COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

NO. 20.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES. JUDGE Cox at Washington denied the application of the Knights of Labor for an injunction against the Carlisle bonds. He thought the knights had no standing in court outside other con-

LIEUT. J. WATSON, of the Tenth cavalry, has been detailed agent at the Crow agency in Montana, vice W. P. Wyman, removed.

SECRETARY GRESHAM gave a dinner at the Arlington hotel to a number of

SUPERINTENDENT STUMP, of the immigration bureau, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, has issued a circular concerning the arrest and deportation of alien contract laborers.

THE report that Archbishop Ireland is to succeed Mgr. Satolli as the papal ablegate to this country and that Mgr. Satolli is to be recalled is officially de-nied at the residence of the ablegate in Washington.

FOREIGN consuls are preparing to report to their governments the part taken by their countrymen in the re cent Mansfield, Pa., coal riots.

SECRETARY HERBERT has commended Adm. Benham for his course at Rio de

Janeiro. THE public debt statement for January showed an increase of debt during the month of \$7,830,064.

THE senate committee has decided to reject the St. Gauden world's fair medal unless changes are made in the

THE president and Mrs. Cleveland gave the annual official dinner to the justices of the supreme court and other invited guests on the 1st. The music was furnished by the Marine band. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has affirmed

the findings and the sentence of the court martial in the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, whose case, which was tried in San Francisco, excited great interest. This involves dismissal from the service. Col. T. H. STANTON, chief paymaster

of the department of the Platte, has been promoted to be assistant to the paymaster-general of the army.

THE senate has confirmed the nomination of Andrew B. Arnold to be postmaster at Topeka, Kan.

THE EAST.
FIRE broke out shortly after midnight in the shoe factory of Wellman Ohioriver, have been closed by a strike. near Abomey, where I placed him under a court of employ-der arrest." spread rapidly to the West Lynn hotel and other adjoining buildings. The loss was about \$150,000; partly in-

One of the largest tanks of the Davis east of Tucson, Ariz. oil tanks exploded at Brooklyn, and were seriously but not fatally hurt.

CONGRESSIONAL elections took place in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts. New York, on the 30th. In the Fourteenth L. E. Quigg, republican, defeated W. L. Brown, democrat, succeeding Col. J. R. Fellows, democrat. In the Fifteenth there was no change, a democrat succeeding A. P. Fitch, democrat.

THE reported riot at the Vesuvius iron works of Moorehead Bros. & Co., Sharpsburg, Pa., was without foundation. There was no trouble at the mill.

THE national convention of St. Patrick's alliance of America at Newark, N. J., elected Edward Hayes, of New Brunswick, treasurer, and P. J. Clancy, of Trenton, conductor.

FIRE destroyed the yarn mill of J. J. Kenyon at Pawtucket, R. I. Loss,

THE petition of the Bell Telephone Co. asking for a \$30,000,000 increase in capital stock has been filed at the Massachusetts state house by ex-Gov. Long. TWENTY-Two persons, charged with

election frauds in Kings county, N. Y., have been indicted for conspiracy. They are Johnnie McKane, Justices Newton and Sutherland, Tax Collector Charles Morris and eighteen election inspectors. This makes the 120th indictment against McKane.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. at Bridgeport, Conn., has shut down until February 19, throwing many hundreds of hands out of work temporarily. But very little has been done at the factory since last fall.

NEW YORK authorities have stopped the sale of lizards as chameleons on the ground of cruelty.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, died on the morning of the 3d. He was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829.

THE new government bonds are offered for sale by a firm of New York brokers at 11814 and accrued interest.

THE WEST. Two brothers, Frank and Henry Phil-

lips, farmers, quarreled over a load of hay near Keokuk, Ia. Frank shot his brother, the charge taking effect in the hip, and may prove fatal. The assailant surrendered himself. A SPECIAL from Grand Forks, N. D.,

says an epidemic of typhoid fever is prevalent there. It is due to the use of water from the Red river, contaminated by sewage from Crookston, Minn. Over 300 people are ill and the death rate is two per day.

Sr. Rosa Roman Catholic church at Cincinnati burned the other morning. The fire caught at the altar. Loss. \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

THE Watkins bill to punish prize fighters and abettors of prize fighting passed the Iowa house of representatives by a unanimous vote.

An application has been made before Judge Caldwell for a receiver for the Colorado Midland.

THE Lambright well, which came in at Fostoria, O., is far better than at first reported. The flow increased to 150 barrels an hour and has continued at the same rate.

POLICEMAN ARADO was shot and killed in a Chicago saloon by a fellow officer named Bacon during a fight following a dance.

THE police of Detroit Mich., have arrested ten boys for numerous robberies in the past month.

THE Union Pacific has abandoned its service into Sioux City, Ia., via the Omaha road. SHAEFER won the first of the series

of three-cornered billiards at Cincinnati, defeating Slosson by a score of 600 JOSEPH KNITTLES' excelsior show case

works and George Stants' incubator factory were destroyed by fire at Quincy, Ill. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

THE warehouse of Felix & Marston, willow and wooden ware, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$130,000. Two employes were badly burned in escap-

JUSTICE WILLIAM S. EVERETT, one of the oldest members of the legal profession in Chicago, died recently after a

NEGOTIATIONS are pending looking toward the consolidation of the four large packet lines whose boats ply to and from St. Louis. The Cherokee Packet Co., the Eagle Packet Co., St. Louis, Naples & Peoria Packet Co. and Commerce Packet Co. are the ones who probably will pool their business.

THE threshing machine men of Minneapolis and St. Paul and surrounding section have formed the Northwest Threshers' association, designed to protect the interests of the thresher companies in the northwestern states.

THE laborers on section seven of the Chicago drainage canal struck, refusing to accept a reduction of wages, coupled with an increase of the working day amounting to one hour. The strikers drove those who had not struck off the

THE Santa Fe served notice on the chairman of the Western passenger association that it would in future make a two-cent rate west of the Missouri river to parties of ten or more.

A CASE of leprosy has been discovered at Fort Wayne, Ind. The patient was a Polish Jew.

COAL mines about Bellaire, on the ment. Cause, a cut in wages from 70

to 50 cents per ton. An outbreak of Apaches was reported to have occurred sixty miles north-

rested for fraudulent banking. waived examination and gave bail in

TEE SING, a Chinaman, was hanged at the state prison in San Quentin, Cal. The crime was the murder of a Chinese belonging to a rival tong during the highbinder war last March.

THE Colorado state board of pardons has commuted the sentence of Librado Mora, the Mexican Red Hill murderer, to imprisonment for life.

An officer from Dayton, O., arrested guest of the Park hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., by the name of Sanders and started to Dayton with him. Sanford was wanted on a charge of diamond theft.

THE SOUTH.

HENRY Sours, formerly of Burbank, O., has been murdered in Florida. Sours, it is said, won a big stake on the Corbett-Mitchell fight. The family moved to Florida about two months

Five men were killed and one fatally injured by a boiler explosion at the mill of John Mercer near Owensboro,

THERE was a wreck on the Georgia Central at Clio, Ala. Three persons were badly injured.

THE Nashville, Tenn., cotton mills have decided to go into voluntary liquidation and to offer the property for sale. The property consists of two mills of 2,000 spindles, 480 looms and

other necessary machinery. THE fast trotter, Delia Shipp, record 2:21, by Major Landers, owned by Hudson & Hudson, died at Danville, Ky., of influenza. Five thousand dollars was refused for her a week before. She won fourteen races last year, and was

much faster than her record. THE six-year-old daughter of Ramsey Billups was attacked in a thicket near Memphis, Ala., by a wolf and so badly mangled that she died. The girl's little

brother was also badly bitten. PROMINENT iron manufacturers of the eountry held a secret conference at

Birmingham, Ala., recently. WHITECAPS attempted to take Tom Tompkins, a negro living four miles north of Longview, Tex. Being refused admittance, the mob battered a man named Krauss, have been ar down the door, but was met by a double- rested. barreled shotgun which was discharged into the crowd, and it is retary of state, has authorized the Asthought dangerously wounded one of the party.

LAND values have suffered a large depreciation in North Carolina in the past adds, however, there is nothing to pre-

PHOSPHATE beds have been discovered in Lewis and Hickman counties, Tenn. trial for the murder of George Redd sons, including two servants, have last November, was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Sev- took of food in which poison had been eral of the jury favored the death pen- placed and all died within fifteen min-

THE Union Pacific announced a new commission rate on the Pacific coast business, which has greatly aggravated the transcontinental row.

THE date of putting the Marblehead in commission has been postponed to

According to news received at Guatemala the situation of the besieged and besiegers at Teguciagalpa are almost equally bad, owing to the heavy losses sustained by both sides. The situation at Nicaragua is growing worse. There has been bloody fight-

ing in Granada. THE French customs committee has adopted the proposal of M. Meline to raise the duty on wheat to 8 francs, with the proviso that when the price reaches 25 francs the duty is to be reduced by progressive diminutions of 50 centimes, and the duty is to be removed altogether when the price reaches 33 francs.

A DISPATCH from Dublin says the decision of the court of appeals does not relieve Mr. M. Davitt from inability to represent an Irish constituency in parliament. The legal question is whether it does not debar him from representing

any constituency.
SENOR J. JESUS CARDENAS, one of the wealthiest and best known ranchers of western Mexico, has been assassinated at his home at La Naranjera. Robbery is thought to have been the

THE Russo-German treaty has become a first-class political question. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, is reported to have declared that the czar will be offended at its rejection. In view of Italy's troubles Germany is desirous to be friendly with

border fight has occurred between the petition says that the plaintiff loaned Montenegrins and Albanians. It is \$8,000 on the property in 1889 to Thomas Montenegrins and Albanians. It is \$8,000 on the property in 1889 to Thomas added that two of the latter were killed Giacomini, the proprietor. The interand one wounded.

THE Allan line steamer Corean, which left Glasgow January 22 for New York, has returned there badly damaged by heavy storms.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended February 1 showed an average decrease of 44.0 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 53.1; outside,

A DISPATCH has been received from Col. Dodds saying "that hotly pursued by the troops and people who have rallied around the new king, ex-King Behanzin, fearing he would be carried off,

THE Union Pacific receivers will pay the interest on the Oregon Navigation first 6s, due January 1, amounting to \$148,260.

the fire which followed did \$50,000 dam- funct Cass county, Ia., bank, was ar- preferred and common stock of the under the carpet of his room and which Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

THE Southern Pacific steamer Harlan burned at Bluefield, Nicaragua, on January 23. No lives were lost. The steamer was old.

THE LATEST. One of Peixoto's American warships

has arrived at Pernambuco with her machinery deranged. THE prince of Wales has decided to

enter his yacht Britannia in the Marseilles and Riviera regatta. THE notorious bandit, Barillas, the scourge of the province of Valencia,

Spain, has been surprised by gendarmes and killed, after a desperate fight. CAPT. JOSEPH GARIBEE, alias "Joe the Turk," and two Salvation Army musicians were arrested at Lowell.

Mass., for obstructing a principal street after being repeatedly ordered to move on. MR. W. ASTOR CHANLER, the young American explorer, was reported to be

at Kitui, Ukambani, Africa. on January 23, on his way to the coast. He February 10.

its location in Venezuela

A DISPATCH received from Rio says: Da Gama has given notice that he will fleet accordingly. This step is intended to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. THE president has sent in the name

of Gen. Joe Shelby for United States marshal for the western district of torney for the same district. THERE were reports in Indiana that

ex-President Harrison was to marry the widow of Leland Stanford. It was denied at Indianapolis by the Harrison family. THE gold excitement in the Wichita

mountains near El Reno. Ok., has faded away. The mines were salted. Moody and Sankey are leading revival meetings at Washington.

THE police of The Hague have unearthed an enormous forgery of bank notes. Eight men, including the leader,

CARDINAL RAMPOLLI, the papal secsociated press to deny that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has been summoned to Rome. Cardinal Rampolli vent a short visit.

A DISPATCH from Minzk, Russia, says a rich Jew family of the name of In Lebanon, Ky., Archie Bailey, on Milanuich, consisting of thirteen perbeen poisoned to death. They all parutes of the time of eating.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas City (Kan.) is still having a big time with the gamblers.

Fire lately destroyed the boiler house of the Topeka electric light plant. The president has nominated Hon. Thomas Moonlight to be minister to

A man who stole a team and buggy in Wichita six years ago has just been caught in Arkansas City.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, has accepted au invitation to speak at the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly June 2. While boring for gas at Independence recently, a strong vein of salt

water was struck at a depth of twelve hundred feet. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Duncan, of Lawence, celebrated their golden wedding a few days since. They located in Lawrence forty years ago.

The number of banks that failed in Kansas during the past year was thirty-two, according to the report of the bank commissioner. This does not include national banks.

John Holthauser, a farmer, committed suicide the other morning by drowning himself in a well on his farm near Wichita. He had been ill, which it was supposed affected his mind.

A thrifty beggar woman in Kansas City (Kan.) took advantage of the "tusiness depression" and went around among the charitably inclined people begging clothing for her suffering children, which she would then sell to

second-hand dealers. ion. In view of Italy's troubles Gernany is desirous to be friendly with Russia.

A DISPATCH from Cettinje says that a monica hotel at Leavenworth. The est is in default.

The Kansas society of the sons of the revolution voted at their meeting in Topeka the other day to celebrate Washington's birthday, February 22, with a general convention of the descendents of the American revolution. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers.

The thirteenth annual encampment of the department of Kansas G. A. R. will convene at the city of Newton on February 20, 1894, and will continue from day to day until the business of the encampment is completed. The railroads of Kansas have granted a rate Fore fare for the round trip.

Fire at Leavenworth the other day destroyed the business house of Frederick Knopp, and two adjoining buildings owned by him. His loss above insurance was about \$5,000. In addition east of Tucson, Ariz.

A QUARTERLY dividend of \$2 per to losing the buildings Knopp is out the share has been declared on both the \$1,900 in cash which he had secreted to losing the buildings Knopp is out went up in the blaze.

> Frank Kramer, said to have been formerly cashier of a bank in Nebraska, but later connected with a bank at Wakenda, Mo., was recently found in the river at Lawrence. He had evidently committed suicide. The cashier of the Wakenda bank visited Lawrence and said Kramer had been acting in a strange manner and had started to visit his family at Carbondale.

Eugene Hagan, appointed a special master to investigate the case of the government against the Leavenworth coal mine, has finished his examination and will make his report soon. The government is suing the company for coal taken under the reservation and it is said that should the suit be decided is said that should the suit be decided in accordance with the findings of Special Master Hagan the company Ohio, Jones, Kem. Kilgore. Kribbs, Kyle, Special Master Hagan the company will have to pay \$96,000 royalty and be

a heavy loser in other ways. Kansas has had eighteen governors six territorial and twelve state. The territorial governors were Andrew H. Reeder, Wilson Shannon, John W. was expected to arrive at Mombasa on Geary, Robert J. Walker, James W. Denver and Samuel Medary. They are THE Louisiana lottery has taken up all dead. In the early days Colorado was a part of Kansas, and the city of Denver was incorporated by the Kansas territorial legislature of 1859 and blockade Rio and has dispersed his named in honor of Gov. Denver. Nine of the state governors are living.

The state superintendent of insurance has received the annual reports of twenty-three insurance companies, which is about half the total number of fire companies doing busi-Missouri; also John R. Walker for at- ness in the state. The reports in nearly every instance show a general loss in the whole country, although the companies, as a rule, report a profitable business in Kansas. Many of the companies show decreases in the surplus amounting, in some cases, to \$500,000.

A sharp trick was lately attempted to be played upon the officers of the penitentiary and came near being successful. On December 27 the sheriff of Cowley county took to the prison Morgan Wright and Wilber Norton, under sentence of death, and Charles Roberts for three years for burglary. The prison officials claim that in recording the new arrivals, in the presence of the sheriff, Roberts and Norton changed names and assumed each other's sentence. Accordingly Roberts was put in the coal shafts and treated as a life prisoner, while Norton was worked outside. Lately he attempted to escape and it came to the knowledge of the officials that there was a conspiracy among the Cowley county trio for Norton to get out on the three-year sentence when he, Roberts, would soon after give his right identity, and if necessary be taken out on a writ of habeas corpus. Roberts made a full confession of the plot when brought before the warden.

Schermerhorn (dem.), Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sibley (dem.), Sickles (dem.), Snith, Sperry (dem.), Stokes (dem.), Snith, Sperry (dem.), Stokes (dem.), Scikles (dem.), Snith, Sperry (dem.), Stokes (dem.), brought before the warden.

THE BILL PASSED.

Wild Scene in the House of Representatives.

The Tariff Bill Receives a Surprising Ma jority-The Closing Act One of Unparalleled Excitement-Great Crowd in Attendance

Washington, Feb. 2.—At 6 o'clock last night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representative by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made. Such a vast conccurse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic is guments upon the great economic is-

sue about to be submitted for final arbitrage to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them.

The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was, of itself, a remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form, and the speeches which they delivered will rank among the best and most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished, Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatched en-

When it came to voting the victory of the measure was overwhelming. The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the internal revenue amendment) stood 182

The vote upon the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm, democrat after democrat who had been counted upon to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cock-ran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geissenhainer, McAleer, Ryan and others, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only seventeen democrats of all the boasted democratic opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted

The vote in detail is as follows:

Barnes Barwig Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas Beltzhoover, Berry, Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois, Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boen, Bower of North Carolina, Branch, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Ken-tucky, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire. Brown, Bryan, Bunn, Burnes, Bynum, Cabannis, Cam inetti, Cannon of California, Capeheart, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Clancey, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of Alabama, Cobb of Alabama, Cobb of Missouri, Cockran, Cockrell, Coffeen, Compton of Connecticut, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Texas. Cornish, Cox, Crain. Crawford, Culberson, Davis, De Armond, De Forest, Denson, Dins-more, Dockery, Donovan. Dunn. Dunphy, Durborow. Edmunds. Ellis of Kentucky, English Enlo, Epes, Erdman Everett, Fielder, Fithian Forman, Fyan, Geissenhainer, Goldseier Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Griffin Hall of Minnesota, Hall of Missouri, Hammond, Hare, Harris, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hines, Lane, Lapham, Latimer, Lawson, Layton, Lester, Lisle, Livingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox, Magner, Maguire, Mallory, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, McAleer, Martinali, Martin of Indiana, McAleer, McCreary of Kentucky, McCulloch, McDonall, McDearmon, McEterrich, McGann, McGaig, McKeighan, McLaurin, McMillin, McNagny, McRae, Meredith, Money, Montgomery, Morgan, Moses, Mutchler, Neill, Oates, O'Neil, Outhwaite, Paschall, Patterson, Deutsch, Person, P Paynter, Pearson, Pence, Pendleton of Texas, Pendleton of West Virginia, Pigott, Raynor, Reilly, Richards of Ohio, Richards of Michigan, Richardson of Tennessee, Ritchie, Robbing, Rusk, Russell of Georgia, Ryan, Savers, Shell, Simpson, Snodgrass, Somers, Springer, Stal-ings, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Strait, Swanson, Talbot of South Carolina, Talbot of Maryland, Tarsney, Tate, Taylor of Indiana, Terry, Tracey, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Warner of Washington, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler of Alabama, Williams of West Virginia, Wise, Wolverton, Woodward, Speaker Crisp. Total yeas, 204.

Adams of Kentucky, Adams of Pennsylvania, Aitken, Aidrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Bartholdt (dem.), Baker of New Hampshire, Barthold (dem.), Belden, Bingham, Blair, Boutelle, Bowers of California, Broderick, Brosius, Bundy, Bur-rows, Cadmus (dem.), Caldwell, Campbell (dem.), Cannon of Illinois, Chickering, Childs, Cogswell, Cooper of Wisc nain, Cousins, Covert (dem), Cummings (dem.), Curtis of Kan-as Curtis of New York, Dalzell, Daniels Davey (dem.), Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Ellis of Oregon, Fletcher, Funk, Funston Gardner, Gear, Geary (dem.), Gillet of Nevada, Gillett of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, Grout, Hager, Hainer, Haines (dem.), Harmer, Hartman, Haugen, Heiner, Hender on of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hendrix (em). Hepburn, Hermann, Hick, Hilborn, Hitt, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Hulick, Hull, Johnson of Indiana Johnson of North Dakota Joy. Keifer, Lacey, LeFevre, Linton Loudenslager, Lucas, Mahon, Marsh, Marvin of New York McCall, McCleary of Minnesota, McDowell Meike John, Mercer, Meyer (den.), Moen, Morse, Murray, Newlands (pop.), Northway, Page (dem), Payne, Perkins,
Phillips, Pickler, Post, Powers, Price
(dem), Randall, Ray, Reed, Ray,
burn, Robertson of Iowa (dem), Robertson of Pennsylvania, Russell of Connecticut,
Schermerhorn (dem.), Scranton, Settle, Shaw,
Shayman, Sibley (dem.), Sickles (dem.), Smith

WILSON ON THE TARIFF. Final Argument of the Chairman of Ways

and Means Committee. During the closing debate on the Wilson bill in the house on Thursday, February 1, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, made an exhaustive and pointed argument in defense of his bill, closing with

the following forceful remarks: "It was but two hundred years ago that men

world has ever enjoyed.

'I remember reading, some time ago, in a speech of Sir Robert Peel's, when he was beginning his system of tariff reform in England, of a letter which he had received from a 'canny Scotchman'—a fisherman—in which the man protested against lowering the duty on herring, for fear, he said, that the Norwegian fisherman would undersell him: but he assured Sir Robert, in closing the letter, that in every other respect except herring he was a thorough going free trader. Now, my fellow democrats, I do not want any man to say that you are acting in the cause of herring, not in the cause of the people. I do not want herring to stand between you and the enthusiastic performance of tween you and the enthusiastic performance of your duty to your party and your duty to the

American people. "If time permitted I would like to take up-some of the arguments against the bill among my democratic friends. The first argument my democratic friends. The first argument is that the bill will create a deficit, and therefore ought not to be passed. In the name of common sense how could you ever pass a tariff reform bill if you did not reduce the taxes under the existing laws that you seek to reform? Have gentlemen forgotten that there may be a system of tariff taxation under which the government receives little, and the protected industries receive much, and that there may be a lower system of taxation there may be a lower system of taxation under which the government receives a great deal and the protected industries receive but

ittle?

"The McKinley law is constructed on the first line, and the pending bill is constructed on the line of revenue. If you take up the history of the free trade movement in England you will find that nothing so surprised the tariff reformers as to see that the more they cut down taxes and the nearer they approached free trade the more the revenue grew, in spite of them. At the beginning of that movement there were 1,200 articles taxed and at the close of it only seven; and the revenue was as great on the seven as it had been on the 1,200. I have here the report of Robert J. Walker, as secretary of the treasury, showing that in the first year of the treasury, showing that in the first year of the operation of the Walker low tariff of 1846 the revenues went up from \$23,550,000 to \$31,

500,000.

But I cannot dwell on that matter. The next argument which my friends on this side are using among themselves against the bill, or are using among themselves against the bill, or to hesitate, at least, in voting for the bill, is that the income tax has been added to it. I need not say to my brethren on this side that I did not concur in the policy of attaching the income tax measure to the pending bill. I had some doubts as to the expediency of adding the Abbott, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker of Kansas, Baldwin, Bankhead, when the committee decided otherwise I three in my fortune, loyally and earnestly, with that amendment, because I never have been hostile

to the idea of an income tax.
"John Sherman has been quoted as saying that an income tax is class taxation. It is tleman from Georgia, Mr. Crisp, declared) an effort—an honest effort—to balance the weight of taxation in this country. During the fifty years of its existence in England it has been the strongest force there in wiping out class distinctions. It was a doctrine taught by Sum-ner, Walker and other New England economists that an income tax was the most simple form of taxation. New England taught that doctrine to the south and west, and she has no right to come up to-day and complain because her own teaching has been used against her. In all my conferences on the subject of this bill I have heard no man protest that we have been actuated by an unworthy motive, or that this great scheme of taxation was undertaken in any class or sectional spirit.

