that the glass which is wrong side up is right side up.—Washington Star.

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

The young doctor—who fell in love at first sight explained it in one word—cauterize.—Kearney Enterprise.

MANY mothers would willingly pay a dollar a box for Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer, if they could not get it for less. It costs only 25 cents and is sold by druggists.

All the world may be a stage, but a good many of the people are merely supernas.

FORTY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Herchound and Tar-Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

BATH-TUBS are now made of paper—that is, stationary tubs.—Burlington Free Press

ARE as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as candy. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

A MAN short in his accounts does not stay long when found out.—N. O. Picayune.

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name (KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK) and various commodities (CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc.) with their respective prices.



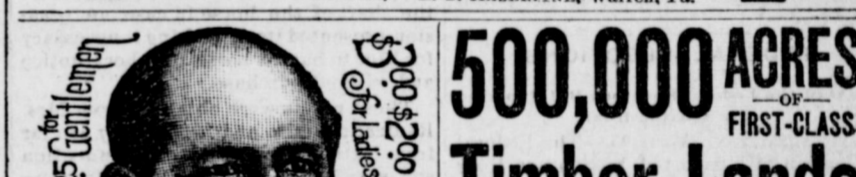
"I drink this cup to one made up of loveliness alone—Of her sex, the seeming paragon."

These lines of Pinckney bring before the mental vision of a woman of surpassing beauty, challenging admiration and homage. This sentimental tribute was, no doubt, worthily bestowed by the poet, but it is a prosaic fact that large numbers of our fair countrywomen are deficient in personal charms, because they do not try and conquer the disorders peculiar to their sex, and from which so many of them suffer martyrdom. As it is the ambition of every woman to look her best, let the afflicted ones use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and thus recover their health, without which there can be no beauty.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS; PURELY VEGETABLE and PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

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



W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE AND \$2 SHOE. And Other Advertised Specialties. None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. OLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.

500,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Timber Lands IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN. Will be sold at \$2.00 AN ACRE, on LONG TIME, to ADYLA BETHLEHEM. Rich soil, healthy climate—good drinking water—fine view of Lake Superior. CASH OR 12 MONTHS. WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION, WITH MAPS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., ETC. FREE. Address: LAND COMMISSIONER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason for not receiving a cure. SEND FOR THE TREATISE AND FREE TRIAL. MY INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post-Office Address. W. C. R. 1815 First Street, New York. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

WASSELINE PREPARATIONS. On receipt of price in postage stamps we will send free by mail the following valuable articles: One Box of Pure Vaseline, 10 Cents. One Box of Vaseline Ointment, 10 Cents. One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 Cents. One Cake of Vaseline Soap, 10 Cents. One Bottle of Pomade Vaseline, 15 Cents.

HAVE YOU BLUES? Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir. The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, builds up the system, cures Debility, General Weakness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, etc. DR. J. C. WATSON'S PERUVIAN ELIXIR. Manufactured by McPHER & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

RUSSELL YEARDROCK & CO'S PATENT. Now Ready. Describes the latest improved Thrashers, Trapping Engines, Saw Mills and Saw Pumps, Horse Power Station Engines, Engines, Planes or Automatic, and MILLERS. Address: RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

DETECTIVES. Wanted in every County. Show me to act under instructions of my Bureau. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Granahan Detective Bureau Co., 41 Arcade, Cincinnati, O. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPPERS. For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD Models Only. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price. List, BELOUSOFF & CO., 39 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONERS. If you want your pension, write to W. T. FLETCHER, A. T. FLETCHER, WASHINGTON, D. C. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

AGENTS WANTED. Prof. Science's new book, FACTS WORTH KNOWING. Scientific, practical, reliable. Exclusive territory. Write for circulars. M. S. Barnett, St. Louis, Mo.

DEHORN your CALVES cheaply, cheaply by using Druggist's, John March's Chemical Dehorner. Ask for circulars. Jerome Twichell & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS! Invent something and make MONEY! For FORTUNE! BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS OF PATENTING. Address W. T. FITZGERALD, WASHINGTON, D. C. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

ROOFING \$1.50 PER SQUARE. Lists as low as shingles. Samples free. JEROME TWICHELL & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

CANCER. Treated and cured without the knife. Book on Treatment sent free. Address F. L. POPE, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad good situations. Agent's Business here and secure your future. Write J. J. BROWN, Soda, Mo. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

\$5 FREE. Live hot under horses' feet. Write for circulars. F. L. POPE, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A. N. K.—D. 1289. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Serious Condition of Affairs in Chicago—The Great Strike Extending and All Classes Affected—Getting Beyond the Control of the Leaders.

