

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The navy department at Washington is receiving a large number of letters from men who have served a term in the navy offering themselves for re-enlistment. The records of these applicants are being looked up and when found satisfactory are indorsed with the word "accepted" and filed, ready to be acted on when wanted.

The president on the 1st nominated John G. Bales to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Ok.

The recent decision of Federal Judge Smith holding the meat inspection law unconstitutional is regarded by officials of the agricultural department as one largely technical in character, and they say it will not affect the practical operation of the law when applied to the inspection of meats for interstate traffic or foreign export.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the agricultural department, will soon distribute about three car loads of rare and valuable seeds to state experiment stations and others. The seeds were brought from eastern Europe and Asia by Prof. Hansen, who was sent out to that section of the world to ascertain what the people there did to adapt plants to their conditions. The seeds to be distributed, it is expected, will be valuable to the arid regions of this country.

The navy department at Washington on the 2d decided to send two ships to Cuba with supplies for the suffering reconcentrados, the cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Nashville being selected for the purpose.

The National Pure Food and Drug congress at Washington on the 3d was attended by 200 persons. Aaron Jones, master of the National Grange, in his speech said that practically all the farmers of the country were for the pure food bill.

MINISTER WOODFORD has warned the state department at Washington to watch the future movements of Spanish warships. It was stated that Spain, urged on by the party in power at Madrid, was preparing to begin hostilities against the United States without waiting for a formal declaration of war.

In reply to a telegram on the 4th from Secretary Long, of the navy department, Adm. Sicard stated that he had talked with the president of the court and they had agreed that it was not yet possible to fix a date for the finding of the court as to the cause of the Maine disaster. The court of inquiry finished its investigation at Key West, Fla., and left in the evening on the Mangrove for Havana.

The cabinet meeting at Washington on the 4th considered the killing of Baker, the colored postmaster of Lake City, S. C., and it was decided to increase the government's reward to \$1,500 for the perpetrators of the crime.

THERE was recently considerable talk in senatorial circles in Washington about a proposition to be submitted to congress for the United States to guarantee \$300,000,000 Cuban bonds as the price of the island's freedom.

A WASHINGTON dispatch stated the other day that the Cuban question was nearing an acute stage, President McKinley being resolved to press for the ending of the war in the island by May 1, realizing that then the rainy season would commence and it would be impossible to intervene before October, and thus there would be six months more of starvation for the unfortunates in Cuba.

The Spanish government, it was announced at Washington, has demanded the recall of Consul General Lee from Havana and that merchant vessels take supplies to the Cuban sufferers instead of United States warships. The government at Washington has complied with the latter demand, but will not recall Gen. Lee.

SECRETARY ALGER, of the war department, has entered into contracts for the delivery, within 30 days, of 2,500 pairs of ambulance wagon wheels, 2,500 sets of harness and 300 ambulances. Contracts have also been made contingently for army horses and mules.

GENERAL NEWS.

The strike of the 3,500 cotton mill operatives at Biddeford, Me., against a ten per cent. reduction in wages has been declared off. The operatives have lost \$210,000 in wages since they struck and the business in the town has been paralyzed.

W. F. BRICE, former cashier of both the Quannah national bank and the National Bank of Ryan, I. T., who was said to have disposed of about \$150,000 belonging to the two institutions two years ago and then fled to Mexico, has been apprehended and an extradition has been granted by President Diaz.

THE steel steamer William R. Lynn was launched at Chicago on the 5th. She is 420 feet long over all and can accommodate 204,000 bushels of corn.

A FIRE recently occurred in the Saturn and Sozenowice mine at Breslau, Prussia. Twenty dead miners were got out and there were said to be many more in the mine.

A NEGRO named Will Jones was lynched by a mob at Lake Cormorant, Miss., on the 6th for assaulting a colored woman.

IN a tenement house fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 6th one woman was suffocated and five other people were so badly burned that three will probably die from their injuries.

THE Post at Houston, Tex., has printed a letter from United States Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Gov. Culberson.

WHILE out walking on the 6th at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Alfred S. Healy, aged 25, shot and instantly killed Miss Libbie Brauschand, aged 15, and then sent a bullet through his own head.

THE Army and Navy Journal at Boston has published a long article under the heading "Preparing for War," in which the present warlike situation is carefully reviewed. It states that there is grave danger in the United States from ignorance and over-confidence, but in case of extremity there would be such an uprising of a great people as would shake the world.

JOHN J. KAIN, archbishop of the Roman Catholic church at St. Louis, was named as heir to a one-third interest in the \$2,000,000 estate of Charles A. Hardy, late editor of a large Catholic paper in Philadelphia.

CRAZED by jealousy C. W. Wood murdered Mrs. Irene Breider at Ottawa, Ill., and afterwards sent a bullet through his own brain. Mrs. Wood had threatened to give her affections to another man.

IN the waiting room of the prison at Sing Sing, New York, Adrian Braun, a convict, attacked his wife with a knife and hacked her until she was dead. The man had been sentenced to two years for beating the woman, and she had paid him a visit to express her sympathy and tell him of her forgiveness of his cruelty.

FOUR tramps were found dead in a refrigerator car at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 4th. Death resulted by gas from a fire built with coal.

AT three o'clock on the morning of the 4th Mrs. Olga Demorest, at Grove City, O., took the life of her four-year-old son with a razor and was on the point of murdering her sick husband when a servant aroused some neighbors and the woman was overpowered. Mrs. Demorest had recently shown evidence of insanity.

THE Kentucky house of representatives has passed, by a party vote, an act to prevent the making of a contract payable in gold and making such a contract null and void. It is substantially a copy of the Nebraska law and declares both gold and silver legal tender in payment of debt on exactly the same terms.

A. N. HULL, one of southern Iowa's wealthiest men, was ground almost to a pulp in his flouring mill at Selma, Ia. He was caught in a fly-wheel and every bone in his body broken. He was 75 years old.

"KID" McCoy knocked Burley out in the second round at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 4th. The fighting was fast and furious. The knockout blow was a left hook on the neck which floored Burley and he was counted out.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, may be called upon to settle the Cuban question. A memorandum proposing arbitration with the chief executive of Mexico as arbitrator, a Washington dispatch said, has been laid before President McKinley. It contemplates a united request from the American nations to Spain to submit the question of Cuba's future to Diaz.

THE schooner Speedwell, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall on the 3d while off Marquesas, 18 miles from Key West, and capsized. Nineteen persons were drowned out of 13 on board.

NEAR Payne Center, Ok., the twin children of Thomas Ziegler, aged two years, slipped out of the house and fell into a well and were drowned before the mother could reach them.

ISABELLA A. MARSH and William C. Buzzell, convicted of the murder by poison of George Marsh, the woman's husband, were sentenced to death by Chief Justice Ross, of the supreme court at Montpelier, Vt. The court overruled the plea for a new trial.

THREE men called John Reese to his door at his home south of Muncie, Ind., early the other morning. They tied and gagged the old man and locked his aged wife in a room while the house was looted. Mr. Reese was beaten into submission with a club and his long beard was torn out by the roots.

MRS. WINSLOW, who will christen the battleship Kearsage, to be launched at Newport News, Va., March 24, has refused to use water in the ceremony.

ALL the breweries in Cleveland, O., save one, 13 in all, have passed into the hands of an eastern syndicate with a capital of \$10,000,000.

A LARGE steam dry kiln at the Central coal and coke sawmill at Texarkana, Ark., tumbled in the other afternoon, seriously wounding a number of workmen, two of whom will die. Others were believed to have been buried under the debris and killed outright. Large timbers, sheet iron and lumber and railroad iron were bent and twisted into a shapeless mass.

THE students of the veterinary college at Kansas City, Mo., on the 5th gave a banquet of horse meat to the members of the faculty of that institution.

A FIERCE street battle took place in Texarkana, Ark., on the 6th between five barbers in which one was killed outright, another mortally wounded and a third seriously injured.

THREE thousand people saw Michael's exhibition of speed on his wheel at St. Louis on the 5th. He rode five miles in 10:41.

THE torpedo boat McKee was launched at Baltimore, Md., on the 5th, Miss Belle Wordwell, of that city, acting as sponsor.

MRS. SELYANIA ROSS, a widow, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire while encamped with her parents on the line of the Frisco extension in Lincoln county, Ok. She hailed from Kansas City.

THE secretary of agriculture has suspended the order requiring sheep in transit to be dipped at the Kansas City stock yards.

THE steamer William Ernest struck a rock at Brownstone, W. Va., and sank immediately, the water rushing in so rapidly that the crew and passengers barely escaped alive.

JAMES W. BELL, president of the St. Louis Safe Deposit company, recently appeared before the house post office committee at the invitation of Congressman Bartholdt and make an elaborate argument in favor of postal savings banks.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, a mining man of some note, while temporarily insane, jumped into a shaft at Ishpeming, Mich., and fell 444 feet to his death.

LORENZO BARNES was hanged at East Cambridge, Mass., on the 4th for the murder of John Dean, an aged farmer. The motive was robbery.

THE Hotel Graham at Graham, Va., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$90,000.

TROUBLE was reported brewing in the northern coal district of Colorado on the 4th. The trust ordered a shut down of some mines and the men threatened to shut down the entire district indefinitely unless some agreement was reached at once.

HORSES attached to a United States mail wagon in St. Louis became frightened and ran away, killing the driver, Samuel W. Halley.

A RIOT occurred at a prayer meeting at Shirley City, Ind., the other day. Bernard Harris, janitor of the church, was beaten into insensibility and Rev. Mr. Singer rushed in to save his life. The mob turned on the clergyman and he was knocked down.

THE court of inquiry into the wreck of the battleship Maine finished its investigation at Key West, Fla., on the 3d.

A DISPATCH from Marathon, Tex., stated that James M. Hamilton, an old mining prospector who has spent two years searching for gold in that section, reports that he has made rich gold discoveries 75 miles south of that place. The leads were said to be of surprising widths and contain gold in paying quantities.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES. SECRETARY LONG has issued an order directing that the Minneapolis and Columbia be put in commission immediately. He also sent orders to Philadelphia, New York and Boston for the enlistment of 800 seamen at once.

THE federal supreme court on the 7th rendered an opinion in the maximum freight rate case. Justice Harlan held the Nebraska law to be contrary to the 14th amendment in that it authorized the taking of property without due process of law and was therefore invalid. The opinion was favorable to the railroads.

THE City of Vicksburg, one of the finest Anchor line boats on the Mississippi river until the tornado of May 27, 1896, when its upper works were demolished, has been bought for the St. Louis naval reserves, to be remodelled into a gunboat. It will cost \$25,000 to remodel the boat, which will be armed with rapid fire guns from the navy department.

It was stated at St. Louis on the 7th that another strike of Illinois coal miners was probable as a result of the cut in wages by the Big Muddy Coal company of Cartersville, other companies stating that they will have to cut likewise.

It was stated that Japan realizes that Russia is making dangerous encroachments in China, where she herself should enjoy the fruits of victory. Russia, on the other hand, will not concede, hence a war with Japan seems inevitable.

THE senate on the 7th consumed the day in considering District of Columbia business. The house passed the bill for two additional regiments of artillery. Mr. Cannon introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 to be expended by the president for purposes of defense. It was referred. District of Columbia business took up the rest of the day.

At Mentor, O., Mr. and Mrs. Justin Alexander, an aged couple, were found asphyxiated in their home through escaping gas from a hard coal stove.

A HIGHLY feverish condition prevailed in Washington on the 7th, caused by the announcement that Spain had asked for Consul General Lee's recall, and the backdown by the Spanish government did not abate the strain. It was feared that war was imminent. Reliable information from Havana was to the effect that the report of the court of inquiry had found almost unmistakable evidence that the Maine was exploded by a mine.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Five Important Events Bearing Upon Our Relations with Spain.

Washington Feverish—Fear That War Is Imminent—Reason for Delaying the Court's Verdict—Another Warship Going to Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There were no fewer than five important events yesterday having a bearing more or less direct upon the troubled relations between the United States and Spain, viz: The introduction in congress by Mr. Cannon of a resolution carrying \$50,000,000 for the public defense; the withdrawal by the Spanish government of its intimated objection to the continuance in office of Consul General Lee; the order of the cruiser Montgomery to proceed to Havana in place of the Fern; the passage through the house of the bill increasing the artillery arm by two regiments, and the institution of negotiations looking to the purchase of warships for our navy.

Mr. Cannon's resolution probably led all other topics in interest, particularly when it became known that it was the result of a conference between the author, the president, Senator Hale and other leading spirits in congress. As for Gen. Lee's case, the news of the satisfactory ending of the incident through the withdrawal of the suggestion by Spain was expected as soon as it was noted that a loophole had been left open through the failure to make the complaint in anything like official form.

Late in the afternoon Senor DuBose, the Spanish chargé, received a cipher cable from the minister of state at Madrid, Senor Gullon, saying: "You can disavow the rumor that any official application has been made for the recall of Gen. Lee."

This confirmed Mr. DuBose's view that a misapprehension had occurred, and that some intimation concerning Gen. Lee had been construed into a request or demand for his recall, which Mr. DuBose says with positiveness was never intended.

The appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defense for which provision was made in the bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Cannon, will not involve the issue of bonds. This announcement was made by the treasury officials, who stated that the treasury was amply prepared to meet any demands that will likely be made upon it. On February 1 the cash in the treasury amounted to \$856,571,766, of which \$204,063,971 was gold, \$511,858,840 silver, \$107,564,958 paper currency and \$38,094,002 in disbursing officers' balances, etc. The net available cash on hand above all liabilities amounts to \$225,564,203.

It is not felt at the navy department that the people of the Montgomery are taking any particular risk in going to Havana at this time, for it is said that, even should hostilities break out, it is a rule of honorable warfare that they be given safe convey out of the waters of the hostile country. Of course, Gen. Lee and the members of the court of inquiry at Havana would be equally exempt from molestation.

Without delay the officers of the adjutant general department yesterday gave the necessary orders for the recruiting of the new artillery regiments authorized by congress. The purpose is to enlist such members as have had service in the artillery wherever possible, and no doubt is entertained that plenty of material of the right kind will offer.

FEVERISH STATE OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 8.—A highly feverish condition prevailed in Washington yesterday in reference to the Spanish question. The announcement that Spain had asked for the recall of Consul General Lee raised the patriotic feeling of congress to its highest pitch and the backdown of the Spanish government has not materially abated the strain. The condition is best described by likening it to that of uncertainty and reserved feeling preceding the firing on Fort Sumter. It is feared that war is imminent.

Reliable information from Havana is to the effect that the report of the naval court of inquiry has found almost unmistakable evidence that the Maine was exploded by a mine. The strongest reason in support of this theory, aside from the information to that effect received by various channels, is that the report of the court is not made public. The argument is that, if the court had found the explosion to be from internal causes, it would have been made known with little delay. From this comes the inference that both sides are trying to gain time to get ready. The impression is growing stronger day by day that some incident is likely to precipitate a conflict at almost any time.

WORK OF THE DIVERS. HAVANA, March 8.—The court of inquiry held its usual sessions yesterday, examining Ensign Powellson and the divers' plans. The Spanish divers work when they desire to do so. The day was beautiful and the wreckers advanced steadily in clearing away the debris. Many articles of personal value to the officers of the Maine are recovered from time to time. The wreckers and divers when below work hard. The Maine was exceptionally high between decks, which makes the effort of getting out the bodies more difficult. They float to the ceilings and are entangled in the debris.

WILL RESORT TO ARMS.

The Citizens of Young America, Ind., Who Demolished a Saloon, Ready to Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The authorities of Cass county have been informed that any effort to arrest the citizens of the town of Young America, who recently demolished W. F. Nance's saloon, will be resisted, even to bloodshed. The citizens have organized and have agreed that, should an officer appear with warrants, a whistle will be sounded as a signal for the citizens to come out and resist the process of the court. The men who demolished the saloon declare they had a perfect right to do it for the protection of their families.

GIVEN LIFE SENTENCES.

Two Train-Wreckers at Osceola, Ia., Severely Punished for Endangering 300 Lives.

OSCEOLA, Ia., March 7.—Fred Fivecoats and Frank Jackman were sentenced by Judge Towner in the district court at Osceola Saturday to imprisonment for life at hard labor for attempted train-wrecking. Both are young men from Clark county. On the night of December 22 they attempted to wreck and rob the Burlington flyer No. 2 near Murray, a small town east of here. Part of the train was derailed, but no damage was done. The lives of over 300 passengers were placed in peril by the wreckers.

FOOD DISTRESS IN SPAIN.

Wheat Is \$2.30 Per Bushel and the Situation Is Becoming Critical.

LONDON, March 7.—Advices from Spain tend to show increasing distress. The scarcity of breadstuffs is reaching the point of being a calamity, and through this scarcity and the manipulation of the Barcelona clique, who have created a corner in the cereal, wheat is now worth \$2.80 per bushel, of which \$1 is profit to the manipulators. As the gross income of the people has decreased from \$934,000,000 to \$752,000,000 since 1895, the situation is becoming dangerous.

KANSAS PACIFIC PAYMENT.

The First Installment of One Million Dollars Has Been Handed Over.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In answer to inquiries on the subject, it is officially announced that the first payment of \$1,000,000 on account of the sale of the government's interest in the Kansas Pacific railroad was made during the past week. The remaining \$5,303,000 will be made in 30, 40, 50 and 60 days from the date of the sale, February 19.

Secretary Bliss Against "Free Homes."

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Chairman Sherman, of the Indian affairs committee of the house, has received from Secretary Bliss a communication in which the latter takes strong ground against the adoption by the house of the "free homes" amendment to the Indian appropriation bill added by the senate. The secretary thinks that such legislation would be inexpedient, as it would be taxing the entire people for the benefit of the few. He estimates that it would also cost the government \$30,000,000.

Thousands Starving.

SAN MARCUS, Tex., March 7.—Dr. J. H. Coombs, of this city, has received a letter from Hon. Walter B. Barker, United States consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in which he says: "I have certificates of mayors of large cities and towns in this large district going to show that there are over 50,000 people actually starving. I cannot believe that our American people are uncharitable. They just don't realize the destitution and desolation of the people of this island."

The Frisco May Branch Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—It is reported that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway company is soon to become the largest railway system in the southwest and it will be the short line from this city to Galveston, Tex. This is to be done by the purchase of the Texas Midland and the absorption of the Houston & Texas Central. The deal, it is said, has been under consideration for a long time and will be effected in the near future.