"Gentlemen (addressing the republican side of the house)—I doubt not your sincerity. I doubt not the love of your fellow man which impels you to champion your side of the question any more than I doubt that which impels my associates on this side. I agree with the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) that the question of general welfare and the question of wages of general welfare and the question of the workingmen are after all the vital ques tions in this controversy. We are trying an experiment whether, in God's name, we can establish a country where every man born into establish a country where every man born into
it will be born with the possibility that he
can raise himself to a degree of ease and comfort and not be compelled to live a life of degrading toil for the mere necessities of existence. That is the feeling which animates all
who through danger and defeat have steadily
labored for tariff reform. We wish to make this a country where no man shall be taxed for the private benefit of another; but where al the blessings of free government, of education, of the influences of the church and of the school shall be the common, untaxed heritage of all the people, adding to the comfort of all, adding to the culture of all, and adding to the

happiness of all.
"And now one word more. We are about to vote on this question. If I knew that when the roll was called every democratic name would respond in the spirit of that larger pa-triotism which I have tried to suggest, I would be proud and light-hearted to-day. I wait to say to my brethren who are doubting as to what they shall do that this roll call will not only be entered on the journal of the house, but it will be entered on the history of this country, and it will be entered in the annals of freedom.

"This is not a battle expressly on this tax or on that tax; it is a battle for human freedom. As Mr. Burke truly said: The great bat tles of human freedom have been waged around the question of taxation.' You may think to-day that some 'herring' of your own will excuse you in opposing this great movement; you may think to-day that some reason of lo-cality, some desire to oblige a great interest behind you, may excuse if, when the roll is called, your name shall be registered among the opponents of this measure; but no such excuse will cover you.

"The men who had the opportunity to sign the declaration of independence and refused or neglected because there was something in it which they did not like-I thank God there were no such men-but if there were, what would be their standing in history on the battlefields of Lexington and Bunker Hill there had been men who became dissatisfied, wanted this thing and that thing and threw away their weapons, what do you sup-pose would have been their feelings in all the years of their lives when the liberty bells rang on every coming anniversary of American freedom? And in the name of honor and in the name of freedom I summon every democratical member of the house."

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

How a Doctor's Prescription Effected a Romance

"DEAREST SYDNEY: I must see you at once. I had another frightful scene with father this morning. He got into a terrible passion simply because I happened to mention your name in the most innocent way. He actually wanted to make me promise never to see you again. When I refused, his rage was really awful. I am sure he is going mad. I have not been allowed to leave my bedroom all day. Isn't it too absurd? But I cannot endure the transportant larger. I have copie made up this tyranny any longer: I have quite made up my mind to leave him. I shall go and live with Aunt Mary, who has often promised me a home. I must see you first, however, and this is my plan. All the fearful strain and worry about you with father has made me so irritable and uncertain tempered lately that he is sure there is something wrong with me, and I am to go to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock to see Dr. Keith-Jefferies, the great nerve doctor. Father says he shall drive me there himself, and call for me again in an hour. This is to make sure that I hold no communication with you. Did you ever hear anything so childish? It serves him right to hoist him with his own petard, so you must be in the doctor's waiting-room at a little before eleven, and then we can have three-quarters of an hour's quiet conversation.

My maid, who is a very good girl, and who will accompany me to Aunt Mary's, is to post this.

"Yours ever.
"Sylvia Bulpett."
"P. S -Keith-Jefferies' address is No. - Har-

ley street. Don't be late."
This was Sydney's first glimpse of the tragedy of life, in the shape of parental barbarism. It overcame him for the moment. "My poor Sylvia," he murmured. Then he pulled out his watch. Nine twenty-seven! He swallowed a scalding cup of coffee, without milk or sugar, and looked at his watch again. Nine twenty-eight! "The old brute!" he muttered, walking up and down the room, "I always said it would come to this. I should just like to-" Out came the watch once more. Nine twenty-nine! He seized his hat and rushed from the room.

The hat was a concession to custom, but the morning was warm. It was much too soon to go to her, so he ran three times round St. James' park to quiet his nerves. Then he slackened his pace and fell to reviewing the posi-

tion more calmly. He proceeded to develop the situation in various ways, and succeeded in creating himself a very fine role indeed, in which he should be the maiden's savior from a brutal parent's rage, and at the same time spare the old man's gray hairs. At half-past ten he hastened to the great doctor's and rang the bell. A man-servant, presenting the usual combination of butler and undertaker, opened the door.

"Have you an appointment, sir?" "No, I must take my chance." "I am afraid you will have to wait

some time, sir; there are already a good many here. "It doesn't matter, I am in no hurry,"

replied Sydney, incoherently. He was shown into the waiting-room, where a dozen or so of fellow-creatures were collected. Most of them were young ladies, for Dr. Keith-Jefferies was a favorite with the sex, and they all had that air of dreary self-absorption pecul-iar to the self-centered invalid. They turned cold, listless glances upon the newcomer, and then resumed their reflections upon their own real or fancied nilments, masked by an unread Punch or a Nineteenth Century held before their faces.

"Oh, it is so very annoying," said one vivacious lady, obviously a malade imaginaire, "and it always happens. 1 forgot all the most serious symptoms the moment I got into the aoctor's consulting room. This time I have written them all out upon a sheet of paper.

Dear—dear! Which pocket did I—? Oh, how very unfortunate! I have left it on my dressing-table-I thought I must see it there. How extremely irri- lawyer, looking at his watch.

tating." Presently Sylvia glided in, looking the picture of health and spirits. She was very young, almost too young to be a martyr to the sorrows she described to Sydney, as they took possession of a remote window embrasure. She told him that she really could not bear it! Her resolution was unshaken. She had written to her Aunt Mary to expect her that night. Sydney must have a carriage at the garden gate at have any appetite. And you'll excuse nine o'clock in the evening, when she my silence, too, for the present. You'll and her maid would be waiting. Her stern parent would by that time, she surmised, have dined "not wisely but too well," and would be in no condition to detect their flight. They were then to drive to Paddington, and catch the last train for Exeter, where Aunt

Mary lived. So far Sylvia, who was a clear-headed and her plan of campaign seemed to Sydney quite excellent. He promised readily to fulfill his share of the busi ness, and then took occasion to urge that as he was both able and anxious to prepare a home for her, the sojourn at her aunt's need be only a temporary

Sylvia listened, reflected and shook this evening. I depend upon you. Oh, I must go; the doctor is at liberty." taker she vanished.

Sydney was left in the waiting-room, but his excitement and ecstasy were avenue Sydney now slowly betook him-such that he could scarcely behave self. with sobriety. A golden future lay before him. His pulses throbbed as if smile. "He'll think I've come to beg to music. He dreamed rose-colored of him!"

The undertaker, coming to summon the dreamer to the doctor's presence, had to touch him on the shoulder before he took any notice, and even then' he followed quite mechanically, muttering and smiling to himself in a

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" Here was a preposterous dilemma! The loctor, who seemed to be in a great at least a future. hurr;, felt his pulse, looked at his Suddenly the door opened, and the tongre, and sounded him with a stether merchant came forward.

ered his self-command.

"What excuse shall I make?" Sydney asked himself meanwhile. "What excuse shall I make when he finds there s nothing the matter with me?"

To his surprise, the doctor, having his desk to write a prescription, looking very grave, indeed, and trying not | you were.' to meet his patient's eye.

"Your heart is all wrong." he said, gloomily. "You must be very careful. No excitement, mind, no violent exertion! Light diet; chop, fish, weak brandy; and-water; no wine, no beer, no smoke. Take this three times a day, and come to see me again in a "That's just what isn't settled yet," week. I'm afraid it's all over with observed Sydney, with a faint smile. you. Good morning. Good morning.'

"Heart disease-I've got heart disease," he repeated to himself, stupidly. "It's all over with me. He needn't bosh! There must be some mistake: give to little Sydney for the last two the man's an infernal charlatan. I'll months—do you mind taking it? take no notice of him." But a moment Good-by." afterwards he was painfully ealling to memory every word of the interview, every tone, every look, and weighing them with anxious deliberation. He could see nothing but the greatest concentration and seriousness in the doctor's demeanor—no trifling, no non-for another year. A month would sense; he evidently knew what he was probably have been quite long enough. talking about, and he had condemned a man to death! Perhaps his was only the mistaken brusequeness of extreme

"No excitement, no wine, no beer, no smoke, no nothing," he muttered. "Why, the thing's impossible-it's a nightmare. I shall wake soon. I was all right when I went into his accursed consulting-room-or at least I thought

And then he recollected having heard that people who had heart disease were often the last to know of their state. and he remembered, too, that he had been troubled more than once with a curious feeling in the left side. At that very moment a sharp pain went through him, like a knife.

"The doctor is right enough," he muttered; "I'm very bad. I feel it now. I'll go and get his stuff made up at once. No excitement! If I get excited I suppose I shall fall down dead. But how am I to get over to-night without excitement? If I happen to die just as I am handing Sylvia into the carriage, there will be a frightful scandal. However, I must risk that. She must be taken out of the clutches of that old brute of a father of hers at all hazards. And then I must say good-by to her forever-if I survive-for it's clear that I can't marry her now with one foot, perhaps both feet, in the grave!"

He had his medicine made up and took a dose. But what could medicine do in a serious case like this? He was too far gone! He had no doubt it was only colored water-prescribed for the sake of soothing him, as if he were child. But he would look the thing in the face and set his house in order. He went to a livery stable and ordered a carriage to call for him at eight o'clock in the evening. Then he posted

off to his solicitor. The lawyer was a personal friend. "My dear boy, I am glad to see you! Come and lunch with me at the club, and we'll go to Lord's afterwards. But I say, you don't look very bright. Nothing wrong, I hope!"

"Can you make my will-now-directly-this very moment-right off-

on the spot?" lawyer, becoming professional at once, and pulling a theet of fair, white foolscap from his desk. Then he looked hard at Sydney, whom three hours of mental misery had changed considerably.

"There's nothing wrong," blurted out Sydney, "but I want it out of the way, once for all. I should like to have it signed and finished by two o'clock, if possible."

"That is in two hours," remarked the we can manage that, provided it isn't very long, and still go to Lord's after," and he began to write. "You're not going to die, old man, never fear, you'll cheat the devil yet a bit, and have many

another lark with me.' The will was finished by half-past one and deposited in the safe. They shook hands and Sydney said, wearily: "You'll excuse my not lunching with you to-day, won't you? I don't seem to know all there is to know pretty soon, I expect," and he sidled out of the door without looking back.

"I wonder what's up?" muttered the lawyer, as he went back to his desk. "He certainly looks very ill. Some entanglement? Suicide? Nonsense! And what an odd will! Half his property goes to Sylvia Bulpett, who will have managing young lady, had arranged, plenty of her own when that old curmudgeon of a father of hers dies. I shall know pretty soon, shall I? Poor old Cartright!"

"In the midst of life we are in death," muttered Sydney, as he strolled through Lincoln's Inn fields, with the carefullyregulated step of an invalid. He wished the sun would not shine so brightly and the children scream so loud. It her head. "One thing at once," said affected his nerves; Sydney had nerves she, wisely. "When I am safe at Aunt now! He wanted only to hide away Mary's there will be time to talk about and die in peace. Was there anything the future. Don't forget, nine o'clock left to do? Stay! He thought it would be the proper thing to go and say goodby to his elder brother, whom he theo-And at the funereal beck of the under- retically hated, but who was the only near relation he possessed. To this brother's grim offices in East Indiana

"I'm 'fey'" he thought with a wan

The prosperous merchant was en gaged, but would be at liberty in a few minutes; Sydney sat in the outer office, waeching the half-dozen busy clerks; Not seldom he had blessed his stars that he was not a clerk: at this moment he would have changed places gladly with the very junior, who was copying letters, and solacing himself meantime with a surreptitious acid drop. He had

"Very sorry, Syd," he remarked The fact is, I've got three or four men in my room wrangling over some syndicate business, and they may be ever

so long." "It doesn't matter in the least," exclaimed Sydney, much relieved. finished his examination, sat down at had really nothing to say. I only called, as I was going by, to ask how

The merchant stared. He was not used to these little attentions.

"I may be going for a journey, a longish journey, before long. I don't know yet," remarked Sydney. "Rather sudden, eh?" replied brother. "Where are you going?"

"That's just what isn't settled yet," "Nothing is decided. But you needn't be surprised if you hear I-I'm gone. I may have to go all in a minute at last. Remember me at home, will you? have put it in that brutal way. Oh, There's a sovereign I've been going to

He rushed away, feeling he had made an ass of himself. But soon they would know the reason of his altered demeanor, and make allowances for him. He returned to his chambers, "His' chambers! He had just taken them on He heaved a sigh, and looked mechanically in the box for letters. There was the brown envelope of a telegram, and his heart beat wildly, dangerously, ominously. He must really cultivate calmness.

"Everything changed. Cancel all arrangements. Come at once to Sylvia.

The room swam round him, and the windows waltzed madly for a few seconds. Then, instead of dying, as he expected, he found himself pretty

What had happened to change everything? Was Sylvia's father dead? Had he relented? Had she met with an accident? The thought of this last possibility had made his heart beat dangerously again. In half a minute, quite forgetful of heart disease, he was driving as fast as a hausom could take him towards Mr. Bulpett's house in Hampstead.

There, all was commotion: the very footman who opened the door was in tears. "Old Balpett's not dead, then," was Sydney's immediate deduction.

"Who is dead?" asked Sydney of a blubbering maid servant. them, yet, sir!" replied she, and so hardened was Sydney to mortuary reflections that her remark seemed quite natural. "Here comes poor master."
Sydney's heart jumped—as it always did at sight of his tyraut.

"Forgive me, my boy, I've done you injustice," sobbed the old gentleman. It was all pride-all infernal pride. I'm a dying man, and I beg you to for-

"Where is Sylvia? Is she well?" exclaimed Sydney.

Bulpett burst into tears. "She's very ill-very ill-dying, too, we are afraid, he exclaimed, "and that's why I want you to forgive me. I never really disliked you. I'd rather have seen her marry you than anybody else. But you were too independent-and I mean to have you on your knees before I-but there, what does it all matter now?" "Ill?" gasped Sydney, "since when?

What has happened?" "She went to see a great doctor this

"And Sylvia?" cried Sydney, impa-

"Sylvia! oh, Sylvia is in the last stages of consumption, and cannot last six months-half a lung. You have come to a house of mourning, indeed!" It was as well that old Bulpett should

mourn for himself-nobody else would, "And, without going further into debut Sylvia the bright-the beautiful-Sydney sank upon a sofa and buried his face in his hands; he was incapable of thought and he felt nothing but a burning desire to see her again-to be with her if only for moment.

"May I-can I-will she-?" he began, confusedly, but he was interrupted by an imperious peal at the bell.

"Here he is at last,"cried the agonized father. "I sent for our little local doctor-Dr. Eliot-directly we got home. This all ought to prove sufficiently fillbut he was out. I have been expecting ing for our Ohio reader. Gov. McKinhim these two hours."

The little local doctor at this moment stepped briskly into the room. "Your message was urgent," he said to Mr. Bulpett, "I am sorry I have been

to a most extraordinary case. My distinguished confrere, Dr. Keith-Jefferies was brought home from Harley street a couple of hours ago, having attempted to commit suicide in a sudden stand."-Detroit Free Press. access of mania. He has been very odd for some time. It appears that he has been sentencing all his patients to death for days!"

"Keith-Jefferies?" exclaimed Mr. Bulpett, to the doctor's boundless astonishment, "why, that's the very man! Mad? Why, that explains everything! Doctor, that fellow has nearly frightened us all out of our wits. Look at me, doctor, do I look like a man in the

last stage of disease? I shall live to-' "Plague every one yet," subjoined the little local doctor, who knew him of old, as he was led to see Sylvia upstairs, where she was sitting crying, her pretty head buried in her knees, rocking herself to and fre.

Sydney had taken a piece from his pocket, and was tearing it into minute pieces. It was the prescription which had cost him a couple of guineas a few hours before.

There was a brief interval, and then the door slowly opened, and Sylvia stole into the room, half laughing, half crying. "I have come to tell you, dar-ling, that Dr. Eliot says there is nothing whatever the matter with either -or papa," she cried, and then, starting back, "why, Sidney, you look ten years older than when I saw you this morning, and I declare your hair has turned gray. And all that on my account! My poor darling!"

And even in after years Sydney never told her what had really caused the sudden change.—H. E. Clark, in London Black and White.

M'KINLEY'S BRAG.

Protection on the Eastern

Woolen Mills One of the proudest boasts of the author of the McKinley tariff—a boast which has gone the rounds of the protection press and had innumerable changes rung on it-is in these words: "I know every factory was running and running on full time from the date of the passage of the present tariff law up to the election of the present administration." It was a ridiculous boast on its face and has been so shown to be a score of times; but the Springfield Republican exposes its absurd untruthfulness so clearly and convincingly that its showing is entitled to the widest publicity in the interests of truth and justice.

A correspondent of the Republican takes it to task for certain statements in its columns relative to the effect of the McKinley act on factories and practically reiterates the McKinley boast, declaring there was but one failure of a woolen mill after the passage of the McKinley act until the present year. This declaration is made on the authority of a New England expert; and the Republican "goes for" expert and correspondent in the most thorough manner. To refresh the memory of the former and further enlighten the latter as to the remarkable nature of McKinley's claim, it says: "We have taken from the files of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter a few items of mill news for the six or eight months succeeding the enactment of the McKinley law." These it then gives as follows:

"Home Woolen Mamufacturing Co., of Lewiston, Me, failed about ten days after the Mc-Kinley law took effect. About the same time the Bel Air woolen mill at Pittsfield shut down indefinitely.

"The next month, or in November, 1890, the Alexander & Co. knitting works at Decatur, IIL, tailed for 884,000.

"In December, 189), came the big Ritten-house Woolen Manufacturing Co.'s failure with liabilities of (89),039, made more conspicuous by the fact that Edward II. Ammidown, president of the American Protective Tariff league, was the chief owner and that the failure was pre-

cipitated by Ammidown's speculations based on his confidence in the wonderful curative effects of the McKinley law.

"The same month brought further failure and distress to the woolen industry. The Kinsley, Davis & Co. mills at Braintree, Aller Woolen Co. of Hander Comp. East Allen Woolen Co., of Hanover, Conn. East Dover (Mc.) woolen mill and Rockford (Ill.) woolen mill all shut down indefinitely. Wil liam Furnell, woolen manufacturer, of Wilton, Mc., failed with liabilities of \$70,000. The Harris woolen mill of Woonsocket, R. L. shut down for an indefinite period. The Rankin Knitting Co., with the "oldest, largest and best equipped" knitting mill in Cohoes, N. Y., shut down and went into receiver's hands; liabilities, \$150,000.

"The Union Manufacturing company's mill, at Manchester, Conn., was in the same month reported idle and looking for purchasers. E. P. Parsons & Co., woolen manufacturers of Tilton, N. H., were announced as embarrassed. The woolen manufacturing business was reported by the Boston Commercial Bulletin as dull at Blackstone, Mass., and nearly one-half of the operatives are out of employment.

"Three months of the McKinley law found things in January, 1891, in about the same state. R. W. Lewis & Son, of Ansonia, Conn., woolen manufacturers, failed for \$40,000. W. F. Spink, woolen manufacturer of North Kingston, R. I., assigned. The embarrassment of the Forbes satinet mill, at East Brookfield, was announced. The Troy Manufacturing com-pany of Cohoes, N. Y., denied that their mill was to start up. The Thompson & Pettengil knit mill, at Amsterdam, N. Y., was sold at re-

"Most of the hands of the American Worsted company, at Woonsocket, were reported idle in February, 1891. McCopley & Pell, of Staf-fordville, Conn. weelen meanufacturers, as-signed; one hundred persons thrown out of

dred hands. The Fonda (N. Y.) Knitting com-

pany failed and went out of business.
"During April and May, the Peninsular knitting works at Detroit were sold at receiver's sale. Glover, Sanford & Sons, of Bridgeport, Conn. shut down and offered mill for sale. The woolen mills at Elmville and .Killingly, Conn., shut down and the help began to move away.'

Concluding, the Republican says: tails, we may add to the testimony of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter that this was a bad time for the woolen business, the statement of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, a McKinley paper, that 'the year 1891 will long be remembered as one of the gloomiest vears the wool trade has known.' And at the end of the year the Bulletin reported: 'The situation among the woolen mills is anything but encouraging.' ley is describing how such conditions of manufacturing as he expected would exist after his law took effect-not what actually did exist. What this matter has to do with a statement of delayed so long, but I was called away the relative demand upon the woolen manufacturing business just before and after the panic, nearly three years removed from the enactment of the Me Kinley law, we are at a loss to under-

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

-The new issue of government bonds ought to be known as the republican deficiency debt.-N. Y. World.

-Neither injunctions, nor filibusters, nor Boutelles, norother pestilence must divert the democratic party from its purpose to relieve this country as rapidly as possible from the effects of republican misgovernment.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-When Gen. Harrison comes to figure up the expense of his next swing around the circle it will be well to remember that he has no carthly chance of getting a pass over the New England road while Boss Platt is its receiver. - Detroit Free Press.

-The revival of business is an omen of good, and the intelligent observer will note the fact that with the prospect of the passage of the Wilson bill an impetus has been given to trade everywhere. Doubt is giving way to certainty and the signs of the times are propitious.-Toledo Bee.

-An extravagant republican administration left the country in a condition bordering upon bankruptcy, and now its wire-pullers are striving to make trouble over the plan which Secretary Carlisle has adopted to meet the demands of the emergency. Whether on the aggressive or defensive the republican managers of these latter years are invariably in the wrong and opposed to the best interests of the people,-Detroit Free Press.

INFAMOUS TACTICS.

Contradictory Declarations of the Panic

Yawping Protectionists. Almost ever since the adjournment of the special session of congress very many of the beneficiaries of McKinleyism and nearly everyone of their organs have been exerting themselves with increasing energy to deepen the depres sion necessarily following the silverprotection panic. Employers have attempted to reduce

wages, sometimes with success, and threatened to reduce them further in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill. They have suspended work in many instances and threatened to suspend in many more without good reason and for no other purpose than to coerce their employes into protesting against the passage of that measure, and to frighten the majority, in congress into the abandonment of even their small beginning of tariff reform. They have taken every advantage of the situation resulting from the panic to oppress their men and if possible create another panic. Their organs are engaged in the same despicable work. Day after day they groan for the poor working man. They tell him that the present industrial depression is all ow-ing to the Wilson bill and that his wages must go down, down until "labor in this country and Europe will be on the same plane and level, having the same hours of work and the same pay and poverty." They even say that the panic of last summer was caused by the prospect of tariff reduction, and that it is still "raging."

That they know better is proved conclusive by the fact that their utterances are now in flat contradiction of their utterances from four to six months ago, when the panic really was raging. Then they admitted the truth that manufacturers were not alarmed by the result of the elections of November, 1892, although they knew what that result meant as well then as now. They admitted the fact that manufac turers continued to increase the number of their establishments and to enlarge their plants for eight months after the election. Like Thomas Dolan, president of one of the most rabid associations of protected manufacturers, they admitted that the panic was caused entirely by the silver-purchasing policy, and that the coming reduction They have no way of escape from the conclusion that they are now deliberately lying every day when they call it a tariff panic, and when they attribute all its necessary and unneces sary consequences to a very moderate tariff bill which cannot go into effect for five or six months to come.