CHICAGO, April 25.—It is the opinion of capitalists as well as labor leaders that May 1 will find Chicago in the midst of one of the greatest strikes ever experienced here. The demand for eight hours will be almost universal while the employers in the different trades are all seemingly determined not to grant the demand.

The carpenters' strike seems as far from a termination as on the day the men went out; the gas fitters and harness makers will go out Monday, the brick makers are now out with no assurance of a speedy termination of their strike; and these, with the 15,000 stock yards employees who are determined to get eight hours or quit, makes a total of about 27,000 men who will, from present indications be striking on May 1.

Should such a general movement be made, innumerable branches of trades and industries of less proportion will follow in the wake of the great outbreak and business in Chicago will be all but paralyzed, while fully 50,000 men will be idle.

Joseph Gruenhut, who has long held a prominent place among the socialist labor agitators of this city, and who is now tenement house inspector and statistician of the health department, has compiled a table of figures of the number of laboring people in this city who will either strike for eight hours on May 1 or be made idle by strikes in collateral industries on which they depend. According to this table the number of wage workers, male and female, who will not be at work at that time reaches the surprising aggregate of about 233,000. This covers only the city as it was previous to last year's annexation of the Town of Lake, Hyde Park, Lake View, Cicero and Jefferson. The importance of this statement will be apparent when it is stated that the Town of Lake alone contains 35,000 people directly affected by the strikes now contemplated.

The Stairbuilders' Union held a meeting at which it was decided to strike for eight hours on a day's work on May 1. The union has about 300 members.

According to current reports the monster demonstration which has been arranged for May 1 as an expression of sentiment only, it is now feared, turn into the beginning of a strike which the leaders will be powerless to direct, much less control. Certainly many thousands of strikers will be added to the carpenters.

The stockyards and packing house employes, the stair builders, mill carpenters, gas fitters, iron molders and harness makers, have already announced their intention of striking. Besides these the tailors, shoemakers, plasterers, lathers, cornice makers, metal workers and many other lines of labor seem determined to join the ranks.

The idleness among the building trades consequent on the carpenters' strike is increasing. The president of the Bricklayers' Union called at the strikers' headquarters and said that less than 300 of the 4,500 bricklayers in the city were at work. The same state of affairs prevails in most of the building trades.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Text of the Federal Elections Bill Reported by Senator Hoar.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Federal Election bill reported by Senator Hoar yesterday provides that the chief supervisors of elections now in office, their successors and such chief supervisors as may hereafter be appointed shall be charged in their respective judicial districts, both in person and through the supervisors of election who may be appointed, with the supervision of Congressional elections, with the enforcement of the National election laws and with the prevention of fraud and irregularities in naturalization. Whenever in any city having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards or in any Congressional district not in such city, 100 or more qualified voters shall petition the chief supervisors alleging that there is danger that unless the election is guarded it will not be fair and free, the chief supervisor shall forthwith forward the petition to the United States Circuit Court for the district and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the judge to open court for the purpose of transacting all business pertaining to the registration matters as may by any United States law there be transacted. The court, when so open for the transaction of such business, may remain in session until the second day succeeding the election, and the judge may exercise his powers either in open court or in chambers. The chief supervisors may verify registration lists and in any city of 50,000 inhabitants or upward may cause a house canvass of every district, but no inquiry shall be made as to the political opinions of any person. Every person charged with any duty with regard to an election of member of Congress who shall wilfully and for the purpose of affecting the election commit any fraud thereon, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The same penalty is provided for bribery or attempted bribery of voters. The Australian ballot system finds no place in the provisions of the bill, except that it is provided that no State shall be prevented by the provisions of the bill from printing ballots at public expense or providing regulations to screen each voter from observation and to keep his vote secret.

The Confederate White House.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—Initial steps looking to the transfer of the Jefferson Davis mansion, the White House of the Confederacy, to the ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association to be used as a museum for Confederate relics, was taken by the City Council last night. It is designed that each of the Southern States shall have a room in the building.