Will Be a Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congressman Dalzell created much comment by announcing that the president had decided to appoint a Pennsylvania republican as the successor of Col. William R. Morrison, of the interstate commerce commission. According to Mr. Dalzell a member of the Pennsylvania supreme court, whose name he declined to divulge, has been offered the position and has accepted it.

Insurgents Active.

HAVANA, March 7.—The insurgents are very active in Havana province. Several miles of sugar cane fields have been burned. The railroad tracks between Buena Ventura and Bejucal have been destroyed by dynamite. The Spaniards are rushing troops to Santiago de Cuba province. Insurgents have control there, and the Spanish troops are not sufficient to garrison the towns that are under Spanish control.

Endangered Her Life to Save Property.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 7.—Miss Nore Woodard remained in her father's burning house to save valued articles until all avenues of escape were cut off. She was seen pleading for help from a second-story window and then she fell unconscious. She was finally rescued by means of a ladder. The house and the furniture were damaged about \$5,000.

WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

Railroad Men Petition the Senate to Prevent Its Abuse.

Patriotism in the House—Bill to Provide Two Additional Regiments of Artillery Passed—\$50,000,000 for Purposes of Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Yesterday's session of the senate was devoted entirely to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At the hour of adjournment the bill had not been disposed of and its discussion will be continued to-day. Mr. Carter, of Montana, urged that the bill go over as he desired to offer an amendment relating to the gas supply of Washington. "A more infamous and audacious outrage was never perpetrated on an inoffensive public than is nightly perpetrated by the Washington Gas Light company," declared Mr. Carter, "and I desire to present an amendment that will afford the suffering people of this city an opportunity to force the company to give them what they pay for." At his suggestion the bill was laid aside and at 5:45 the senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned. During the morning hour Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, presented the petition of 18,000 railway men of Pennsylvania, in favor of legislation to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The spirit of patriotism was rampant in the house yesterday, and by almost unanimous vote the Hawley bill providing for two additional regiments of artillery was passed under suspension of the rules. No effort was made to obstruct action, but Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, pleaded for more time than the 40 minutes allowed under the rule, and because it was refused after the bill had been passed he inaugurated a filibuster against District of Columbia legislation that continued all day. Mr. Bailey desired to speak in favor of the bill, but could not get time. Mr. Hull, in opening the debate, explained briefly the necessity for these men to man the coast defenses of the country. By July 1, he said, 244 big guns and 233 mortars would be mounted. These guns required 18 men each to handle them, and in time of war, 60. There were 4,025 artillerymen, all told, in the service. The guns emplaced July 1 would require 7,000, regardless of any exigency that might arise. Even if no exigency arose, these men, he insisted, would be necessary to care for the fortifications and guns upon which we were expending millions of dollars. The charge that this bill was an attempt to increase the standing army, to be used possibly to overawe the cities, he said, he considered too frivolous to discuss. Mr. Cox, in opposing the bill, said he would vote as cheerfully as any man in the house for this bill if it were needed for the national defense as a war measure, but he argued that the president, as commander-in-chief of the army, had authority to detail men from the other branches of the service, the cavalry and infantry, and that such details could man and care for the coast defenses without increasing permanently the standing army.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, the other democrat who opposed the bill, insisted that the bill was not a war measure, as it had been recommended for several years. Mr. Shafroth, populist, of Colorado, caused a round of applause when he expressed his regret that a single voice should be raised against such a bill at such a time. There was no denying the fact that our foreign relations with Spain were on the eve of a rupture. War ought to be averted if possible, but we ought to prepare at once, he said, for every emergency.

Mr. Williams, democrat, of Mississippi, said that while his voice was now, as ever, for peace, it seemed absolutely certain that Spain was forcing us into war to extricate the reigning family from the desperate straits into which she was placed by her futile attempts to subjugate Cuba. He had been for Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, and if war was to come as a result of our sympathy for those who were struggling for their freedom, he would not refuse to give his vote to any measure designed to prepare us to meet the enemy.

The time for debate expired at this time, and Mr. Bailey, who had not been able to get the floor, asked for unanimous consent for three minutes. Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, objected. The bill was then passed without division. The great chorus of ayes was offset by three voices on the minority side, Messrs. Cox, democrat, of Tennessee; Jones, democrat, of Virginia, and Todd, fusion, of Michigan.

Following this Mr. Cannon presented a bill placing \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the administration, the same to be expended in providing for the public defense. It was referred to the committee on appropriations.

District of Columbia business was then taken up and Mr. Bailey, as a method of resenting the refusal to accord him the privilege of addressing the house on the artillery bill, inaugurated a filibuster. Roll call followed roll call for two hours. When the confusion of the floor became such that order was called for, the speaker requested all members to take their seats.

RAT ENGINEERING.

Curious Cases of Ingenuity Displayed by the Rodents.

Some years ago an east-bound collier was going up the Thames in England a bargeman gave a warning shout, and on looking over the side the sailor saw a rat with its head out of a small hole which it had gnawed in the side of the ship.

A curious case of rat engineering occurred some years ago in Brussels. A new meat market had been built in Place street, and though it was surrounded by water, the butchers (who did not appreciate rats) laid their plans to exclude the whole tribe and nation, and in case any should reach their stands they resolved to head off their march by making the posts in their stalls unscalable by rats.

After a week in town and a promenade along Michigan avenue every sunny afternoon he counted his money and found that his capital had not increased, in spite of the fact that Chicago had been recommended to him. That is why one morning he had to look at the column "Male Help Wanted."

He shivered as he glanced at the list—bakers, cutters, feeders, horsehoers, tailors and so on. He turned to the sub-department, "Miscellaneous." Clearly, he was one of the "miscellaneous." He noted that "agents" were wanted. He shivered again. Then his eye fell on the following:

WANTED—SOCIETY YOUNG MAN TO undertake light employment; liberal pay; must have complete wardrobe, speak the modern languages and be a good conversationalist. No one well known in Chicago need apply. Address X X X 21.

"That's my description," said McElway Robson, reading it again; "but what in the world does it mean?" He wrote a note to X X X 21, using his own stationery, with the gilt crest, and carried it to the newspaper office. Then he went to his room and had a reflective smoke, and that afternoon took his usual turn in Michigan avenue. When he came back to his hotel he found a communication summoning him to room 718 Cloud building, Dearborn street. As he opened the door into 718 he saw a short and ruddy man at a rather bare desk making signs of dismissal to a slender youth in a crumpled sack suit.

"Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Robson?" asked the little man. "Yes, sir; my name is Robson." "Won't you be seated? Yes, it was very good of you to call. I—" and the little man stopped and beamed in admiration.

"Will you be kind enough to tell me what kind of employment you have to offer?" asked McElway, carelessly patting his knee with a glove and looking at the little man with a cold politeness. "Beautiful!" exclaimed the other, still regarding him with a pleased smile. "Pray explain yourself—and permit me to tell you that I do not know card tricks and my comic songs are very bad."

"I'm not looking for anything of that kind. Let me ask you a few questions first. This is confidential, of course." Mr. Robson saw no harm in telling about himself. The little man at the desk beamed with increasing satisfaction. "Mr. Robson, you're just the man I want."

"Quite so—and what am I to do?" "You are to attend an occasional dinner party and say pleasant things about your host or hostess, as the case may be. That's not hard to do, is it?" "No; but why should I do it?" "In the first place, because I will pay you liberally. In the second place, because your host or hostess needs—well, a good advocate. Let me explain. Suppose a family with money comes here to Chicago, takes a house or fine suite of rooms and wants to get into some kind of society—not the best, perhaps, but good. What that family needs is a little outside influence. It is vulgar for any family to sound its own praises. Somebody else must do that. Suppose I have a client living at a swell hotel—" "A client?"

"That's what I call him. Suppose he and his wife want to get acquainted with the best people in that hotel. They can't give a dinner and invite all these people. Somebody else must do that." "Then you want me—" "No, that isn't your part. I know plenty of bright and trustworthy women who are willing to give dinners if somebody else will foot the bills—understand? What I want you to do is to be there to help along the couple that wants to break into that set, if I must put it plainly." "I understand perfectly well, and I must say that I don't fancy the job."

A Good Advocate.

ONE morning McElway Robson opened his newspaper to the column "Male Help Wanted" and studied it with a selfish interest. At 33 he was about to do his work. Not that he cared to work or knew how to do any useful kind of work, but he had a vague apprehension that unless he worked he would starve to death.

For the first time in his life he was in actual need of money. Except as to money he was well equipped. Against the wall in his room at the hotel were two trunks filled with clothing. The man himself was in robust health. He had graduated at an eastern university, dabbled in Boston society, traveled in Europe and led the lazy life of a clubman. When his father died the estate dwindled away under a settlement, and McElway came into a few thousands, which he spent generously but in no haste.

When the thousands had been reduced to hundreds, McElway Robson began to dread the prospect of showing his poverty to his Boston friends, so he folded his numerous trousers into trunks, and with two hatboxes and a bundle of sticks and umbrellas he hurried away to Chicago. He had been told that Chicago was the place for a young man without capital.

After a week in town and a promenade along Michigan avenue every sunny afternoon he counted his money and found that his capital had not increased, in spite of the fact that Chicago had been recommended to him. That is why one morning he had to look at the column "Male Help Wanted."

He shivered as he glanced at the list—bakers, cutters, feeders, horsehoers, tailors and so on. He turned to the sub-department, "Miscellaneous." Clearly, he was one of the "miscellaneous." He noted that "agents" were wanted. He shivered again. Then his eye fell on the following:

WANTED—SOCIETY YOUNG MAN TO undertake light employment; liberal pay; must have complete wardrobe, speak the modern languages and be a good conversationalist. No one well known in Chicago need apply. Address X X X 21.

"That's my description," said McElway Robson, reading it again; "but what in the world does it mean?" He wrote a note to X X X 21, using his own stationery, with the gilt crest, and carried it to the newspaper office. Then he went to his room and had a reflective smoke, and that afternoon took his usual turn in Michigan avenue. When he came back to his hotel he found a communication summoning him to room 718 Cloud building, Dearborn street. As he opened the door into 718 he saw a short and ruddy man at a rather bare desk making signs of dismissal to a slender youth in a crumpled sack suit.

"Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Robson?" asked the little man. "Yes, sir; my name is Robson." "Won't you be seated? Yes, it was very good of you to call. I—" and the little man stopped and beamed in admiration.

"Will you be kind enough to tell me what kind of employment you have to offer?" asked McElway, carelessly patting his knee with a glove and looking at the little man with a cold politeness. "Beautiful!" exclaimed the other, still regarding him with a pleased smile. "Pray explain yourself—and permit me to tell you that I do not know card tricks and my comic songs are very bad."

"I'm not looking for anything of that kind. Let me ask you a few questions first. This is confidential, of course." Mr. Robson saw no harm in telling about himself. The little man at the desk beamed with increasing satisfaction. "Mr. Robson, you're just the man I want."

"Quite so—and what am I to do?" "You are to attend an occasional dinner party and say pleasant things about your host or hostess, as the case may be. That's not hard to do, is it?" "No; but why should I do it?" "In the first place, because I will pay you liberally. In the second place, because your host or hostess needs—well, a good advocate. Let me explain. Suppose a family with money comes here to Chicago, takes a house or fine suite of rooms and wants to get into some kind of society—not the best, perhaps, but good. What that family needs is a little outside influence. It is vulgar for any family to sound its own praises. Somebody else must do that. Suppose I have a client living at a swell hotel—" "A client?"

"That's what I call him. Suppose he and his wife want to get acquainted with the best people in that hotel. They can't give a dinner and invite all these people. Somebody else must do that." "Then you want me—" "No, that isn't your part. I know plenty of bright and trustworthy women who are willing to give dinners if somebody else will foot the bills—understand? What I want you to do is to be there to help along the couple that wants to break into that set, if I must put it plainly." "I understand perfectly well, and I must say that I don't fancy the job."

"Good! I need you to-morrow night, Mrs. Skemer, of the St. Augustine hotel, is to give a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bloxom, who have just arrived from a place called Delafield. I promised Bloxom that I'd provide him with a man who would see him through in good shape."

Next evening, according to instructions, he went to the St. Augustine hotel, and there he met Mr. and Mrs. Bloxom, who were middle-aged and dressed up and clearly in more or less trepidation. Robson greeted them cordially and said: "I heard you were here," and that was all the explanation necessary. He asked, most casually, about Delafield, and then went into Mrs. Skemer's apartments and was presented to eight very gorgeous persons, one of whom, Mrs. Skemer told him in advance, was a power in "society." Mrs. Skemer was delighted to meet him. Robson wondered if she knew his secret as well as he knew hers.

They went in to dinner, and Robson surprised himself. He gave himself to the novel task with all his powers of invention and his skill as a talker. He told of his delight at being so fortunate as to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bloxom again. He repeated to the whole table Mrs. Bloxom's frightened whispers to him, and gave them such an elaboration as to make them appear witty and scintillating.

Late in the evening he told Mr. Bloxom that he would accept the invitation to dinner if all the others would come again. Mrs. Skemer joined his appeal. "The power" gracefully consented, and the first triumph of the couple from Delafield was complete.

The morning after that he received a note of congratulation from Mr. Healy and a summons to come to the office. He found that little man greatly pleased. "Well, sir, Bloxom is tickled to death," said Mr. Healy. "He said all the women were crazy about you. They want to meet you again."

"That's kind of them," said Robson, not visibly flattered. "Have you some more work for me?" "Yes; something particular. A widow, Mrs. Hawley, just from Cedar Falls, with a barrel of money—living at the Grand Bellevue apartments. She's been here a few weeks and is trying to get a start. Devilish handsome woman, with plenty of style and apparently all right, but people seem a little touchy because they don't know much of her history. She married an old fellow at Cedar Falls and he died, and now she has his money—that's about all we know. We have a couple of good women pulling for her, but after your success with the Bloxom case I think you can do better than they can. You can go to that dance out there to-night and tell those people how well she stood in Cedar Falls, and that she left there because the society wasn't good enough, or something like that—understand?"

"I will construct a past of which she will be proud," said Robson. Robson was at the Grand Bellevue apartments at eight o'clock. A maid admitted him to a pretty parlor. He sat and philosophized on his occupation.

Presently he looked up and saw a tall and beautiful woman in an evening gown. It was Lizzie—the Lizzie who had kept the flower stand in the rotunda of the Beacon Hill hotel in Boston. She saw him and took a backward step. The color leaped to her face. "Mr. Robson!" she faltered. "Is it actually you, Lizzie?" "Why—yes," she said, gazing at him as if frightened.

"What are you doing here?" "I live here. Didn't you know? I'm Mrs. Hawley. How did you find me? Are you the—" and she stopped embarrassed. "You've guessed it, Lizzie. I'm 'the'. The gunner died and left me next to nothing. I found myself here in Chicago, and—well, I had to do something. But you! This is the surprise of my life. What does it all mean?"

"Well, it means this: You know, three years ago my brother—I don't think you knew him; he's in politics—he got me a ticket to Cedar Falls, where my sister Ella lived. She's married and out there. I went out on a visit and the funniest thing happened. Mr. Hawley fell in love with me. I met him a big picnic, and he didn't give me a moment's peace until I married him. Rich? Why, Mr. Robson, my lawyers tell me I'm worth two hundred thousand. After he died and I waited a decent time I just said to myself: 'I'll get out of this place. It's too quiet for me, after Boston.' Of course I couldn't go back to Boston and make any splurge. Every fellow in town knew me when I was at the Beacon Hill there. So I came to Chicago, and here I am. And you've lost your money, Mr. Robson?"

"You might know I have, Lizzie, or I wouldn't be out here to help you—" "Sh-h-h! Don't! Between you and me, Mr. Robson, I don't care much for society. What I want is a good man, and I don't care if he hasn't—" "Well, Lizzie, when you were at the Beacon Hill I told you every day that I loved you." "I didn't believe it then." "Well, possibly I didn't mean it, either; but it strikes me there is something providential in this meeting. You have the money and want to see life with a good companion. You know me. Don't you think that under the circumstances, we could come to an agreement? You know my story, and I know yours. You need my experience to guide you, and, to be candid, I need money."

"Mr. Robson, when you used to buy a bunch of violets and talk that way, I knew better. But I believe you're in earnest now. And don't I wish there wasn't to be any dance! We could go to a show." When it came time for the Bloxom dinner the star attraction was missing, and Mr. Healy could not produce him. He had married the widow from Cedar Falls.—Chicago Record.

THE CHAIN OF MONOPOLY.

Productive Energies of the Country Hampered by Capitalists. Arrangements were perfected in St. Louis a few days ago whereby the interests represented by J. Pierpont Morgan are to get control of the Kansas Pacific railroad. Of course, this latest acquisition will be merged into the gigantic transportation monopoly being formed swiftly and audaciously by Morgan. The Vanderbilts are furnishing the main part of the capital for the huge enterprise, which the genius of Morgan is vitalizing.

Whether or not the acquisition of the Kansas Pacific by the Morgan crowd will be of benefit to the producers of the country is questionable. Under the modern industrial system, production is so dependent upon distribution for profit that the strengthening of the latter factor of wealth-making is fraught with danger. If monopoly of production is not desirable—and all the theory of our legislation is based upon this assumption—then monopoly of distribution is equally undesirable. Monopolization of distribution is much easier of accomplishment than monopolization of production; and yet the strange spectacle is presented of efforts to prevent by legislation combinations between the forces of production, with little or no attention being paid to such a powerful combination as the business genius of Morgan is now forming with the aid of the almost unlimited capital of the Vanderbilts and their foreign associates.

The administration at Washington had power to check, if not permanently arrest, Morgan's transportation monopoly scheme. Without the Union Pacific as a feeder to their system between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard, the Morgan crowd could not so easily have carried out their tremendous scheme of monopoly. For this reason the democratic press of the country, led by the Republic, earnestly advised against the main branch of the Union Pacific being sold to the Morgan people, even if by selling it to other interests the government should have lost on its investment in that property. But the administration was pledged to Morgan's scheme by an ante-election deal, and the road was delivered over to him. The purchase of the Kansas Pacific will complete the deal and at the same time add strength to the railroad monopoly.