They ought to be able to see by this time that they are not accomplishing their purpose by pursuing this course. They do not make friends of workingmen by lying to them; workingmen have memories and know what these same would-be panic breeders said a few months ago. They do not frighten congress at all. On the contrary, the house has shown itself more courageous and radical than its ways and means committee. The overwhelming majorities by which amendments cut ting the committee's rates are adopted should teach the McKinley organs that the scare policy is a flat failure.

"She went to see a great doctor this morning, for what she thought a mere nervous ailment, and I allowed myself to be examined too as I was there. My boy, I have not yet a year to live!"

March, 1894, six hundred weavers at the Wanskuck mills at Providence struck against reduced wages. A strike for the same cause in the big Atlantic mills involved twenty-one hundred wages, and the big Atlantic mills involved twenty-one hundred wages. They will not earn public confidences and good will by inciting employere to acts of cruelty or by lying about vot events, or by endlessly reiterating false prophecies of disaster. - Chicago Herald.

A M'KINLEY RIOT

The Promised Land of Protection Ablige with Incendiarism.

Be it understood that this riot in the Mansfield coal region of Pennsylvaria is a republican riot, a high tariff riot, a McKinley riot. The rioters are Burs, Slavs and Sicilians, the very dregs and offscourings of southern and goutheastern Europe. They were imported to this country (duty free) by the coul barons, and, in the name of "protection to American labor," substituted in the mines for decent American, English, Irish and German labor. The coat barons had no use for decent laborator self-respecting labor, for labor that knew its rights and demanded to live as a white man should. They brought in these convicts and fugitives from justice (duty free), and, having instalted them in filthy hovels, stripped them of their names, numbered them like convicts and then paid them what wages they liked, chiefly in store truck, They supplied them with cheap whisky, and, in a word, supplied all the accessories of a pandemonium on earth.

That is what the coal and coke regions of Pennsylvania have been made by these rascals who are now insulting American labor by denouncing the Wilson bill in its name. These are the fellows who, forsooth, must now cut down wages to "the European level." They have done what they could already to debase labor below any known European level. Not in Siberia, not in the quarries of Carrara or the vineyards of Sicily is labor at a lower ebb, mentally, morally or physically, than in the hilly fastnesses of these robber

barons of Pennsylvania. It is their riot-a Mckinley riot. They brought this mob element into a peaceful land and planted their con-vict colonies. The convicts (duty free) have broken loose and are spreading murder and arson over the region. The very center and promised land of McKinleyism is lighted up with incendiary bonfires from the torches of the wretched creatures whom McKinlevism has brought (duty free) into the land. It is a notable triumph for the McKinley party. -Chicago Times.

-- The charge that McKinley has but one speech will no longer hold good. If fires the northern heart by declaring that the Wilson bill was framed by rebel brigadiers, and then he informs the southern people that the measure is especially designed to ruin their particular industries. This streak of versatility is a great innovation for McKinley.-N. Y. World

HOODS' SARSAPARILLA THE BLOOD



Salt Rheum

Broke cut on our little girl's face. Her hands swelled and blisters formed and later broke-open. The itching and burning sensation was-terrible. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. It.

Hood's Sarsa Cures
is like a miracle. Her blood has become purified and her flesh soft and smooth." FIRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 East 4th Street, Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, biliousness,

German Syrup"

cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranch-man and Stock Raiser. My life is-rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they of the tariff had nothing whatever to are severe. I have used German do with it. They admitted that it was Syrup five years for these. A few a money panie, and not a tariff panie doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James. A. Lee, Jefferson Col.

> Increased Appetite is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion

> of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

> **Scott's Emulsion** is a fat food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax up-

on appetite and digestion it is a

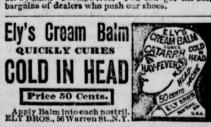
wonderful help to both. Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists



THIS IS IT: the De Long Hook & Eye Richardson & DeLong Bros. Philadelphia. See that hump? 🛛 🕲







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NATURE.

To be with thee, O Mother Nature dear, Through glowing days of summer sweet and kind,

In ravishment to note the wonders near. Is magic song and music to the mir

To roam thy hills, thy valleys stretching far, To follow rivers reaching to the sea.

To nurture flowers or watch the evening star,
May be the soul of art and poetry!

So lives the lark that warbles all day long: So blooms the lily fair, so breathes the rose So willows list the brooklet's babbling song, So quiet stars in peace of Heaven repose!

As showers feed the rippling mountain stream
As seeds give birth to beauty all divine,
So life with thee feeds hope and love and dream, Till their immortal perfumed blossoms shine

Surpassing what our eyes delighted see, Perfecting pleasures senses faintly feel, Grand pictures rise above the verdant lea, Of what new worlds before would fain reveal!

So time with wings robs earth of treasures rare Yet seeks to teach the while her mystic word Its whispered blessing charms the trembling

Till poet hearts like ocean depths are stirred! Such soul afield, whose home is palace fair,

May pluck wild weeds enticing as the light; le'll let them go when once he enters there. When to the king love's kingdom comes to

So near to Nature's heart I'm near to God: My life a bird on paradisal tree, It wings its way where golden sunshine trod, It sings the bliss of all eternity

-William Brunton, in Springfield (Mass.) Re-



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IX.-CONTINUED.

"What swells you fellows are, Ferry!" he said, laughingly, as the youngster came dancing down. "Even old Doyle gets out here in his scarlet plume occasionally and puts us dough-boys to shame. What's the use in trying to make such a rig as ours look soldierly? If it were not for the brass buttons our coats would make us look like parsons and our hats like monkeys. As for this undress, all that can be said in its favor is you can't spoil it even by sleeping out on the levee in it, as I am sometimes tempted to do. Let's go out there now.'

It was perhaps quarter of two when they took their seats on the wooden bench under the trees, and, lighting their pipes, gazed out over the broad sweeping flood of the Mississippi, gleaming like a silvered shield in the moonlight. Far across at the opposite shore the low line of orange groves aud plantation houses and quarters was merged in one long streak of gloom, relieved only at intervals by twinkling light. Farther up-stream, like dozing sea-dogs, the fleet of monitors lay moored along the bank, with the masts and roofs of Algiers dimly outlined against the crescent sweep of lights that marked the levee of the great southern metropolis, still prostrate from the savage buffeting of the war, yet so soon to rouse from lethargy, resume her sway, and, stretching forth her arms, to draw once again to her bosom the wealth and tribute, tenfold augmented, of the very heart of the nation, until, mistress of the commerce distinguishable from dim, low-hanging big ocean voyager was forging slowly, white and green growing with every minute more and more distinct, and, save the faint rustle of the leaves overhead, murmuring under the touch of lips of Bridget Doyle. the soft, southerly night wind, the splash of wavelet against the wooden of the sally-port, not a sound was to be heard.

For awhile they smoked in silence, enjoying the beauty of the night, though each was thinking only of the storm that swept over the scene the Sunday previous and of the tragedy that was borne upon its wings. At last Kinsey shook himself together.

'Ferry, sometimes I come out here what illimitable power, there is sweeping by us here night after night with never a sound?"

"Oh, you mean the Mississip," said Ferry, flippantly. "It would be a case of lamp. mop.; and brooms, I fancy, if she were to bust through the bank and sweep us out into the swamps."

"Exactly! that's in case she broke loose, as you say; but even when in the and had probably inhaled flames, and shafts, as she is now, between the levees, how long would it take her to sweep a fellow from here out into the gulf, providing nothing interposed to

"Matter of simple mathematical calculation," said Ferry, practically. "They say it's an eight-mile current easy out there in the middle where she's booming. Look at that barrel scooting down yonder. Now, I'd lay a fiver I could cut loose from here at reveille and shoot the passes before taps and never pull a stroke. It's less than eighty miles down to the forts." "Well, then, a skiff like that that old

Anatole's blaspheming about losing wouldn't take very long to ride over that route, would it?" said Kinsey, re-

'No, not if allowed to slide. But somebody'd be sure to put out and haul it in as a prize-flotsam and whatyou-may-call-'em. You see these old niggers all along here with their skiffs tacking on to every bit of drift wood that's worth having."

"But, Ferry, do you think they'd venture out in such a storm as Sunday last?-think anything could live in it short of a decked ship?"

'No, probably not. Certainly not Anatola's boat.

"Well, that's just what I'm afraid of, again and back to their beds, and the and what Cram and Reynolds dread." silence of night once more reigned Who is she, do you suppose?"

The great black hull with its lofty tracery of masts and spars was now just about opposite the barracks, slowly and majestically ascending the stream.

"One of those big British freight steamers that moor there below the French market, I reckou. They seldom come up at night unless it's in the full of the moon, and even then they move with the utmost caution. See, she's slowing up now."

"Hello! Listen! What's that?" exclaimed Ferry, starting to his feet. A distant, muffled cry. A distant shot. The sentry at the sally-port dashed through the echoing vault. then bang! came the loud roar of his

piece, followed by the yell of: "Fire! fire! The guard!" With one spring Ferry was down the levee and darted like a deer across the road, Kinsey lumbering heavily after. Even as he sped through the stoneflagged way, the hoarse roar of the drum at the guard-house, followed instantly by the blare of the bugle from the battery quarters, sounded the stirring alarm. A shrill, agonized female voice was madly screaming for help. Guards and sentries were rushing to the scene, and flames were bursting from the front-window of Doyle's quarters. Swift though Ferry ran, others were closer to the spot. Half a dozen active young soldiers, members of the infantry guard, had sprung to the rescue. When Ferry dashed up to the gallery he was just in time to stumble over a writhing and prostrate form, to help extinguish the blazing clothing of

"Do they? Well, so far as that storm's over Jackson barracks. One would concerned, it would have blown it suppose that such a scene of terror and down stream until it came to the big excitement was enough, and that now bend below here to the east. Then, the trembling, frightened women by rights, it ought to have blown might be allowed to sleep in peace; against the left bank. But every inch but it was not to be. Hardly had one of it has been scouted all the way to of their number closed her eyes, hardly quarantine. The whole river was filled had all the flickering lights, save those with drift, though, and it might have at the hospital and guardhouse, been been wedged in a lot of logs and swept downed again, when the strained out anyhow. Splendid ship, that! nerves of the occupants of the officers' Who is she, do you suppose?" quadrangle were jumped into mad jangling once more and all the barracks aroused a second time, and this, too, by a woman's shriek of horror.

Mrs. Conroy, a delicate, fragile little body, wife of a junior lieutenant of infantry occupying a set of quarters in the same building with, but at the opposite end from, Pierce and Waring, was found lying senseless at the head of the gallery stairs.

When revived, amid tears and tremblings and incoherent exclamations she declared that she had gone down to the big ice-chest on the ground-floor to get some milk for her nervous and frightened child and was hurrying noiselessly up the stairs again—the only means of communication between the first and second floors-when, face to face, in front of his door, she came upon Mr. Waring, or his ghost; that his eyes were fixed and glassy; that he did not seem to see her even when he spoke, for speak he did. His voice sounded like a moan of anguish, she said, but the words were distinct: 'Where is my knife? Who has taken my knife?"

And then little Pierce, who had pelped to raise and carry the stricken voman to her room, suddenly darted out on the gallery and ran along to the door he had closed four hours earlier. It was open. Striking a match, he hurried through into the chamber beyond, and there, face downward upon the bed, lay his friend and comrade Waring, moaning like one in the delirium of fever.

Lieut. Reynolds was seated at his another, to seize his water backet and desk at department headquarters

"THIS LETTER CAME TO BRASTON BY HAND, NOT BY MAIL."

of a score of states, she should rival douse its contents over a third-one about nine o'clock that morning when literally flayed her alive. The critics even New York in the volume of her yelling, the others stupefied by smoke an orderly in light-battery dress discut her up in small pieces with their even New York in the volume of her trade. Below them, away to the east takes to tell it, daring fellows had up the stairs three at a jump. "Capt. critics who had presumed to make of tawny flood, each ripple and eddy and ripped down the blazing shades and Cram's compliments, sir, and this is her a public ideal, decried her merits swirling pool crested with silver—the shutters, tossed them to the parade be- immediate," he reported, as he held twinkling lights at Chalmette barely neath, dumped a heap of soaked and forth a note. Reynolds tore it open, smoking bedding out of the rear win- read it hastily through, then said: stars. Midway the black hulk of some dows, splashed a few bucketfuls of "Go and fetch me a cab quick as you water about the reeking room, and the can," and disappeared in the general's steadily towards them, the red light of fire was out. But the doctors were room. Half an hour later he was spinthe port side already obscured, the working their best to bring back the ning down the levee towards the spark of life to two senseless forms, and to still the shrieks of agony that burst from the seared and blistered

While willing hands bore these scorched semblances of humanity to pier, and the measured footfall of the neighboring rooms and tender-hearted sentry on the flagstone walk in front women hurried to add their ministering touch, and old Braxton ordered the excited garrison back to quarters and bed, he, with Cram and Kinsey and Ferry, made prompt examination of the premises. On the table two whisky bottles, one empty, one nearly full, that Dr. Potts declared were not there when he left at one. On the mantel a phial of chloroform, which was also not there before. But for a quiet smoke and think. Did it a towel soaked with the stifling conever occur to you what a fearful force, tents lay on the floor by Jim's rude pallet, and a handkerchief half soaked. half consumed, was on the chair which had stood by the bedside among the fragments of an overturned kerosene

A quick examination of the patients showed that Jim, the negro, had been chloroformed and was not burned at all, that Doyle was severely burned that the woman was crazed with drink. terror and burns combined. It took the influence of powerful opiates to complicity on the part of the sentry, the sergeant of the guard repudiated it was an easy matter for anyone to was badly bruised and discolored, even without encountering the sentry, and he must have been slugged and robbed. hospital grounds by a winding foot- little money he had were all gone.' coming along the street without could | he could, but the coat was stained and liefs and patrols. No sentry was post- noon, and seemingly in better spirits, separated the garrison proper from the Orleans Picayune which the pilot had not reported this, the sergeant smiled when suddenly he started to his feet and said there were a dozen others just with an exclamation of amaze, and,

It was three o'clock when the offi- under his coat and sprang up on deck cers' families got fairly settled down and paced nervously to and fro for quaintance next door.

French market, and before ten o'clock was seated in the captain's cabin of the big British steamer Ambassador, which had arrived at her moorings during the night. Cram and Kinsey were already there, and to them the skipper was telling his story.

Off the Tortugas, just about as they had shaped their course for the Belize. they were hailed by the little steamer Tampa, bound from New Orleans to Havana. The sea was calm, and a boat put off from the Tampa and came alongside, and presently a gentleman was assisted aboard. He seemed weak from illness, but explained that he was Lieut. Waring, of the United States artillery, had been accidentally carried off to sea, and the Ambassador was the first inward-bound ship they had sighted since crossing the bar. He would be most thankful for a passage back to New Orleans. Capt. Baird had welcomed him with the heartiness of the British tar, and made him at home in his cabin. The lieutenant was evidently far from well, and seemed somewhat dazed and mentally distressed. He could give no account of his mishap other than that told him by the officers of the Tampa, which had lain to when overtaken by the efforts of two or three men and the gale on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning when they resumed quiet her. Taxed with negligence or their course downstream they overhauled a light skiff and were surprised to find a man aboard, drenched and the idea, and assured Col. Braxton that senseless. "The left side of his face get either in or out of the garrison when he came to us," said Baird, "and taking his lantern led the way to the for his watch, his seal-ring and what path among the trees to a point in the | The second officer of the Tampa had high white picket fence where two fitted him out with a clean shirt, and slats had been shoved aside. Anyone the steward dried his clothing as best pass far beyond the ken of the sentry clotted with blood. Mr. Waring had at the west gate, and slip in with the slept heavily much of the way back utmost case, and once inside all that until they passed Pilot Town. Then was necessary was to dodge possible re- he was up and dressed Thursday aftered at the gate through the wall that when he picked up a copy of the New hospital grounds. Asked why he had left aboard, and was reading that, as convenient, so what was the use? when the captain turned to see what He did not say, however, that he and was the matter, Waring was ghastly his fellows had recourse to them night pale and fearfully excited by something he had read. He hid the paper

hours, and began to grow so ill, apparently, that Capt. Baird was much worried. At night he begged to be put ashore at the barracks instead of going on up to town, and Baird had become so troubled about him that he sent his second officer in the gig with him, landed him on the levee opposite the sally-port, and there, thanking them heartily, but declining further assistance, Waring had hurried through the entrance into the barrack square. Mr. Royce, the second officer, said there was considerable excitement, beating of drums and sounding of bugles, at the post, as they rowed towards the shore. He did not learn the cause. Capt. Baird was most anxious to learn if the gentleman had safely reached his destination. Cram replied that he had, but in a state bordering on delirium and unable to give any coherent account of himself. He could tell he had been aboard the Ambassador and the Tampa, but that

was about all. And then they told Baird that what Waring probably saw was Wednesday's paper with the details of the inquest on the body of Lascelles and the chain of evidence pointing to himself as the murderer. This caused honest Capt. Baird to lay ten to one he wasn't, and five to one he'd never heard of it till he got the paper above Pilot Town. Whereupon all three officers clapped the Briton on the back and shook him by the hand and begged his company to dinner at the barracks and at Moreau's; and then, while Reynolds sped to the police office and Kinsey back to Col. Braxton, whom he represented at the interview, Cram remounted, and, followed by the faithful Jeffers, trotted up Rampart street and sent in his card to Mme. Lascelles, and madame's maid brought back reply that she was still too shocked and stricken to receive visitors. So also did Mme. d'Hervilly deny herself, and Cram rode home to Nell.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WAYS OF HER OWN. California Has the Name of Being Unlike

Other States. "I have just returned from Cali-

fornia," said a resident of Louisville, Ky., the other day. "It was my first visit to the land of Sunol and Stanford, and I may say I learned something new. The state is so far removed from the center of finance and commerce that the people have set up a little stock of habits and notions of their own, and outsiders who do not fit this standard, no matter what their ability or prestige given them by the north, south and east, are more than likely to be ridiculed or denounced, or both. I have in mind at this moment an actress whose success in the east was pronounced. She went direct from New York to Chicago, and from there to St. Louis. An ovation greeted her everywhere. From the latter city she went to San Francisco, her coming heralded by the telegraph. On the first night she encountered an audience of graven images. She was nerved to superhuman exertions by the coldness of her auditors and acted in better form and in greater spirit than ever before in her career. At the end of the first act a few scattered bits of applause could be heard but that was all. To the end of the play she continued her exertions, but the result was the same. The next morning the papers where others had pointed out and praised them, and in every conceivable way opposed the position taken by those who had preceded them. The actress' manager had intended a three weeks' stay for his star, but he was glad to get out after the three days. She returned to St. Louis and repeated her success, all the more significant because of the poor treatment accorded her in the Pacific state. Though this occurred twelve years ago she has not been in California since, and probably will not set foot in it again during her life.

"California and her people are not in sympathy with the rest of the country and I think it is because of the thousands of miles that intervene between. She is like another nation in many ways."

Temperatures of the Poles.

The southern hemisphere is colder than the northern hemisphere, or rather the summers are much colder and the winters a few degrees warmer, the reason being that at the North pole much of the ice which forms is held in by the land, while at the south pole. there being very little land, the ice forms and then floats toward the equator, chilling the continents it passes. The greater quantity of water in the southern hemisphere is a reason of its more equable climate, and the fact that the sun spends eight days more on the northern side of the equator than he does on the southern accounts for the average temperature in the south falling below that at the north.

The Old Recipe. "When I go shooting for birds," said

Wallie, "I'm not going to use shot to kill 'em with. I'm going to catch 'em 'How are you going to do it, Wallie?" asked his uncle.

"I'm going to load my gun with salt and shoot at their tails," said Wallie.-Harper's Young People.

ly, when he saw himself in a looking

glass, he took out his purse in order to

A Good Object Lesson. Prof. Lumpin's clothes are always in such a tattered condition that recent-

give himself some alms. -Schalk.

At His Trade. Mrs. Grumm-Go about your busi-

We don't want any beggars round here. Tramp—But begging is my business

ma'am. -Truth. Don't forget that members of the family have as good a right to a pleasant greeting when met, and will appreciate it as much, as the business ac-

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT. They are owners of comfortable hom

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's deas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates a ideas about taxation (not tariff.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Enforce Personal Taxes.

We hear the time-worn cry, Lay on the taxes, sore: Relieve distress by piling high Assessments more and more.

Tax every blessed thing that's made, And everything that's grown. Tax tools, the plow, the hoe, the spade, And tax the seed that's sown.

Tax workmen's liquor, tax their clothes, Tax all they eat and drink, Tax their house and tax their hose, Assess them without stint.

The workingmen's your only care, Tax them to death to show it; Tax them, my friends, and then beware Their ballots, when they know it.

—JACK ASSESS.

A CASE FOR PROHIBITORY TAX. How Existing Laws Make a Curse of What Should Be a Blessing.

The most striking thing that came under my observation at the World's fair was a newly invented typesetting machine, which is going to play a tremendous part in the future of the labor problem. It will set 12,000 "ems" of type in an hour, or say 3,000 words, and distribute the whole 12,000 "ems" within five minutes; thus practically performing the work of twenty-four skillful and industrious compositors in any given hour.

No single invention in this remarkable age of inventions has displaced the same amount of human labor that will inevitably be displaced in the near future by this invention.

The redistribution to other productive employment of the laborers whom it will displace is a new labor problem looming up. As it will lessen the amount of manual labor required for the world's productive agencies, it should be a boon to labor; it should lessen the burdens of toil to the extent to which it substitutes the power of natural forces for human energy. But we know that the result will be, not to shorten the hours of labor, but to intensify the struggle for existence by further congesting the overcrowded labor maket of the world.

It wil lessen the expense of carrying on the business of printing, and it will make the privilege of engaging in the business of printing, in the centers of population more valuable.

The net results of the invention will be: 1-To intensify the struggle for existence in the labor markets of the world by augmenting the supply of unemployed labor. 2-It will have no influence upon the interest of capital. 8-It will tend to reduce the prices of printed matter. 4-It will spend its greatest influence in swelling the rent rolls of the ground landlords who, without in any way contributing to the world's production, are privileged to collect, as toll, the margin of the world's production.

Let us hope that the vast number of intelligent people who are vitally interested in the results of the introduction of this invention, will stop to inquire why it is that, with the increase of wealth-producing power of labor, which ought to bring blessings and increased comforts to all mankind, the conditions of life of all the laboring classes are made harder. Let us hope that they will be induced to unite in securing the natural benefits of invention and of all material progress to the whole people, without distinction, by taking in taxes the rental value of the land. This is their natural right, and it is a right which they have reserved by their laws and constitutions to themselves

whenever they choose to exercise it. When the people shall, by this means, secure to all an equal share in the advantages of material progress, and by the same process, at the same time, relieve the congestion of all our labor markets by opening up the measureless and boundless natural opportunities of this great country, on equal terms to the whole people of the country, the greatest single advance toward peace, justice and universal prosperity in the whole history of the world will have been accomplished; and as to the portion comprising this country, we

may say with the poet: Then earth will be a gem of love, As glorious as its God -Congressman Maguire in San Fran-

cisco Star. Uprising of Tax-Payers.