The ladies of the association in conjunction with various veteran organizations in the city will make a formal appeal to Mrs. Davis to allow the remains of her husband to be brought here and buried in the old mansion, where the couple resided during the war.

MORE OF METTMAN.

The Lost Limb of Mrs. Mettman Found Near Leavenworth—Benson, as a Fortune Teller, Had Complete Control Over the Two Women.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 23.—The right leg of the murdered Mrs. Mettman was found at noon yesterday on the bank of the Missouri river, near the Planter's House, by a number of boys who were walking along the shore. The spot is about three-quarters of a mile from the point where the remains were probably thrown into the river, and the limb had evidently not reached the current of the stream, but was carried along the bank where the water is sluggish, and on its passage downward the limb must have caught against drift and snags, as it was a month ago last night since the butchery took place and the body was thrown into the river.

Mrs. Rautzahn was visited at the jail last night. She had sufficiently recovered from her nervous prostration to permit her removal to the room in the female department assigned her upon her admission to the jail. She was in a talkative mood. While she referred to her relations with Benson quite freely, she stoutly continued to assert her innocence of any knowledge of the crime before or after its commission. To her father she had much to say about her mother, herself and Benson, and the father afterwards told a correspondent that he had reason to believe the woman about what she told him and would stand by her. It appears that Benson, who was a sleight of hand performer and fortune teller, had complete control over both the dead woman and her daughter. Mrs. Rautzahn was introduced to Benson by her mother after her return from Illinois where her husband was killed. The mother told the daughter that Benson had prophesied that Rautzahn would be killed. This made a great impression upon them both. Their acquaintance soon became very intimate. Mrs. Rautzahn said that her first trip to Kansas City was made upon Benson's request of her mother and that she only consented to go after the mother promised to care for the children. She was absent about a week. It was during this very absence that the father asked where Mary was, when Mrs. Mettman told him that she had gone out to work a few days so she might earn some money.

Mettman said he knew his daughter was telling the truth about that, because whenever she was away his wife would always tell him Mary was working out. It will be remembered that a statement has been made that Mettman's house was robbed about a year ago of a trunk, with some clothing and a few dollars in money. It now turns out that Benson was the thief. As soon as he heard of the theft he told the women that he knew all about it while he was in Kansas City. He described every article the trunk contained and the women of course believed that he could tell, never suspecting him of the theft. At this time he also warned them that their horse would be stolen. He told them not to go to the stable if they heard any noise as the man stealing the horse would certainly kill them. The horse was never stolen, and it is supposed that Benson laid his plans for the theft of the horse in case an occasion presented itself making it necessary for him to have a horse on short notice and without purchase.

These points were obtained from Mrs. Rautzahn's talk, and while they are far from satisfactory as to any connection she may have had in the murder they tell a story in themselves and indicate how completely the wretched woman and the dead mother were in the control of the designing villain.

A TEXAS DELUGE.

Great Destruction at Dallas as a Result of the Recent Heavy Rain.

DALLAS, Tex., April 23.—For the past week it has rained constantly throughout Western and Northwestern Texas and Friday the Trinity river, which had been swollen by the small streams and bayous which drain the country, began to rise and Saturday it was within four feet of the high water mark. The pump house at Turtle creek, from which the city obtained its water supply, became submerged while the people along the banks of the river in West Dallas were out off from the high lands and forced to take refuge on the house tops and in the tree tops. They were rescued from their perilous quarters by boatmen and the police.

One hundred houses in West Dallas were submerged and at ten o'clock the river had reached the high water mark and was rising at the rate of seven inches an hour.

On the Oak Cliff side of the river the inhabitants were driven from their homes. They had removed their household goods to high ground. Many of the outbuildings were swept away and the gardens destroyed.

On the Dallas side of the river great damage has been inflicted upon property. Several large brickyards on the banks and in the low lands are under water. The great pressed brick company's works recently erected suffered severely, the water being twenty feet deep in their premises. The loss in the brickyards alone will reach \$50,000 or \$75,000.

Reports from other points along the river indicate that the inhabitants of the flooded districts suffered severely. Crops have been destroyed, houses swept away and bridges and trestle work knocked out, but so far as known no lives have been lost, although many narrow escapes have been recorded.