The productive energies of the country will not feel the burdens of the monopoly at first. The men in control of it are too shrewd to display either their power or intention until they are more thoroughly fortified by legislation. To this feature they may be expected to devote their attention for the next few years. It, therefore, behooves the people to make careful investigation into the character and affiliations of the men they send to congress for the next few years.—St. Louis Republic.

It is gratifying to learn from Senator Hanna that the destruction of the battle ship Maine was "purely accidental."

As Hanna has at last broken his silence on this important matter and has relieved the Spanish of all suspicion of treachery, the court of inquiry appointed by the administration should at once cease its labors. What is the use of having a court of inquiry when Hanna knows all the facts and has pronounced his verdict?

Of course Hanna, having discovered that the explosion which wrecked the Maine was "purely accidental," is fully justified in announcing to the anxious nation the further fact that "there will be no war."

"Conservative" newspapers and the "best business interests" of the United States are rejoicing over the words of wisdom spoken by their venerated and immaculate chief. Hanna is quite willing that the American flag shall go down in dishonor; he is quite satisfied to have the battle ship Maine go down in flames and wreck; he is quite content that 250 brave sailors, defenders of this nation, should go down to death—provided stocks do not go down in Wall street.

As the leader of the republican party, as the creator of McKinley, as the great statesman from Ohio, Mark Hanna has spoken. Some wise and patriotic expression of sentiment has been expected of Hanna. His position demands that he shall speak for the republican party. He has risen to the occasion, and he has not disappointed the expectations of those who know him. In the meantime, two facts remain undoubtedly true: The destruction of the Maine is a great disaster to this country—so is the dictatorship of Mark Hanna.—Chicago Dispatch.

No public-spirited, patriotic citizen can view the studied refusal of congress to make any adequate appropriation for the national defense without a keen feeling of impatience and indignation bordering on disgust. Since the present administration came into power the trouble seems to be that everything must be subordinated to Dingleyism. The enactment of a tariff law was the first concern of Mr. McKinley and the republican party—the more important and pressing need of financial reform being relegated to the background—and since its enactment there has been a disposition, or, rather, a determination, to sacrifice everything else to give it the appearance of success.—N. Y. Herald.

In discussing Secretary Gage's financial plan to further enrich the multi-millionaires, Champ Clark says it's a waste of lard to grease a fat hog. But what's to be done so long as the hog has his snout in the lard bucket and insists upon personally attending to the greasing process? — St. Louis Republic.

THE PROTECTION FARCE.

Dingleyism Does Nothing for the Workingman. The Philadelphia Inquirer is a protectionist paper that does not like the look of things just now. We rather fancy that the Dingley bill isn't showing up to suit it. The current brand of protection is away below the top notch, in its opinion, for it remarks: "We are on a protective basis, but protection to manufacturers cannot be defended—is indeed a farce—unless there is the same protection to laborers. The great object of protection, more important than revenue, is to build up mills and create new enterprises for the purpose of giving employment to our workmen and paying them respectable wages."

It is unnecessary to say that the Dingley bill is short of protection for laborers. The way the knife has been jabbed into wages since that bill became a law is simply awful. There was a time, however, when a protectionist paper wouldn't think of saying such things as the Inquirer says here. Then, protection was all-pervading; the manufacturer couldn't keep it to himself; he had to share it with his employes. But after the protectionists were found out, a change came over the spirit of the organic dream. Now, labor must be protected, they say; meaning, of course, that Dingley forgot to protect labor. No matter where you turn these days you find the Dingley bill colliding with something that hurts it. Here is the Philadelphia Inquirer, a leading protectionist paper, practically characterizing that bill as a "farce."

This latest experiment with the principle of republican protection bids fair to leave that principle without a leg under it. It was set going with a great flourish of trumpets, an extraordinary session of congress being called in order that there might be no delay in putting it in operation. As the effect of it, or in spite of it, the awful deficit has been gaining ground and is still growing, and wages have been cut to the bone in various industries. No wonder protectionist organs are speculating in theories and offering suggestions as to what should be done to lift the "farce" of republican protection to the grade, at least, of a comedy that makes some pretensions to seriousness and sense!—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

WHAT IS THE MONEY POWER? All interests of the People Wait Upon Syndicate Greed. We have had occasion in another article to refer to the exposure by the Review of Reviews of the bogus autonomy offered the Cubans by the Spaniards. In the same number of that able periodical we find a recognition of the force and influence of the money power. The Constitution has explained on many occasions what the money power is, but there are, no doubt, many persons who regard the phrase as vague, and take it for granted that it is merely a convenient term with which to round out a sentence or a paragraph on the money question. But the money power is a very real thing, and is very rapidly assuming control of the governments of the earth. The Review of Reviews describes this powerful combination as "the great bankers who are neither English, French nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations."

The Review of Reviews calls attention to the fact that it is this huge, mysterious money power that plays the nations against each other like pawns on a chess board; that enables one or the other of these nations to place Japanese or Chinese loans; that decided the issues of the recent Turko-Greek war, gaining a better hold on the revenues both of Turkey and Greece, and clearing millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian; that caused the slaughter of the Armenians to go on undisturbed; and that has constantly shown its hand in the affairs of Spain and Cuba.

Its influence has been in the attitude of both Cleveland and McKinley toward the Cuban patriots, an attitude of real enmity in spite of the fact that the people of this country are all but unanimous in favor of Cuban independence. The people are forgotten and even the interests of party are risked by the republican leaders, so keen are they to do the bidding of the money power.

And it is this money power which the people of this country will have to vanquish at the polls or lose their own liberties.—Atlanta Constitution.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. —Bimetallists must get together or the gold monetarists will have things all their own way.—Chicago Chronicle. —Hanna has changed his policy since his election. He absolutely refuses to give anything away now.—Chicago Dispatch. —The trouble with the republican party everywhere is the boss system, buttressed on the spoils system. So long as these systems shall endure it will pass the wit of man to "fix up some harmony" which will stay fixed.—Philadelphia Record.

Secretary Gage appears to be doing the administration's currency orating, but brave old Nelse Dingley still does the tariff prevaricating and does it pretty well, considering. It takes a heart of oak to go on daily contradicting the official deficit figures of the treasury.—Kansas City Times. —The republican party is uneasy under its burden of bossism, and almost any day now one can see it tug and strain in the effort to free itself. In New York, in Pennsylvania and in other states at this time we have the spectacle of the republican Sindbad trying with all his force to shake off the old man of the sea, whose tightening grip on his neck is becoming unbearable.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Hypnotic Wonders.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic and nervous diseases.

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LAMPAS JOE.

The Revivalist Addresses Last Chance Sinners at Black Wolf Saloon.

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"I've come 40 miles to push my way into this den of wickedness and talk plumb up-and-down to you sinful critters," began Lampas Joe, the revivalist, as he crowded his way into the Black Wolf saloon and squared off for a talk. "If thar's a galoot yere who don't know me by sight and name, let me interduce myself as Lampas Joe, one of the meanest critters on the face of this airth a year ago, but jest now able to look a decent man in the face."

"I see in the crowd before me," continued Joe after a look around, "Tom Jones, Pete Sharky, Bill Henderson, Abe Skinner and a dozen other kyotes whom I kin call by name. I used ter run with the gang. A few short months ago I was rubbin' elbows with the hull lot, and rippin' and cussin' with the best of 'em. I was braggin' and blowin' from Monday mornin' to Saturday night, same as these duffers ar' to-day. I carried a gun on each hip and a knife in my boot-leg, and I stepped high and was ready for a row. Bah! When I look-back and see myself as I was I wonder that some ole muel didn't kick me ter death fur a bluffer.

"And as I was ridin' over yere from Lost Gulch, tryin' to think out a way to save yer souls from everlastin' perdition, I set up with ole Satan mounted on a broncho. Thar' he was, horns, hoofs and all, and he had a grin

think ye ar' hev'n a good time! The only reason a cloud-burst don't come down Buzzard Creek and sweep ye all off is becase clean water would run back up hill if it met this crowd. In the big thunder-storm last week lightning killed three half-breeds and four Chinyemen over at Cow Boy Hill, but it didn't strike within two miles of this town. Any thunder-bolt would hev bin ashamed to git into such company.

"And now, what ye goin' to do about it? I mean, ar' ye goin' to keep right on wallerin' in wickedness and bein' chuck-a-luck with the ole galoot who presides over the fiery furnaces down below, or ar' ye goin' to come out o' this, wash off the dirt, scour out yer mouths and git up alongside o' me? I used to think there was nothin' like this sort o' life, but I tell ye it ain't in it with the one I've bin livin' fur the last yar. I kin git up in the mornin' now and respect myself, and I kin go to bed feelin' that I'm a peg or two above the crawlin' things of airth. My mouth has bin scour'd out till I kin tell the taste of vinegar from spring water, and when I meet a stranger on the trail he bows to me as a man.

"Mebbe ye argy that it'll make ye sick fur three months to make the change? It'll knock ye over fur a week or so, and I won't deny it, but it won't break any bones nor send ye to the hospital. All ye've got to do is to work up yer sand and giv ole Satan a squar' fight. He's all blow and bluster when ye stand up to him like a man. I'm told that some galoot in this crowd sez I made the change fur the money in it. He's a liar from Liarville! Thar' ain't a dollar in it, except as it pays anybody to be a decent man. I'm lookin' at twenty different critters who wouldn't git a nod of the head



LAMPAS JOE MEETS SATAN MOUNTED ON A BRONCHO.

all over his face as he pulls up and sez:

"I begs yer humble parding, but might this be Lampas Joe?"

"'S the might, sez I, 'and might you be ole Satan?"

"The same, sez he, 'and I reckon you ar' on yer way to Last Chance to hev a talk with some of my crowd. It's no use, however. Tom Jones and the gang belong to me, body and soul, and ye'll only be throvin' yer time away."

"Can't I git one of 'em," sez I.

"Not a one. Even Jack McCoy, who hain't got brains nuff in his head to be wicked, is in with me, and can't be hauled off the track. Better waste yer breath on the wolves and buzzards."

"That's what ole Satan sez to me, my friends, but I wasn't discouraged and didn't turn back. I pushed right on, and yere I am, and I want to make one more effort to turn this bloomin' crowd from the evil of its way. What's all this bluffin' and braggin' and blowin' about? D'ye think it skeers anybody? D'ye think it makes men of ye? Why, I kin h'ar a dozen of ye growlin' away like sore-headed b'ars, and three or four galoots ar' handlin' thar' guns as if they thought I was an ole woman to be skeered off. Hev ye got an idea that I kin be bluff'd off? If so, jest drop it. I'm yere to talk, and to talk straight from the shoulder, and I say 'bah!' to all yer guns and knives.

"And what am I goin' to say? It's that ye ar' sarvin' Satan without wages, and even payin' fur the privilege, when the workers in the Lord's vineyards ar' gittin' cash in hand and carryin' about in their bums a feelin' which no money kin buy. And what ar' ye gittin' out o' it? Jest nuthin' 'tall except degradashun. Ye ar' goin' down and down every day of yer lives, and a yar more of it and no decent vigilance committee will soil its hands by hangin' ye. Thar's Tom Jones. A yar ago he had the looks of a man about him. Arter he'd gone down to the creek and washed his face and had his hair cut his mother would hev bin able to pick him out of a gang of three. Could she do it now? Blowin' and braggin' and bluffin' and whisky and keepin' bad company—the company of Satan—has brung him down to the level of a cross-eyed kyote. Jest look at him and say if I ain't right! Satan has got a mortgage on his soul, and it would take five yar's of the hardest kind of work to lift it off.

"And ye drink whisky, play keards, race hosses, fight dogs and bluff Chinyemen about and call yerselves men and

from a bob-tailed dog if they was to ride 200 miles and back.

"I ain't seein' any signs of sorer and humbleness as I look around. I didn't expect to see any. It'll take a week of plain talk and fightin' ole Satan in his favorite headquarters to make any impreshun, and then I don't expect to git over two out o' the hull gang. If I git hold of even two, however, and yank 'em out of the quicksands of wickedness and lead 'em over the trail of decency and self-respect, my labors will not hev bin in vain. Critters—galoots—sons of Belliar, I shall hev some red-hot remarks to deliver in the Big Bear saloon this evenin', with more or less singin' between times, and I'll take it kindly if ye'll drop in and bring yer friends along. It won't hurt ye to listen, and before I git through some duffer may be inspired to wash out his mouth and quit cussin' fur an hour or two."

A STRANGE SIGHT.

Hawk Devours a Sparrow on a Telegraph Pole.

A sparrow hawk with an eagle eye did a very neat piece of work the other day right in the heart of the city. Where he came from or when he arrived no one could tell. He was perched calmly on the top of a telegraph pole and had in his claws a fluttering English sparrow.

With the sunlight glistening on his brown wings and hundreds of pedestrians staring at him, the daring hawk calmly sat there and put himself on the outside of the sparrow. Wherever the hawk came from, he must have been hungry, for he did not leave even a feather of the sparrow. If he did not eat the feathers and claws of his victim, he must have had a pocket to put them in, for not one feather fell to the ground.

Grasping the pole with one claw and holding his victim with the other, he made his dinner as unconcernedly as if he had been miles away in some deserted wood instead of in the heart of a big city. It may be that the hawk was tired of country fare and longed for a change of diet, or that he knew he would be safe in the city, where the law forbids the discharge of firearms. At any rate, he created a sensation as he masticated, if hawks masticate, his midday meal, and hundreds of passers-by stopped and gazed in wonder as he put the sparrow away.

His meal over, the hawk sat on the pole for an hour or more and basked in the sunlight while he let his digestive organs get in their work on the tough morsel he had eaten.—Atlantic Constitution.

A FEMALE FINANCIER.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

[Copyright, 1888.]

Up to the age of 30 Miss Nancy Scott had simply been looked upon by people of Rainsville, among whom she had lived for 15 years, as a very ordinary girl and a very homely old maid. In fact, if a prize had been offered for the most awkward and ungainly and ugly-faced woman in the four countries, she would have distanced all competitors without even showing her big feet. Her temper was as bad as her looks, and if she hadn't had a little house of her own and a small income to run it, she would have had a hard time of it to find a roof to shelter her.

One day Miss Scott got word that she had been left heir to \$50,000 in cash, and two weeks later the greenbacks were counted down to her. A male relative whom she had never seen, and who was perhaps uglier than herself, had died and left her all his wealth. There were people who took a second look at Nancy after she got her money and found characteristics to praise, but the majority couldn't see any change. Up to that date nobody had ever hinted that she was a born financier. Nothing had transpired to make them think so. She was a persistent kicker against eggs at 11 cents per dozen and butter at 15 cents a pound, and it was known that she made two pair of shoestrings last her a year, but those things were looked upon more in the light of economy than financiering.

Miss Nancy's first move along the path of success was a venturesome one. Every dollar of her legacy was put into an earthen crock and buried in the cellar. She didn't purpose that any bank-wrecker should get it. That she had the money in the house soon became common gossip, and in time the news was bound to reach the ears of outsiders. She lived all alone, and her house was a goodly distance from any other, and it wouldn't require much nerve on the part of a robber to pay her a midnight visit.

One day, three months after the arrival of the legacy, a stranger reached Rainsville with a patent clothes-horse. It was remarked that he was neither a pusher nor a talker, but among the few horses he called at was Miss Nancy Scott's. An old maid has clothes to hang on a clothes-horse, as well as anyone, and when Nancy had beaten the price down from a dollar and a half to seventy cents she invested. The patent right man did not bow himself out immediately after getting his money. He was a rather good-looking, middle-aged man, and he dropped a hint that he was a widower and looking around for a second wife. Nancy was not looking for a husband, second-hand or any other sort, and she was not long in turning him down and out. When next she saw him it was an hour past midnight and he stood by her bedside with candle in hand. It had been an easy matter for him to get in through a window, and once inside without any alarm he looked upon that crock of greenbacks as good as his. Miss Nancy wasn't so very much surprised; neither did she scream and raise a row.

"You have money buried in a crock in the cellar," said the robber, as he saw that she was awake.

"Well?" she queried.

"Well, old gal, I'm after it. Sorry to trouble you, but I must make things safe."

In coming through the back yard he had cut off a piece of the clothes-line, and he now proceeded to tie her wrists together and then make them fast to the bed-post. During the operation she gave him a bit of her mind, but he was in too much of a hurry to argue with her. After threatening to gag her if she raised her voice he went down cellar to look for the treasure. He was hardly out of sight when Miss Nancy began a struggle with the rope, and in five minutes she was loose. The average old maid would have run to the nearest house and raised an alarm. This old maid took time to dress as she thought it over, and her first move was to open a window opposite the open cellar door. This caused a draught which blew out the robber's candle as he went searching about, and when he came blundering up the dark stairs to relight it he received such a blow on the head from a stick of firewood that he went backwards to the ground and was tied head and heels when he recovered himself.

Just what conversation passed between the two Miss Nancy never would tell, but that it was vigorous and acrid and full of exclamation points no one doubted. The man who had come to rob her had a watch, a pin, and about \$200 in cash. This wealth changed hands before he left the cellar and he never reappeared at the hotel to claim the four dozen clothes-horses he had on storage there. It wasn't a bad speculation for the old maid. No financier could have done better, and some would have done worse.

Six months later a fellow-townsmen organized a stock company to create and conduct a water-power. After a dozen people had declared it a good thing and put in money, Miss Nancy invested \$5,000. A few weeks after investing things began to look a little suspicious, and one evening she started out to call upon the president of the company. She encountered him on a back street of the town as he was making his way to the depot, satchel in hand. She wanted to talk, but he was in a hurry. She wanted her money, but his hurry increased. Miss Nancy wasn't one of the sort to let go. When the man announced that he was on his way to Chicago to buy machinery she announced that she would go along. She walked beside him to the depot, and, finding her obstinate and deter-

mined, he reached down into his satchel and gave her back her money. That was not enough. She wanted \$200 more for interest and trouble, and after a brief argument she got it. The man got away with \$15,000 of other people's money, but Miss Nancy was ahead of the game.