The storm-center of the political cyclone that passed over the state at the last election was located in Kings county, from all appearances. For some months prior, disturbances were manifest in the public mind, proceeding from causes which found expression in pronounced unrest and condemnation of the bold and reckless manner in which public trusts were abused in the city of Brooklyn. Every class of selfrespecting citizens had been weighed down and outraged by the extravagant, wasteful and illegal appropriation of the people's money; the disposal of franchises without adequate compensation and the impairment of the city's credit by the extension of its indebtedness. Men, who a little while ago were unknown, emerged from obscurity at the head of municipal government; many whose circumstances had been strained, became rich, bold and offens-

of the public treasury. The public burden has become insufferable. Taxation amounted almost to confiscation. In Brooklyn, as elsewhere, the weight of taxes falls upon real estate, a comparatively small percentage is borne by personal property. It should be said, perhaps, that Brooklyn does not contain as many men of enormous wealth as New York; nor

anything like as great monetary insti-

tutions. Its citizens are composed in

large part of men of moderate means.

ive. Bills of monstrous character and

proportions were audited and paid out

or are rent-payers, the latter being largely in the majority. But whether owners or lease-holders, all have to pay

The man who lives in a hired house pays the taxes on it the same as the farmer who hires a farm. Thus the question of public accountability comes nome to everybody who has a roof over his head. Hence, when the tax rate mounted up to three or four per cent. on a valuation exceeding what property would sell for in the public market; when at last the little equities men who supposed they owned their homes had been completely wiped out, things got desperate; the treatment of the case became heroic. Republicans and Democrats alike, side by side, rallied to the rescue, and they have done a very satisfactory piece of work, indeed.

It was "hard times" surely that car-ried the election! "Hard times" the abused taxpayers felt for the safety and preservation of their firesides. What now the lesson? What to the farmer, the profit of this exhibition of resentment? If it indicates anything, it indicates that hundreds of thousands of voters in the great cities are in fit temper to respond at last to the appeals made by the Farmers' League during the past four or five years, to make common cause for just and honest taxation and economical expenditure of the people's money. The time is most opportune to cultivate a closes relation with the city taxpayer.

THE TAX ON HORSE RACING.

Returns From the Various Associations Received by the State Controller.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Controller Campbell has received the figures showing the total amount of gate receipts taken in by the various racing associaciations in the state, and on the basis of a 5 per cent. tax. has computed what each must pay the state. The figures are as follows:

	Receipts.	Tax.		
Saratoga Driving Park As-				
sociation	\$ 17,229 00	8 861 45		
Brooklyn Jockey club	132,521 00	6,629 55		
Coney Island	113.926 30	5,698 30		
Hudson	22 00	1 10		
Saengerfield	549 17	27 45		
New York Jockey club	81,493 00	4,074 65		
Riverside	1,058 50	52 92		
Kirk	3,868 00	182 90		
Patchogue	271 00	13 55		
Oswego	841 50	42 08		
The ter collected !	- 11-11-1			

The tax collected is divided among the agricultural societies of the state. [A tax of half that per cent. on the acant lots adjacent to these tracks, which have been made more valuable by the presence of their habitues during the racing season, would realize a far larger sum. -- EDITOR.]

Going to the Root of the Evil.

Edmund Kelly, secretary of the City Club, has resigned. This will be unpleasant news to those who have been acquainted with Mr. Kelly's great desire to redeem New York from taxpirates and freebooters.

Mr. Kelly declined to give his reasons for resigning. A gentleman intimately connected

with the movement said: "Electing good men to office does not solve the social or political problem. Mr. Kelly has felt, I think, that there were influences within the club which restrained the activity of some of the more radical members and militated against positive action.

"I do not quote Mr. Kelly, however, in saying that the real contest is bethe citizen, and that so long as those conditions prevail, mainly due to the monopoly of natural resources, which drive men to the profession of politics as a means of making a living, no very radical reform can be looked for."-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

One Way of Looking at It.

Tax Reformer-"You pay one tax to the city treasurer and one tax to your landlord. And by the same token the last is much the larger of the two. Yet both these taxes are collected of you for the same reason and purpose, viz: because you live and do business here on a certain lot in this city. Now. I say it is entirely wrong to collect double taxes of a merchant when one tax is all that is necessary and, indeed, much more than enough.

W. M.-Hold on, though; one of these double taxes you are talking about is rent.

Tax Reformer-And what is rent? Is it, not the very high price per year which you pay for the use of a certain piece of land in this city, just because all around that little piece of land are paved streets, sidewalks, watermains, sewerage, fire engines and men to run them, excellent police protection, etc., and 200,000 people who need all these things and also the things which you merchants have to sell?

Discouraging Enterprise.

"What does de papers say 'bout de income tax?" "Dey says we're mighty likely ter git it," replied Meandering Mike.

"Well, dat beats me. The game is blocked agin. I wus tinkin' er gittin' me a biled shirt and a chrysanthemum an' makin' love ter an heiress. But ef I got ter go the expense uv a income tax receipt ter back up my bluff at financial standin' I'll jes hev ter give up the enterprise fur lack uv capital an' keep on charmin' pies out'n kitchen girls fur a livin'. It's a shame, dats whut it is."

Industry Grows-Taxes Grow Also.

Goat raising is a growing industry in Oregon. One rancher in Benton county has a herd of 450 goats. Twenty-two cents per pound is the lowest he has received for a fleece in twelve years, while frequently he has received thirty to thirty-five cents per pound. The average yield from a goat is four pounds.

This is the kind of personal property that the assessors never experience any difficulty in finding .- | En.

Taxes and Rent.

Tax wealth and labor and all that's sent Tax the Almichty, too; Don't let the sun of heaven shine free. Unless we get the rent,

State, especially the Democrats, as it istration, and thus far it has captured is an honor justly due one of the old war horses of that party; and it is also gratifying to the old soldiers of the State, as, when the late civil war broke out Col. Moonlight was one of the first to broke out Col. Moonlight was one of the first to the front in defense of the Union; and, as a Democrat, he has been alway at the front spending his time and money in helping his party.

His many friends in Chase county has a continuous and many friends in Chase county has a continuous and many friends in Chase county has a condidate, and the first convention of the State Bar Association. He admitted to the Times correspondent that he had been thinking the matter over, and would probably the matter over, and would probably have applied as when the time came.

Will be filtustrated by H. P. Barnes.

Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery Papers will have important sublects.

The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up Greek History this year. Elizabeth Albout will prepare interesting papers.

An important feature will be "Daily Thoughts," comprising daily readings for Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday-schools.

The conviction of the ex-Priest, McNamara, will find hearty approval in the opinion of the public which has looked with disgust on the vulgar blackguard and common nuisance, Society owes it to itself to suppress men of this kind. If their orations are too indecent for publication, it is fair to assume that the orators are fair to assume that the orators are not fit to be at large. People of the McNamara stripe, from a standpoint of common decency, must be taught that the limts of abuse of speech is quickly reached. There seems to have been not the slightest provocative of the stripe of the tion for the obscene personal assault at Turner hall, and the verdict of the jury so quickly rendered indicates that the proof of the guilt was overwhelming. The retirement of Mr. McNamara to a public place for reflection, and even at public expense, will not exceed the limit of proper punishment.—Kansas City Star.

Had "our Mary" been in Queen Lil's place she would have caught on to the design of the cowardly dogs who, sneaking under the coat tails of Uncle Sam, used all the arts of treachery and fair promises of arbitration to induce her to peaceably abdicate, but instead of doing so, she would have filled their carcasses so full of bullet holes that their hides would not have made decent gun wadding. The treachery used in getting Lil to abdicate has the stigma of cowardice added. With honeyed words she is coaxed to throw down her arms, when Uncle Sam is prostituted to the base act of seizing her and binding her hands behind her back and holding hands behind her back and holding her while a dozen ambitious plotters for power and pelf bravely charge on her with clubs and beat her brains out. And that is what we call civilization. An act of perfidy that would put to shame a Cheyenne Indian is laid as the corner stone to the new Republic. The overthrow of monarchies is all right when the result of a spontaneous uprising of people inarchies is all right when the result of a spontaneous uprising of people intelligent enough to enjoy something better and brave enough to fight for it. But these conditions are conspicuously absent in the present case. And it looks very much as if the people of those islands will long have cause and regret the change from a mon-

SUSTAINS THE PRESIDENT.

he spent a short time visiting. Mr. land's policy towards the provisional since his return:

The inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands are the best educated people on the face of the globe and ninety per cent. of them can read and write the English language. Among the natives of Honolulu and Oahu island ation to the throne. The class of cit-izens who oppose the restoration are the missionaries and lawyers and a ged father or mother or a crippled brother or for himself.

gese, who think it a snap to get \$40 a

We send a thief to the penitentiary month for standing around and doing for stealing the earnings of another, nothing but calling themselves sol- we hang Anarchists for conspiring diers. They are the class of citizens who do not want the Queen restored. There is not a single property owner who does not want the government of Queen Lilinok lani restored. The gover ment was stolen from the people of the island and by the aid of the people of the United States. While citizens feel kindly toward us. vet they look upon us to restore the Queen and believe that we will assist associations!

JUDGE FOSTER'S RETIREMENT.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the bill placing Judge C. G. Foster of the United States District Court, on the retired list, will probably be passed by the House of Representatives. When Joseph C. Wilson, receiver for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was in Wash-& Santa Fe Railroad, was in Wash-ington, a few days ago, he talked with all the Kansas members about the nature is a "white man" in comparison matter and found them heartily in support of the bill Judge Foster's friends and some of the candidates pray you with the sincerity of good for the place, in case of a vacancy, are considerably worked up over the report that Senator John Martin will oppose the bill in the Senate unless he has a promise from President conditions and I will be foreyer Cleveland that he (Martin) shall be Yours truly, permitted to name Judge Foster's successor. It is generally believed that Martin would, in such event. name himself.

The latest candidate mentioned is Judge Lucien Earle, of McPherson Judge Earle is a Kentucky Democrat and a gratuate of the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law school. He is 41 years old and February 16th, at 3 o'clock, to discuss has been practicing law for twentyone years. He came to Kansas in 1879, locating at McPherson. Two years ago he defeated Frank Doster. of the Print & Jud D. tot. Prior to that he had served two years

W.E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

as Prosecuting Attorney of McPherson county. This is regarded as a great record for a Democrat, as McPherson county and the Twenty-fifth Judicial Distrett are Republican strongholds.

Judge Earle's friends will urge loca-The appointment, by President Cleveland, of Col. Thomas Moonlight, of Kansas, as Minister to Bolivia, is most gratifying to the people of this

His many friends in Chase county are especially gratified over his appointment.

the matter over, and would ploadly be a candidate when the time came. He recognized the fact that Senator Martin was in position to wield an influence in the matter of making the

correspondent of the Kansas City Times and shows that the candidacy

THE A. P. A.

CLEMENTS, Chase Co., Kans., Feb. 3rd, 1894.

FRIEND TIMMONS:—What does the A. P. A. movement mean?

With sorrow in my heart, I must confess that the A. P. A. movement is in another form a return of the is. in another form, a return of the is. in another form, a return of the days of the "Spanish inquisition," of narrow-minded religious fanaticism, that is a very sad testimony to the close of our "enlightened" 19th century. It is a sad fact that, among a highly civilized nation, that we Americans justly claim to be, there can spring forth an association whose object is to infringe upon the fundamental rights of mankind.

Our Federal and our State constitu-

Our Federal and our State constitutions guarantee every individual to be at full liberty to go wheresoever, or to do whatsoever he chooses, pro-viding he does not come in contact with the rights of others. The American doctrine is, that religion is a matter exclusively between man and his Creator. I say: "The American doctrine is," etc., because almost every other government in the world has made religion a matter of State and their laws have relation to relig-

ious establisments.

It is an indisputable fact, however that we owe the first settlements of our present fatherland to the restrictive laws of other countries in wor-

shiping Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We Americans, therefore, should, with reverence in our hearts, remem-ber the fact that our forefathers have fought, knee deep in blood, to pre-serve and hand down to us as a most precious inheritance, this "religious

Is it not an absurdity that, just in archy to a republic in name, but an oligarchy in fact.—Leavenworth Stand. of liberty is by law secured to a free people, such obnoxious societies as the A. P. A's can exist? Is it not inhuman? Is it not unpatriotie? It Hon. A. D. Williams, of Topeka, is unnecessary to repeat the oath, as general attorney for the Union Pacipublished in newspapers, a member has to take. Be it sufficient to refic Railway Company, returned, last has to take. Be it sufficient to re-week, from a trip to Honolulu where peat, that the object of this un-American combination of fanatic Protest-Williams is a Republican of the ants is to prevent our fellow-citizens staunchest kind. Before he went to of Catholic belief from enjoying the the Hawaiian Islands he joined with same social, political and commercial many others in condemning Mr Clevesame social, political and commercial land's policy towards the provisional are enjoying. The writer of these government This is the way he talks lines is not a Catholic, but if the principles advocated by the A. P. A.'s are consistent with Protestantism, have never grasped the "depth" of this doctrine and never will For, as much as I abhor the ancient inquisitory terrors, I denounce these modern fanatic Protestant inquisitors there is none that is not loyal to the that, for reason of the belief of an Queen and does not desire her restorhonest man, will exclude him from receiving employment to provide for his dear wife, his beloved babes, an

> we hang Anarchists for conspiring against the lives of others, we send into eternity, by electricity, the mur-derer of men, and—my God, is it possible—we tolerate an organization that endeavors to cripple the welfare. and as a consequence, the possibility of decently providing substance for self or innocent offspring?

> Shame on those Americans that will lend a hand to such demoralizing

Shame on you, members of this un-American a dinhuman pack of fanat-

ics, called A. P. A's! Shame on you, Mr. —, of our neighboring county, that, as a judge. Cigars and Tobacce, a supposed guardian of justice in law and equity, you degrade yourself in being—as reported through the press—the head and instrumental leader

Section 1 | Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Canned Goods.

morality and Christian tolerance, to stay away from this A. P. A. association and to labor in words and actions against the creation of such abnormal

A WESTERN MAN,

A CALL TO EQUAL SUFFRACE. All women interested in the adoption of the pending "Suffrage Amend

county on Coffins.

J. W DRUWN Strong City, Kans.

THE PANSY

announces many now and important fea

announces many new and important features.

A special department, "Our Christian Endeavor Bulletin," will be devoted to the work of the Christian Endeavor Society: The Editor, Mrs. G. R. Allen (Pansy), has long been one of the prime movers in Christian Endeavor work. Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., contributes in November an article on "The immediate Future of Christian Endeavor. To be followed by heloful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists. progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged. One is the department of "Athletics," and "Indoor Games in the Home Circle." Mr. A. Alonzo Stagg, the famous Yale pitcher, will contribute an early paper, to be followed by other experts.

VIRA'S MOTTO.

chools.

The Missionary and Foreign fields of labor will have special departments.

BABY'S CORNER,

Our Little Men and Women.

The Best Magazine for Beginners in Reading "A DOZEN GOOD TIMES," by the author of "Lady Gay," will tell about some exceptionally bright, merry children. Margaret Johuson will make the charming

control of the contribute verses for home reading and to "speak" in school. Greta Bryar will tell about Electricity. Fannie A. Deane will describe Natural History wonders.

OUR KINDERCARTEN.

A new department (six to eight pages each month) under the care of Miss Sarah E. Wiltse, the well-known kindergarten authority, will be introduced. This department of our magazine is for the children. No technical instruction will be undertaken; but the children will be given the best of Froebel's beautiful training. The best-known workers and writers in the kindergarten field will help. Well-known authors will write poems and and stories, to be profusely illustrated by favorite artists.

Sample copies for two cents in stamps.

Price \$1 a year; 10 cents a number.

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BABYLAND.

THE BABIES OWN MAGAZINE.
DAINTY, BRIGHT AND WINNING.

Merry jingles, gay little stories, pictures in plenty.

A charming little serial, in picture and story, will be contribute by Margaret Johnson, and entitled

THE MACIC CHEST.

During 1894 there will be given to all sub-

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COLORED FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

The Christ Child,
The First Bluebird,
Our Baby's Fourth of July,
The Thanksgiving Story The color work will be very fine—(each picture done in eight colors). The picture will be handsome enough to frame and will be especially suitable for the children's room. Sample back number free.

Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,

Publshers, Boston, Mass.



if you tell your friends. It is called 'VISTING,' and shows a beautiful, dimpled gel ali n a way to be sufficient to the control of the contr

THE WHOLE FAMILY. an illustrated mouthly magazine with stories anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly Russell Pub. Co., 186 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



I take my meals at

I don't. TOPEKA STEAM BREAD AT BAUERLE'S.

WM. BLOSSER

Confectioneries,

GYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT CRDES LUNCHES A

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

wanted.—Eight or ten men to represent our well known house in this State-Our large and complete stock and various lines, such as nursery stock, plants, bulbs, fancy seed portnotes, fertilizers, etc., enable us to pay handsome salaries to even ordinary salesmen. Wages run from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per month and expenses—according to material in the man Apply quick, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO, St. Paul Minn.

(This house is responsible.) nov2m3 (This house is responsible.)

wanted in the state of the pending "Suffrage Amendment" are earnestly requested to meet in the room first door north of J. M.

Tuttle's store, on Friday afternoon, February 16th, at 3 o'clock, to discuss plans, for Chase county, in the interest of the amendment.

By Order of Committee.

By Order of Committee.

I will kneet any one's prices in the address all communications to the substantial prices.

MANU, M'MALLY & CO.,

OUR PRICES

are convincing argument that it is to

YOUR INTEREST

to do business with us. Note our prices on our Canned and Dried Fruits.

Cern,	per can,	Gilman	Brand,			9	cents.
Peaches,	"			Line.		14	"
Apricots.	"					14	
Green Gages,	"					15	"
Egg Plums,						14	
1 1-2 lb. can	Oysters,	Martin	Wagoner	Brand	, -	18	
2 cans Salmo	n,					25	"
Evaporated A	Apricots,	per Ib.,		de tra		14	"
"]	Pears.					14	,4
" 1	Peaches,	"			1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	12	1-2c.
. " I	lums, pit	tted,		in green by bay.		14	cents.
	runes, pe		•	• 100		8	
Dried Apples	s, per lb.			-		4	16
Oranges per	doz.,			-	_ 1	15	•.
Full weight		mber Di	rip Syrap	-	D 45 -	60	•
Best Sauer I	Kraut_ pe	r gal				20	66

All other Prices in Proportion.

AT

LEE & M'NEE'S,

COTTONWOOD FALLS

KANSAS.

Tabules. Ripans

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have A TAKE RIPANS TABULES. If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OF YOU SUFFER TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL LISORDERS OF TAKE RIPANS TABULES.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABULE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizzinesss, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested

They are easy to take, Quick to Act and Save Many Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware. Stoves. Tinware, Farm Machinery.

Wind Mills, Pumps. Pipe, Hose and

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Fittings KANSAS.



PUR PEDIGREE PLANTS. STOCK PEDIGREE TREES. SEEDS

NOT ONLY GROW BUT ARE THE BEST THAT GROWS, WILSON'S 112 PAGE SELD CATALOUGE, PLANT, TREE AND LIVE STOCK ANNUAL. The most reliable work of the kind published in America. Sent free to all who are interested in Agriculture, Horticulture. Ploriculture. Live stock or Gardening. No others need apply.

Addres SAMUEL WILLON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Joseph C. Waters ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topoka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. (e23-ti

CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federi

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas,

DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office,

BROADWAY.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or,
sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



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The Marlin Fire Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S. A.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000.
BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."
This Laddes' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money

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Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase,

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, District, sitting State of Kansas.

Minnie D. Myers, plaintiff,

F. L. Drinkwater, E. H. Hill and William Hill, partners as Hill Bros., C. N. Beal and Ballinger & Hostetter, defendan s.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial Dis-trict, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court-bouse, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kaneas, offer for saie and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

One equal undivided one-half (1/4) of Lot No. four (4), Block No. three (3), in the town of Cedar Point, in Chase county, Kansas.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Drinkwater and Hill Bros, and the same will be sold to satisfy said order of sale, taxes and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK,
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Jan. 10th, 1891.

ELECTRICITY NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express,

Cures Others, Why Not You?
The B. B. Bliss Electric Body
Belts and their Attachments
superior to all others.

RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrh, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, al! Nervous and Chronic Diseases, by their faithful use.

DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deafness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

B. B. Bliss Iowa Falls, Iowa,

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, lett he chips fall where they may."

Terms—per year. \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mousus, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

We must insist on having the names of correspondents, not for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith, as we will not publish any items, no matter how important they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefore, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever, cognomes you want to appear to the publication of t whatever cognomea you want to ap-



TIME TABLE. TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

		-			
EAST. NY	Y.X.	col.x.	chi.x.	MRX	KC.X
	a m	a m	p m	a m	a m
Cedar Grove.	117	11 01	1 26	12 09	10 13
clements	1 28	11 10	1 34	12 21	10 23
Elmdale					
Evans	1 48	11 27	149	12 43	10 40
Strong	1 57	11 35	1 56	12 55	10 48
Ellinor	2 07	11 43	2 03	111	10 57
Saffordville	2 15	11 50	2 07	1 18	11 03
WEST. M					
(m	p m	pm	a m	p m
Safford ville	6 12	5 37	2 16	242	1 21

WEST.	M3X.X	Cal X			
	o m	p m	pm	a m	p m
Saffordville	e. 612	5 37	2 16	242	1 21
Ellinor	6 17	5 43	2 22	2 48	1 26
Strong		5 51	2 28	3 05	1 58
Evans		5 57	2 36	8 15	1 49
Elmdale		6 01	2 10	3 20	1 54
Clements.		6 12	2 51	331	2 10
Cedar Gro		6 20	2 59	8 44	2 21
+ 12.5	C. K. &	W.	R. R		
					Mixed

EAST.	Pass.	Ftr.	Mixed
Hymer	2 10am	6 45p	m
Evans	2 31	7 15	
Strong City1	2 45	7 30	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.			3 10
Gladstone			8 25
Bazsar			4 10
WEST.	Page.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			4 20pm
Gladstone			4 50
Cottonwood Fails.			5 15
Strong City3	20am 8	30am	6 20
Evans	30	8 45	
Hymer	50	9 15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Next Wednesday will be St. Valentine's Snow fell, last Saturday; but it soon melted

F I. Beach was down to Topeka, Tues day, on business.

F. P. Cochraa was at Marion and Florence last week, on law business.
S. A. Breese returned, Monday, from h

business trip to Kansas City Sheriff J. II. Murdock was up at Council Grove, last week, on business There is a dense fog this morning, as wa also the case yesterday morning

First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week. Last week E. C. Childs brought in frog Kansas City a car load of feeding cattle.

J. H. Mercer has bought the creamery property for feed lot purposes.

Kerr is selling Best Osage Shaft Coal at \$3.10 per Ton of 2000 pounds. Born, on Saturday, February 3, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Chesney, of South Fork, a

Milton Jones and siser, Miss Emma, have returned home from an extended visit Sam. Comstock shipped a car load of cat

t'e and a car load of hogs to Kansas City Born, on Monday morning, February 5

1894, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ferry, a daughter. Prof. Jones of Emporia, is ter

ing to quite a large class of pupils in this city. Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Link returned, Monday, from their visit to Mrs. Link's parents, at McPherson.

Fied Pracht returned, Monday, from a three weeks' visit in New York, Pennsylva-

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs.

Born, on Thursday, February 1, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Harman, of this city, a son. Do you wear pants? If so, step in

and get a pair at Talkington & Son's. of rheumatism.

Conductor J.H.Mayville and family.