A Pacific Express Robbery.

MONTREAL, Can., April 27.—The case of Walton, the express messenger who stole \$8,000 from the Pacific Company and was arrested at St. John, N. B., with part of the stolen money in his possession, has now acquired new interest by the arrest of Frank Brady and Aggie Ashton and Leard, a gambler, who accompanied them. They arrived from Hot Springs, Ark., and were at once taken into custody. Brady is the man who was paid \$2,000 by Walton for helping him to escape and the other members of the party are supposed to have been implicated in making away with the balance of the money, which was never found.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

Terrible Havoc Wrought in Louisiana by the Mississippi Flood—Plantations Ruined and Thousands Destitute.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Ruin and desolation meet the eye on every side in Pointe Coupee Parish. The destitution is complete. Not a plantation is left above water, not a levee unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned and from meager reports received from the interior it is quite probable human life has been sacrificed to the flood.

The steamer Dacotah reached the real point of distress yesterday after a stormy passage up the river and after many delays in furnishing assistance to the weak and the breaking levees west of Baton Rouge. Her arrival was a Godsend to the people whose lives were in jeopardy, for she has already saved an incalculable amount of property and a goodly number of lives.

All that remains now are strips of land here and there showing above the flood. The water back of the levees is so deep that hundreds of lives are in jeopardy.

The small stretches of levee still standing are crowded with men, women and children side by side with horses, mules and cows.

At Colonel Claiborne's place, several miles above Bayou Sara, the water is waist deep. At the base of the levee in an old raised ginhouse 500 negroes were found huddled together, while hundreds of head of stock were standing in water up to their breasts. The condition of the unfortunate blacks was pitiable.

Tuesday night while the Dacotah was tied up at Allendale, where several thousand feet of lumber and 5,000 sacks were put off, the levee in front of John A. Lobdell's place broke and in ten minutes was sixty feet wide and ten feet deep. The planters were unable to do any thing owing to the terrible storm and rain prevailing at the time, and looked helplessly upon the water as it poured through the breaks and inundated their magnificent plantations. This break will ruin the crops of fifty of the finest plantations on the river.

Standing on the deck of the relief steamer Dacotah as she passed down within fifty yards of the flooded district the full extent of the disaster could be seen. Grouped together on little knolls between broken levees, through which the water rushed with ungovernable fury, were scores of people, both white and black, some with babes in their arms, while others had dogs secured by a cord. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs. Whenever the Dacotah discovered a scene like that the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard.

Equally as sad a scene was the poor lumber cattle standing in the water actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food in days. Their gaunt forms contrasted strangely with their surroundings.

United States Engineer Douglass telegraphs that Point Pleasant levee, Texas Parish, gave way yesterday morning. Point Pleasant is twenty-three miles below Vicksburg and the levee there is one of the most important on the Texas front. The water from it will no doubt overflow the greater part of the parish.

Captain John A. Grant, superintendent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, speaking of the Morgansea crevasse, says: "This is one of the worst calamities that could have befallen the residents of this State, and yet it could have been avoided if the people had only made an effort. They are to blame for it. Now they are creating a big hubbub about sending relief up there and all that sort of thing, while before the disaster occurred they seemed utterly unaware of the impending danger. If need be, they should have raised \$500,000 to hold that levee, and it could have been done, too, and been well invested, as there is \$20,000,000 worth of property that will now be irretrievably damaged, which a little display of energy would certainly have averted. I have been on Morgansea levee but once in my life, and that was some time ago, but from reliable information which I received, the break occurred some 250 feet from the new levee. Colonel T. G. Sparks, who was on the levee at the time, states that by the next morning the breach was 400 feet wide. He immediately boarded the Wheelock and set to work picking up his men and the panic-stricken people."

ANOTHER SILVER BILL.

Senator Teller's Substitute for the Jones Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Teller yesterday introduced the following bill as a substitute for the Jones Silver bill now on the Senate calendar:

Section 1. That any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion or both in quantities not less than five ounces of gold or eighty ounces of silver, and demand and receive coin or coin certificates therefor at the rate of \$1 in coin or certificates for 25.35 grains, \$10 in coin or certificates for 253.5 grains, \$100 in coin or certificates for 2,535 grains, and the rate of \$1 in certificates for 438 grains of standard silver. That the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be a lawful tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coin certificates of the various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act, and the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

Section 3. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage, the \$50,000 appropriation, however, to be immediately available.