Then a "boomer" came to the village. He had recommendations from no end of corporations, national banks and individuals, and his schemes were many and gigantic. Four or five new railroads, seven or eight factories, and car-shops employing 6,000 men were among the "booms." Among the properties to be turned into the syndicate at 100 cents on the dollar, and resold at about 1,000 per cent. profit, was the half acre of ground owned by Miss Nancy. She also advanced \$2,000 in cash. While the whole town was shouting and getting ready for a tidal wave of prosperity Miss Nancy received a hint which set her to investigating. One evening a week later she made a call on the highly recommended boomer. He was in his room at the village hotel, answering letters, signing deeds and counting up cash. He granted the old maid a five-minute interview. It was nearer an hour before she came out. She had the documents to prove that he was a swindler and dead-beat, and after trying in vain to bluff her down or stave her off he returned the deed of her property, which had not yet been recorded, counted her out her \$2,000 in cash, and it was generally believed that she received a bonus of several hundred dollars. Miss Nancy wasn't financiering for the public, but only for herself. Therefore, she went her way and said nothing, while the public of Rainsville were "done" out of a cool \$50,000.

The boom had hardly collapsed when the old maid had another adventure with robbers. Early one evening there came a rap at the door, and three men pushed their way in when the door was opened. The woman was found and gagged, and for five long hours the men dug up the soil in the cellar and hunted over the house for the money. They found several crocks, but no crock with \$50,000 in it. They indulged in threats of torture and death, but Miss Nancy was firm. Even when they blistered the soles of her feet with a lighted candle she had nothing to tell. The robbers were in disguise, but in roaming about one of them dropped a letter from his pocket which was found in a dirt-heap down cellar two days later. In about a week the victim appeared at a farmhouse ten miles away, and by means of the letter convinced the farmer that a son of his was one of the robbers. There was some financiering, but it didn't include the general public. Miss Nancy wanted pay for her blistered soles and her sleepless night, and the farm changed owners before the matter was settled. It was valued at \$3,000.

There were several other incidents to prove that Miss Nancy Scott was born to get ahead in the world, but there was one in particular which went to settle any last lingering doubt in the minds of her friends or enemies. Coal was discovered in the hills near the village. It was no boom—no swindle—but a sure thing, with the leading capitalists of the county behind it. Miss Nancy didn't invest until several widows had given up their mites and coal had been found by the car-load. She might not have invested then but for the minister of her church, who called to say:

"Sister Scott, I am so certain that the coal mine is a good thing that I have invested all my savings in it."

She then took \$5,000 worth of stock and felt easier in her mind for a month. One day she got news that the deposit had petered out, and that the whole thing was on the order of a swindle. Nobody knew where Miss Nancy got the old shotgun which she carried on her shoulder as she walked up to the mine. It had been shut down for the day that an investigation might be made, and the board of officials was down the shaft as the old maid arrived. The men who were stationed to draw them up were overawed and driven away, and when the investigation had been made they found a woman and a gun awaiting them.

"I want my money," said Miss Nancy, as the officials asked what was up.

"But the vein has given out," was the reply to her demand.

"If the vein has, I haven't, and you won't get out until I have my money!" They laughed at her at first. After a couple of hours they found she was very much in earnest, and they began to plead and argue. They tried to make her believe that capital was always invested at a certain risk, and that she had taken chances with the rest of the share-holders. She wouldn't look upon it in that way. The miners left her to fight it out on that line, and she sat down to do it. The afternoon passed and evening came on, and the president, secretary and treasurer were still at the bottom of the 20-foot shaft. They threatened her with the law, and she laughed at them. They coaxed and argued, but they could not move her. Hoping for rescue, they held out till noon next day. Then Miss Nancy lowered pen and ink to the treasurer, who happened to have his check-book in his pocket, and he filled out a check for \$5,150. The odd sum was to pay her for the hardships she had endured. Before they were drawn up the woman had the money from the bank, and she was the only stockholder who got a dollar out of it.

As to the crock of money in the cellar, it never was there, and 40 robbers might have dug down 40 feet and found only dirt. Soon after the affair of the mine Miss Nancy was taken very ill, and when it was said she must die she told where her money was hidden. It was in a crock at the foot of an apple tree in the back yard, but after she got well it was transferred to the bank, where a portion of it, at least, remains to this day.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

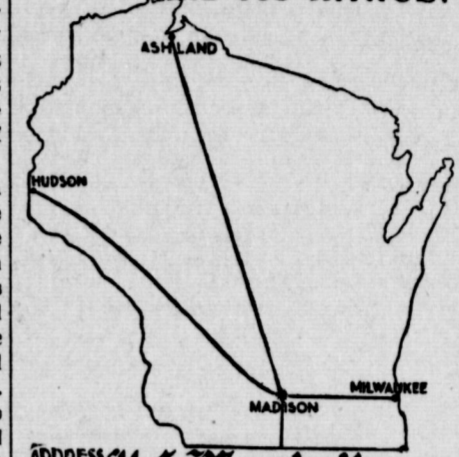
ORGANIZED EFFORT.

Good Roads Agitation in Wisconsin Assumes Practical Form.

The Wisconsin division of the Century Road Club of America has sprung a sensation. Ever since the publication of the fact that the Century Road club members were going to shame the great state of Wisconsin into building better roads, there has been a real interest manifest in the project. This new-born activity is not confined to Milwaukee, but extends throughout the state, as wide publicity has been given to the plan of building better highways.

Due credit should be given State Centurion H. L. Marshall, whose untiring energy is responsible for the new movement. Mr. Marshall has outlined the work in an ingeniously constructed circular addressed to local centurions. It is proposed to petition the state legislature to appropriate the sum of \$500,000 for road improvements. For every dollar given by the state, another dollar will be contributed by riders of wheels. The whole arrangement is exceedingly comprehensive. For the purpose of obtaining signatures to the petition, the

We want two State roads through the State, built and maintained by the State. ARE YOU WITH US?



Address H. L. Marshall Milwaukee, Wis. STATE CENTURION, WISCONSIN DIVISION CENTURY ROAD CLUB OF AMERICA. AN IDEA FROM WISCONSIN.

state will be divided into districts, co-extensive with the political divisions set apart for the election of state assemblymen. Each of these districts will be in charge of a captain, who will see to it that his lieutenants obtain the signatures of every citizen who is interested in road improvement. It is proposed to have each assemblyman head the list in his respective district, so that the legislature will simply be petitioning itself.

Every wheelman and wheelwoman who signs the petition agrees to give one dollar for road building as soon as the state has made the appropriation. When the monstrous petition is completed, it is proposed to have 1,000 wheelmen visit the state capital and present the document to the legislature in support of a good roads bill. Of course the local centurions in all the towns will lead their respective delegations to the capital. As an aid to the enterprise, State Centurion Marshall has caused to be made a sketch of the state in outline, with the proposed roadways running through it. A cut of the design is published herewith, and it will be used on the backs of envelopes by all enthusiastic cyclists and their business friends. Speaking of the project, State Centurion Marshall said:

"Members of the Wisconsin division have long realized that only by active work could anything be accomplished in the way of road improvements. In such an enterprise we are dealing with politicians and the only way to treat with a politician is to allow him to make no promises. Performance is the thing, and we propose to make the politicians perform. All the talk in the world would not build a mile of road. What you need is sand, and perhaps gravel, not to disdain a few rocks to help out the plan.

"I have realized all along what a great task this is, but I think it can be accomplished. Our petition cannot be ignored by the legislature, when it is signed by all the members before it is presented. It takes a nifty politician to deny his own signature. We who ride only on the highways are competent to judge of what is needed. We propose to give dollar for dollar with the state, and shame the commonwealth into an act of civilized progress. The design I have made is for use on the backs of envelopes, and we want all the members of the legislature to begin using these designs, even if we have to present them with their stationery. We do not expect to do much talking about this matter, except where it will promote the project. What we need more than anything else is a little action."—Cor. Cycling Gazette.

HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

When the spring comes remember that there is not much nutrition in the new grass.

Ice will keep piled on top of the ground if you will cover it deep enough with saw dust.

A kicking cow and a swearing milk-er make a bigger nuisance than a skunk under the barn is.

Better pay a good price for a good cow than a small price for a poor one. In fact a poor cow is not worth having.

A subscriber has two cows that give bloody milk after calving. This is caused by blows or commencing inflammation from other causes; local congestion, with increased flow of milk. Give a dose of salts, restrict the diet and rub daily with compound tincture of iodine with three times its bulk of water.—Western Plowman.

DESTRUCTIVE FUNGUS.

How to Treat Brown-Rot on Plums with Considerable Effect.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat the general remarks on treatment for fungus diseases published in several previous bulletins. But concerning brown-rot (*Monilia fructigena*) we may say that only the most persistent effort can hold this fungus in check. As all growers have observed, the decayed fruits hang to the twigs and persist over winter. It is from these in the early days of spring that an abundant crop of spores are borne, and the petals of the flowers, young leaves, and even many branches, are attacked. These mummied fruits also hang on all summer and continue to produce spores. Hence, by the time the fruits become half-grown or begin to mature, the infecting spores may come from the old decayed fruits of the previous year or from more recent infection on the young growth of the current year. Whenever the fruit has become badly attacked treatment is quite useless.

The proper plan is to remove all decayed fruit from the orchard when the trees are free from foliage, as it can be easily seen at this time; then, before the buds swell in the spring, wash the trees thoroughly with a solution of concentrated lye or of sulphate of copper. The first solution should be made by dissolving eight cans of lye in 50 gallons of water, and the copper sulphate (bluestone) in 50 gallons of water. I consider the lye preferable, but the latter may be somewhat pleasant to handle. This washing is very important and perhaps does as much real good as all later work.

The later washings should be given as follows: Weak Bordeaux just as color shows plainly in the bloom-buds, and repeated soon as bloom has fallen. If the work is well done to this point very little infection will have survived. Concerning value of later sprayings I much in doubt. If the early washings is not well done, I have almost no faith in later treatment.

All washing or treatment of orchards should be done with a spray-pump. Poor, half work is usually a dead loss.—William B. Alwood, in Bulletin Virginia Experiment Station.

BEST SOIL FOR PEARS.

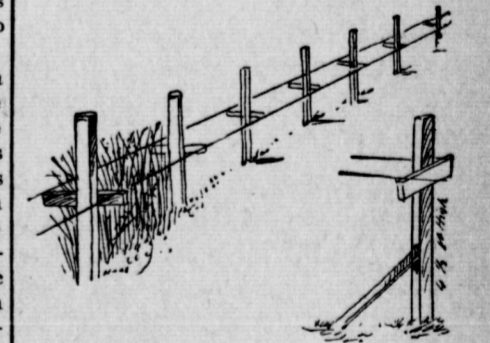
Grow Nicely on Clayey Ground and on a Hillside.

Clay soil is considered best for pear culture, and still it should not be too tenacious and sticky. A pear orchard will not thrive so well, says Green's Fruit Grower, on any soil that has not a clay subsoil. Next to a friable clay loam, a gravel loam is most desirable. A light, sandy soil is the least desirable of any, and yet pears can be grown on sandy soil. Standard pears can be planted 20 to 30 feet apart, according to circumstances and habits of growth. If planted 30 feet apart, dwarf pears can be planted between the rows each way. I prefer a standard pear for general orchard culture, for the reason that they require less fertility and cultivation, and for the further reason that they are longer lived and make larger and more permanent trees. When the question came up for a vote, however, before the Western New York Horticultural society, we found that the dwarf pear was the favorite for orchard planting or for garden. Dwarf pears have the advantage of coming into earlier bearing. The dwarf pear is not short lived. It requires more pruning and more attention than the standard pear. Many varieties do better on the dwarf pear than on the standard. I should not locate a pear orchard or any other orchard in a low piece of ground. I should locate on a hillside. The pear is easily transplanted. I transplant several thousand every spring, and they do not lose on an average one out of one hundred trees. Pear trees come into bearing earlier than the apple.

RASPBERRY VINES.

How to Keep Them from Sprawling All Over the Lot.

My way is to firmly drive four-foot stakes one rod apart and nail to each, 30 inches above the ground, a short



TRAINING RASPBERRY VINES.

piece of plank two feet in length and saw a notch close to each end of the upper edge. In these notches firmly stretch No. 16 wire and brace back the end posts. The accompanying illustration makes perfectly clear this simple and effective way of doing the work. The advantages of keeping raspberry and blackberry vines from sprawling all over the lot will be best appreciated by those who have tried this method.—Farm and Home.

How to Test Paris Green.

Paris green is generally favored as an arsenical poison by entomologists in preference to London purple, because it is of more even composition and easily tested. Pure Paris green when dropped into common ammonia will entirely dissolve, leaving a clear, dark blue liquid, not green, like the color of the powder. If any sediment remains, this is some form of adulteration, and therefore represents an impurity. Chrome-green, which might be used to adulterate Paris green, will give the liquid a dirty green color, and will deposit a bright yellow sediment in the bottom of the vial. London purple is just as effective, provided it is of good quality, but its quality can only be determined by a chemical analysis.—Farm and Fireside.

Yesterday, Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000,000, by a unanimous vote, the pairs being broken in both branches, so as to give each Representative and Senator a chance to vote, to prepare for war, which, we believe, means peace.

The discovery of two miners frozen to death on their way back from the Klondike with \$160,000 worth of gold in their possession is a reminder of the fact that no quantity of gold, large or small, begins to possess the intrinsic value of the commodities it will buy.—*Kansas City Star.*

The weakness or the potentiality of Spain cuts no figure in the case whatever. The United States would not attack a power because it happened to be weak, any more than it would submit to an indignity or an injury from the most puissant nation on the globe. The question in connection with the Maine will be settled on its merits, and without fear or favor.—*Kansas City Star.*

An editor is a millionaire without money, a congressman out of a job, a king without a throne. He constructs towns without a saw or hammer, builds railroads without spikes or rails, and farms without a plow. He is a teacher, a lawyer and a preacher; he sends truth out to save souls and too often gets lost himself. He heals the wounded, cares for the dying, rescues the perishing and starves himself when a ham sandwich would jerk him from the jaws of death.

John Madden, of Emporia, in speaking of his candidacy for congress said to a Topeka Capital reporter: "I am occupying the same position I did from the start, personally indifferent as to what may be done, yet fully conscious that all these matters must be settled by the congressional convention. If the delegates of the people in that convention assembled feel that they want me to make the race again, I will do it; but to solicit delegates, set stakes, cater to factions to get the nomination, that I will never do."

In his farewell address Andrew Jackson said: "The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to carry their favor and obtain the means for profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on the subject. It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in it will lead to corruption and must end in ruin."

The State Agricultural College has experimented with fifty-seven varieties of wheat, each variety on one-twentieth of an acre. Crimean wheat proved the best and averaged fifteen bushels per acre. Turkey wheat ranked second with fourteen bushels per acre. Michigan Russian third, with 13 66-100 bushels per acre. Tasmania Red thirteen bushels per acre. Out of the fifty-seven varieties, only the Turkey, Tasmania Red and Crimean withstood the severe freeze in November so as to yield at the rate of ten bushels or more per acre.

In speaking of the matter of assessment and taxation, Gen. Harrison in his Chicago speech said: "I know that men hesitate to call a neighbor to judgment in this matter. We have put his transactions with the state on much the same level with his transactions with his bank, but that is not the true basis. Each citizen has a personal interest, a pecuniary interest, in the tax return of his neighbor. We are members of a great partnership, and it is the right of each to know what every other member is contributing to the partnership,

and what he is taking from it. It is not a private affair it is a public concern of the first importance."

Every one fancies he would like to be able to read the future. But the Wichita Eagle says that probably the most tremendous shock ever received by a mortal took place in Emporia two or three minutes before the Santa Fe wreck. There are no stations between Lang and Emporia. The operator at Emporia telegraphed the operator at Lang in effect: "The fast mail just left here." The answer came back from Lang: "The express has left here." The Emporia operator's fingers fell upon the key, his heart stopped and he settled into his chair, a nerveless, inert wreck. No one of the engineers who saw the opposing flash, none of the baggage men or mail clerks who felt the death-dealing crash, suffered what this man did who caught a three minutes glimpse into an awful future.

L. I. PURCELL'S BOOM.

L. I. Purcell, editor of the Lakin Index, is here to meet the executive committee of the Democratic Editorial association, of which he is president, and to attend the banquet to-night.

Concerning the mention of his name in connection with the office of state auditor, Mr Purcell said:

"Yes, I am aware that I have somewhat of a boom for auditor of state, providing, as Billy Morgan puts it, the Democrats and Populists consummate and international agreement. The springing of my name by Bro. Morrison of Sterling, came to me like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, more so from the fact that Mrs. Purcell and I visited in Sterling the Saturday and Sunday preceding, and he did not even intimate to me that he thought of such a thing. Of course I appreciate his good intentions and kind words, and would be less than human did I not feel gratified over the expressions of confidence and esteem and offers of support of which I have been the recipient from the brethren of the press, and through the mail from others since the inception of the boom, but I have not a desire to be misunderstood.

"I would like to see at least a portion of the state offices filled by Democrats, but the spoils of office is not the greatest goal the Democracy of Kansas is striving to reach: We are demanding on behalf of the people of this commonwealth relief from bad legislation; the enforcement of our laws against monopolistic combinations, and the restoration of silver as one of our money metals. The question is not so much who fill the offices, or what they call themselves politically, as it is how to relieve the people. The free silver forces must decide whether they will pull together and send eight men to congress who are in favor of free silver or whether they will divide their vote and allow Kansas to be placed in the gold bug column. The same forces must decide whether the reforms inaugurated by the present state administration are to be continued or whether we are to return to the Republican policy of an administration of combines; for the trusts and by their abject tools.

"Harmony, with a big H, should be the watchword of Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans, but allow me to remark parenthetically that the harmonizing cannot be done by the Democratic party. The other fellow has the same interest at stake and equally as much to lose through a division of forces. I believe the Democrats of Kansas want to see the opposition to the Republicans united, though well aware that they hold the key to the situation, they will make any reasonable concessions for the good of the cause. The Populists cannot win alone, but I think they realize this and will pursue a course which will meet with Democratic favor, and at the same time maintain their own self respect.

"As for myself I do not want to be understood as seeking to force recognition regardless of the best interests of the party or the results to be obtained of the state; neither do I want any one to think that I place personal ambition above patriotism. The Democratic party

is larger than L. I. Purcell, and the welfare of the people of Kansas is of more importance than the interests of any single individual."

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

There will be two dates for the examination, March 19 and April 2. Branches given at the first examination will be: Reading, orthography, penmanship, geography and physiology. At the second: U. S. History, grammar, arithmetic, and government, local and national. There will be fifteen questions on each branch from which ten will be selected.