\$3,090.12 on its taxes. H. P. Coe, of this city, is enjoying a visit from his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and

Mrs. Fredely, of Iowa. Willis E. Brace and H. V. Cooper are papering the Presbyterian church, and a nice

job they are making of it. were at Kansas City, last week, with a couple of car loads of cattle and hogs.

The young people of Clements will give an entertainment and supper on the evening of February 14.

Mrs. Harry Petford, of Toledo, spent a few days visiting with her mother, Mrs, A. R. Wilson, last week. The I.O.O.F. and Rebekah lodges,

of Clements, will give an entertainment on Washington's birthday.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood l'alls, Kansas, who also does paperjy20tf hanging. D. F. Fuller, of Emporia, will be at J. G.

urday, February 10, for the purpose of buy ing horses. slowly recovering from an almost fatal illness caused by his pistol shot wound, about highly of her discourse.

of, last week, from stragulated hernia, ices of the Select Knights was greatis slowly recovering.

While B.L.Spence was sitting in the depot at Emporia last Monday night waiting for the train, to come home, he fell asleep and was robbed of his watch. He was aroused by a sudden jerk but before fully awake the thief had disapeared.

Two brothers of Capt. B. Lantry, Thomas and Joshua, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., stopped off here a few days this week while on their way to San Francisco; and, on Thursday, all three left for California, and other States west.

1891. Address, The Keeper Co., Parkesburg, Pa

BEFORE RUNNING AWAY

From cold weather, inquire of local agent of santa Fe relative to cheap rates for a winter tour to Texas. New Mexico or Old Mexico. To follow the sunshine may prove the days this office or to W: C. GIESE, States west.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Bert Campbell, son of Robt. Camp-

Annie Clark, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Clark, being seven years old last Sat-

Married, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1894, at the M. E. parsonage, Cottonwood falls, Kansas, the Rev. Thos. Lidzy officiat-ing. Mr. Joseph Messer, of Clements, and Miss Lizzie Fetty, of Cottonwood

We don't sell a Ton of Osage Shaft Coal for \$3.10, neither does Kerr; but we have and do sell more coal for the same money than any one in town. In other words we guarantee weights. NEWTON & HAIT.

B. L. Spence is making a thirty foot that building.

him when he arrived.

ground of insufficiency, and the objection was sustained.

Last Saturday afternoon, Charles chair, at his home, four miles north of Cedar Point, heart disease being the cause of his death. His family, with the exception of his small son, were Sallie McCrum; pair vases, Katie, Edie

Reardon was found dead, sitting in a large way and stand. Rosa Daub; handker-live was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of E. W. Pinkston and J. L. Crawford, Sr.: Matt. McDonald, S. the exception of his small son, were away from home, and the body was found by a neighbor. He leaves a wife and eight children, one a married daughter, to mourn his sudden death.

Part Ten and Eleven of "The Book of the Fair," which is the only work attempting in anywise to reproduce, in print, the World's Fair," in its entirety, are before us. It confines itself neither to art alone on the one side, nor to dry statistics on the other, but aims to present, in attractive and accurate form, the whole realm of art, industry, science, and learning, as there exhibited by the nations, so far as can be done within reasonable limts; and, as we have said before, it The Book of the Fair" will vividly recall to their minds the many and various things they there beheld, and, if they were not there, it will give them, as far as handsome pictures, and reading can, a very good idea of this most extensive and wonderful Fair the world has ever known. The book consists of twenty-five parts of forty 12x16 inch imperial folio pages, and costs \$1 a part. Address the Bancroft Co. Publishers, Auditorium Banidding Chicago III

was dangerously sick; and after her recovery extended his visit to his dayloft as distincted, except the Sandays, which are days of abstinence only.

All the faithful who have strived at the years of understanding are obliged to abstain from flesh meat on every day in Lent.

Asstinence, except the Sandays, which are days of abstinence only.

Years of understanding are obliged to abstain from flesh meat on every day in Lent.

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Year lithe faithful who bave strived at the years of understanding are obliged to abstain from flesh meat on every day in Lent.

All the fait

The County Commissioners met, Monday, of Emporia, visited relatives and and gave the A., T. & S. F. R. R. a rebate of friends, on Sunday.

City, visited the parents of Mrs. McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, the past week. The pay checks came, last night, and the J. C. Nichol and H. Wagner, of Thurman, boys got two checks, one from the road and one from the receiver, for one month's pay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, visited the parents of Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wit Adare, in this city, last Sunday.

Although the firemen's ball was well atttended and a pleasant social time had, Friday night, the boys had to reach down in their jeans to meet ex-

penses.
Little Nellie Lantry, daughter of Mr, and Mrs Henry E. Lantry, was quite badly hurt by falling out of a buggy, between here and Cottonwood Falls, last week, but is now get ting along very nicely.

Dave Rettiger is building a commo dious hennery for his fine breed of chickens. Dave is a great chicken fancier and believes in keeping none but the best breeds. Atkinson's livery barn, in this city, on Sat

The M. E. church was crowded Sunday night to hear Helen L. Kimber speak on the Woman Suffrage amendment. Those in attendance speak

M. D. Lyles, Trustee of Toledo is again laid up with rheumatism. Lee's assistance in the initiatory servly missed Tuesday night.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the Reifsnyder are making extensive predress goods line, as also in other lines, parations to meet their increasing which you would do well to call and trade. Large shipments of lumber and hardware are now on the way.

bell, on Middle creek, got his left leg broken and left shoulder dislocated, last Sunday, by his horse falling with him.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church, in this place, every evening, commencing at 7:30, until further notice.

All are invited to at the content of the Pacific coast.

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All are invited to at the content of the Pacific coast. J. B. Wilcox, accompanied by his

further notice. All are invited to attend.

Among other transfers of real estend.

Among other transfers of real estate and town property here this weel tate and town property here this week was the purchase of the stone business building of John Emslie by Capt. urday, gave her little friends a very pleasant B. Lantry. Mr. Lantry now owns party; and she was made the recipient of a two of the best business houses (side

meetings increasing each night. The A. Brandley. regular meeting Tuesday night was a "hummer" and Sir Knight Commander Boylan wielded the gavel with percision. The membership of this noble and beneficial order is growing rapidly. Four applications were made by Four applications were made ly. Seribar Johnson, J. B. Smith, N. B. flag staff to put up on the cupola of the School-house in this city, the pupils of the High-school having purpils of the High-school having pu chased a twenty-foct flag to wave over ship, besides a number from this town and vicinity. The junior work-

Mrs. Clark B. Hunt is enjoying a man degree was conferred on one visit from her brother, Albert Taylor, member, and at the next regular meetfrom Indiana, whom she had not not seen for twenty years, and as he did not seen word she did not recognize more candidates. Let the good work

On Wednesday of last week, County
Attorney F. P. Cochran appeared before the Supreme Court at her 7th birthday, February 1, notice
F. Topeka and opposed the approval of of which we gave last week: Autothe bond (\$2,000) admitting William graph album, Emma Weibrecht; pair Hoffman to bail until the Supreme owls, Ethel Eager; story book, Silva Court passes on his appeal, on the ground of insufficiency, and the Gies; bedstead, mattress and pillows. Rosa and Nellie Wiley, Ada and Grace Winters; apron. Maggie Rettiger; cup Reardon was found dead, sitting in a and saucer, Miss Brady (teacher); flat ford and Teresa Kraft; silk handkerchief, Bessie Hait; pocketbook, Ressie Weibrecht; cup and saucer, Maggie, Rosa and Bessie O'Donald; story book, Stel-la Wager; mug, Flossie Fogerty; vase, Adjourned t Olennie Petty; china plate, Anna and Nellie Kerwin; glass, R. C. Hait; handkerchief, Rosa Kerwin; cup, saucer Music Introduction, by

handkerchief, Rosa Kerwin; cup, saucer and plate, Charlie and Tommie White; basket, Hubert Rettiger; box toilet soap, Jimmie O'Reilly; hair ribbon, Ola Hait; handkerchief, Claudie Weibrecht; set of spoons, Johnnie O'Donald; gold ring, Freddie Raleigh.

DEATH OF LOUIS POTEE.

Louis Potee was born in Madison county, Ohio, on January 23, 1821; was married to Susan Glasgow in 1843, who died in 1880. There were born to them six sons and five daughters. Two sous and two daughters are dead. The deceased, whose home was in Ohio came here to visit his should be in every library, both public and private, wherever the English 1843, who died in 1880. There were language is spoken; and, not only born to them six sons and five daughthis, it should be in the home of every ters. Two sous and two daughters English speaking family in this country, who can afford to buy it, as, if they saw the Fair and its wonders, 'The Book of the Fair' will vividly recall to their minds the many and various things they there beheld, and, if the same here to visit his daughter, Mrs. T. M. Gruwell, who was dangerously sick; and after her recovery extended his visit to his daughters. Mrs. M. J. Palmer, Miss

and reading can, a very good idea of this most extensive and wonderfully asleep in Jesus, on Saturday, Februal Fair the world has ever known. The book consists of twenty-five parts of forty 1216 inch imperial folio pages, and costs \$1 a part. Address the Bancroft Co., Publishers, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

***STRONG CITY ITEMS.**

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

STRONG CITY ITEMS.

J. F. Kirker, was down to Topeka, last week, on business.

S. F. Jones, of Kansas, City arrived here last Friday, on business.

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S. F. Jones, of Kansas, City arrived here last Friday, on business.

S. J. T. Forsker and family have moved back to Strong, from their farm near Homestead, Mr., and Mrs. J. C. Farrington returned, Smalay, from their visit at Mechanicsville, Ohie.

Ohie.

D. H. Roberts, of Emporia, came up this week on a visit to home folks and friends.

D. H. Roberts, of Emporia, came up this week on a visit to home folks and friends.

D. M. Clay has been confined to his moom for a week with a severe attack of the matism.

Conductor J. H. Mayville and family, of Emporia, visited relatives and friends.

D. M. Clay has been confined to his moom for a week with a severe attack and friends.

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**D. H. Roberts, of Emporia, Ca with you, My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

The kindheartedness of the citizens of Cottonwood Falls was manifested by kind offices during his sickness, and by the large attendance at his funeral, and the many who accompanied his remains to the depot on Monday morning.

Monday morning.

And now

Mid the chorus of the skies,
Mid the angelic lyres above,
Hark, his songs melodious raise,
Songs of praise to Jesus' love.

All is tranquil and serenc,
Calm and undisturbed repose;
There no cloud can intervene,
There no angry tempest blows,
High in yonder realms of light
He dwells a raptured saint above,
Far beyond our feeble sight,
Happy in his Saviour's love.

FIFTY WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS The Poultry Keeper has reached the front as the leading authority on

the front as the leading authority on poultry. Sixteen large pages, monthly. fifty cents per annum. "Farm and Fireside" is a 16 page paper coming twice a month, fifty cents per annum. We will send both papers one year and fifty photogrphic views of the World's Fair, to new subscribers only. all for fifty cents. Sample copy of the Poultry Keeper, with particulars free. Send five cents for either of the following back numbers equal to a 25-cent book: Poultry houses, July 1891, has 50 views; Brooders and Incubators, August 1889 and Angust 1891. Address, The Keeper Co., Parkesburg, Pa

Hon and fairly carry the nearts of her hearers by storm.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Matilda Fletcher is not only a handsome woman but possesses oratorical ability that is rapidly winning for her a reputation second to no other person on the lecture platform.—Philadelphia (Penn.) Press.

Altogether, her lecture was a happy hit, and received the merited approbation of her hearers, as attested by frequent rounds of applause.—Tribure, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well.

OLD SETTLERS' CELEBRATION.

for the ensuing year:
President, J. S. Doolittle.
Vice President, F. V. Alford.

Secretary, Matt. McDonald. Treasurer, S. A. Breese. The following committees were appointed: On Program: Dennis Madden,

The next lecture for the benefit of the High school library will be delivered on February 9 by Prof. Olin, of the State Agricultural College.

Subject: "Reserve Force."

Two of the best business houses (side by side) in town. Thus Mr. Lantry shows his faith in Strong City's bright future.

Now that the division headquarters of the C., K. & W. have been located again at Strong City, none of the em-

again at Strong City, none of the employes of that road are more gladly welcomed back than Engineer H. Weibrecht. Mr. Weibrecht owns a beautiful home here, and for a time it was feared he would be compelled to move to Emporia.

It is indeed encouraging to the members of Chase Legion, Select Knights, to note the interest in the meetings increasing each night. The

Scribner.

MUSIC: J. H. Doolittle. Geo. Mc-Donald, Matt. McDonald, W. G. Pat-ten, J. H. Scribner, George Hays,

Dennis Madden.
RECEPTION: J. M. Tuttle, Lot
Leonard, J. L. Crawford, Jr., F. P.
Cochrau, J. W. McWilliams, Mrs. E.
W. Pinkston, Mrs. W. W. Rockwook,
Mrs. E. A. Kinne, Mrs. W. A. Mor-

FLOOR MANRGERS: A. B. Watson, S. C. Smith, W. H. Holsinger, G. K. Hagans, James O'Byrne, E. C. Holmes, W. H. Shaft, Charles Kline,

Wm. Norton.
The following executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Breese, F. V. Al

Crawford, Sr.: Matt. McDonald, S. A. Breese and P. B. McCabe.

It was decided to hold the annual celebration on Friday evening, Feb-Adjourned to meet at 7 p. m., Sat

PROGRAMME. Falls Orchestra

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1894 1. Every day in Lent is a day of fast and abstinence, except the Sandays, which are

the other actions that the fasting of the fasting of the fasting of the fasting of the fast of the fas meat is allowed, but on the other days they are bound to abstain from it.

8. In all cases of doubt we refer the faithing to apply individually to either their parish priest or their Father Confessor.

9. By special induit of the Holy See the faithful are allowed the use of flesh meat on all Saturdays throughout the year (unless any be a special day of fasting), for which they should compensate by works of charity.

LOUIS MARY, O. S. B.

Bishop's Residence, Kansas City, Kan., Jan.

9, 1894.

LECTURE. By Matilda Fletcher, entitled" Is Man an angel" in Music Hall Friday even-ing Feb. 23. Admission twenty five cents. Mrs. Fletcher is a lady of national reputation and no one can af-

ford to miss hearing her. Her fine appearance and modest manner, as well as her thrilling and matchless eloquence, rivet the attention and fairly carry the hearts of her hearers by storm .- Cleveland (Ohio)

COURT PROGEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

ment.

Zachariah Motzker vs. A. M. Cona-way et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed, with exceptions; defendants given sixty days to make case for the Su-

preme Court; stay of execution for ninety days; bond \$800.

Wm. Wallerton vs. Harmon Kellum et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed and deed ordered. Union Security Co. vs. Horace Howell et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed

and deed ordered. Jacob Rupert vs. John L. Pratt et al.; correction made in judgment heretofore rendered, to \$1,449.79 instead ef \$1.572, and to be entered as of May 13, 1893.

Martha Copeland vs. Wm. Copeland, divorce; defendant ordered to pay \$25 temporary alimony from service of order, and \$2 per week to plaintiff, and \$25 attorney's fees to Mad-

den Bros.

The Clerk of the Court tells us that four cases have been filed since the beginning of this term, three of which are for divorce.

Court adjourned at 12 m., yesterday, until 1'30 o'clock, p. m., Monday, when the jury will be in attendance.

DONAHOE'S FOR FEBRUARY. None of the popular magazines appeals to a wider constituency than Donahoe's. In a recent number the purpose of the magazine was said to be to make people think. That's a big job; but if the February number of Donahoe's doesn't accomplish at least part of the task, then it might as well be given up. First, there is a discussion of President Cleveland's political beaten. character and acts, by James Jeffrey Roche and John Ford. Both are ardent eaten. Democrats, but the latter hauls the President most unmercifully over the coals, while the former defends his official acts. A strong and lively article by James W. Clarke, on the ethics of boxing, shows how the golden rule is observed even in the prize ring, and how boxing promotes true manliness. Abbe Hogan tells a maryellous story about Parisian sosiety women who serve as surses in a cancer hospital. Jennie Rice Ware gives the results of the latest investigations in the subject of child labor in factories. Mary Elizabeth Blake contributes a delighful fairy tale for grown folks and there is the usual amount of excellent fiction. From the beginning to the end of the February number of Donahoe's there is not a line indicative of bigotry or narrowness or intolerance. As usual,

the magazine is profusely illustrated. LECTURE COURSE.

For the benefit of the high school library, we have arranged for the following course of lectures to be given at the high school room;

Prof. Olin, State Agricultural College Prof. Olin, State Agricultural Col

lege, "Reserve Force," Friday even-ing, February 9. Prof. Carruth, State University, "Wm. Tell and Switzerland."

Prof. W. C. Stevens, State University, "The Relation of and Soil to Vegetation "The Relation of Atmosphere Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild, State Agricultural College.

The lecture course is under the management of the Senior Class. Course tickets \$1.00, single admission 20c.; school children's course tickets 50c., single admission 10c. The above men are the leading educators of the State and no one can afford to miss hearing them. SENIOR CLASS.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable Kansas Farmer, a 26 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas, for a free sample copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the Chase County Courant and the Kansas Farmer, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

HE PAID UP. Pinchcash (excitedly)-What do you mean by publishing that obituary notice of me? I ain't dead, not by a

The editor (calmly)—Well, well!
It does look that way, doesn't it?
You see, I sent you more than twenty letters asking you to come and pay something on the fourteen years' subscription you owe. I didn't get any answer or see anything of you, and I thought sure you was dead. S'pose you settle and I'll print a retraction free of charge. Thanks, that's just the right change. Come in again. Fireside Companion

long way?

INVITATION TO ALL. The subordinate and Rebeka lodges of the I. O. O. F. will give an oyster supper on the evening of the 22nd of February, 1894, in Crawford's hall, Clements. Supper, 25c. each. WM. HAMPTON. R. Sec.

There will also be e dance the same evening in Chadwick's hall. Good music will be furnished by Crawford's complete orchestra. Come and enjoy a nice social time. Tickets 50c. RY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

STATE OF KANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CAPITOL BUILDING,
TOPEKA,
JANUARY 81, 1894.

The February term of the District Court began in this city, Tuesday morning, and the following cases have, thus far, been disposed of as follows:

State vs. Frank Leonard and Wm. Roaker, burglary; T. H. Grisham appointed to assist the defense in this case; leave given the State to endorse the name of Dr. Frank Johnson upon the information; objected to and exceptions; motion to quash overruled; defendants duly arraigned, and plea of not guilty entered.

John E. Gilligan vs. C. E. Wilson, recovery; dismissed.

G. W. Shurtleff ys. John W. Harvey et. al., foreclosure; default of Geo. W. Sharpe set aside, and he permitted to file answer instanter, subject to trial at plaintiff, against the two Harveys, for \$1,320; foreclosure against all defendants, and sale without appraisement.

To the Public:

Having been chosen secretary of the Kansas Board of Agricultrue, aposition in which the standard of work and efficiency has from its standard of work and efficiency has beginning been so high as excite universal commendation, why ambition will be to still maintain for it, so near as I may, something of the standard of work and efficiency has beginning been so high as excite universal commendation, why ambition will be to still maintain for it, so near as I may, something of the standard of overly and efficiency has beginning been so high as excite universal commendation, who all minition of exceptions of exceptions, and commendation, my ambition will be to still maintain for it, so near as I may, something of every good citizen, and excellence. To at all succeed in this, I shall greatly need the helpful cooperation of every go

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

Rev. Irl Hicks, editor of Word and Works, a monthly publication devoted to forecasts of the weather, makes the following prognostications in regard to the weather for the month of February: There will be reactionary storms on the 2nd and 3rd, and the moon will be new on the 5th. This combination may be expected to cause a continuation of cloudiness, with rain, sleet and snow from the 7th to the 11th. A sweeping cold wave may be expected about the 5th to the 7th. Another cold wave may be expected from the 11th to the 13th. Blizzards

may be expected in the north and very cold weather may be expecte far south. The next storm period will be the 19th and by the 22nd it will have reached far into the south and to the Atlantic coast. The last disturbance for the month will be central on the 24th and 25th and the storms are liable to be abnormally prolonged. February will end in most parts of the country in cold winter weather.

We have not been able to learn the name of the individual who takes the following gloomy view of the situa-

In church or in State it is rule or be ruled. In courtship and marriage it is fool

or be fooled. In logic and law it is nick or be nicked. In gambling or trade it is trick or be tricked.

In treaty and in war it is beat or be In the struggle of life it is eat or be

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb.

1894: Miss Marey Albertson. M. M. Linsea.

Walter Smith. All the above remaining uncalled for, February 21, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. Timmons, P. M.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF for drunkenness and opium and tobacco habit. Any person wishing to be cured of either of the above diseases can call at my office, at Central drug store, and receive all the infor-

me, free of charge for such services. A. M. CONAWAY, M. D. TRY A TEXAS TRIP

mation in regard to these cures from

EVERYBODY

Ought to See at least one copy of

DONAHOES

The great popular Monthly that is Fighting for Economic Jus-

tice and Wiping Out Relig-

ious Bigotry.

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COURANT TOCETHER.

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AND THE COURANT

For \$2.75 a year.

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THE COURANT.

Cottonwood Falls, Kans. Agent Wanted—For "THE MUTUAL RENEFIT LIFE INS. CO. of NEWARK, N. J." The largest annual dividend company in existence, and the most liberal; every policy is non-forfeitable, and contains plain figures showing what you can get for it at any time. For further particulars, write to

C. C. COURTNEY
State Agent,
Keith & Perry Building,
Kansas City, Mo.



raises unto me, as I toss, and dandle her, on my knee,

She's a broad, white brow, unwrinkled, set In an aureole of gold;
And her lips, like a red, red rose, dew wet,
Or a bunch of fragrant mignouette,
Do enchanted sweetness hold.

Of her teeth, I've never a word to say, For in sooth, she has none yet, But there will be pearls "of the purest ray" By her fairy godmother brought some day From the sea, in a silver net."

No circlet of diamonds weareth she, She's a princess, ne'ertheless; Mogown of silken embroidery Hides her tiny figures' symmetry, But a simple, snowy dress

Falleth softly down to her wee, wee feet, And down to the dimpled hand That, with infantine grace, she lifts to meet The lips she knoweth so ready to greet It with kisses, as tenderly sweet As were ever in demand.

O baby Louise, you have won me quite. With your eyes, that like twin stars shine: By your face, with winsomeness all alight From its perfect chin, to its brow snow white, ose you "My Valentine."
—Sarah L. Morris, in Inter Ocean.





HERE was an unusual flutter in the little town of Pattleton. Joseph Jennings was coming home again. Years ago, when the old red

choolhouse was filled with the boys and girls of the town, February 14th was as great a holiday as could be made of it with school in session, and somebody had a party, or some one got up a ride, or there was a grand popcorn frolic. In fact, there was always comething going on that day, if all other days in the year should be dry as dust though that could never be the case with forty girls and boys to make them lively. The excuse for this extra fun on the 14th was that it was Jo Jenmings' birthday, and they must celebrate It; and when any of the parents tried to remonstrate the ready argument was that they didn't celebrate other birthdays, because nobody was ever born on a day they could celebrate, and with such a good reason what could be said further? All the girls sent him valentines, and all the boys wished they could change places for just that one day. As he grew older the custom remained the same, for he was, and had always been, a great favorite in the the stage that night fairly bulged with the number of missives directed to J. J. Jennings. To be sure some of the girls had married and left the town, but all who remained kept up the custom.

Everybody called him Jo, and as he came back year after year seemingly unchanged in his love for the old home, and just as cordial with all the old friends, they decided that travel could never make him other than the kindhearted friend he had ever been. Always impartial in his treatment of

the young ladies of the place, he took one to the picnic, another out driving behind the fat, black pony, still another on the harbor excursion, and a different one up the mountain after blueberries.