Fatal Explosion.

CATARAUGUS, Pa., April 25.—At six o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large new building of the Union Silk Manufacturing Company, of New York City, with offices at 33 and 35 Green street.

In spite of the intense heat the firemen worked like beavers in the hope of saving the storerooms and engine houses, and here is where an awful catastrophe took place. While the firemen and workmen were working hard to control the fire, an explosion of vitriol and other acids took place, killing four persons and seriously wounding others.

THE SILVER BILL.

Text of the Bill Agreed Upon in the Republican Caucus—Senator Teller's Views.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republicans of the House and Senate have agreed upon the basis for the preparation of a silver bill. The agreement is in harmony with the measure adopted by the Senate caucus committee with one important amendment. The following is the full text of the bill as agreed upon:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces of pure silver in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 37.35 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in such form and of such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe. And a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; provided, that upon the demand of the holder of any treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for redemption of treasury notes herein provided for and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Section 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Section 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the change of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Section 6. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Senator Teller, of the Senate subcommittee, did not agree with his associates in the conclusions they reached, but they were adopted by the full committee of thirteen, with his single dissenting vote.

Speaking of the matter later, Senator Teller said he had announced his purpose not to support a bill that gave to the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming the certificates in bullion, and he would not do so. He would, for himself, he said, make an effort to secure free silver coinage; failing in that, he would accept the next best thing he could get. When the measure came up in the Senate for action, he said, he would move to make the certificates legal tender.

PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

The Good Uncle Sam Pays a Debt Owed For Sixty Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—Sixteen hundred Pottawatomie Indians will visit Topeka, all dressed in their best. The first installment arrived yesterday and each received from Colonel R. L. Gardner, special agent for the Indian Bureau, \$25 due them by the United States Government for lands purchased sixty years ago.

Payment had been deferred on those lands until the amount now aggregates \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is interest. All of the Indians will be paid at this point except the sick and disabled who will receive their stipend at St. Mary's and Silver Lake. Colonel Gardner is assisted by an interpreter and clerk.

The citizen Indians have an organization and business committee and those entitled to pay were enrolled last September.

After paying that portion of the Indians who are settled in this part of Kansas, Mr. Gardner will proceed to the Kaw agency, Indian Territory, and then to Shawneeetown, where many Pottawatomies are located. Part of the city of Chicago stands on the land purchased by the Government from the Pottawatomies.

Homopaths Elect Officers.

St. Louis, April 24.—When the members of the Missouri Institute of Homoeopathy resumed their deliberations at the Lindell Hotel, the first business was the reading of the report of the committee on the president's address. The new constitution and by-laws were adopted and a committee was appointed to take steps toward securing the incorporation of the institution. Several papers were read.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. H. C. Baker; Kansas City; general secretary, A. C. Jones; Holden; provisional secretary, L. C. McElwee; St. Louis; treasurer, W. B. Morgan; St. Louis; board of censors, W. A. Edmunds of St. Louis, A. W. Williams of Springfield, and W. G. Hall, St. Joseph. It was unanimously decided to hold the next annual meeting at Kansas City.

Kansas Counterfeiters Sentenced.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—Henry Krebs was brought up from Arkansas City by a deputy United States marshal and pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting. He was sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment. His brother, George Krebs, on Monday was sentenced to a year and a half and one other accomplice named Martin was sentenced to three years on the same charge last night.

Boiler Explosion.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 23.—At the Etna mills this morning while all the men were working the flue end of a big boiler collapsed with a deafening roar and in a moment the place was drenched with scorching steam. George Klingensmith, John Welsh and Johnny Murphy were killed. Murphy's body was discovered in the flywheel pit where it had been hurled and ground to a pulp. The injured were: Barney Regan, horribly scalded; L. Shifnock, badly hurt by flying debris and scalded; Lawrence Flynn, scalded; Andy Myers, scalded; Joe Rounds, arm broken and bruised; Johnny Myers, burned.

THE BOYS OF CONGRESS.

Something About the Duties of the Senate and House Pages.

The pages of the Senate and House of Representatives are, as a rule, bright and lively boys, between the ages of ten and fifteen, very few remaining in service after the age of eighteen.