Pupils will furnish paper, pens and ink. Begin early and take plenty of time. Neatness and arrangement will be considered in grading. The minimum is 60, average 80. Anyone not wishing to take all the branches this year can have grades of 80 or more recorded for next. Pupils may take examinations at any place designated. Teachers having pupils taking the examination will encourage them by being present and assisting with the examination.

The following teachers will have charge at the different places, assisted by others who have pupils taking the examination: Elmdale, Wm. Fountain and Ida Schneider; Clements, Walter Austin and Lizzie Brandley; Cedar Point, Jennie Barrett and Maud Thomas; Wonsivu, Helena Proeger and B. F. Martin; Matfield Green, Frank Riggs and Mattie G. Scott; Bazaar, Minnie Myer; Saffordville, Maud Brown and Beth Bailey; Cottonwood Falls, E. F. Rookwood, at Co. Supt's office.

Examiners will send manuscripts to the county superintendent immediately where they will be graded by a committee and reports sent to pupils, so those who pass may prepare for the graduating exercises.

Where there are enough pupils pass the examination at one place to furnish an evening's entertainment of orations, declamations, and music, the graduating exercises may be held under the direction of teachers having such pupils, and at close of school.

SADIE P. GRISHAM, Co. Supt.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send your address to us, and we will inform you how other men earn from \$15.00 to \$55.00 weekly. If you are endowed with an average amount of common sense, you can in a short time do as well, or better, by securing a county agency for one of our standard publications. If you want to start without delay, send \$1.25, and we will forward a copy of the "Reversible Wall map of the U. S. and World," 66x46 inches in size, eleven beautiful colors. A county map of the U. S. on one side, and a library map of the world on the other, should be in every home and office. This is the 1898 edition, corrected to date; two five-dollar maps at a popular price.

We will also send a copy of our new wall map of Kansas showing counties, railroads, towns, etc., 1898 edition, with a marginal index, locating every town on map and giving population, 28x44 inches in size, just issued.

Above two maps almost sell themselves, but printed instructions accompany samples. Later on you can try some expensive article. Write quick and choose your field.

RAND, McNALLY & Co.,
166 & 168 Adams St.,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNSHINE.
Just a bit of real sunshine and pleasure dropped into our office this morning. A thing of beauty is Vick's Garden and Floral Guide with its cover of delicate tints, blue, pink, and gold, and the Golden Day Lily and Day-break Aster embossed in bold relief.

The many half-tone illustrations are as life-like as possible to make by photography. One can almost smell the fragrance from the flowers, and the radishes and asparagus in glass dishes look very tempting. No doubt but this catalogue is the best one sent out by James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., during the forty-nine years they have been in business, and next year will be their Golden Wedding anniversary, and it is their intention to give a handsome souvenir to each customer for 1898.

If interested in good gardening, write at once, simply mentioning this paper, and receive a copy of this elegant seed catalogue free.

SPECIAL RATES.

Convention Texas Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, Texas, March 8th and 9th, 1898, one fare round trip, on sale March 6th and 7th, limited March 13th, 1898.

Denver, Trinidad and intermediate points in Colorado, one fare for round trip, on sale March 6th; return limit, March 16th, 1898. Inquire of E. J. Fairhurst, Agent, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 9, 1898:

Walter Fink, H. Evans, Captain Lewis, J. W. Lewis, North Lacy, S. Misraaks.

All the above remaining uncalled for March 24, 1898, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. H. HOLSINGER, P. M.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in postage and will mail you ten pieces of full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address: POPULAR MUSIC PUB. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules at drugists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
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RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES & POEMS
The Christmas McClure's contained a complete Short Story by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Tomb of His Ancestors," the tale of a clonked Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a New Ballad, powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superlative illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

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The Chase County Court.

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COUNTY OFFICERS: Rep. 8th Dist. Dr. F. T. Johnson... Sheriff J. E. Butler... County Clerk M. C. Newton...

SOCIETIES: A. F. & A. M., No. 80... M. E. Smith, of Chicago, was in Strong City last week...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Emporia bread for sale at Bauerle's... C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was in California last week... Mr. and Mrs. John McGaha drove up from the Territory last week...

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STATE OF KANSAS, CHASE COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1898, a petition signed by J. H. Saker and thirteen others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners...

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drop of stimulant to woo lethargy. This fine old man has lived the life of philosopher—grandly great, gloriously right. He has been wide enough to detect genuine happiness from the imitation, and determined enough not to exchange judgment for curiosity.

DISTRICT COURT. W. A. RANDOLPH, JUDGE.

State vs. George Cooley, statutory rape; hung jury. State vs. W. H. Suppe, burglary and bank robbery; hung jury; and bond reduced from \$2,500 to \$750.

State vs. George Maule, assault; plead guilty, and fined \$25 and costs. State vs. David E. Oldberry, attempting to wreck a train; plead guilty, and sentenced to the Reform School at North Topeka.

State vs. Earle Sample, statutory rape; plead guilty and sentenced to the State Reformatory at Hutchinson. Since sentence was passed upon the prisoner he has become a maniac.

State vs. Wm. Houlstin, petit larceny; plead guilty, and sentenced to the county jail for six months, and costs. J. M. Kerr vs. W. E. Timmons, foreclosure—lumberman's lien; dismissed by plaintiff, without prejudice.

Wm. Shaw vs. Wm. Kurtz et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff. W. J. McNea, executor, et al. vs. Elizabeth Brodie et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff.

W. Lane Sear vs. Oliver P. M. Mitchell; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

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THE BOWSER TROUBLES.

An Evening of Calm and Confusion in Their New York Flat.

Copyright, 1898. BY M. QUAD.

Mr. Bowser hadn't had a row with the janitress nor threatened any of his fellow-tenants for three whole days, and as he sat down to his newspaper after dinner one evening, Mrs. Bowser began to indulge in the hope that the worst had passed.

"Well, I call this home comfort," he finally said, as he looked around. "Here we are, far above the noises of the street, this big house as quiet as a church, and nothing whatever to annoy us. I can see that you are beginning to enjoy yourself."

"Yes," briefly replied Mrs. Bowser, as she mentally prayed that the calm might continue through the evening.

"I've read a good deal about the terrors of flat life," he went on, "but I guess that's according to how you begin. There are people in every grade of life who will impose on others unless met with a firm hand. The janitress and several of our fellow-tenants took us for hay-seeds when we first moved in, but they soon discovered their mistake. Nothing like asserting your position and maintaining it."

There was self-complacency an inch thick on Mr. Bowser's face as he leaned back and rocked and puffed at his cigar, but it didn't last over a minute. Of a sudden a sort of old-fashioned Fourth of July burst upon the town. The tenant overhead began thumping on a piano, the one below began rushing around and calling out, and the one

"If there is a circus going on in here I should like to inquire the price of admission."

"Sir! What do you mean!" she haughtily demanded.

"Just what I said, madam. From the prancing, galloping and jumping around, accompanied by thumps and bangs on the doors and walls, I should judge that a circus was being held. What is the price for a reserved seat, please?"

"I'll soon tell you the price!" she shouted, as she hooked her fingers ready for his hair. "Who are you, I want to know, and has it come to such a pass that I can't whip one of my children without some one coming to interfere with me! Get out of this at once!"

"Mr. Bowser, do for heaven's sake come away!" called Mrs. Bowser over the banister.

"Just whipping one of the children, eh?" he queried of the indignant woman before him. "Well, why don't you take an ax or a crow-bar and kill him all at once, instead of by inches? It seems to me—"

She slammed the door against his toes and sent him against the railing, and then putting herself at the head of her half-dozen children she went galloping back and forth in defiance. Mrs. Bowser kept pleading with Mr. Bowser to come up, and after a couple of minutes he ascended the stairs and said:

"You have heard all that's passed, and I want you to witness that I'm being driven to desperate deeds. There's that woman above still howling and thumping, and I'll go up and strangle her!"

"Mr. Bowser, don't you see that the tenants are all looking and listening? I'll be so ashamed to-morrow that I



"I'LL HAVE PEACE IN THIS FLAT. DON'T TRY TO STOP ME."

across the hall started a topical song and patted his leg and kept time with his heavy foot.

"By the whiskers of Cato, but they've begun again!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he sprang up. "Do you hear that—and that—and that!"

"Yes, but it's nothing—they'll soon stop," answered Mrs. Bowser, as a cold chill crept over her. "You see, my dear—"

"It's nothing, eh! It's nothing when 16 different families begin to whoop; and yell and thump and explode mines and shoot off fire-crackers! You bet they'll soon stop—you bet they will! If they think I'll put up with any such hubbalooboo ten seconds, they don't know me!"

"Now, then, for heaven's sake, don't raise any row! These people are in their own rooms and can do as they wish. You can sing and dance if you want to, or I'll put on my hat and we'll take a walk for an hour."

"I'll take a walk by myself!" replied Mr. Bowser, in the most determined manner, as he started for the door. "If this is a dime museum, a circus, or a skating rink, I want to know it!"

He flung open the door and crossed the hall and knocked on his neighbor's door, who was now shouting at the top of his voice and bringing his foot down with vim enough to jar out a gas-light. The song and the thumping ceased, and the man opened the door and said:

"G'wan with you! I ain't got no umbrellas to mend at this time o' night!"

"Sir! don't make any mistake!" said Mr. Bowser, as he drew himself up. "I have not come to mend umbrellas, but your manners. If you want to whoop like an Indian and kick like a horse, why don't you go down on the street?"

"Oh! it's my singing you don't like?"

"No, sir, I don't. You are making a nuisance of yourself and disturbing the whole house."

"And can't I do as I like in my own rooms, I'd like to know!" shouted the indignant tenant. "Who are you that I've got to sit down and fold my hands and whisper my words? Get back to your own side and mind your own business!"

Mr. Bowser might have laid hands on the man if the door had not been shut in his face. Mrs. Bowser had overheard all, and she appealed to him to come in and sit down and calm himself.

"Never! Never on the face of this earth!" he shouted, as he started downstairs. "Do you hear that row down there? I'll put a stop to it or throw the folks out of the window!"

The door below was opened to his knock, and a woman who was flushed and breathing hard inquired what he wanted.

won't dare show my head. Do, for mercy's sake—"

"Never! Never! I'll have peace and harmony in this flat if I'm the only one left alive in it! That woman is shrieking and thumping just to spite me. Don't try to stop me!"

He was on his way up the flight when the janitress came flying up the stairs below and shouted for him to stop.

"Now, then, it's you, and you are at it again!" she said, as she got her breath. "I was thinking it was about time for you to break out and get the whole place in a row. What's the matter now?"

"Madam, are you addressing me?" demanded Mr. Bowser, with awful dignity.

"I'm not addressing anybody else, Mr. Towser, or Wosser, or Bowser, or whatever your name is, and you'd better listen to what I say! It's not enough that all of us hear you upsetting the furniture, smashing the crockery, and dragging your poor wife around by the hair every evening, but you must go gunning after the rest of the tenants. It's got to stop!"

"Why, woman, if you talk—"

"I say it's got to stop! You either get back into your rooms or I'll call the police, and it's me own brother who's on this beat, and he won't stand any nonsense!"

Mrs. Bowser got him by the arm and drew him through the door and closed and locked it. Then she fell into a chair and wept. At the end of an hour she looked up and Mr. Bowser was glaring at her—a cold, cruel glare which told of murderous thoughts behind it. She crept away to bed, but his glare followed her. She awoke from a doze at midnight, and he sat in the same place, and still was glaring at her.

[Better men than Mr. Bowser have tried to reform flat-life in New York and made dismal failures. However, he isn't going to throw up the sponge until he has further excitement and adventures.]

The Paragon.

He never broke a rule at school, Nor got mixed up in trouble there; He never had wild cats to sow, Nor bowed his parents down with care; He never made an enemy, And no one ever heard him swear; He never—well, to tell the truth, I never did much anywhere, —Chicago Daily News.

What's in a Name?

Customer—Why is this new shade of red called "anarchist tint?" Clerk—Because it won't wash, ma'am. —Up-to-Date.

Couldn't Afford It.

Physician—You have appendicitis. Patient—Can't you call it something else, doctor? I can't afford that.—Town Topics.

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ROAD ENGINEERING.

The Science Should Be Taught in Every Agricultural School.

The suggestion that the money deposited in postal savings banks, if established, should be loaned for the purpose of building good roads has been favorably received in most quarters; but F. H. Ray, a pioneer good roads man of Montana, thinks that public debt is already large enough, and that more knowledge of the best methods should be acquired before undertaking such general and elaborate work. He says, in the L. A. W. Bulletin:

"Ignorance is far more responsible for bad roads than lack of expenditure. Without disparagement of the many honest, well-meaning road officers, the fact remains that road funds are largely misspent because officials have had no adequate training for such work. Many road reformers believe the imperative prelude to a general system of good roads, economically constructed and well maintained, is a sufficient number of resident, competent road engineers and country road supervisors, and that no bonding should be considered before a county has road officers who demonstrate their ability by building a few miles, at least, of permanent good roads with the funds annually raised by taxation.

"How is it possible to use road funds wisely, over extensive area, until a majority recognize that special skill is required for that work, and elect thoroughly qualified officials? Is not the most urgent need therefore, for competent road-builders, instead of greater expenditure? Would not efforts to provide such trained officials yield far more satisfactory and less costly results than creating road debts? If every state had one or more schools doing what the agricultural college of Rhode Island is accomplishing, viz., giving a practical course in road-making, and if in addition, after, say 1899, no one was eligible to a road office who had not graduated with a good record from such schools, would not the great obstacle to better roads be removed?"

"Finally, counties that are equipped with competent road officers should, before borrowing, exact a cash instead of a labor road or poll tax, and remove the discrimination which exempts men aged 45 and up. If, then, the community wish to bond, they should observe two precautions—first, place the interest burden only on those lands benefited by the improved highway, and, second, make the bonds short time and payable in legal tender."

BROAD-TIRED WAGONS.

Result of Tests Conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station.

The Missouri experiment station has made a large number of experiments during the past two years with the draft of broad and narrow-tired wagons. These tests have been made with the ordinary narrow-tired wheels and with six-inch tires, on macadam streets, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, on meadows, pasture, stubble and plowed fields both wet and dry. Bulletin No. 39 of the station, by Director H. J. Waters, gives the results of these tests. The broad tires pulled materially lighter on the macadam street and the gravel roads. Also on dirt roads in all conditions except when soft or sloppy on the surface, underlain by hard road-bed, and when the mud was very deep and sticky. In both of these conditions the narrow tires pulled considerably lighter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the roads are in these conditions for a comparatively short period of time, and this at seasons when their use has naturally been reduced to the minimum. The tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn land and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show, without a single exception, a large saving in draft by the use of the broad tires.

The bulk of the hauling done by the farmer is on the farm, in hauling feed from the fields and hauling manure from the barns, etc. The actual tonnage hauled to market is insignificant in comparison with that hauled about on the farm, inasmuch as a large proportion of the products of the average farm is sent to market in the form of live stock or its products. It is clearly shown by these experiments that in many instances where the narrow tire is very injurious to the road or field, the broad tire proves positively beneficial when the same load is hauled. When it is considered, therefore, that the average draft of the broad tire is materially less than the narrow tire, and that the injury done to the roads and farms by the narrow tire can be almost wholly corrected by the use of the wide tires, there remains no longer any good reason for the use of the narrow-tired wagons. These experiments further indicate that six inches is the best width of tire for the farm and road wagon, and that both axes should be the same length, so that the front and rear wheels shall run in the same track.—Prairie Farmer.

Fast Milking the Right Thing.

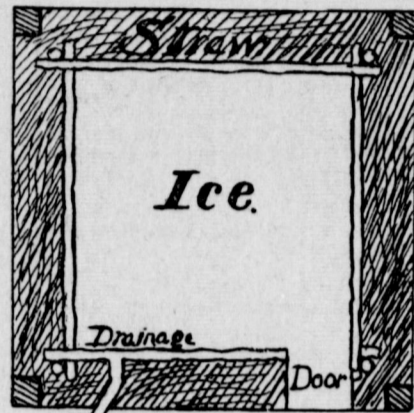
The rapid milker not only does more work in a given time than the slower one, but he gets more butter fat from the same cow. Experiment, having for its sponsor so good an authority as Dr. Babcock, is to the effect that the difference in favor of rapid milking is, at certain periods during lactation, as high as 11 per cent. Everyone should therefore make an effort to learn to do fast work and keep the milk pail frothing. A kindly touch is of course important, too, and the milker should not be rough in handling the teats, but anyone fit to be around cows at all knows the value of gentleness, while all are not so well informed regarding the importance of rapid work.—Dakota Field and Farm.

HILLSIDE ICE HOUSE.

It Costs But a Few Dollars to Build a Good One.

From a steep hillside or, better yet, a creek bank facing the north, excavate, as for a dugout, a room about a foot larger each way than is required to hold the amount of ice to be packed. If the bank or hillside is steep enough, the drainage question is easily disposed of by digging the front end of the cave bottom lower than the remainder. Set a strong post at each corner of the room long enough, in every instance, to reach the top of the ground. With rough lumber of any kind build up the sides and back by putting the ends of the boards behind the corner posts. This will prevent caving. Then set four more posts just a foot inside the first set. These should correspond in length to the others. The floor inside this last set is a foot or so higher than the remainder. The house is to be entered from the front, where a door should be made. The roof is composed of rough boards or even straw; anything that will turn sun and rain.

In packing the ice, straw and chaff may be used. Begin by taking poles cut to the required length, and build-



FLOOR PLAN OF ICE HOUSE.

ing up the inside wall of the ice house as you would an old-fashioned railpen. Build about a foot at a time, then pack in the ice, filling in all the chinks between the cakes with ice and chaff. Then pack straw between the two walls tightly. It is much handier, in taking out the ice, if the layers are kept distinct. When full, cover over with straw, leaving a space between the top and the roof. There is little trouble in keeping ice if the drainage is good, which this sort of a house insures, provided there is a way for the accumulating water in the bottom to escape. This is easily accomplished by means of a few joints of tile or a wooden trough.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

According to It Good Roads Are Very Easy to Secure.