Everybody called his mother Aunt Judith, because she was such a lovely old lady they simply couldn't help it.

A face sweet and beautiful in its youth only grew more sweet as the years made wrinkles and drew lines here and there. The eyes, always sympathetic, only filled with a deeper light of love es time fled. The hair, in earlier years a rich crown for the erect figure, only laid itself in more caressing waves about the face. Truly she had grown old gracefully. An invalid, she was cared for by her eldest daughter, Martha, who had already sent away a lover because she would not leave her home just now.

She did wish Jo would marry and bring his wife home to live. That would make all clear. Martha could be happy, and she knew for herself she could love anyone of the village girls whom he might choose for a wife. Why didn't he care for some one? The year before something had happened! They had all sent valentines according to the usual custom. There were eighteen of them. The next morning, down at the Corners, Jo was talking to Jimmie Hazen, and Jimmie asked, carelessly: "How many this time, Jo?"

"Eighteen splendid ones; but I don't s'pose one of the senders can make a biscuit to save her life."

Of course Jimmie mentioned it as a good joke to his sister Ruth, who had black eyes and a lively temper of her own, and she told the other girls, considering it anything but a joke, and that was what caused all the flutter. Now Ruth couldn't make biscuits, and she had always thought Jo just a little better than ordinary mortals, and to have him come down to biscuits. and then to throw out such a remark as that to her brother! He probably meant to have Jimmie tell her.

Ruth told the girls at the next social, and, with her eyes flashing, declared she wished she could bake, but she couldn't, and she hated dough; but if she knew every time she repeated it He lifted her from the carriage with she could make biscuits she'd make a that deep in her heart she did care a a mute caress, and, leaving the black off to some one. -Truth

bushel and smother him. So now! She cried at home, and thought it very unkind of Jo, and declared she the fling at their lack of ability, took to refusing him when invited to picnics or other places of amusements, Ruth even if she tried her best. So when the anniversary came again she decided she would just send as always and not mind what had probably thoughtlessly

been said. No one knew why the daughters of the several households were so anxious to learn to make bread, but it was a fact that every girl in town suddenly developed a desire to relieve her mother of the biscuit making. And yet, not every one; for little Ruth Hazen declared she couldn't and wouldn't, and stuck to the china painting which she sent regularly to Rockland, and which brought her more money than carloads

of biscuits would have done. Valentine's day brought only one valentine for Jo, and he opened it wondering if his friends had forgotten that it was his birthday, or whether they thought it time to drop the old custom. He wondered who had remembered him. The roses looked like some he had every year, half blown and always pink. Ruth Hazen always wanted a bunch of the blush roses by the door, and he remembered so well how she buried her face in the last ones he had carried to her-yes, it must have been Ruth. Puzzled and a little troubled at the dearth of valentines, he knew not what to make of it. Then Grace Eames had refused to ride with him last summer, giving a good reason, of course, but one that he knew could have been laid aside.

After supper a rattling wagon drove to the door, and its driver, after knocking, left on the step a bundle directed to "J. J. Jennings."

"There, that's the Conant's wagon, know; and this is Jennie's valentine." The bundle contained a dozen of the lightest biscuit ever seen, and this rhyme:

A valentine I dared not make, But biscuits by the dozen bake Another knock, and another parcel was deposited; another dozen biscuits so like the first that they might have been made by the same hands, and this rhyme: You told the saint

I didn't know how To make a good biscuit; Just look at this, now. Sixteen dozen biscuits in sixteen differ-

good deal. Yes, she would go, and as pony to walk leisurely into the open the rest of the girls.

There had been little snow this year, and the ground was hard and smooth. was sorry, and yet glad, for she Only a few drifts by the roadside and couldn't stop liking him all at once, in the fields, and these were fast going in the fields, and these were fast going in the bright sunlight. The black horse was in high spirits, the air was clear. Jo's headache drifted away, Ruth was so pretty to look at, and his mother liked her so well—
"You haven't heard a word I said!"

and so while I had such good use for my eyes I thought I would let my ears

Ruth laughed, but she would not look at him again, for she had seen the love in his eyes when she did look, and she decided that the view toward the hills was better for her than the one so near at hand.

"Did you know I had but one valentine this year?" with a peculiar emphasis on the "one."

"Didn't you have more last year?" "Yes, year before last I had twenty, and last year eighteen, and now this year I am narrowed down to one."

"Why, didn't the girls-" "Yes, seventeen of them did. Sixteen thought I had got beyond the age of romance and now ought to live on the solids of life, but the seventeenth still thought I might cling to a little of the romance. I am glad there is one who still holds to the old custom. It isn't nice to think one is dropped out of the old life."

"Oh! I am sure the girls didn't mean -" she stopped, for though she might explain the meaning of the biscuit, could she explain the one valentine?

"Cousin Albert told me I shouldn't always have so many valentines, and he was right. But it is only the end of a lesson that I have been a long time learning. Martha says a man can have but one valentine. Now that I have really come down to one, I find that I have never had but one, That I have looked for yours first, and last night when I thought what it would mean if you stop sending each year I could hardly wait to see you and ask if you would come yourself as my valentine. Ruth, I love you dearly; I think I always have."

Ruth still kept her eyes on the far-away hills. But her heart was as full of joy as her eyes were full of tears. Now she could say what she had been ent bundles were spread on the table trying to ever since they started. "I



"I HAVE BROUGHT HOME A VALENTINE."

before nine o'clock, each bundle con- have felt so badly that I couldn't fitting patron and pattern of lovers for taining a scrap appropriate to the day send when I found you didn't like val-

and the unusual gift. Jo lay awake nearly all night trying to think what could have brought this avalanche of bread upon him, and finally concluded it must have been that little speech of his about the girls not knowing how to make biscuits. But his mind kept returning to Ruth's valentine, and by and by he decided that a man didn't need but one valentine, especially if he had plenty of bread. So, toward morning, he dropped asleep to dream of being shut up in a tower and not allowed anything but biscuits to eat or sleep on, and the only thing he could see for miles were fields of biscuits in all shades of brown, which he was told he must eat as fast as they ripened. Then he saw Ruth, with her hair flying wildly about her face, and, when he looked closely, he found that what he thought hair was only hundreds of valentines, and when he tried to take them off her head she suddenly turned into a plump biscuit, and the astonishment awoke him, to find that the sun shone, and also that his head ached.

"I wish you'd go over to the mills this morning and see about that grain," said Martha, when he came down complaining of such a dismal headache. "The air'll do you good, and you can take Ruth along. You go right by

there. Ruth's eyes were red when she came to the door, for she had secretly shed tears that she had not tried to learn breadmaking, so as to have had her dozen with the rest which she knew must be reposing on the pantry shelves in the Jennings house. She had told herself a hundred times she didn't care, but it meal Ruth would eat in the Jennings didn't alter the feeling in the least, and house.

entines-" "But I do." "Well, you said you didn't s'pose one

of the girls could make biscuits, and we

declared we'd like to smother you in them-' "That explains it. I couldn't think what I had done to bring down a flood

of that kind. Well, I was overwhelmed if not smothered." "But I can't make biscuits and-" "If you could see the stacks at home,

sixteen dozen of them, you wouldn't wonder that I say with emphasis, I'm glad you can't!"

Ruth turned with laughing eyes: "Then I needn't apologize?" "No, indeed. I like valentines better than biscuits, but I guess it needed just that to show me that I did."

"Sixteen dozen! What are you going to do with them all?" "Take you home with me to help eat them. You haven't answered my ques-

tion yet." "I'm too young," but a bright blush was on the face turned again to the

hills. Jo laughed, liking her shy ways, yet sure that he had seen favor in her eyes. He wished he could surprise her into turning this way again. I am too young. Why, I'm only thirty; but we can both be growing older as fast as we can, and by next June we

shall be old enough." He insisted that her aid was necessary in consuming those biscuits, so they stopped to tell Mrs. Hazen. What she could have seen in his face I cannot tell, but she went into the house with the remark that it "wouldn't be the last

she pinned on the jaunty black hat door of the barn, he led Ruth into the with its red wing, and tucked her sunny sitting-room where his mother wouldn't send another valentine as hands in a wee muff, she thought to sat in her cushioned easy-chair, and long as she lived. But when the sum- herself there might be some chance to said: "I have brought home a valenmer came and the girls, not forgetting explain why she hadn't done as well as tine, mother. One I am going to keep," and while she drew the blushing face down to hers with her thin, white hands and kissed it, Jo went out hurriedly to look after the pony and whisper in her ear that he was so happy. Meeting Martha on the way he stoppe to tell her that Ruth would stay to dinner, but his face must have been a very telltale one, for he might just as well have said that she was to stay forever, and Martha shook hands with a "Well, when I get old and feeble, I hearty "I'm so glad, Jo."—Mrs. N. A. want to have a few of my senses left, M. Roe, in Good Housekeeping.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Something About Its Origin and the Ceremonies Connected with It.

Among the many names of saints who have been canonized by the church in past ages, two stand out prominently as having received the wider canonization of the human heart: St. Nicholas, the patron of childhood, and St. Valentine, the patron of lovers. Yet in the case of the latter it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace any connection between the good bishop of the third century and the rites that have been so widely celebrated in his name.

St. Valentine was an Italian priest who suffered martyrdom at Rome in 270, or at Terni in 306. Historians differ as to the date. Legend amplifies, by dwelling on the virtues of his life and the manner of his death, and tells how he was brought before Emperor Claudius II. who asked why he did not cultivate his friendship by honoring his gods. As Valentine pleaded the cause of the one true God earnestly, Calphurnius, the priest, cried out that he was seducing the emperor, whereupon he was sent to Asterius to be judged. To him Valentine spoke of Christ, the Light of the World, and Asterius said: "If He be the light of the world He will restore the light to my daughter, who has been blind for two years." The maiden was brought, and after Valentine prayed and hands on her she received her sight. Then Asterius asked that he and his household might be baptized, whereat the emperor, being enraged, caused all to be imprisoned and Valentine to be beaten with clubs. He was beheaded a year later at Rome on February 14, 270.

History having little to tell concernng the man, makes amends by dwelling at length on the ceremonies observed on his day. They trace the origin of these to the Roman Lupercalia, celebrated in February, at which one practice was to put the names of women in a box to be drawn by the men, each being bound to serve and honor the woman whose name he had drawn.

The church tried to turn the existing custom to religious ends by substituting the name of saints, to whom a year's devotion would be paid. Possibly the change may have been instituted on the day made sacred by the martyrdom of the Roman saint, hence his connection with these observances.

But changes came, and dead saints were neglected, for living sinners perhaps, and the old Roman custom some how was transplanted to merrie England, where lads and lasses met on the day of the Italian priest's martyrdom to choose their valentine by lot or otherwise. An old custom was to throw open the window early in the morning, and the first person seen would be tion, says: your valentine for the year. The eager swain would insure the right man being in the right place on that morning.

But it is historically and physiologically true that the man clung more to the maid he had chosen than to her who had chosen him, if the persons were not identical. To meet this difficulty a gift canceled the obligation of

personal service. A modern legend tells that in this nineteenth century the good St. Valentine, with Peter's leave, revisited the earth, thinking to find youth and life and love the same as in days of yore. But he found the girls too busy with music and science and philanthropy to receive him, and he came to the conclusion that they were "nothing if not pedantic," and "anything but roman-Yet the spirit of St. Valentine will linger, for love is never out of date, and his fidelity marks him as the ail time. - Florence Wilson, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Pronunciation.

Good old Deacon Thayer, who was school trustee in the town of Mendon. Mass, once said, when addressing the village school: "A correct pronunciation is of the utmost importance in this world and the world to come. But how many people have it? We heard three words mispronounced the other day by persons of far more than ordinary culture, and the errors are all common ones. Before 'desuetude' was dragged from its own desuetade by the president, few persons pronounced it correctly. Very many persons habitually rhyme 'squalor' with holler, and hardly anybody pronounces 'paresis' correctly."—Boston Gazette.

He Wanted to Find Out. A little boy whose experience with elevators had been a very limited one was brought to the city a few days ago by his mamma, and in the course of two or three hours' shopping the little fellow was taken up and down in dif-

ferent stores a good many times.

Finally the two went to an office building, took chairs in a rather small room and waited. "Where are we now, mamma?" asked the boy.

"In Uncle Rob's office." He glanced around the rather contracted quarters, and then asked: "When does it go up?"-Pittsburgh Chronicie.

He-I wish you would let me be your valentine. She-I wish you were my valentine.

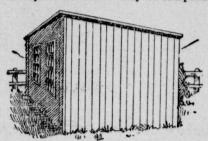
He-Darling! She-Because I could then send you

Uso.

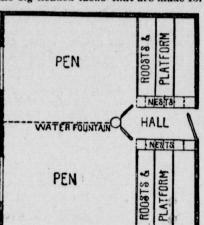
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

HOUSE FOR TWO BREEDS. The Cheapest Serviceable Structure That

Can Be Devised: The accompanying illustrations show the exterior and interior arrangement of what is undoubtedly the lowest cost, serviceable poultry house that can be devised. It has a "shed" roof, but the usual stiffness of that sort of construction is relieved by a neat finish around the top. The frame may be compara-



tively light, as the up and down boarding assists greatly in supporting the The sides and floor are of matched boarding, and if the tongues and grooves are covered with white lead when the boards are laid, an increase of warmth will be secured. The sides should be neatly covered inside with tarred or the red, resinous paper used by builders, and kept in place by the big-headed tacks that are made for



use with such paper. Laths used for this purpose harbor vermin.

The interior arrangement needs explanation. The platforms extend under the roosts from the ends of the building to either side of the hall. Directly ander the platforms, and accessible for This is the best application for the gathering eggs from the hall, are the nests-a double row of them. This gives great convenience, and also affords shade for the nests, which fowls desire. The water fountain, accessible from both pens, can be filled from the hall.

Windows are provided only on the south side. A mistake is often made in having too much window space, letting in too much heat in summer, and letting out too much heat, by radiation, in winter, especially at night. barrel should be kept under each platform, and the droppings frequently scraped from them into the barrels. If the bottom of each pen is covered to a depth of four or five inches with dry loam or road dust, a shovelful may then be dipped up and scattered over the platforms and over the droppings in the barrels. Double windows will be well repaid by increased laying in the winter. -Country Gentleman.

Best Food for Young Pigs. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin sta-'We feel warranted in maintaining that the kind of food supplied to young, growing pigs has a very marked effect upon the animal carcass; that foods rich in protein (shorts, bran, skim milk, pea meal, etc.) tend to build up strong, muscular frames and large individuals with ample blood and fully developed internal organs; that exclusive corn feeding with pigs, even after they have obtained a good start on proper feed, tends to dwarf the animal in size and prematurely fatten it; that, owing to' perhaps for other causes, pigs receiving the usual nitrogenous feeds have stronger bones than those of pigs fed on corn, and that the bones of pigs fed on corn contain the least mineral matters. It is a rule with some farmers that the manure of fattening animals pays for the time used in taking care of the stock. If this is true, and it is without doubt, the one who feeds shorts instead of corn-meal gets double the

pay for his work." Oll for Whetstones.

Good sweet or olive oil is commonly used upon whetstones. In testing a new stone, try water first; if it glazes, oil is required, and almost all stones, unless oiled, become glazed or burnished on the surface, so that they no longer abrade the metal. Most stones, after being oiled, give a finer edge thau they do in a dry or merely wet state. The pores of the stone become in a measure filled up, and while the action is rendered continuous, its character is altered. A dry stone is very apt to give a wire edge to a tool, and although this sometimes happens when oil is used, yet it does not occur nearly so often. Some stones, however, work better with water than with oil. Therefore the test should be made before the oil is used. If it cuts without glazing, do not apply oil at all.-Farmers' Voice.

Give the Milk a Fair Test. In marketing grain the seller either watches the scales or, what is better, has the load weighed privately, but in how many cases is this done in the farm dairy? Every farmer who sends milk to the creamery should have a test and know the per cent. of fat which the milk contains. Then if any variation is discovered by the report received from the factory he can soon find out the reason why. Then, again, he can test his cows individually, and if in quality as well as quantity any of them do not prove themselves good milkers, they can be weeded out. What the dairy cow eats should be put in the pail and not on her back, and the surest being necessary. This is the kind of way of finding out just what she is doing and the profit she is making is to. The hens should be carefully examgive her milk a fair test

STOCK YARD ECHOES.

IF you must winter oxen with nothing to do, be getting them in shape for beef after spring work is done.

WHERE there is no artificial warmth, the animals have to furnish their own heat, and it must be done from the food

which they consume. When the calves are raised by hand they are less trouble, all things considered, if they are dropped in the fall

rather than in the spring. Make the barn as tight as boards and shingles and clapboards will make it, and see that it is made tight underneath so that the cold will not drive in

there. THE colder the weather the more attention should be given to the stock. Keep them warm and in close quarters when the thermometer drops below zero.

THE kind of food which may be sufficient to keep grown animals in good condition is not sufficient for young An extra allowance must be

made for increase of bone and muscle. FROSTBITTEN hay and poor marsh hay should not be fed to the cows in large quantities, as it will affect the quality of the butter. A little marsh or salt hay is good, and makes a fine relish for them.

It is not what is eaten, but what is digested, that benefits and fattens the animal. With a balanced ration and some bulky food it will eat more and retain its appetite than when fed only on fattening food.

THE bull should be made to do much more toward earning a living than he does. How is the problem. He is not always governable in a team. Making him work a treadmill to saw wood, churn milk, etc., has been suggested.

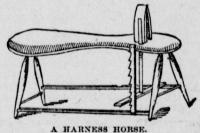
ANIMALS must be kept growing from the time they are born until they are led to the slaughtering house. But there is a difference between growing and growing fat. All of the young animals should be growing rapidly, but growing size, bulk, strength, bone and sinew, and not in fat.

To PROTECT cattle from troublesome fleas, a sponge dipped in the kerosene emulsion may be rubbed over the skin. A little creosote added to the emulsion, so as to give it a smoky odor, will help to make it more effective. For the large lice, the same proportion of liuseed oil as of kerosene added to the emulsion will be an improvement. horn fly as well as all other insect vermin. - American Farmer.

A HARNESS HORSE.

How to Make One of These Useful and

Economic Implements. Our illustration is of a device very useful in mending harness. The bench or main part is made from a 8-inch board 4 feet long and 1 foot wide. Put in legs, round off the edges and ends so as to form a comfortable seat. If the top is padded, so much the better. For the clamps use two pieces of 2x4 white oak lumber, about 15 inches long. Shape as represented in the illustration and fasten the one on the right firmly to the bench. Secure the other with two hinges so that it can be moved back and forth. Pass a strong eather strap from this through a hole near the top of the opposite part of the clamp, down through another in the bench and attach to the foot lever.



The piece of harness to be mended is put between the clamps and securely fastened by means of the lever and the large amount of ash contained and strap. Such a horse is very easily made and will enable one, during idle times this winter, to easily repair harness which otherwise would have to be taken to the slrop. - Orange Judd

> Farmer. Improvement of Cereals.

The marvelous changes which have endered our cereals far more productive than the original wildings from which they have sprung have been due to skillful breeding and cultivation. All our important garden and farm crops are the products of artificial treatment, the results of selection and cross-breeding, and without the aid of tillage and careful farming they would succumb if subjected to a mere struggle for existence. The chief improvements of the cereals have been made by selection. Experiments in the work of cross-breeding barley and oats have been made abroad for many years, and it is now said that these efforts have been crowned with success.

Small Coops for Broods.

If the hens hatch out broods, small coops with runs must be provided. The chicks must not be allowed to go outside of the runs until they are well feathered, as they may stray off too far from the hen and fall over with cold before they can reach her to secure warmth. In spring and summer the chicks are allowed their liberty, while the hen is confined, but this cannot be done in winter, as the season is too unfavorable for the chicks. Feed them five times a day, on dry food, as soft or wet food will become frozen and useless. - Farm and Field.

How to Destroy Gray Lice.

There is one kind of pest that annoys the hens in winter. This is the large grav louse which hides down in the feathers of the head and neck, close to the skin, and a close search must be made for it. The best remedy is grease -melted lard being excellent-which should be well rubbed on the head and neck of the fowls, close to the skin, two or three applications sometimes louse that gets on the early chicks. ined before any chicks are hatched out. THE NEW LAW OF WAGES.

As Expounded by the Iron Age Wages to Be "Fixed" According to Tariffs-Political Economy Turned Topsy Turvy.

the hands of the protectionists. In shoemaker receives 50 cents a day; the fact, the foundations which were laid English, \$1, and the duty on shoes is 30 by Adam Smith and which have been considered by all economists since to just 65 cents per day. It is of no conbe as old as adamant, are now shown sequence that the American shoeto be only sand. The whole structure, maker, who receives about \$2 a day, is so carefully planned and raised by the now making shoes for less than his keep from under.

ley and his followers three or four England, will be made uniform in all years ago. As these canons were states by decree of the manufacturstate can collect taxes only from its protection. subjects they did not last long after McKinley developed his adroit scheme for taxing the forei ner. Smith supposed that taxes are a burden upon industry and that this burden should be made as light as the needs of sell them in competition with the prodthe state will permit. Here, ucts of the lowest paid labor on this again, the old man's calculations were earth. Perhaps he can tell us how our upset by McKinley with his protection hardware manufacturers are enabled a scheme which he claims was pro- goods each year when they pay higher ducing marvelous results until it was weekly wages than is paid in any interfered with by the prospective shadow of the awful Wilson bill. Congressman Joseph H. Walkey has manufacturer, J. B. Sargent, meant, developed this idea so far that he affirms that "there is no greater evidence of civilization, Christian civiliza- where. Wages would increase here untion, than taxation, and the volume of taxation per capita expresses it." (In lower." And once more, would the pocongress March 15th, 1892.)

have demonstrated, to their own satisfaction that trade is desirable, if carried on between individuals in the ers should adopt it just out of spite same state or nation, but that it is against American manufacturers, would most harmful, if carried on between in- wages go down in that free trade coundividuals of different nations. They try to the level of protected Belgium, believe that it was the intention of the | France and Germany, or would they go maker of this earth that the oceans, up to the American level? Or, if apseas and mountain chains, that form plied in Germany, would wages there natural boundaries between nations, promptly advance to the American or should remain impassable; and that ocean steamers are responsible for ard? many of our economic ills. They are now agreed that cheapness-or at least such cheapness as does not come from internal competition-is a curse.

All of their teachings are at variance with those of the old school economists. which shows what old fogies the latter

But now the last support of political be knocked out by the practical prowho are the financial backers of the gentlemen announce that they are that will turn topsy-turvy all the recognized principles governing wages. The protected manufacturers in their last national platform asked permission to have tariffs adjusted to wages. ley and Aldrich were paid for leaving Their request being denied, they declare that they will adjust wages to tariffs-as soon as new rates are fixed. The new iron law of wages will read about as follows:

Wages in any industry shall be fixed foreign competitors by the rate per that industry.