It requires considerable influence nowadays to get an appointment as page in either the Senate or the House, as the position is a desirable one. The pay is \$2.50 per day for the session, including Sundays, and in addition there are numerous perquisites, which in many cases double their pay. The average page is a very stylish boy, and generally carries a cane (when off duty) and wears knee-breeches, an English top-coat and a beaver hat.

Pages are the "legs" of Congress. When a Congressman claps his hands, it is the duty of the page to rush to him, receive and execute his commands—to the document room for a bill, to the library for a book, or anywhere else within reasonable distance.

In the House, each page has to file the records of ten members, and at the end of the session each member usually gives to the page who tends to his file from \$5 to \$10, and every page can reasonably count on \$100 as Christmas money from these ten members.

The pages used to make a regular business of selling autograph books. Every morning the pages would go around from member to member and solicit their signatures. A book containing all the names was worth from \$5 to \$10. But this got to be a great nuisance to members, who were frequently called upon to sign their names thirty times in one morning. So they refused to sign, and an autograph book is now rarely seen.

Another source of revenue for the boys is from the distribution of circulars and pamphlets through the House. Nearly every great project that is brought to the attention of Congress from the outside is supported, and generally opposed, too, by the circulation among the members of pamphlets and various documents.

These are left with the doorkeeper to be placed on the desks of the members. It is the duty of the pages to distribute these papers, but experience has demonstrated that they are distributed much better if a liberal fee is left for the pages.

Of course the boys must have a head, and a strong one, too, as they are hard to control. In the House, a one-armed captain, assisted by two chief pages, keeps the squad of thirty in order, while Captain Bassett, in the Senate, looks after his detachment, usually of very small boys.

After graduating from pageship, the boys usually become Government clerks, although a great many are never heard of afterward. Some become politicians, and several have afterwards made a mark in the world. Familiar examples of success are those of Senator Gorman, ex-Representative Scott, of Erie, and the late Representative Townsend, of Illinois, who became eminent in public life.—Golden Days.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

The Identification of Criminals by the Anthropometric Method.

Criminals do not scruple to interchange names among themselves, though by preference they assume those of honest men. We have had cases where men when rearrested have not hesitated to assume the names of persons they had at some previous time robbed, and whose exact position they had learned through the evidence given before the courts by their victims themselves. International criminals arrested in foreign countries or persons giving themselves out to be foreigners have still greater facilities for deceiving and have no need to have recourse to these tricks. Whatever they may choose to adopt must of necessity be accepted as correct, as there is no means whatever of proving or disproving its authenticity. There can be but little doubt that in these cases the international exchange of judicial records would be a step in the right direction; but even that would be insufficient. What useful information would be obtained from such records with reference to a habitual criminal who had taken the precaution not to give his own but some false name? We do not allude to the usual description which generally accompanies these papers—"Chin round, face oval, eyes gray," etc.—which have never led to the recognition of criminals, save in the realms of romance. A trained anthropologist alone would be able to deal suitably with these descriptions. Photographs are certainly preferable to descriptions of any kind, but photography solves only a part of our problem. The experiment tried in Paris has clearly demonstrated this.

In the course of ten years the police had made a collection of the photographs of 100,000 persons. Is it possible to search through these 100,000 photographs whenever an arrest is made? Clearly not. The use of photography, therefore, has not rendered the services anticipated, and the most guilty and the most cunning of habitual criminals continued to obtain the same privileges and the same indulgence which the law and prison regulations extend to a first offense. Inspectors of police and superintendents of houses of correction did, indeed, recognize a certain number of these men, on an average about twenty per month in Paris alone, and such recognitions were at once communicated by the proper authorities. The adoption of the anthropometrical system of descriptions has entirely altered these figures. A great number of criminals have given up changing their names, because they have found it useless as a means of concealing their identity, and the wardens of houses of correction do not now find out more than two or three per month. The only criminals who now do it are those who have been long absent from Paris, or those who have some very special reason for trying their chance of escaping detection. By the new system about forty per month are recognized.

The Identification of the Criminal Classes by the Anthropometric Method, by Alphonse Bertillon.

STOCK ITEMS.

Breed for the top of the market, and one very important item in doing this is to use nothing but the best of stock.

Grass, the kitchen slops and skim milk are necessary in keeping pigs for profit. Dry feeding under present conditions rarely pays.