A Pennsylvania paper says that a competent engineer and contractor offers to give bonds to gridiron Lancaster county with first-class macadam roads within five years, so that there won't be a farmer who will live over a mile and a half from one of these roads on any side of him, and three-fourths will live immediately on them, provided a four mill tax per annum on the county's valuation (outside of Lancaster and Columbia) be paid him for ten years. This looks like an easy way to get good roads. The county is about 28 by 30 miles, so it would require nearly 500 miles of road to cross it in both ways, every three miles. But the contractor allows for building 600 miles, as follows:

EXPENDITURES.		
300 miles, 15 feet wide, at \$3,000,000	\$900,000
300 miles, 10 feet wide, at \$2,000,000	600,000
Interest on annual expenditures.....		250,000
Repairs for 5 years.....		100,000
		\$1,850,000
RECEIPTS.		
Tax 4 mills, annually for 10 years on valuation, \$66,658,411.....		\$2,666,670
Interest on annual receipts.....		588,537
		\$3,255,207
Deduct expenditures.....		1,850,000
Net profit.....		\$1,405,207

And this on a tax of only four dollars on each thousand of valuation.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Preparing Butter for Market.

There is one point to which I want to call your attention in regard to working and putting up the butter. Adopt a trademark. Then, when your butter goes to market it will make no difference in what part of the country you find it you will be able to swear to it. Make it uniform and make it look attractive. If it only catches the eye of one here and there it makes a market for your butter. Print all prints alike. I advocate print butter for the farmers because they are able to do it better and it helps the trade. Turn out a good quality of butter, make it look nice and send it to market, and you farmers will have no reason to complain of low prices because people will find you are selling a good article that looks nice when it comes onto the table.—Farmers' Review.

Economy in Hauling.

When hauling a load it is better to have the horses draw as much as they can, making the load the maximum in weight, as the horses have traveled the distance whether the load is small or large, and it is the time lost in traveling that makes hauling expensive. If the roads are good heavy loads can be carried. If not then two trips must be made and smaller loads carried. Let any farmer estimate how much he loses as the difference in large and small loads, and loss of time in the mud, and he will make less objection to road tax in the future.—Prairie Farmer.

Young Pigs in the Orchard.

Orchardists will find a lot of vigorous young pigs next spring almost as good as an extra hired man. They can be turned loose in the orchard to root at will or kept in pairs in small moveable pens about 14 feet square, built close around the tree. By this latter plan they will do some very thorough work. There is small profit in the pig unless he works for a living.—Dakota Field and Farm.

STATE WITHIN A STATE.

A Slav Community in the Duchy of Saxo-Altenburg.

Although the Altenburgers Now Speak the German Language, They Cling to Ancient Racial Customs.

[Special Berlin Letter.]

Years ago I once stood in front of a bookstore on the Rue Madelaine, Paris, and looked, like a throng of people beside me, at the display of photographs in the show window. There were the "lions" of the day, the celebrities of the hour, the successful politicians, the most enticing dancers at the Folies Bergieres, the noted actors and actresses, all at so many francs each—their likenesses I mean, of



AN ALTENBURG BEAUTY.

course. There were also views of fine scenery, of the Alps and Apennines and in exotic countries. There were, besides, pictures of Turks, of Samoans, of Circassians in their native costumes, and among them all there were also a few which showed people of a different type than the rest, people who looked civilized, to judge by their faces and their expressions, yet in clothes that had a queer air, to say the least. It



THE MARKET SQUARE AT ALTENBURG.

amused one to listen to the comments of these base Parisians on these last-mentioned pictures.

"They're Turks," said some.

"No, they're a wild tribe from the Caucasus," said another.

"You're mistaken, monsieur, those are natives of Holland," quoth a third.

And so the guessing went on. None of the truth, I said nothing, though I did know. For these pictures showed types perfectly familiar to me, since I had once been in the little country they hail from, nor of anything like them. They were, on the contrary, the faithful reproduction of the features and costumes of a small people domiciled in the very heart of Germany—a duchy of about 400 English square miles, called Saxo-Altenburg, highly civilized at this present day, though it is inhabited by an alien race which has preserved many odd customs as well as their peculiar dress.

Curious Altenburg! Its population is purely Slav, as much Slav as is that



A GROUP OF ALTENBURGERS.

of Poland and Russia, yet 600 years of German domination has driven out the Slav tongue once universally spoken there. The soil of the little land is exceptionally fertile, so much so that all the dire oppression of centuries ago has not been able to destroy the property of the peasants of this region, who count among the wealthiest and most purse-proud of all Germany. On market days, when the peasants flock to the big square at Altenburg or Ronneburg, it is a sight to watch them.

They came driving four-in-hands, or comfortable-looking coaches, drawn by horses that show coats shining as silk. They sell their wheat and rye, their fattened oxen and calves, their pigs and their wool at prices over which they never allow any haggling. Then, business concluded they repair to the beer houses and old-fashioned taverns close by, carrying their bagfuls of gold and silver—they never take paper—with them. And then you may see the ancient Slav vice, if gambling is indulged in—with a passion and persistence, a cold-blooded daring, which can-

not be overtopped even by the most expert poker fiend in America. They're proverbial all through Germany for that. Often, very often, they play for such high stakes that not alone the proceeds of the crop just sold are lost at a protracted sitting, but thousands of marks besides. When they play they always have the cash piled up on the table, gold and silver, and for new resources they go to those inexhaustible bags of theirs. A week ago I read of a case where one of these Altenburg peasants, a wealthy one, lost 65,000 marks (or about \$16,000) at one sitting lasting from Saturday noon until the following Monday. And they never "flunk," these fellows. Never a case known where they have appealed to the courts or to the police afterwards. The game played all through Altenburg almost exclusively is "skat," the most interesting of all card games. They are, in fact, the inventors of the game of "skat," and such is its hold on those once acquiring a knowledge of it (for it is as difficult to learn as it is varied) that they are hardly ever known to abandon or forswear it again.

To-day "skat" has spread all over Germany and wherever Germans reside in other countries. National congresses are held to fix or alter the rules of the game from time to time, and the man who is known as the first inventor of the game will have a monument rising in his honor on the city market square of Altenburg itself before long, as the money for the purpose is already collected and the sculptor is now working on it.

Queer, isn't it? Another odd feature of Altenburg life is the costume of the peasant classes. From the accompanying pictures an idea may be gained. But a few words in further explanation may not come amiss. There are visible distinctions in the get-up of the married and unmarried females, of the peasant owner class and of the mere farmers or rural laboring masses, these distinctions consisting in the hue of their apparel, in the form and numbers of the buttons, and in the headgear. The latter is, perhaps, the oddest feature, for it consists of three parts—two gayly-colored silk scarfs worn round the head itself, and a high turban-like arrangement, made of stiffened gold brocade,

etc., worn over them, with long, fine ribbons to tie around the chin. Then all the women, too, wear not skirts, but a blouse and knickerbockers in one, fastened in front by buttons, and an apron, usually of striped silk, hangs down from waist to knees, but not covering the back.

It cannot be truthfully maintained by the present scribe that, judged from the aesthetic point of view, this is a very becoming costume, and I have often seen the small boy following such Altenburg women (who are much sought after for wet nurses by the wealthy merchants of Leipzig) in the streets of large cities, hooting and yelling at the droll aspect. Nevertheless, it is true that many of the Altenburg girls are quite pretty, despite their dress. The peasant boys and men of this part wear a costume which is very much like that of the well-to-do Polish peasants, with a curious little, round felt hat and a long coat, nearly always in black or brown.

He who thinks that these Altenburg peasants are fools—perhaps because they sometimes look a little like that way in their strange gear—labor under a misapprehension. On the contrary, they are shrewder and brighter than the average peasant in Germany. Many of them take a course in the higher schools of Leipzig, or perhaps a year or two at the university, and then they contentedly return home to till the paternal acres for the rest of their days, as their forebears have done for lo! these many centuries back. But in their homes, old-fashioned and rustic as they look, you will miss few evidences of a higher civilization, and while their daughters often play the piano to perfection and sing well, their brothers and sons have, in the library or in the parlor, a store of good books to inform their minds, and politically considered, the little duchy is among the most progressive and liberal in Germany.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Was Very Considerate. Mrs. Beeson—George, what makes you so quiet when you're out in company? You sit around like a dumb person. Why don't you talk more?

Mr. Beeson—My dear, I do talk when I am out alone. I was quiet this evening because I thought it wouldn't be just the thing for one family to monopolize the conversation.—Washington Post.

Not Losing Time.

"Did you win that cake by walkin' foh it?" inquired Mr. Erazus Pinkley's friend. "No, 'n deed," was the answer. "Walkin's too slow foh me. I picked de cake up an' run."—Washington Star.

Hard to Understand.

Mrs. Beacon—I do not see how Eva could ever have married Adam. Mr. Beacon—Why not? Mrs. Beacon—He was positively without ancestors.—Harlem Life.

A WORD OF ADVICE

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity for providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, this must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend. These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour, it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—*Alaska Mining Journal.*

A book of receipts for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical, and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

The Kindness of a Spanish Lady to a Lone Soldier Boy.

A recent traveler in Spain describes a touching scene witnessed at the departure of a regiment for Cuba. All day long there had been heard the measured tread of soldiers marching through the street; all day long gayly bedecked boats had been passing to and from the vessel that was to take them to Havana. The twilight began to deepen when the correspondent saw a "startling and pretty sight"—the impetuous action of a portly, good-looking and well-dressed lady, who noticed a young soldier walking dejectedly along down the pier in his traveling gray, with a knapsack strapped over his shoulders. All the rest of the men had friends, their novias, mothers, relatives, and made the usual gallant effort to look elated and full of hope. This had no one, and it might be divined that he was carrying a desolate heart over the seas. The handsome woman burst from her group of friends, took the boy's hand, and said: "My son has already gone to Cuba. He is in the regiment of Andalusia, and sailed two months ago. You may meet him, Pepe G.; take this kiss to him." She leaned and kissed his cheek.

An English boy would have shown awkwardness, but these graceful southerners are never at a loss for a pretty gesture and a prettier word. The boy blushed with pleasure, and still holding the lady's hand, said with quite natural gallantry, without smirk or silly smile: "And may I not take one for myself as well, senora?" The lady reddened, laughed a little nervously, and bent and kissed him again to the frantic applause of soldiers and civilians, while the boy walked on, beamed and happy.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

He Had Flung Up.

The superior court was in session and the little mountain town was crowded with people. Along about the middle of the day when the judge was worried with a tedious trial, Bill Williams, of the Lick Creek settlement, began galloping up and down the streets on his little red mule, firing off his pistol, whooping like a Sioux, and otherwise dispensing the energy which a liberal supply of corn liquor had inspired. "Mr. Bailiff," commanded the judge, sternly, "go out and arrest that man and bring him into court." The bailiff went timidly out of the courtroom and the judge attempted to proceed with business. But Williams' racket outside did not cease. It grew worse and the judge looked over the room for some one else to send out, and observed the bailiff sitting complacently on one of the back seats.

"Look here, Mr. Bailiff, why did you not arrest that disorderly man? Are you not an officer of the court?" "Y-yes," replied the bailiff, quaking with fear, "I wuz, but I've done flung up."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Her Gentle Reminder.

"Grace," he began, "between you and me—"

"Bob," she interrupted, "between you and me there should be nothing."

And what could he do, in face of this, but move up to her end of the sofa?—*Ainslie's Magazine.*

Geniality.

A quality often found in men whose whole mental and physical organizations are kept vigorous by diligence and temperance, and in simple minded men who love fun and comfort without falling into vice or folly.—*Judge.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

Plenty of Color for the Lovers of Brightness.

That there is to be an unusually large choice both of materials and colors this season is quite evident, and those individuals who take an optimistic view of the financial prospects of this country assure us that it is one of the signs of the times that merchants have laid in a much larger stock than for some years past.

There are to be most violent colorings and effects, but also sober, quiet ones. Large and startling plaids and the duldest and most ineffective of plain colors. Indeed, the woman who wants to be well gowned this spring had best study color schemes—what is becoming to her own particular style of beauty—before she indulges recklessly in her spring wardrobe.

There is to be a most trying shade of blue, also one of green, with a tan and a bright cerise. Sometimes all these are blended together with a surprisingly good result. Taken singly they must be most gingerly treated.

Transparent fabrics are imported in such quantities that it is evident the popular pulse was tried before so much money was invested in them. They come not only in every conceivable and inconceivable pattern, and weave and black, but in the brightest of colors as well, and the range of price must needs be satisfactory, as there are some the price of which will certainly keep them exclusive. While for surprisingly little money there are many that are most attractive and effective.

Silks, taffetas, foulards, gros grains, satins, poplins and poplinettes all are to be had and at such a diversity of price that it would seem as though every woman in the land would be able to own at least one silk gown. In these, as in the grenadines, there are some superb qualities for which superb prices are demanded, but if one has money to spend it is certainly satisfactory to have something to spend it on that displays it at its full value.

For linings of cloaks, wraps and jackets there are percales sold that would make most stunning waists, but the rule now is that linings shall cost quite as much, if not more, than the gown itself. This is supposed to be the perfection of good taste.

Just what the style for gowns is to be is not yet made public. All reports to the contrary; in a general way it can be stated that skirts will be elaborately trimmed, or if without trimming, made in some odd fashion, like the models worn this winter. The skirts will be narrower, but will "flare" as much as ever.

The blouses in cloth will not be on the same lines, but in thin materials and more elaborately fashioned, will be retained in favor.

Smart cloth costumes, made up in light colors, will be decidedly long. Severely plain cloth gowns will be what is known as walking lengths, and will clear the ground.

These same tailor gowns will be the first of the spring costumes. They will be made on the old-established plan of coat and skirt, and the favorite skirt will be the bell or circular. The jackets will all be long, some three-quarters length and tight fitting, others on the lines of the covert coats of last autumn, only longer. The sleeves, medium coat-sleeve style, are put into the arm with slight fullness at the top, not laid in plaits.

In the smarter cloth gowns made with skirt and coat, fancy buttons are used on the coat—perfectly plain gilt ones—of medium size, and on the dark serges the gilt buttons show very effectively. Serge, by the way, never goes out of fashion for hard wear gowns, but this season there will be a number of light-weight cloths and some very attractive heavy enamines, so that serge may have to go into the background for a time, at all events.

To anyone who makes a study of fashions, a fact worthy of notice is that any particularly smart gown that is worn late in the winter is apt to be taken for a model of a spring style, just as some gowns seen late in the autumn appear in different coloring and material in the winter. In other words, some smart, clever dressmaker puts upon the market an original design, which, if it meets with popular approval, she copies and recopies.—*St. Louis Republic.*

His Modest Role.

The fond mother of three children was obliged to remonstrate with the oldest boy because in the children's games he would always take the lead and assign subordinate positions to his little brother and sister. The boy promised not to be selfish in the future. A few days later the mother, happening to go into the nursery, saw the two younger children engaged in amateur theatricals. The elder boy stood aside, with arms folded, moodily watching them. "We are playing Adam and Eve," said the youngsters. The mother was much gratified, as she supposed that in this instance, at least, the boy had allowed his brother the principal role. She turned to the silent figure in the corner, about to praise him. "Who are you?" she asked. "God," was the answer.—*N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.*

Feather Toques.

Pretty little feather turbans and toques are again shown that are a positive pleasure to look at, after the fall and winter craze for the cart-wheel styles, with feathers flying hither and yon. The crowns of these close little models are more frequently plain than indented, the brims rolling, the shape round oftener than long and oval, and the whole mode of lapping tips of pheasants' or doves' feathers, with aigrettes in front rising from a mass of tufts and pompons. Other hats are covered smoothly with glossy plumage, beautifully shaded, the feathers arranged to match with the shot and ombred effects in novelty dress gowns, velvets and silks and satins in dark rich colorings, used for waists and dress accessories this season.—*St. Louis Republic.*

AN OVERWORKED BRAIN.

From the Record, Pierceston, Ind. Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceston, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morning until late at night he continually pored over his books.

"Burned the candle at both ends." In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from his home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of going to and from school in all kinds of weather undermined his health. He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill.

Catarth had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a medical specialist from Cleveland treated him with a hot bath, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without result. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from that time

overstudy. first he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarth has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than he ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and is abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper makes an affidavit as follows: Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1897. R. P. WATT, Notary Public.

We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine for building up a run down and debilitated system.

CHIDED HER MOTHER'S SPIRIT.

Practical Young Woman Didn't Want to Be Aroused at Night. Kansas City has at least one young married woman who takes a very prosaic view of ghosts and so-called spirit manifestations. She was forced to spend a night alone in a hotel, her husband being detained elsewhere by business. In the dead of the night she was awakened out of a sound sleep by a tremendous noise in the wardrobe. It was such a sudden and unearthly uproar that the woman, sensible and practical though she was, was frightened. The noise ceased, then returned. The woman jumped up, lighted the gas, and made a thorough search both of the wardrobe and the room. There was nothing to be seen, and the senses went which could account for the racket. The woman put out the light and went back to bed. The noise was not repeated.

Six months afterward, however, the woman was in San Francisco, and for the first time in her life, and solely out of curiosity, she attended a Spiritualist meeting. Almost immediately the medium, a perfect stranger, turned to her and said: "The spirit of your mother is present, madam, and she says that six months ago (naming the precise date) she tried to communicate with you by means of the wardrobe in the Black Hotel, St. Louis." The woman's practical good sense did not desert her. "Well, you just tell my mother," she said, "that the next time she wants to communicate with me not make such an awful racket in the dead of night and frighten me half out of my senses."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

The Shameless Creature's Husband Worked for a Living.