That this is the law now being formulated by the disappointed manufacturers, is evident from the follow-

the makers of collars and cuffs have ported manufactured articles should be applied solely for the benefit of workingmen, the proposition to pay foreign schedules of wages in the same trades, plus American duties, appears eminent-

"The advocates of the new basis of wages for American workingmen have Like the vote on the Tom L. Johnson not deliberately argued themselves into amendment to put steel rails on the the adoption of such a policy. It is not free list, it shows that the average with them a theory that has gradually democrat is more radical than the taken root and developed into a move-ment for exploitation. It has suddenly been forced on them by the provisions it will never recover. As a trust killer, of the Wilson tariff bill. The potters expect the keenest competition from the English potters, and, therefore, propose to pay English wages, plus duties. The collar and cuff makers find their competitors in Germany, and make Ger-man wages their basis. If employers amendment, blocks of stock were sold in other lines follow the example thus laid down, they will take wages paid in the several countries from which they have reason to apprehend the severest rivalry in American markets, and will prepare corresponding wages schedules for their workmen. The the first day it was presented to the schedules for their workmen. The lower the wages paid in competing countries, the lower would wages be forced in the United States. It is by no means a pleasant picture to hold up before an American workingman, that the first day it was presented to the house. They are losing ground with every day's dissension. The fallacies and wrongs of "protection" are being more thoroughly exposed than ever before an American workingman, that his wages should be regulated by the worst paid labor in any country in the world, but is that not the direct solution of the problem to be forced on the country by the new administration, according to the prophet crying in the wilderness of West Virginia."

Manufacturers have become so accustomed to "regulating" protection and "fixing" prices and wages that they imagine that they can go right on "regulating and fixing" at pleasure, even after they are shorn of that protection which alone gives them power

abundance or scarcity of the natural opportunities near at hand; about the cost of living; or about the demands of trades unions. All of these are turned Political economy is undergoing down in favor of this new recipe for some important changes just now, at concocting wages. If the German per cent, the American must receive "professors" and "theorists," is said to German competitor and that American be tottering and we are warned to shoes are sold all over the world-the new law is inexorable. Moreover, Adam Smith's four canons of taxa- wages which now differ more in diftion had things pretty much their own ferent states than the average differway until they were tackled by McKin- ences between the United States and based upon the presumption that a ers, for all states have the same tariff

Perhaps the economic sage of the Iron Age can tell us by what perversion of his newly discovered law, our farmers are enabled to export yearly more than \$500,000,000 worth of their products and scheme for taxing us into prosperity- to export millions of dollars worth of when he said, in 1888, 'take off the duty and we will send our goods everyder such a system rather than become litical economist of the Iron Age tell us The McKinley school of economists what would be the probable effects of ave demonstrated, to their own satis-Europe? Suppose English manufacturwould they stop at the English stand-BYRON W. HOLT.

WARNING TO TRUSTS.

The Defeat of the Sugar Trust Sounds the Death Knell to Others. passage of Congressman Warner's amendment placing both raw and refined sugar on the free list, will save millions of dollars to the people and thousands of votes to the demoeconomy, as she is written, is about to cratic party. At the same time it sounds the death knell of the most tectionists who never see books but accursed trust that ever preyed upon the homes of our hardworking citizens. McKinley school. These influential No band of pirates ever had less moral gentlemen announce that they are right to the possession of its booty about to proceed in an original way than has the sugar trust to the \$40,-000,000 which it, in 1892 and 1893, extracted from the pockets, or sugar bowls, of the people, by means of the 1/2 cent per pound duty which McKin-

on refined sugar. These millions were a gratuity to the trust; unjustifiable even upon the grounds of protection. This duty on sugar produced no revenue and no needed protection; it was simply a by increasing the lowest wages paid by license to the trust to rob the people Our big refineries refine sugar cheaper cent. of duty left on the products of than it is refined any where else in the world. Their treatment of labor (mostly Italians and Huns) have been shameful and their behavior as members of a trust has been shocking, even ing quotations from one of their great- to the hardened sensibilities of Wall est economic authorities-the Iron Age, street. Their \$75,000,000 of capital stock is mostly (some authorities say "The manufacturers of pottery and all) water and yet it takes clever book. keeping to keep dividends down to laid down a line of action with regard about 20 per cent. a year on this cap-to wages which seems logically unasital. Scarcely a true statement bearsailable. Assuming that duties on im- ing upon the tariff or bounty question has been published since the present congress began its work. And yet the ways and means committee decided to compromise with the sugar robbers by splitting their duty in the middle.

It is a sign of courage on the part of the democrats who voted with Warner. ways and means committee. It dealt a blow to the sugar trust from which it is worth a hundred Sherman anti-trust laws. That the trust realized that it had received its death sting, is evident from the fact that within ten minutes from the opening of the stock at 76, although the last price of the previous day was 81%. It is not improbable that the protected manufacturers may yet be sorry that they did not advise their republican congressmen to agree to accept the Wilson bill the first day it was presented to the before an American workingman, that fore and the "jig is up" for all pauper PORK..... industries. It will be but a few years until our self-supporting industries shall be freed from the support of beggar industries. Prosperity will then smile as it has never yet smiled upon ican people are "onto" your tricks.

Prompt Action Demanded.

The needs of the business situation demand a prompt settlement of the tariff question, remarks the Kansas City Times. Much time has already been wasted in useless debate in the to set aside ordinary economic laws and to trample upon human liberty. house, which is not expected to change a single vote and in which the people That they are masters of the situation, have not the slightest interest, and is evident from their declaration, in much more time will be wasted in the the Iron Age, that trades unions can- senate unless the democrats in that not "prevent the introduction of such a body unite in a demand for an early system of regulating American wages. vote. Any such delay as characterized The importance of unions to interfere the action of that body in its considerawith resolutions brought about by tion of the repeal bill will work untold natural causes has been very thoroughly demonstrated during the past on serious labor disturbances. Hungry two years * * * the power of the workingmen waiting for employment organizations has been badly broken are not going to reason very long over by the hard times and scarcity of work, fine-spun theories concerning "senaso that English or Belgiaa wages, plus duties, is by no means a nightmare."

It matters not about the relation upon the party in power, which will be between the supply of and demand for made responsible for the delay and the labor; about its efficiency; about the business conditions growing out of it.

THE SHEIKH FARAG.

Explanation of a Phenomenon of the Upper Nile Region.

If any one who has a recent map of Central Africa will look at the country bordering the upper Nile on the east, he will notice that the name of nearly every district and town begins with F. As for instance: Fadibek, Foda, Fowera, Fatiko, Faloro, Fabo, Fadulli, Farabogo, Fenanga, Faradjok, Farschila, Fanagura, etc. This pecuhiarity has not come by chance, nor is it a characteristic of the native language, but the people themselves tell the following story of its origin:

In former times an Arab sheikh, a holy man, with a single faithful companion and having no other weapon than a green bough which he used as a staff, came to their country. They had never seen a white man before, and his appearance filled the simple people with wonder; at the same time his manner of life quickly won for him their veneration.

As soon as he was able to make himself understood, he began to settle their quarrels with each other and to give them advice. His wisdom was so prized that his fame spread throughout the whole land, and his words were regarded as oracles. The Sheikh Farag, as the man was called, told the people that one day white men like himself would come into their land.

He besought them to receive them as brothers, and not as enemies, and in order that his entreaty should not be forgotten, he added to the names the ninety-nine places through which he passed the initial letter of his own name, saying to the people: "The names of your towns will remind you continually of the Sheikh Farag. and of his entreaty that you do no harm to your white brothers when they come.'

Who the man was, whence he came and whither he went, no one in the country has ever learned; only the oldest people among them have preserved an indistinct memory of the holy man who, like a good angel, has gone through their land. An indirect confirmation of the truth of this interest ing African folk-lore tale was the cordial reception and kind treatment of Dr. Junker, the well known traveler, and Vita Hassan, an officer of Emin Pasha, by the principal negro chieftain of this country a few years ago. -Youth's Companion.

The Horse Blew First A veterinary surgeon told his assist-

ant to give a powder to a sick horse. "You take the powder," he explained, "put it in a tin tube, open the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his

Not long afterward the assistant came back, looking as sick as people ever get to be.

'Did you give the horse the powder?' "I tried to. I put the powder in the tube, forced open the horse's mouth, put the tube between his teeth and-"Did you blow the powder down his throat?

"No; I was going to, but the horse blew first and the powder went down my throat."-Texas Siftings.

A Vulgar Fellow. Cholly-I am going to cut that fel-

lah Hardhead; he's too vulgah. He smokes a pipe.
Miss Pinkie—I have heard that that is the height of style. It's English,

Cholly-Ya-as; but Hardhead says he doesn't smoke a pipe because it's English, but because it's cheap!—Puck.

THE GENERAL MA	ARKE	TS	
KANSAS	CITY.	Feb	5.
CATTLE - Best Beeves	8 3 75	@ 4	50
Stockers	2 00	@ 3	00
Native cows	2 2)	@ 3	15
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 25	@ 5	15
WHEAT-No. 2 red	543	60	55
No. 2 hard		000	
CORN-No. 2 mixed	31	0	311
OATS-No. 2 mixed	28	66	
RYE - vo. 2	48	0	484
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	141	(1	50
Fancy	1 90	@ 2	
HAY - Choice Timothy	8 51	@ 9	0)
Fancy prairie	5 50		
BRAN	57	@	59
BUTTER - Choice creamery	19	0	22
CHEESE-Full cream	10	0	104
EGGS-Choice	125	410	13
POTATOES		6	6.
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 60	@ 4	20
Texans	2 50		
HOGS-Heavy		- COP	
SHEEP-Fair to choice		@ 4	
FLOUR - Choice	2 5)	@ 2	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		400	
CORN-No. 2 mixed		10	
OATS-No. 2 mixed		.0	
KYE - No. 2		4 4	
BUTTER -Creamery		60	
TARD Western storm		00	

CHICAGO. 13 21 @13 25 LARD-Western steam 7 40 @ 7 45 PORK

NEW YORK. CATTLE-Native steers..... 4 00 @ 4 60 HOGS-Good to choice 5 00 an 6 15 FLOUR Good to choice 2 30 @ 3 9) WHEAT-No 2 red..... BUTTER Creamory.....
PORK -Mess

A Family Laxative.

A Family Laxative.

Physicians are not inclined to recommend self medication to the laity. Yet there is one need which they are almost unable to supply. We refer to the "family laxative." The family physician is able to prescribe for the most complicated and obscure of maladies and yet is often puzzled to know just what to give when asked for a remedy which can be kept in the house for family use as a laxative, that shall be effective, free from danger, and not unpleasant to take. When absent on our summer vacation we were asked by four different parties, representing as many families, what we representing as many families, what we thought of the "Syrup of Figs." Not one word did we volunteer on the subject, and we were somewhat surprised to find that there was this small token of the very general was of that received.

we were somewhat surprised to find that there was this small token of the very general use of that preparation. These parties said they derived more benefit from it and found it more pleasant to take than anything of the kind they had ever used. The simple question with them was, is it a dangerous compound? We informed them that its active ingredient was a preparation of senna, and that it was entirely free from danger. With this assurance they volunteered the information that they should continue to keep it in the house.

The therapeutical properties of senna are so well known that comment on this seems unnecessary. It might be well to notice, however, that Bartholow says it is "a very safe and serviceable cathartic," and that it is "highly prized as a remedy for constipation." He also makes the important observation that its use "is not followed by intestinal torpor and constipation."

The simple truth of the matter is, we have altogether too few preparations which we can recommend to our families as effective laxatives. But the California Fig Syrup company has one of the most desirable combinations for this purpose with which we are familiar. The Fig Syrup company gives to the profession the composition of this preparation, therefore there is no secret about it; the persons who use this laxative speak in the highest terms about it; and we are pleased to notice that a large number of physicians are prescribing it.

Viewed from the narrowest and most selfish standpoint the physician will lose nothing by recommending such a preparation as Syrup of Figs to his patients; while viewed from the highest standpoint of doing the best possible by those who place themselves in our care, we would say the profession cannot do better than give their indorsement to such a preparation.—American Analyst.

CHOLLY—"My man says I must be in love." Chappie — "Deah me!" Cholly—
"Ya-as. When he gave me a black tie instead of a white one with my evening suit I
didn't notice it." Chappie—"Deah me!"
Cholly—"Ya-as. I wonder who she can
be?"—Town Torics. Cholly—"Ya-as. I be?"—Town Topics.

3100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co, Toledo, O.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

An "As You Like It" club has been formed in Wichita. The motto of the club will probably be: "Same here."—Kansas City Star.

A SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE REMEDY for Throat Affections, Brown's Bronchial Troches stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivaled for the alleviation of all Throat irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice.

HE—"Give me a kiss, won't you?" She (hesitatingly)—"Well—I will, if you won't give it away."—Somerville Courier.

HE—"Do you believe in love at first ight?" She—"This is so sudden."—Yonkers Statesman.

One peculiarity about debts is, the more debts are contracted the larger they grow.

No, My son; a doctor doesn't know everything; but he thinks you think he does.—

WHEN you borrow trouble you will confer favor by not returning it.-Galveston

The pump man is one who seldom wearies in well doing.— Buffalo Courier.

"Misery loves company;" and yet they say that marriage is a failure.—Truth.

The neighbor's bulldog may teach a man to lead a chased life.—Florida Times-Union.

An Electric Spark - Courting the tele phone girl over the wires. -Truth.

A FEEBLE WOMAN

—suffering from nervous prostration, excitability, or dizziness, the result of weakness, derangement, or displacement of the special organs — will find health regained after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In every case of "female complaint"

PIERCE antees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.



About two years ago I was so sick with womb trouble that I could not cross the room without fainting away. The doctors could do me no good and told me I must die, but my mother got me "Favorite Prescription," and in one week I began to feel stronger. After taking a dozen bottles I am as well as I ever was; free from all pains and aches and all due to Dr. Pierce's Prescription.

MISS MURPHY. LIZZIE H. MURPHY, New Dorp, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Mothers' Friend

-Is a scientifically prepared liniment
—every ingredient of recognized value, and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown, and WILL DO all that is claimed for it, AND MORE. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child.

Sent by Express on Receipt of Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing voluntary testimonials. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

Absolutely pure

Pat's Reply.—The butcher was shoveling a big drift of snow from the walk in front of his shop when Pat came along and asked for a job. The butcher refused. Pat persisted. "No," said the butcher. "How will I get exercise if I let you shovel it?" "Eating your meat," rejoined Pat, as he shouldered his shovel and marched on.—Utica Observer.

"So the engagement is broken?" "Yes."
"What is the reason?" "It was a case of love at first sight. They're acquainted with each other now."—N. Y. Press.

SHE—"It is rank injustice to say that a woman is inferior to a man in reasoning powers." He—"Why?" She—"Because."—Detroit Tribune.

100 Bushels Wheat from Two Acres.

This remarkable yield was reported by Frank Close, Minnesota, on two acres of Marvel Spring Wheat. Speak ing of this wheat, this new sort takes the cake. It is the greatest cropping spring wheat in the world. Farmers who tried it in the past season believe seventy-five to one hundred bushels can be grown from one acre, and are going to get this yield for 1894. At such yield wheat pays at 30c a bushel. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetable and farm seed in the world. [K]

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free their mammoth catalogue and a package of above spring wheat.

JUDGE—"Do you understand the nature of an oath?" Handy Jim—"And me livin' t'ree years in a hash boardin'-house! I say, judge, what are ye givin' us?"—Boston Tran-

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"A PENNY made is a penny saved," is the

Be sure to read advertisement of Plant Seed Co., an old reliable firm.

A woman's age is about eighty-five per cent.—Cinciunati Tribune.

AFTER the Ceremony.—Groom—"I sny, will you see the minister for me? i... i quite forgot the wedding fee." Father in law. "Young man, you are beginning early. I expected you back from your wedding tour before this began."

STAGGERS-"I surely would hate to be the moon. Takes it two weeks to get full.' Jaggers—"And that isn't the worst of it, either. After he is full it needs two more weeks to get over it."—Indianapolis Jour-

Wieble—"There' only one way to decide whether marriage is a failure." Wabble—"How?" Wibble—"Match for it."—Indianapolis Journal.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will street the value to health of the pure liquid levative principles embraced in the laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup-Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fig., and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ST. JAGOBS OIL IS THE KING-GURE OVER ALL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. NO SUPERIOR. ALONE THE BEST. The Washing of the Feet gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearline does this

work beautifully. It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors recommend

Pearline as a soak for rheumatism.

Try it in the bath. It will give you a new idea of cleanliness. Bathing with Pearline is a perfect luxury.

Beware "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

132 JAMES PYLE, New York.

SALZERS NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST JOHN A SALZER SEED & LACROSSE

WALTER BAKER & CO. COCOA and CHOCOLATE



Highest Awards
(Medals and Diplomas)
World's Columbian
Exposition. On the following articles, BREAKFAST COCOA.

PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER. For "purity of material," excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

INSURE SUCCESS 🔈

A COMPLETE CATALOGUE of all Standard Varieties and the new things of merit mailed free to all interested in Flowers, Sardening or Farming. You will not be disappointed in the parity or vitality of our Seeds. Our business has stood the test of 40 years. PLANT SEED COMPANY, SIT North Brd Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. 47 NAME THIS PAPEE every time you write.

• RUBBER CO.'S • "SFADING BOOT" If You Want a First-Class Article.

WIS- Fine Farming Land Phillips Co., Wisconsin, Will be SOLD at a BARGAIN. For Sale. A. N. RELLOGG KEWSPAPER CO.

MOONSUMPTION

A. N. K .- D 1486 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE The Administration Policy Arraigned by

the Republicans and Defended by the Democrats-Boutelle's Strong Protest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian debate again absorbed the house yesterday, the night session being held to permit speeches by those members who desired to talk, but who otherwise would have not had an opportunity to do so on account of the limited time allowed. The debate is attracting less attention than was anticipated. This is, perhaps, partly due to the abandonment of the policy of restoration by the administration and partly to the fact the long tariff debate has surfeited the house. The principal speeches were made by Messrs. Johnson, Boutelle, of Maine; Patterson, of Tennessee, and

Black, of Illinois. Everett (dem.), of Massachusetts, delivered the invocation at the opening

Mr. McGann tried to obtain unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution he offered to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in the case of the Northern Pacific railway, whose employes he had enjoined from striking, but objection was made.

The Hawaiian debate was resumed by Mr. Morse (rep.), of Massachusetts, who had five minutes. Before he had proceeded for a minute, however, Mr. Outhwaite (dem.), of Ohio, had called him to order for unparliamentary lan-

"To which language do you refer?" asked Mr. Morse.

"To the insulting, impudent and unparliamentary language just used," answered Mr. Outhwaite.

Mr. Morse, according to rule, took his seat, and the words excepted to were read at the clerk's desk, as follows: And yet, strange to tell, at the command of their master, great Grover Cleveland, his cuckoos in the house and senate, staunch south-ern democrafs, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancient traditions about white man's supremacy and the white man's government

The speaker ruled that the language was unparliamentary. Before Mr. Morse could proceed, however, his time expired.

Mr. Johnson (rep.), of Indiana, next made a speech arraigning the course of the present administration in attempting to restore the deposed queen. He drew a vivid picture of the efforts of Mr. Willis and evolved out of it all the plot of a new comic opera to be called Lilinokalani.

Mr. Patterson (dem.), of Tennessee, followed. The sugar interests, he argued, were behind the annexationmovement. If the islands could have been annexed under the bounty claus of the McKinley law, the sugar planters there would have received from the United States treasury \$50,000,000.

'The desire of the sugar planters to put their hands into the pockets of the American people lay at the bottom of the revolution of 1893," said the speaker, impressively. "The great haste manifested to secure annexation," he said. "was because those in the conspiracy knew that Grover Cleveland. his consent to the territorial extension of the United States to those islands, 2,000 miles beyond our western shore."

Messrs. Wheeler (dem.), of Alabama, and Oates (dem.), of Alabama, continued the debate. The former delivered a glowing eulogy of President Cleveland. The latter argued in behalf of the adoption of the McCreary resolution from a legal standpoint.

Mr. Boutelle (rep.), of Maine, who followed Mr. Oates, after reviewing the contents of his resolution deprecating the policy of the adminis-tration, added: "Whatever may be the tardy expression of the house, I claim a favorable verdict on my indictment from the American people.' Continuing, he followed events to the attempted promulgation by the exqueen of the new constitution January 1893. That act denoted the political suicide of the Hawaiian monarchy. "The honor of the American name," said Mr. Boutelle, "is being draged in the dust by Grover Cleveland, W. O. Gresham, James H. Blount and Minister Willis. I have no words to express my contempt for the policy of treachery, duplicity and false pretense. You on the other side cannot condone this outrage. You cannot make this heroic." [Applause.]

Proceeding, he characterized Mr. Gresham as a "disappointed and apostate secretary of state, who, in conjunction with the president, sought not only to uproot and overturn an American government, but to degrade the American navy by putting it under the control of a Georgia politician, in order to get some one who would haul down the American flag." [Applause.] When that order was written, whether by the secretary of the navy or the president, the constitution was violated and he who penned it rendered himself liable to impeachment. As a partisan he might well glory and gloat over the present policy of the democratic party. which, he added, had been spewed out by the American people. He concluded with a glowing eulogy of the American flag, reciting a few verses, a sort of apostrophe to the stars and stripes written by a native of Hawaii. He was liberally applauded when he took his

Mr. Black, of Illinois, the ex-commissioner of pensions, in reply, said the eloquent words of Mr. Bontelle so far as they appealed to American honor and patriotism awakened the liveliest commendation in his heart: but, after all, this was now an old story, it was no longer a grave question. . The government of Hawaii was now finally established. There was no attempt to invade it. All the republicans hoped for by this discussion of ancient history was political advantage. CONGRESSIONAL

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly

THE Hawaiian controversy and the federal elections repeal bill occupied the attention of senate on the 29th. Several petitions were presented. Among them one by Senator Wolcott from the Colorado legislature repudiating Gov. Waite's state silver coinage scheme. Senator Stewart presented resolutions denying the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, which went over and the senate went into executive session... The tariff bill went into executive session The tariff bill occupied the attention of the house. Mr. Mc-Millin introduced his internal revenue amendment and spoke at length in favor of it. The debate continued until recess at 5:3). At the evening session several speeches were mad for and against the bill.

WHEN the senate met on the 30th, by agree nent it was decided to take a final vote on the federal elections repeal bill on Tuesday, February 6. The bond question again came up and Senator Sherman in a speech upheld the power of Secretary Carli-le to issue bonds under pres ent laws. Pending debate on the bond resolu-tion, the federal elections bill came up and was debated until the senate went into executive session...The tariff bill again occupied the at-tention of the house. The fight was on the in-come tax proposition. Several New York democrats spoke against the income tax, the special feature of the debate being the speech in opposition by Bourke Cockran (dem), of New York Mr. Bryan (Neb.) ardently favored the income tax. At the evening session Messrs. Coombs. Haynes and Hendricks (N. Y.), democrats, opposed the income tax, and Mess s. Holman (Ind), De Armond (Mo.), Wheeler (Ala), democrats, and Davis (Kan), populist, spoke in favor of the tax. Messrs Lucas (S.D.) and McCleary (Minn.), republicans, spoke

THE entire time of the senate on the 31st was ed in debating Mr. Stewart's rese declaring the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue bonds for which bids were invited. Senator Allen favored the resolution and so did Senator Hoar, who surprised th senators by declaring his belief that such bond would be illegal. Senator Voorhees spoke strongly in support of Secretary Carlisle. The resolution finally went over.... The house con tinued consideration of the tariff bill and by a vote of 17, to 61 placed the internal revenue bill upon the tariff bill as a rider. The entire bill upon the tariff bill as a rider. The entire day was spent in considering amendments offered to the internal revenue features. The whisky tax is increased to \$1 per gallon, the bonded period remaining at three years. A provision was adopted to extend the operation of the income tax to all moneys and personal property given or bequeathed by inheritance. This, it is estimated, will increase the revenue from the income tax about \$1,000,000 per annum. An amendment providing for a graduated in-An amendment providing for a graduated in-

come tax was defeated.