A change or variety of feed is very necessary with the horses in the spring. If this is not given they will often lose their appetite and fall in flesh.

It pays generally to keep stock in a good marketable condition. Often fair prices can be secured before they are matured if they are in good condition.

Plenty of good sound grain and hay must be supplied now to the worksteams if they are to be kept from running down, and as this is the busy season they must be kept in good condition.

A practical Texas farmer says: "Five tons of alfalfa hay and fifty bushels of corn will fatten a hundred sheep as fat as they need be. The expense need not exceed fifty cents per head, while the fattening will add a dollar to the carcass."

Study, observation and experience are three items that are necessary to insure success with breeding stock of all kinds and these can not be acquired in a day. Theoretical knowledge will not answer in this case; the knowledge must be of a practical nature.

To secure a steady growth during the spring and summer with growing pigs there are few things that are superior to a good clover pasture and a feed night and morning of bran and sweet skim milk. Pork made in this way is not only healthier but it costs less than if corn is fed.

For the work teams bran can nearly always be made a part of the ration. The most economical plan of feeding is with ground or cut feed. Ground oats and corn, with bran, make not only a cheap but a very wholesome ration for the teams, and with hay will supply all the elements of nutrition in a good proportion.

One of the most important items in securing a quick growth and an early maturity with stock is a good breed. This furnishes a good foundation upon which to build, and then if good feed and care is given the three essentials of success are provided, and a failure to give any one of these three will affect the result to a more or less extent.

It is always an item to secure as much milk as possible from the cows, whether it is fed to the calves, made into butter on the farm or sold, and even with a good supply of grass, bran can always be fed night and morning to the cows for this. As a milk ration it can be improved by adding a small quantity of corn and oil-meal. But very good results can be obtained by feeding bran alone.

FARM NOTES.

Sow parsnips and salsify in one end or side of the garden, so that in the fall it will not interfere with plowing.

Ducks grow much faster than chickens and sell at better prices per pound. Hence they are often found much more profitable to raise than any other kind of poultry.

While the turkeys are young is the time to keep them gentle. Then by feeding regularly at a stated time they can easily be kept gentle, and in the habit of coming home regularly.

A little green and well-kept lawn, decked with beds of annuals, will be a constant source of delight to your children and will well repay you for the little money you spend upon them.

With all crops that must be cultivated during growth, one of the best and most economical implements to use is a good harrow, and in a majority of cases it can be used twice to a good advantage, killing out the weeds and thoroughly fluffing the soil.

J. J. Alexander, one of the successful farmers of Sycamore, informs us that the wheat fields show a great many dead or bare spots, caused probably by the fly. He estimates the damage at 16 per cent. in some fields.—Independence (Kan.) Tribune.

As the turnip is a biennial plant, even the young leaves furnish excellent greens when the roots are planted early in the spring and, if well blanched, an acceptable salad. It is absolutely essential, however, that the turnip itself should be both well grown and well cooked in order to be palatable.

One advantage with millet is that it requires only a short time to make a good growth, while on a good soil a large yield can, with proper care, easily be obtained. There are few crops that can be depended upon to make up any deficiency there may be in the hay crop so readily as millet or Hungarian grass.

In growing turnips fresh seed should be obtained of the most desirable varieties, as there is a vast difference in them. For garden culture three plantings may be made, the first as soon as the ground is warm enough for the seeds to germinate, again at the end of the first pea crop and the last in July or at some reasonable time in August.

With all classes of root crops have a deep rich soil stirred deep in plowing and preparing for the seed. Then care must be taken to work into a good tith, harrowing or raking if necessary. Usually these are grown in the gardens, but they can be grown very readily in the truck patch and the one-horse cultivator be used to give the necessary cultivation. It is better to use plenty of seed and thin out the plants after they come up than to be obliged to replant in order to get a good stand.—St. Louis Republic.

Notes.

Hog cholera is reported prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Colfax, McLean County, Ill., and swine are dying in large numbers. A peculiar fact in this connection is that where the cholera is prevalent the farms are overrun with rats.

It is more the vigor than the size of the potato that is an aid in determining the size of the product and yield of the crop. But under average conditions good medium-sized potatoes will give a better crop than small ones.

Gather up the brush, weeds and trash and burn them.