"I didn't see Mrs. Tavistock at your party," Mrs. Highroads. "No," replied Mrs. Waddington, "I didn't invite her." "Why, I thought you used to be such good friends." "There was a time when I thought she was rather nice, but I was deceived. I wish to forget her." "Indeed, your words surprise me very much. I wish I had known all this before I called on her." "It was unfortunate. Still, there's no use worrying about it now. We are not the only ones who were deceived. The only thing we can do is to ignore her hereafter, and in that way show her that we have forgotten her." "But you have not told me what the shameless creature did. I do hope there will be no scandal in which our names will have to figure." "Oh, there isn't likely to be a scandal. I supposed, at first, that her husband was wealthy." "Yes?" "And now it turns out that he is merely working on a salary, and a small one at that." "Merciful heavens! And she has my card in her basket!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A man who does not know how to learn from his mistakes turns the best school-master out of his life.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.		
CATTLE—Best beefs.....	4 00	@ 5 50
Stockers.....	3 50	@ 5 55
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	2 50	@ 4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 75	@ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 1/2	@ 94
No. 2 hard.....	88	@ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	37	@ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	25	@ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	49 1/2	@ 47
FLOUR—Patent, per barrel.....	4 85	@ 5 10
Family.....	4 35	@ 4 50
HAY—Choice timothy.....	8 00	@ 8 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 75	@ 7 00
BRAN (sacked).....	56 1/2	@ 57
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	16 1/2	@ 18 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	10 1/2	@ 11
EGGS—Choice.....	9	@ 9 1/2
POTATOES.....	50	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	4 00	@ 5 30
Texans.....	3 50	@ 4 60
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 00	@ 4 12 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 75	@ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 1/2	@ 94
No. 2 hard.....	88	@ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	37	@ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	49 1/2	@ 47
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16	@ 21
LARD—Western mess.....	4 97 1/2	@ 5 07 1/2
PORK.....	10 43	@ 10 50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 30	@ 5 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 90	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 20	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 80	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	29 1/2	@ 29 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	25 1/2	@ 27
RYE.....	49 1/2	@ 50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15	@ 20
LARD.....	5 10	@ 5 15
PORK.....	10 42 1/2	@ 10 50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Native steers.....	4 40	@ 5 10
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 20	@ 4 49
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 07	@ 1 07 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	27	@ 27 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2	@ 32 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15	@ 20 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@ 10 75

BEETS AS LARGE AS YOUR ARM.



The editor of the "Brown City (Michigan) Banner" recently paid a visit to the Canadian Garden, and speaking

of a garden that he saw in the Edmonton district says: "On August 23d we had the pleasure of visiting the model seven-acre garden at Edmonton owned and operated by Donald Ross, a typical Scotchman, and as wholesome-souled, good-natured old gentleman as you can meet. He gave the entire garden a hearty handshake as we were introduced in succession by the Canadian Government Agent, who was our guide and pilot while at Edmonton, and to whom we are indebted for many courtesies conferred. Mr. Ross informed us that he cleared from \$800 to \$1,000 annually from the sale of roots, vegetables, flowers and plants. We here state that we never before saw such a growth of vegetables at that season of the year. He said that he raised 750 bushels of onions to the acre. Beets were growing as large as your arm, turnips the size of one's head, and cabbages as large as a patent mallet. Following are the prices for produce: Beets 50 cents per bushel, carrots 40 cents, onions \$1.25; turnips \$5, cabbage 4 cents each, green corn 25 cents per dozen, tomatoes \$1.50 per bushel, potatoes 35 to 30 cents, cauliflower \$1.00 per dozen, cucumbers 15 cents per dozen, strawberries 25 cents per box, squash 4 cents per pound, and other produce in proportion. He kept a hot-house 12x180 feet heated by furnace by means of flues. One man beside himself attended this garden, except at time of gathering the crop.

Agents of the Canadian Government are now located at different points in the United States, and using their efforts towards securing settlers on the fertile lands of Western Canada, adjoining the gold belt.

AN EASY ONE.

Not the Way Husbands Laugh When with Their Wives.

A woman of fashion in a checked dress and a great dahlia-colored velvet hat, accompanied by a man in modish garments, was tripping along Fifth avenue. She was chatting with marked animation, and he was laughing flatteringly. The attention of the passers-by was attracted by the happy couple. Behind the pair chanced to walk a lassie—the one yet living at home with mamma—and an older woman, a friend of mamma. The lassie eyed the mondaine in checks and dahlia velvet on ahead and puckered her brow, saying: "Oh, I know that woman—have seen her often at Newport—she is dreadfully rich—now I remember, she is Mrs. Morris Blankly."

The friend of mamma was interested. She asked: "And is the attentive man with Mrs. Blankly her husband?" The lassie shrugged her shoulders and scorned the very idea. "Ridiculous," she replied. "You dear, old-fashioned thing, don't you know that women's husbands never laugh in that good-natured way when they are with their wives?"—*N. Y. Press.*

No Need for Grace.

A tiny girl of seven or thereabouts gave a dinner party the other day, for which 12 covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girl's dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. But she was anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done. "Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?" "No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that." That meant one less ceremony to be gone through, and was a relief, but the little lady was anxious to have all her small guests understand the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Lall's Family Pills are the best.

Useless.

Uncle—It's been a very hard year, and I've had to contract a lot of debts. Nephew—Why, that's too bad, uncle, for I had a lot of ready-made debts that I could have turned over to you!—*Humoristic Bazaar.*

A Strained Issue.

Cholly Athless—I nevah change my mind. His Uncle—For the same reason, I presume, that you never change a seven-dollar bill.—*Ainslie's Magazine.*

Prea. McKinley vs. Free Silver.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also \$400 in gold for suitable name for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers, and farm seeds and selling potatoes at \$1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern-grown seeds, and to SEND THIS NOTICE WITH 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples, worth \$10.00, to get a start, and their big catalogue. \$4

Money Wanted.

Ethel—They say it costs Perry Van Noodle \$10,000 a year to live. Penelope—Dear me!—then what does he do it for?—*Puck.*

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

The mind requires not, like an earthen vessel, to be kept full; convenient food and ailment only will flame it with a desire of knowledge, and an ardent love of truth.—*Plutarch.*

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 333 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

If it was a cripple from rheumatism, he isn't now. St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

We can see no sense in having shoe strings long enough to reach clear around one's legs.—*Washington Democrat.*

The Grip may intensify aches, but St. Jacobs Oil will alleviate.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—*BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.*

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A Grecian Gag. Virgil occasionally indulged in humor at the expense of his friend, Maecenas. He made at one time a pilgrimage to the oracle at Delphi, and on his return said to Maecenas: "I was awfully bored while I was away." "So?" said Maecenas, "and what was it that bored you, amicus meus?" "The augurs, of course," was Virgil's quick response. This incident goes far to prove the inventive genius of the Greeks and Romans, since even at that early date augurs and gimlets had come into use.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wanted—Agents to Sell Murat Hat-stead's Great Cuba Book! All about Cuba, Spain and War; great excitement; everyone buys it; one agent sold Eighty-seven in one day; another made \$13.00 in one hour; 600 pages; magnificent illustrations; photographs, etc.; low price; we guarantee the most liberal terms; freight paid; 20 days credit; outfit free; send 6 two-cent stamps to pay postage. THE BIBLE HOUSE, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Their Easy Time. "No wonder," said the Corned Philosopher, "that people lived so long in the old Biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pissot's Cure.—*Mary Thomson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.*

It is his own most vigorous and noble action that man feels within himself, as it were, the very pulse of the divine energy.—*George S. Merriam.*

Even a baby was cured of a burn By St. Jacobs Oil. Read directions.

There is a politeness of the heart, and it is allied to love. It produces the most agreeable politeness of demeanor.—*Goethe.*

Rupture. Sure cure. Book free. Write for it to S. J. Sherman, Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The man who regulates his wife generally has one daughter who can regulate him.—*Chicago Record.*

With cold Neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

MRS. PINKHAM CONQUERS BACKACHE.

Four Women Who Owe Their Present Happiness to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you last June, I was not able to do anything. I suffered with backache, headache, bearing-down pains, pains in my lower limbs, and ached all through my body. Menstruations were very painful. I was almost a skeleton. I followed your advice and now am well and fleshy, and able to do all my own household work. I took medicine from a physician for over a year, and it did not do me a particle of good. I would advise all suffering women to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will answer all letters promptly, and tell them how to cure those aches and pains so common to women.—*Mrs. C. L. WIXON, Marquez, Texas.*

I think it is my duty to write and let you know what your medicine has done for me. For two years I suffered with female weakness, bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and too frequent occurrence of the menses. I was always complaining. My husband urged me to try your Vegetable Compound, and I finally did. I have taken three bottles and it has made me feel like a different woman. I advise every woman that suffers to take your medicine and be cured.—*Mrs. GARNETT LIGHTY, 619 S. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.*

I had suffered for over two years with backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, falling and ulceration of the womb, leucorrhoea, and about every ill a woman could have. I had tried doctors, but with no success, and it seemed as though death was the only relief for me. After using five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and four packages of Sanative Wash, I am well. Have had no more pain, womb trouble, backache or headache.—*Mrs. CLAUDIA HALPIN, Cream Ridge, N. J.*

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was afflicted with female complaints so that I could hardly walk. My back ached terribly, in fact, I ached all over. Was not able to raise myself up some of the time. I had no appetite and was so nervous that I could hardly sleep. I have taken but two bottles of your Compound and feel like another person, can now eat and sleep to perfection, in fact, am perfectly well.—*Mrs. SUE McCULLOUGH, Adlai, W. Va.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills

"WELL DONE OUTLIVES DEATH."

YOUR MEMORY WILL SHINE IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

In 3 or 4 Years An Independence is Assured

60 ACRES
FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA
FREE

If you take up YOUR HOME IN WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat. Reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to J. S. CRAWFORD, 406 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

LADY AGENTS: Do you wish to become independent? Do you desire to co-operate with one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the world? Do you wish to be a successful business woman? Our long experience is a guarantee. Write for price-lists. **RELIANCE CORSET CO.**, Jackson, Mich.

GREGORY SEED Sound, safe seed as low in price as ordinary seed. Gregory seed is reliable. Gregory specialties are profitable. Catalogue is free. Established 6 years. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marlborough, Mass.**

WELL MACHINERY—Horse, Steam and Gasoline Pumps. **LOOMIS & NYKAX, Tiffin, Ohio.**

A. N. K.—1699

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Newton will have a new carriage factory.

Iola will have a new ice plant May 1, with a capacity of 15 tons daily.

A Doniphan county wine company is shipping wine to Leipsic, Germany.

A civic federation has been organized at Salina to fight the licensing of joints.

A farmer's horse near Severance became so frightened at a team that he fell dead.

The Fifth district republican congressional convention will be held at Belleville April 28.

The Seventh district republican congressional convention will be held at Hutchinson May 5.

A stock company composed entirely of farmers will establish a large creamery at Independence.

The Kansas state school fund commission purchased \$100,000 of Cowley county refunding bonds at par.

Wichita is expecting that the Missouri Pacific railroad shops will be moved from Eldorado to Wichita.

The total receipts of the state insurance superintendent's office for February were \$39,485. Of this \$15,892.01 is for the firemen's fund.

Granville Lewis and D. Cole, two heretofore peaceable colored men of Hutchinson, quarreled over a woman and Lewis killed Cole.

James Robb, who came from Pennsylvania to Ottawa 30 years ago, died recently. He had been police judge, postmaster and state legislator.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York on the 3d from Colon was Col. Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, ex-United States minister to Bolivia.

A most disastrous blaze visited Bern, Nemaha county, destroying nearly all the business houses and five residences. Loss over \$50,000. One man was burned to death.

Gov. Leedy has offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of Terrol Drury, who is wanted in Kingman county for killing Carson Carver, a schoolmate, in 1894.

Mrs. Margaret Jones, wife of a prominent farmer of Doniphan county committed suicide by taking laudanum. She was 26 years old and had been an invalid half her life.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has approved for patent to the Union Pacific railroad a list of lands selected under its grant, embracing 280 acres in the Topeka district.

Near Zyba, Sumner county, Mrs. McCanness and her young son were handling a target rifle when a discharge accidentally struck the woman in the bowels, inflicting a fatal wound.

The four-year-old son of George Durham, of Girard, died of a mad dog's bite. People there were greatly alarmed in consequence and all un-muzzled dogs were ordered killed.

The federal government has recently shipped ten tons of military equipment to the Kansas militia, valued at \$13,000. If war broke out Kansas could muster 100 companies within a week.

Mrs. Julia Harris, of Wellington, was recently admitted to practice law in the Kansas supreme court. There are seven Kansas women now authorized to practice in the state supreme court.

Senator Baker has introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the senate providing for the expenditure of \$50,000 for improvements at the national soldiers' home at Leavenworth.

The executive committee of the free silver republicans has issued an address to the voters of Kansas, in which a plea is made for non-partisan voting and for unity of action in behalf of free silver.

In case of war with Spain the Kansas division of Sons of Veterans offers and offer the first regiment (nine companies) at the first call. It numbers now 450 drilled men and it is claimed can be recruited to 1,000 in 48 hours.

The faculty of the state university expelled H. D. Smith, a law student, for disorderly conduct at the recent state oratorical contest. Smith is charged with capturing the banner of Baker university and using it for brushing shoes.

Insurance Superintendent McCall says he will bring suit to collect about \$40,000 alleged to be due from three eastern companies that are doing both life and accident insurance business. McCall claims they should take out separate licenses.

The long-talked-of suit by the attorney general to recover \$147,971 in university bonds voted by the city of Lawrence and never paid, and now held by the state school fund, has been filed in the Douglas county district court and a protracted legal contest is anticipated.

Ezra Barris, aged 21, the son of respectable parents near Madison, was convicted at Independence of murder, his victim being Abe Curchim, who was killed near Caney while traveling overland in company with Mrs. Curchin and Barris. After the murder Mrs. Curchim disappeared and her name was connected with the crime.

In view of the fact that several subordinate officers of the state militia had wired the war department at Washington tendering the services of the militia, Adjutant General Allen issued a general order requesting the officers of various companies not to move on Havana without first consulting the adjutant general or Gov. Leedy.

The entire family of Harvey Fultz, of Pittsburg, were poisoned by eating canned salmon. Mrs. Fultz's condition was critical.

Olathe has granted a gas franchise to a company, and wells will immediately be sunk there. In case gas is not struck it will be piped from Osawatimbe.

A Topeka telegram said Gov. Leedy favored a state meat inspection system for packing-houses, to meet the conditions brought about by Judge Rogers' decision.

Ellis county's new stone courthouse at Hays City will be completed September 1.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

He Thinks Earnest and Aggressive Work Will Be Required to Defeat Free Silver. PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Representatives of the state organization of the Jeffersonian, or gold democratic, party met here yesterday and resolved to put in the field a ticket of their own for state officers from the governorship down and for members of congress in every district. A letter from ex-President Cleveland was read, in which he says:

I hope most sincerely that there may be a sound money movement in Pennsylvania that will be strong and useful. I cannot account for the arrogant confidence of the free silver forces except upon the theory that they are led to believe that there is very little aggressive effort to be made by their opponents. If anyone believing with us supposes that free silver can be prevented from controlling the two houses of the next congress without effective organization and hard work, the quicker he abandons that idea the more useful will he be as a sound money man. I am so earnest in my desire to see our country blessed with safe money and a suitable financial system that I am of the opinion we ought to give patriotic and consistent support to any plan which insures that result and which has the element that promises its successful advocacy.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Civil Service Commission Has Prepared Some Interesting Information for Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The civil service commission has prepared for submission to congress some information as to the effect of the enactment into law of the Evans bill now pending in the house. This bill removes from the operation of the law all positions now in the classified service below the \$900 and above the \$1,800 grade, besides limiting its application in other respects. According to the commission there are now 688 post offices in the classified service with 26,000 employees, 636 of which with 13,000 employees would be withdrawn if the bill were passed. The number of custom houses the force in which is now classified would be reduced from 103 to 6. The total number of employees now in the classified service is 84,240—54,253 of which would be taken out by the operation of the Evans bill and of those remaining 5,883 are in Washington and 24,124 in other cities.

MOB WILL BE PUNISHED.

Reward of \$1,500 Offered for the Perpetrators of the Crime at Lake City, S. C.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An hour or more of the time of the cabinet session was occupied in the reading of a long report of the special agent of the justice department on the killing of Baker, the colored postmaster at Lake City, S. C. In view of the peculiar circumstances connected with the murder and the enormity of the crime it was decided to increase the government's reward to \$1,500 in each case. Every effort will be made by the federal authorities to bring the guilty parties to justice. It is said that Attorney General Griggs holds the opinion that the federal government will have jurisdiction over the murderers when captured, unless they are first taken by the state authorities. Baker, it is held, was an officer of the government in the discharge of his duty, and the attack on him was similar to an attack on a deputy marshal or other officer.

TO DISBURSE HALF A MILLION.

Union Pacific Hospital Fund, Which Has Accumulated 25 Years, Will Go to Employees.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—The new management of the Union Pacific has just made an announcement in which every present employe of that company and every man who, during the past 25 years has had any connection with it, is financially interested. It concerns the distribution of the hospital fund, which has accumulated during the past quarter of a century. The amount of this fund is not stated, but it is known to be over \$500,000 and is probably close to \$1,000,000. The management has served notice on all its employes that this vast surplus will be prorated and paid back to those who have contributed to the fund. Every person, from the poorest section hand to the president, will come in for a share of this money.

CHINA SPLIT IN TWAIN.

Triumvirate to Rule Three Provinces of the Empire Independent of the Emperor.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—A special correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury at Kiu Kiang alleges that the viceroys of Nankin and Hu Kuang have entered into a compact with the governor of Hu Nan to direct the affairs of the entire valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang and the adjoining territories. The triumvirate proposes to govern this region irrespective of any orders from the emperor, who will be allowed no voice whatever in its affairs, thus virtually splitting China into two separate administrations.

Charged with Stealing Ore.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., March 5.—Six persons, one a woman, were taken to Colorado Springs from here and placed in the county jail, charged with ore stealing. It is claimed that a vast amount of the richest ores have been taken in the past year, and that other arrests are to be made, which will cause an immense sensation.

Not as a Prince in America.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Prince Albert, of Belgium, who it is expected, will arrive in New York next week, will not be a guest of the nation. The prince is traveling incognito under the title of Count de Rethy, and, such being the case, the government and its officials must not recognize him as a prince.

Gen. Rosecrans Near Death.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 5.—Gen. William Starke Rosecrans is at the point of death at his ranch, a few miles from the city. Bishop Montgomery visited the general yesterday afternoon and performed in part the last rites of the Roman Catholic church.

Invited Guests Mysteriously Poisoned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 5.—Mrs. Alice Duke, of Coffey county, Mo., and Ira Burnwell, of Jameson, while visiting their relatives, J. C. Rober and family, near Coffey, Mo., were poisoned in some mysterious manner and will die.

FOR SMOKING CIGARETTES.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl at Aurora, Ill., Nearly Killed a Playmate with a Hatpin.