AFTER the presentation of petitions in the senate on February I. Mr. Allen (Neb.) presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate what amount of paper money had been redeemed since 1875 and how much had been reissued: also what authority of law exists for the gold reserve. The resolution went over under objections. S-nator Peffer offered a resolution asking for information as to offers for the bond purchase. Then a long debate ensued on Senator Stewart's bond resolution and at 5:10 o'clock the senate went into executive session....The day was one of excitement in the house. The tariff bill was formally reported from the committee of the whole and Mr. Reed (Me.), in a speech of more than an hour, made the closing opposition remarks on the bill. Speaker Crisp replied in a speech of some length and Chairman Wilson closed the debate. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill (the house being packed full of visiters), and the bill passed b a vote of 201 yeas to 140 nays, only 17 democrats voting against it, and amid the wildest enthusiasm on the part of friends of the measure the slasm on the part of friends of the measure the nouse adjourned

THE senate on the 2d adopted Senator Peffer's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the names of persons bidding for bonds, the rates of bids and rate of interest. senator Stewart's resolution denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds was discussed at length and went over. The tariff bill was received from the house and referred to the finance committee. During the session Mr. Quay (Pa.) presented amendments embodying several new sections to the tariff bill, providing for free coinage of silver, and for the purchase of 14,500 ounces of fine gold monthly and issuing treasury certificates for it: also the repealing of existing laws providing for the issuing of bonds. Adjourned until Mondor. issuing of bonds. Adjourned until Monday....
The house began debate on the Hawaiian matter, during which a personal tilt occurred besaid, "was because those in the con-spiracy knew that Grover Cleveland, when inaugurated, would never give tween Messrs Boutelle (Me.) and Catch-ings (Miss.) which at one time was carried to an angry extent. A resolution of thanks of-fered by Mr. Morse (Mass.) to Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, for the impartial and able man-ner in which he had presided during the tariff debate was unanimously adopted. Pending de bate on the Hawaiian matter the house ad-

journed.

THE senate was not in session on the 3d. After the transaction of routine business th house devoted the session to debate on the Ha-wailan question. Mr. Hitt (Iil.) resumed his speech in opposition to the policy of the administration and Mr. Raynor (Md) in a strong speech supported it. After various speeches it was decided to take a vote Monday at 4 o'clock and the house adjourned.

A Handsome, Inexpensive Parlor. The parlor of a tasteful young woman has a cheap wall paper that suggests June with crumpled roses of pale pink and leaves of soft olive on a cream ground and a dado that is between a light gray and green with just the shadow of roses upon it. The floor is covered with cream white matting, and the curtains, of white Swiss muslin, with broad white frills, are held in place by ribbons that match the dado. Over each window is one long, scarflike curtain of China silk of pale green. carried over the top of the curtain in simple, loose drapery and falling in one long end over one of the muslin curtains. The bookshelves are of pine, painted in white enamel. The furniture is of rattan in its natural cream white color, with a divan of the same heaped with pale pink, green and yellow cushions. The piano in the room is cased in oak; there is a pretty light oak writing desk in one corner, a wicker tea table in another and a bamboo screen wherewith to create another corner when it is needed .- St. Louis Republic.

Hard on the Health. Uncle Josh-Why are these cars called

grip cars? Nephew-Because every now and then the cable breaks and the passengers get the grip waiting for the car to start up again.—N. Y. Weekly.

Naming the Species. Bella-What a cunning little dude Mr. Spindlewax is-cunning-looking, but as silent as a mummy. Carrie-And half hidden, too, behind that big boutonniere, he might be

called a chrysanthemummy.-Judge. End of the Century.

Mother—Be a good little girl, and this afternoon I will take you to the

Art exhibition Small Daughter-Oh, I would much rather go to one of those lovely matinees where a man takes another man's wife away from him. -Good News.

-The prisons of Morocco are the worst in the world. No care or attention whatever is given to the prisoners: they are left dependent on their friends for food, and if they have no friends the government provides only a bit of bread or a handful of grain daily to keep them alive.

COUGHLIN TRIAL.

Attorneys Enliven the Proceedings in Court.

THE LIE PASSED IN LAWYER STYLE.

Judge Tuthill Breaks in and Then Breaks Out-Curiosities of the Evidence-Witnesses Fearful of Something.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6. - Daniel Coughlin's attorneys attacked Frank Bardeen's testimony in the Cronin trial yesterday. Bardeen told, when on the stand for the prosecution, of seeing Coughlin in Edgewater on the night of May 4. Walter Eaton was mentioned as the engineer in charge of the plant that night. The defense called Engineer Eaton to the stand, and he testified to having had several conversations with Bardeen previous to May 4. The latter had testified that he had never spoken to Eaton.

Eaton said that he did not see Bardeen at the plant on the night of May 4, but by cross-examination it was shown that Eaton admitted to Prosecuting Attorney Bottum in his office that "Bardeen probably was at the plant that night." Witness was also made to admit, on cross-examination, that many people came to the electric light plant on pleasant nights, and

that he took no notice of such visitors. Joseph McKenna, who is a new witness in the case, was called by the de-Foy to have visited at her home frequently during the winter and spring of 1889. He said he had been there but once during the time mentioned and that was to attend a wake. He said he had heard Mrs. Foy call her husband an anarchist and assert that he threw the bomb at the time of the Havmarket riot.

Attorneys Donohue and Bottum became involved in a dispute during the proceedings. Judge Tuthill fined Lawyer Donohue \$50, but reconsidered his action. Police Officer Michael O'Connor had been called to the stand. He told of having been with McKenna on the night of May 4 and admitted on cross-examination that he had been looking up data for his testimony as he had been told that he was suspected of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

"Who told you that you were suspected?" asked Assistant State's Attorney Bottum.

"I refuse to answer that question," responded the witness.

The court demanded an answer and O'Connor said he did not remember. "That's all," shouted the state's attorney dramatically, and then foltween the attorneys. After the anhad replied to a reporter's question in a voice that could be heard by the retiring jurors, and mentioned Superintendent of Police Brennan's name

"You ought not to say that in the presence of the jury, Mr. Bottum,' said Attorney Donohue of the defense. "Say what?" demanded Mr. Bottum.

"Say that Superintendent Brennar assigned O'Connor on the case. "I didn't say it," replied Mr. Bottum, heatedly.

"You did," shouted Mr. Donohue, "and the young gentleman there will bear me out." He shook a finger threateningly at the prosecutor, who was himself flushed with anger.

The noise of the excited attorneys voices attracted the attention of Judge Tuthill, who had gone into his chamber, and he emerged just as Mr. Bottum was shouting back a loud retort. "Gentlemen, end this disturbance, he exclaimed. "What does it mean?"

"It means," answered Mr. Bottum, hotly, "that Mr. Donohue has called two gentlemen and myself liars.' "I fine you \$50, Mr. Donohue," said

the court, excitedly. After an explanation Judge Tuthill said that his action in censuring Mr. Donohue was hasty and that there was no need for action on his part. The fine was accordingly withdrawn.

Officer O'Connor was recalled by the defense during the afternoon session and asked who it was who had informed him that he was a Cronin suspect. He said that Michael Kelly, foreman of the factory at which he was employed, had told him to keep out of the way of the officers. He was then excused and Michael J. Kennedy, another of the men mentioned in Mrs. Foy's testimony, was called. Kennedy is now meat inspector for the city, but was in 1889 a commission merchant. His testimony was similar to that of O'Connor. He insisted that he had not visited the Foy house in the early part of that year, thus directly contradicting Mrs. Foy.

Baptists and Whisky.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of Chicago a resolution asking congress to increase the tax on whisky was defeated. Many of the members objected to the measure legalizing the sale of intoxicants, and Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., appeared to oppose the resolution. After considerable discussion it was withdrawn.

Midwinter Fair Extended One Month. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The midwinter fair will be extended a month beyond the first time proposed. The managers have decided that as there was a delay of a month in opening, it should be made up at the other The fair will not close until July 31 and probably not until August.

Maxwell Land Company Favored. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. - In the supre me court the decision of the supreme court of New Mexico in the case of the Maxwell Land Grant Co. against John P. Brown for the possession of 20,000 acres of land was reversed, Judge Brown giving an opinion in favor of the land

grant company. The prince of Wales has decided to enter his yacht Britannia in the Marseilles and Riviera regatta!

KANSAS PRODUCTS.

Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, Issues an Appeal to the Peo-ple—What Kansas Has Done and What She Has Yet to Accomplish.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.-F. D. Cobu n, of Kansas City, Kan., the newly appointed secretary of the state board of agriculture, has issued a circular to the people of Kansas, in which he asks their co-operation to maintain the high standard of the work done in his department. The circular closes as follows:

It is evident that Kansas is approaching the morning of a new departure in various respects, which is to comprehend an era of progress surpassing any in her previous history. New methods, new means, greater economy of production, more successful organization, better adaptation of means to ends, with a broader g asp and appreciation of opportunities everywhere about us are no more necessities than they are near possibilities. These can only be realized through the efforts of our own people, of whom the state board of agriculture and its secretary are but creatures and servants, whose best efforts can avail no more than the support of their employers makes possible. That such support, as heretofore, will be hearty nd generous there is little occasion to doubt.

The report of the state board of agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, 1893, has just been issued. It is largely occupied with statistics of 1893, showing the state's acreage and yield of field, orchard and garden crops, with their values and the numbers and values of live stock, their products, etc. In an introductory summary of these Secretary Coburn says:

They show what scarcely need to be stated, that Kansas, in common with all other states of the union, has suffered from the general cepression prevailing in values, not only in the business channels of this country, but in those of the civilized world further, that on the ness in the case, was called by the defense. He is an intimate friend of Andrew Foy, and was said by Mrs. whole the season has not been so fruitful as others that have preceded it, and yet, as compared with the season and its results agriculturally in some other states to the east of us, regarded as infallible in the matter of reg-ular and large crop production, Kansans have occasion to regard themselves and their state

as among the favored of all the earth.

The statistics indicate that, in spite of adverse crop conditions and low prices so widely prevalent. Kansas, in the year 1893, raised field crops worth nearly \$70,0000,000, and marketed live stock, agricultural and horticultural products worth \$53,000,000 more, or together amounting to \$12,565,798 98, besides undoubtedly having as much live stock yet on hand as in March, when the count was made by township assessors, the valuation of which is upward of \$98,-

There has never been a year when the genbetter, there having been no serious outbreaks of disease among either, anywhere. The winter thus far has been unusually mil and dry, and there has never been a season when feed could be used with greater economy and less waste. The people never had a more abiding faith in their state and its future greatness than they have to-day; no more of faith in an early return of desired prosperity, and no greater strength, determination and courage to work unceasingly and harmonioufly for such a consummation.

The report shows that the yield of winter and spring wheat was 24,827,-523 bushels, value, \$10,954,110; corn 118,624,639 bushels, value, \$32,621,762; oats, 28,194,717 bushels, value, \$6,488, 342: animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, value, \$42,774,761. The number of live stock are: Horses, 860, 186, lowed an exciting war of words be- value, \$44,729,672; mules, 88,585, value, \$5,492,270; milch cows, 567,353, value, nouncement of a recess Mr. Bottum \$11,347,060; other cattle, 1,505,273, value, \$25,589,641; sheep, 224,952, value, \$562,380; swine, 1,406,086, value, \$10,-545,645.

In addition to the foregoing, the report contains much other important and interesting matter, including the address of Prof. Milton Whitney, on "The Circulation of Water in the Soils," delivered at the recent meeting of the board, the annual report of the state sugar inspector, and "The Cornstalk Disease," by Prof. N. S. Mayo, veterinary surgeon of the state agricultural college.

LEAVENWORTH COAL MINE. The Company Likely to Be Mulcted in a

Heavy Sum.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 1.—Last evening Special Master Eugene Hagan, can stand as a model and example to United States district court to examine into the location of the Leavenworth coal mine for data in the suit against the mine by the general government, the position to be one of the great pub finished his work and will make his lishers of the world, and the honored report to the court in about three weeks. Government engineers who in all walks of life, reads like a rohave been surveying the mine above and below for the last few weeks submitted their reports, accompanied with diagrams of the shaft and giving the amount of land mined under by the company. The report of Special Accountant J. E. Brady, who examined the company's books, was submitted, which shows that 38,500,000 bushels of coal were taken from under the government reservation from the time the

mine opened in September, 1870. The suit against the company was begun by United States Attorney Ady nearly a year ago to recover 4c a bushel royalty which is alleged to have been in the contract with the government when it gave the privilege to mine under the Fort Leavenworth res ervation. The Leavenworth coal mine is stocked at \$300,000, most of which is owned by the widow of the late Lucien Scott and Dr. Tiffin Sinks. Should the suit be decided in accordance with the findings of Special Master Hagan the company will have to pay over \$96,000 royalty and be made a heavy loser in

other ways. Important Document Found. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 1. - A question as to the ownership of valuable lands claimed by the Lake Shore, Cleveland & Pittsburgh roads has arisen as the result of the unexpected finding of the original deed of the entire western reserve, made in 1800 by Prejident John Adams to the state of Connecticut and places as the northern boundary the center of Lake Erie. The ownership of the land made in the take by railroads is thus possibly the property of the heirs of the Connecticut Land Co.

Caused by Starvation. Columbus, O., Feb. 1.-John Bride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said to-day that the direct cause of the western Pennsylvania mining riots was starvation. The miners held the operators responsible for that condition and being perate, destroyed property. The price of mining had been reduced from 79 cents, the price on the competitive basis per ton, to as low as 40 cents. The depressed state of the coal trade gave the miners less than half work and it was difficult for them to live on their earnings, and with credit denied and they are leaving for oth at the stores, they were enduring some rapidly as they can get out.

HELD IN HAND.

Americas Warships Keeping a Check Upon

Brazilian Insurgents.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Times has received the following advices from Rio de Janeiro of Tuesday's date by the way of Montevideo:

Yesterday matters between the American fleet and the Brazilian insurgents reached a climax. Early in the morning the insurgents fired upon an American bark which was entering the landing stage The American warships immediately cleared for action and steamed into position, the Detroit lying between the shore and the insurgent crusers Traismo, Guanabara and Libertado. Shortly after she had come to anchor the Detroit fired a shot from a six-pounder Hotchkiss gun over the Traj no. The latter replied with a blank shot The Detroit then fired a rifle shot which hit the stern post f the Trajano. The insurgents' ves-sel was not daunted and again replied with a blank shot.

Immediately after this an officer from the American ship boarded the Libertado and asked if the blank shots fired by the Trajano meant a cessation of hostilities. Adm. da Gama replied the blank shots were fired merely as a protest against the actions of the Americans. At a later hour Adm. da Gama called a meeting of the senior officers of the insurgent fleet to dis-cuss the situation resulting from the action of the American commander. The officers expressed entire confidence in Adm da Gama, and placed themselves unreservedly in his

After the assurances, Adm. da Gama sent a After the assurances, Adm da Gama sent a letter to Adm. Benham asking if the action of the American warships meant that the United States government had decided to interfere in the domestic quarrel in Brazili To-day he reeived an answer from Adm Benham stating that he had no intention to interfere in the Brazilian trouble, but his action on Monday was taken solely for the protection of Amer-ican commerce. He added that he would not undertake to protect American ships which came into the direct line of fire, but he told the nsurgent admiral in unequivocal language that he would use force to protect ships flying the American flag against a deliberate fire on the

part of the insurgents.

A constant artillery fire is kept up There is occasional skirmishing on the shore front, but without practical results. The minister of finance has resigned in consequence of general bad treatment of the officers of the army. Many of the officers have been imprisoned because they were suspected of being in sympathy with the revolution. The successor to the minister is Gen. Costalat, the director of the military school. He has been a strong supporter of the policy of President Peixoto.

The foreign diplomats have held a conference to discuss the rights of the insurgents to be recognized as belilgerents. No actual decision was reached, but the feeling was distinctly favorable to such recognition, except on the part of the American representatives. A majority of the ministers have sent dispatches to heir respective governments informing them of the deliberations of the foreign representatives and advising them to recognize the insur-gents as belligerent. Brazilians on both sides are distinctly averse to the action of the Amer

ican fleet.

At a conference of the naval officers of various nationalities the note of Adm da Gama was discussed, saying that the city was now fortigive notice in the event of a bombardment. No cision was reached, but the officers who at tended the conference were of the opinion that Adm. da Gama should give notice if he intended o bombard.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DEAD.

Philadelphia Loses Its Most Distinguished Citizen by a Stroke of Paralysis. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—George W.

Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, died this morning at 3:01 o'clock at his residence at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him on January 18.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night night Mr. Childs' respiration became embarrassed and his pulse began to flag. His physicians recognized the signs of approaching dissolution, and although everything that medical science and skill could do to prolong life was done, Mr. Childs sank rapidly, and at 3:01 o'clock this morning the generous heart that beat so kindly for his fellow men was stilled in death.

In the death of Mr. Childs Philad phia loses one of the citizens of which the city was most proud and the country at large one of its best known private citizens. From his early boyhood Mr. Childs' life was such that it who was recently appointed by the all men for what a noble manhood and an honest, upright, conscientious life should be. The story of the struggles of a poor and friendless boy in litand sought-for friend of eminent men mance. He was born at Raltimore Md., May 12, 1829.

STIMULATED.

According to Dun & Co. the Successful

Floating of Bonds Benefited the Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: A fresh impulse has been given to be

th s week by the success of the treasury in ob-

taining gold for its reserve, thus strengthening confidence in its ability to maintain gold payments Revenue had fallen off so much and the prospects for the loan looked so unfavorable, until financial inst tutions here decided to carry it through, that some anxiety about the monetary future was natural Investments in the ordinary sense have been affected very little, and while more demand for time loans has appeared, the money market cannot be expected to change much with \$245,000,000 cash in the banks and more coming from the interior, while the treasury is also compelled to pay out more than it now re-ceives in taxes Gradual improvement in busi-ness exceeds the appearance of more commercial paper than has been seen for a long tim though as yet the vast accumulation of the idle funds is proof enough that trade has by no means regained normal proportions. Industrial recovery continues, though it is but gradual, in response to the demand of a people whose consumption at its lowest is greater than that of any other country, and more mills ar

Domestic exports for four weeks have been 14 per cent lower than a year ago, while imports have been 37 per cent. smaller. Customs receipts for January were but \$11,503,000, against \$21,000,000 last year, and evidently the sale of bonds is a matter of high importance. Out of 1.822 failures reported in four weeks of January, the liabilities ascertained in 1,443 fail ures amounted to \$19,429,639, of which \$8,270,702 was of manufacturing and \$10,323,381 of trading concerns, no failures of banking, brokerag or transporting companies or firms being in cluded."

Hard on Foreigners. Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 3.—There is a regular exodus of foreigners from the coke region at present. When the coke works closed down they left for other

parts in large numbers, but a still larger number have remained to wait for resumption of work. Owing to the fact that thousands of

American workmen in this section are heard the shouts but did not obey and now out of employment, they are being | was fatally shot. given the preference at the works now resuming operations.

AN INSURGENT BLUFF.

The Brazilian Rebel Made a Mistakes When He Attempted It with Adm. Benham. RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—The press correspondent here has made as thorough an investigation as is possible unthe circumstance of the causes which led up to the recent demonstration by Adm. Benham in the harbor in defense of American shipping, which has been subjected for a long time to the reckless firing of the insurgents. As a result of the inquires the following facts have been obtained:

So long as Adm. de Mello was in charge of the insurgent vessels at Rio, no blockade was permitted in this harbor. Vessels of foreign nations were permitted freely to enter the bay, discharge their cargoes at the wharves, reload and quietly depart. When da Gama, after issuing his pronunciamento against Peixoto, deserted the government, joined de Mello and issued his famous imperial manifesto, he declared with a good deal of emphasis that he meant from that time forth to stop all commerce with Rio Janeiro and by this means practically destroy the revenue which the Brazilian government was receiving from this source.

England, he announced, as if on the authority of British officials, was anxious for the return of monarchy throughout Brazil and the overthrow of reciprocity. With this powerful backing he appeared to think he was fully warranted in his autocratic actions. Following close upon this declaration he issued a warning to all vessels, no matter to what nationality they belonged, that they must not attempt to discharge their cargoes or they would rue it. Following this example set by their superior officer, the other insurgent leaders made use of

the same threats. When information of what they had done had reached the ears of the United States minister, Mr. Thompson, he immediately made a vigorous protest, in which he insisted that Adm da Gama had no right to institute such a blockade. No matter what the minister of the other countries thought of the order, Mr. Thompson said he felt it his duty to demand ample protection for all vessels flying the flag of his country. He did not rest satisfied with this protest, but promptly paid a visit to Com. Henry F. Picking, who was then in command of the warships here, and asked him in the most decided manner to afford protection to all American vessels.

In reply to Minister Thompson, Com. Picking said if an American sailor was shat while his vessel was in the act of discharging her cargo, he would promptly prosecute the captain of the rebel war ship which was responsible for the sailor's death. Beyond this he seemed unwilling to go, and Minister Thompson was thus rendered powerless to do anything more for the protection of American ships.

Now, everything is changed owing to the determined action of Adm. Benham, who has assured the captains of American vessels he will protect their ships and lighters so far as he is able to do so. At the same time, however, he has warned these captains he can not prevent them from running the risk of chance shots at the wharves. It is impossible to discharge cargoes

elsewhere. All the tugs used in towing the vessels are owned by Brazilians, and Adm. da Gama threatens to promptly seize them if they tow lighters which are discharging cargoes. Adm. Benham thinks the risk at the wharves is slight. but he refuses at present to advise American captains how they should act. He is determined, however, to afford them all the protection he can.

The reported sinking of a torpedo boat on Monday last was unfounded.

CYCLONES COMMENCE.

Ravages of One in North Alabama-Fifty BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 5.-Further details of Saturday night's storm, which swept over this section of north Alabama, shows the damage to have been far greater than was at first supposed. At North Birmingham a dozen houses were blown down.

James Smith, a railroad section foreman, was fatally injured by the roof of his house falling in. On the East Lake railroad three depots were blown down. At East Lake one house was blown fifty yards and upset. Its occupants escaped unhurt.

The worst damage was at Gate City, where the Congregational church was blown down. The Christian Endeavor society, with fifty persons in attendance, was holding a meeting, and not one of them escaped unhurt. Mrs. R. H. Pritchard was crushed by falling beams, and died at midnight. She was the wife of the superintendent of the Alabama rolling mills, and her home was at Ironton, O. A young man named Williams died vesterday from his injuries. Mrs. James Miles received fatal injuries. Charles Olson and James Hartshorn were also probably fatally wounded. From thirty to forty others received injuries of a less serious character.

Nearly every house in Gate City was damaged by the storm. An immense amount of timber in the track of the storm was destroyed. The damage will amount to a large sum. At East Birmingham a church and school building were wrecked. Near Chodeollocco a tree fell on Mrs. J. F. McDowell's house, killing her instantly. Telegraph wires were blown down and many trees fell across railroad tracks. So far four deaths have been reported.

Shot by a Mob. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 4 -Three hundred or more striking miners, endeavoring to force the Stevens company miners at Acme to quit, marched on the mine last night shouting, "Put out the lights." All were armed and many drunk. A boy named Foster, standing in his door with a lantern

When the sheriff arrived he found the Stevens miners armed to meet the This deprives foreigners of all hope mob. The sheriff induced the Stevens of getting employment in the region ininers to disperse. The meb was ugly and they are leaving for other fields as, for a time, but after hearing that the Foster boy might die they left.