AURORA, Ill., March 7.—Hereafter in Aurora the hatpin will be classed among dangerous and deadly weapons. A Fulton street youngster, attacked by one of these weapons, owes his preservation to his own vigorous constitution rather than to any fault in the hatpin or good will on the part of the owner. The pin in this instance was wielded by a 14-year-old girl. She was playing with a group of children which contained among others a boy smoking a cigarette. The girl endeavored to snatch the cigarette from him, and to get it out of her way he handed it to a smaller boy. Either in rage or mischief or both the girl pulled the pin from her hat and jabbed the boy with it. The slender weapon penetrated the lad's body to a considerable depth, even piercing the lungs and narrowly missing the heart. Blood poisoning was feared, but the boy seems to be on the road to recovery.

INSIDE THE PRISON WALLS.

A Convict at Sing Sing Cruelly Murders His Wife Who Was Visiting Him.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Within the walls of Sing Sing, where every precaution is supposed to be taken that no criminal may add to the list of his misdeeds, a murder was committed. Adrian Braun, a convict, attacked his wife in the waiting room of the prison, and with one vicious swing of the long, keen knife cut her throat. He struck her again and again with the weapon, but that first stab was sufficient to kill. The wife had come to visit her husband and was just ready to leave the prison when Braun slipped the knife from its concealment and laughed at the woman sitting by his side. Braun was serving a two-years' sentence for beating his wife, but she had forgiven him and this was her first visit to the prison.

WILL OUTDO FORMER EFFORTS.

Dr. Gatling, Inventor of the Terrible Life-Destroying Instrument, at Work on a New Gun.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the famous engine of death which bears his name, and which forms a part of the life-destroying equipment of every army and navy of the world, is actively engaged in this city in the construction of a monstrous death-dealing gun on newly calculated plans based upon scientific principles, mechanically and mathematically correct. It is being made for the United States government. The new gun is calculated to last longer and fire more shots than the one of his former invention.

WOULD COST TOO MUCH.

The Proposition to Build the Warship, "George Washington," Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate committee on naval affairs has received a reply from the navy department in answer to the resolution of the senate inquiring as to the feasibility of building a battleship to be named the George Washington, which would be equal to any battleship in the world, with the facilities therein provided for within one year. The department reports that it would not be feasible, and that the least time in which such a vessel could be constructed would be 18 months, and that at an enormous expense, probably \$8,000,000.

A Great Strike Declared Off.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 7.—The strike of the 3,500 employes of the Pepperell and Lacombe cotton manufacturing corporations which began on January 17, when a general reduction of ten per cent in wages went into effect, was declared off Saturday afternoon and the big mills, which have been silent since that date, started up this morning. The operatives have lost nearly \$210,000 in wages since they came out on a strike and business has been paralyzed.

Almost a Tenement House Horror.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7.—One of the most exciting fires the fire department has ever been called upon to fight occurred at 614 Webster avenue yesterday, when one woman was suffocated and five other people so badly burned that three may die. Three families were penned in a ramshackle building and the stairs eaten away while they slept. Only the most rapid work of firemen prevented a tenement house horror.

No Spring Flood This Year.

OMAHA, Neb., March 7.—There will be no spring flood in the Missouri valley this year. This is the report of the weather observer at Omaha, based upon data he has gathered at the request of the department at Washington. The information was secured for the purpose of giving timely notice to the vast property interests annually menaced by floods on the Missouri river region, of the spring rise, should it be heavy or light.

Senator Mills Out of the Race.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 7.—The Post prints a letter from United States Senator Mills in which he formally withdraws from the race for reelection, which leaves the field to Gov. Calhoun. In his letter Mr. Mills gives as the reason his withdrawal the recent action of the state executive committee, which required all voters at the democratic primaries to be loyal to free silver at the sixteen to one ratio.

Discussed with Klondike.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 6.—David Brodin, a former business man of this city, now at Taiya, Alaska, has written to a friend here, giving an idea of the suffering of many gold-seekers, short on clothing and provisions. He says no one is permitted to pass beyond Lake Tagish who has not 1,100 pounds of provisions, including sugar and coffee. Horseshoes receive \$5 a day, but pay about half of it for food. He advises no one to come seeking employment of any kind. People by hundreds are disgraced, are selling out and making their way back to civilization.

WILL PROTECT THE G. A. R.

Chairman Eklide, of the Populist State Committee, Issues a Ringing Address.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—Chairman Taylor Riddle, of the populist state central committee, has given out the following statement:

One of the plainest signs of the hurrying dissolution of the republican party is its change of policy towards the old soldier element of the country. As long as a political party keeps faith with its members it can maintain its organization, and it does not matter what its principles are. If it does or tries to do what it has promised its adherents they have no occasion to leave it, but treachery in politics, as in everything else, will speedily react upon the traitor.

To the old soldier more than to any other class is the republican party politically indebted. In some mysterious, hypocritical sort of way it made many of them believe that the results of the war were wrapped up in its continued existence, and that the country would speedily be ruled by the old soldier element. Some of things, but the strongest hold it got of them was through its liberal and profuse promises of pensions, support in old age, etc.

Of course you can't feed a man on promises alone. Those made to the soldiers had not been redeemed as long as they remained a voting factor of consequence. Fairly liberal pension laws were passed. They have always, however, been woefully poor in execution, and soldiers have claimed and demanded by petty and technical regulations about proof, state of health before enlistment, etc., so that thousands of meritorious claimants had to resort to private bills to get their just dues, or go without.

The old soldier is not as much of a man now as he used to be in the estimation of the republican politicians. The reason is there isn't as much in it for them as there used to be. Besides, of late, out here in the west where he principally lives, he often manifests a perverse inclination to vote with the pops. For these reasons it is not thought worth while to keep on the old soldier longer, and so "Comrade" McKinley and Hanna, being safely in power again, and for three years longer, are getting ready to give him the shake, the grand bounce, so to speak.

I am moved to talk about this by seeing some resolutions passed by the G. A. R. post of my town, of Marion, protesting against the contemplated action of the pension commissioner in publishing the pension list. These resolutions declare that the pension list should be kept secret, and that the names of those who receive it should be kept in the "black book" of the pension office. They also declare that the names of those who receive it should be kept in the "black book" of the pension office.

Wall street and the protectionists of the east have been talking about the old soldier for some time. They say the old soldier is too expensive for the political good he is now able to do. He uses up money that might otherwise be used in paying bond interest, "maintaining the national credit" and keeping down the treasury deficit under the Dingley bill. What Wall street says "goes" with a republican administration. Wall street has said "go" to the old soldier, and he might as well pack up his knapsack and get ready to leave. His best friend now is the despised pop, who would save the country not merely for the sake of the old soldier and his pension, but to preserve the old time institutions of popular liberty and industrial freedom. Even the republicans are beginning to show a little independence of this. Recently the Aethlon Globe pretender to have found out that more soldiers were drawing pensions than there were soldiers in the army. Another republican paper recently published a long list of private pension bills, which Congressman Vincent had succeeded in getting passed and sneeringly alluded to that don't know. I suppose he had voted against the Teller resolution or introduced a bill to retire the greenbacks it would have rated him as of some account. Jerry Simpson not long ago got a pension for a man at Hutchinson which had been his military fire for 12 years and to which none of the republican congressmen had given any attention. Congressman Botkin is known to be indefatigable in looking out for the pension list, and so are all the others so far as can learn. About all our men at Washington can do at present is to save some of the money from the bond brokers and corporation pirates and secure it for the old soldier.

CAPITOL FRAUD REPORT.

Evidence of Crookedness in Building the Statehouse Now in Mr. Boyle's Hands.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—All the evidence secured by the committee appointed to investigate statehouse scandals is now in the hands of Attorney General Boyle, and he is hard at work considering it. His first object is to recover the money to the state treasury and then prosecute the offenders under the criminal laws. He is meeting with great difficulty, and it may be some time before he can bring the suit. He has already confronted a great obstacle in locating the guilty parties in the line of a system of contracting and sub-contracting so intricate in its nature that it is almost next to impossible to locate responsibility for the crookedness that is visible everywhere. What is desired is to get back about \$10,000 of the money stolen and turn it into the treasury. The full amount of the steals will never be known, because the committee has gone back only a few years. During that time the treasury was plundered to the extent of at least \$30,000, and maybe more. It being a volunteer committee that made the investigation, it necessarily could not dig as deeply after evidence of robbery as if it had been a committee provided with funds and power to secure evidence of witnesses.

Kansas Live Stock Association.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 5.—The Kansas State Live Stock association held a session here yesterday evening, at which it was decided to employ an organizer for each congressional district in the state, with instructions to organize branches of the association in each county. Only 17 counties in the state belong to the organization.

Coburn May Yet Enter the Race.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 5.—It was definitely settled at the big cattle sale near Emporia yesterday that F. D. Coburn's name shall again be connected with the republican nomination for governor. Coburn was present at the sale and a very considerable boom for him manifested itself among the farmers and cattlemen.

For Bishop of Concordia, Kan.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—It was learned from a high official in the Catholic church that Father J. J. Harty, of St. Louis, will be the next bishop of the Catholic see of Concordia, Kan.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Work of the Fifty-Fifth Congress from Day to Day in Brief.

A FAVORABLE report was presented in the senate on the 1st on the Bacon resolution for the erection in the capitol of a bronze memorial tablet commemorative of the officers and men who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana harbor. Senator Stewart (Nev.) spoke against the bankruptcy bill and characterized it as a diabolical measure. He had no faith in the speech when the Alaska home-stead and right-of-way bill was taken up.

The house entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, its author giving notice of an amendment permitting the transmission at pound rates of sample copies up to ten per cent of the bona fide circulation of newspaper periodicals. Only three speeches were made on the bill. Mr. Loud (Cal.) made an exhaustive speech in its favor. Mr. Moore (Tenn.) spoke against it and Mr. Perkins (La.) in its favor. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) reported from the committee on Indian affairs his bill relating to the government of the Indian territory.

The senate on the 2d debated the Alaskan homestead and railway right-of-way bill, the special feature of which was a speech delivered by Senator Eklins (W. Va.), in which he explained how the Canadian Pacific was enabled to make war upon American interests and why the aggressions of that great railroad ought to be stopped by the United States. Senator Warren (Wyo.) introduced two bills for the cession of arid public lands to the states in which they are situated. Senator Harris (Kan.) presented a petition from citizens of Kansas urging congress to prevent the adulteration of wheat flour. The house considered the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter. The speeches attracted little interest. Messrs. Brownell (O.) and Ogden (La.) spoke in favor of the measure and Messrs. Bell (Col.), Simpson (Kan.), Clark (Mo.), Brown (O.) and Lentz (O.) in opposition to it. Mr. Clark delivered a eulogy on the country editor, saying "He is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole." Mr. Griggs (Ga.) gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Loud's amendment, providing that newspapers and periodicals should have the right to send sample copies at pound rates to the number of 1,000 copies.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the senate on the 3d for a congressional inquiry into the killing of the postmaster at Lake City, S. C. It was referred. Several unimportant bills were also passed. A motion by Senator Hoar (Mass.) to non-concur in the house amendments to the bankruptcy bill was adopted and a conference committee was appointed. The Alaskan homestead and railway right-of-way bill was then considered. Senator Vest (Mo.) speaking in opposition to it and ridiculing a report made upon the agriculture of that territory. The consideration of the bill was not completed when the senate adjourned. In the house the Loud bill, to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege, was buried under an overwhelming majority vote. The motion to lay it on the table, the motion was carried by a vote of 162 to 119. Forty-seven republicans joined the democrats and populists in accomplishing the result, and ten democrats voted with the majority of the republicans. The announcement was greeted with applause.

AFTER A debate lasting several days the senate on the 4th passed the bill extending the amended laws and providing for right-of-way for railroads in Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill. Senator Jones (Ariz.) introduced a bill to authorize the loyal Creek Indians to bring suit against the United States government in the United States circuit courts. The pension bill and the consular and diplomatic bill got through their final stage in the house and both were sent to the president. At the night session 22 pension bills and nine relief bills were passed, among them one to pension James E. Rawlins, a son of Gen. John A. Rawlins, at the rate of \$30 per month. Mr. Rawlins suffers from epilepsy and is incapable of earning a livelihood. The house then adjourned till the 7th.

Took the Law into Their Own Hands.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—Fred Moore, the murderer of Tom Anderson, was taken from the county jail at Senatobia, Miss., and shot to death by a mob of 20 persons. Anderson and Moore had quarreled about some trivial matter. Moore followed his man and shot him five times, afterward placing the body on the railroad track to hide the crime. There were several witnesses, however, and soon Moore was behind the bars.

His Office Cost Him His Life.

ADA, Ga., March 3.—The friends of John R. Freeman, who was assassinated here a week ago, assert that he was killed by persons who wished to prevent his assuming charge of the post office, to which he had been appointed by President McKinley. At the time Freeman signed his bond he expressed fears of assassination, and two days afterward he was shot in the back and killed as he was entering his house.

No Flags in Roman Catholic Churches.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The congregation of the holy office, one of the most solemn tribunals in the Roman Catholic church, has just sent to this country a decree regulating the use of flags in decorating churches at any church function. This decree absolutely forbids the use of national, state or other emblems of all purely secular organizations in any service of the church.

McCoy Anxious to Fight.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Kid McCoy, who returned from Hot Springs, Ark., said in an interview: "I have \$5,000 up which says I stand ready to meet any man in the world. Three men have accepted my def—Maher, Choyinski and Ruglin. I have seen fit to select Ruglin as the first man, and at Cincinnati, March 9, my brother will post \$5,000 in cash to fight him."

Says Glass Was in the Flour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—F. W. White, who represents a wholesale house in Kansas City, Mo., was arrested in this city on the charge of attempting to kill his wife and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wilkins, by putting glass in the flour used for making biscuits for breakfast. The Whites are temporarily residing here, and have had domestic trouble for several weeks.

Brazil Has a New Ruler.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—Senor Campossale has been elected president of Brazil by a large majority. The opposition in Rio Janeiro abstained from voting. There was no disorder.

Murder in the First Degree.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Matthew Hancock, the colored porter for a questionable resort near the Union station, who shot and killed George Hinton, a ticket broker, in his place of business last July, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was out only a few minutes.

Ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburne.

Adolph Kraus, Dudley Winston and Robert Lindblom, members of the Chicago civil service commission, were indicted by the grand jury for alleged crookedness in recommending incompetent men for police officers.

SOME KANSAS HAPPENINGS.

Interesting to Taxpayers.

Lee Johnson, state labor commissioner, has compiled a report on the subject of inequalities of taxation. He believes that the more valuable city and town lots and the best farms do not pay their just share of taxes. Johnson selected ten representative counties and with such assistance as he could get took from the books of registers of deeds and county treasurers the actual selling values and assessed values of 7,000 pieces of property. Of this work he says in his report:

The selling values of all the farm property so investigated was \$2,146,878. The assessed value, with improvements was \$636,531. The average per cent of assessed value was 29 1/2 per cent of the selling value. Owners of property paid from 17-1/2 to 62-1/2 mills on each \$1 of actual value of their property. The average was 43-7/10 mills. The city property investigated had a selling value in the aggregate of \$97,617. It was valued for assessment at \$323,527, or 34-1/10 per cent of its real value. The taxes paid ranged from 19 to 62-3/10 mills on the \$1. Farms that sold for more than \$5,000 were assessed for taxation at 18 1/2 per cent of their real value. Farms worth \$1,000 to \$2,500 were assessed at 30-7/10 per cent of their real value. Farms that sold for less than \$250 were valued at 102-2/10 per cent of their real value. In city property the rate was practically the same. Lots that brought more than \$5,000 were assessed at 30 per cent of their real value. Lots that sold for \$1,000 to \$2,500 were assessed at 30-1/2 per cent of their real value. Lots that sold for less than \$250 were assessed at 63-1/10 per cent of their actual value.

The figures lead Johnson to this conclusion, which forms a part of his report:

It requires little thought or calculation to prove to the ordinary mind upon whom ultimately falls the burden of unjust taxation. As the pressure becomes greater than the rich care to assume, prices of products are so shifted that either directly or indirectly the working-man is called upon to bear the major portion. Thus are formed two classes, an aristocracy of wealth-non-taxpaying—and a class of excessive taxpaying wage producers.

Good News for Pedestrians.

The Kansas supreme court recently decided that pedestrians have a perfect right to walk in the street and if, by any negligence on the part of the city, they are injured, claims for damages can be sustained. The opinion was handed down in a case appealed from Geary county. Harriett Blade, while walking in one of the streets of Junction City, fell into a hole and hurt herself. She brought suit in the district court and recovered judgment for \$2,000. The city took an appeal. Its attorneys claimed that sidewalks, and not streets, are for pedestrians to use, and that if a person walking in the street is hurt he cannot recover damages. The supreme court does not assent to this proposition. It says the law does not require a pedestrian to confine himself to the sidewalks of a city. He may, through caprice or pleasure, use the street as well. If, in using the street, he is injured on account of the negligence of the city, he has cause for damages.

To Force Their Payment.

Some time ago the state school fund commissioners purchased at par, from the First national bank at Topeka, \$10,000 worth of Graham county refunding bonds. The bonds were duly passed by the auditor of state, but when they were presented for payment at the state treasury Treasurer Hefebower refused to pay them on the ground that the school fund commission had exceeded its authority and had paid more than the bonds were worth. Mandamus proceedings have been brought in the supreme court with the state as plaintiff to compel Hefebower to ratify the action of the school fund commission. William Stryker, state superintendent, says the bonds are a good investment. He states that not a county in northwest Kansas has defaulted its bonds and Graham county's indebtedness is comparatively small.

Some Samples of Kansas Corn.

A firm at Burroak, Jewell county, offered a prize for the best 20 ears of corn, the same to be sent for exhibition at the Omaha exposition. In all 400 samples were received. The best was raised by Frank Holmes, of Jewell county, and the 20 ears weighed 27 pounds and four ounces. None of the lots received weighed less than 20 pounds. Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, has received photographs of the two best lots.

The Best Creamery Records.

T. A. Borman, a Dickinson county farmer, has forwarded to the state board of agriculture a statement of a year's product of milk from 12 cows. He received \$50 from each cow in the herd. T. W. Holder, another farmer, has received \$340 cash for milk from seven cows in 12 months, not counting milk and butter used in the county. These are the best records ever made in Dickinson county and are duly attested.

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