Commtn

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

NO. 19.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington on the 23d for Hartford, Conn., to

attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, his nephew. SECOND COMPTROLLER MANSUR has decided that the United States members of the Behring sea commission

must show an itemized account of their expenditures. SENATOR HILL stated very srankly that he intended to defeat the confirm-

ation of Mr. Peckham, nominated to be

associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, if he could. THE senate has made the following confirmations: O. B. Spencer, to be surveyor of customs at Denver; Edward W. S. Tingle, of Montana, to be consul

at Brunswick, Germany, and A. Thomas, of Florida, consul at La Guayara, Vene-MR. SIBLEY, the democratic congressman from Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat in congress, his resignation to

take effect February 17. THE president and Mrs. Cleveland gave the annual reception to congress and the judiciary on the 25th, the affair being one of the most brilliant of the season at the White house. The East room was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

MR. KEM (pop.), of Nebraska, has introduced in the house a bill to provide an adequate volume of full legal tender coin and paper money, for the classifi-cation of the funds in the United States treasury and for the establishment of a general system of government banking.

Dr. M. STALKER, of Des Moines, Ia., who was recently in Hawaii, told the congressional investigating committee that he thought much of the charges of immorality against the queen was due to political animosity, similar to what politicians experienced in this

THE national board of trade at Washington favored the Torrey bankruptcy bill. Congress was urged to expedite tariff legislation.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has asked for the resignation of J. M. Cunningham, a brother of Mrs. John A. Logan, employed in the photographer's office of the treasury department.

MESSES. THOMSON and Duncan, Chercisco, was opened on the 27th. The okee delegates, are in Washington to event was made a holiday. represent their country in matters pending before congress. Judge Wiley, of the Cherokee nation, detailed to look after Cherokee accounts, has commenced work at the Indian bureau.

THE EAST.
THE grip is quite ratal in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn. Aged people attacked by it seldom recover. It is followed by diphtheria, pneumonia and

DR. WILLIAM MOORE, of New York, has demonstrated that permanganate of potassium is an antidote for mor-

TRUSTEES of the Brooklyn tabernacle are tryin to devise ways and means of clearing it from debt. Dr. Talmage

might then be induced to remain.

THE Bridgeport, Conn., street car strikers have resumed work on the company's terms.

Boston has decided to take in all of the surrounding country from Marble Head to Hull.

LAURA SCHIRMER-MAPLESON, the well known operatic singer, died in New York recently. She was born in 1862. THE Buffalo & Niagara River Navigation Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., is in the bands of a temporary receiver. Assets,

\$22,622; debts, \$107,570. An intimate friend of Attorney-General Olney in Boston says the rumored resignation of Mr. Olney will become a fact very soon.

THE great hydraulic tunnel at Niagara Falls has been successfully tested. THE custom tailors' national convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed a committee to draft resolutions protest ing against clauses of the Wilson bill

prejudicial to the craft. THE workingmen of Moorehead Bros. & Co.'s mill at Harrisburg, Pa., have been notified of a reduction. The puddlers have been cut from \$4 to \$3.25

and the others are reduced 15 per cent. A REDUCTION of 10 cents a day was posted at the Mabel, Alice and Sherman furnaces at Sharpsville, Pa. This brings laborers down to \$1.05 per day and turnmen to \$1.25 per day.

THE WEST.

SINCE the Belleville, Ill., steel works resumed operations, it is rumored the Missouri iron furnace, at Carondelet, Mo., which supplied the Belleville concern with pig iron, will resume. The furnace gives employment to about 200

A SPECIAL from Soldiers' Grove, Wis., says two sons of John W. Sanger, aged 6 and 12 years respectively, walked into an airhole in the Kickapoo river and were drowned.

TWELVE ex-supervisors of McDonough county, Ill., have been sued for misappropriating poor funds.

THE Alama hotel and plant of the Lamar Sparks, at Lamar, Col., have

been destroyed by fire. THREE persons were frozen to death near St. Louis during the recent intense cold.

A CONVERT in a revival at an Indiana mining town confessed to the murder of a peddler and concealing the body

three years ago. THE Western Union telegraph office at Cincinnati took fire just as dispatches were coming in from the fight at Jacksonville. Fla.

9

THE WORLD AT LARGE. An order has been posted in the Midland shops at Colorado City, Col., which orders the shops closed on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays until further notice. The men are complaining against the cut at this time of the year.

THE pressure brought to bear on Gov. Markham, of California, resulted in the governor commuting the sentence of murderer McNulty to life imprisonment.

A BIG gold strike has been made eighteen miles from Socorro, N. M., in Water canyon. The vein, which was uncovered by recent rains, has been prospected for 2,600 feet. It is from four to six feet wide and assays from \$20 to \$200 a ton.

REV. DR. THOMAS H. SKINNER, of Chicago, has given \$25,000 to Parsons college at Fairfield, Ia.

NEAR Chandler, Ok., Allen Flint shot David Emory in a quarrel over a claim contest, the entire load of the shotgun entering his head. An attempt to hang Congressman

Baldwin in effigy at Duluth, Minn., for his vote regarding tariff on ore created a riot, which was suppressed by the po-THE rope broke at the execution of

Painter at Chicago for the murder of his mistress. He was sent through the trap a second time. THE circuit court at Toledo, O., re-

fused the petition of the Clover Leaf trainmen for a restoration of the old rate of wages. A reduction had been made by the receivers some time ago.

ALDERMAN JEREMIAH M. MULVIHILL, of the Seventeenth ward, was shot and fatally wounded in Chicago. Michael Fewer fired the shot, and he is under arrest.

THE Western Passenger association seems to be tottering and a dissolution is expected daily. Officials of the Santa Fe were in correspondence with the receivers concerning the withdrawal of that road from the association. THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's

new switch yards at Galesburg, Ill., have been closed, throwing 100 men out of work. Officials say they do not expect business to pick up for a year.

For belief in the power of witches, contrary to the teachings of the Methodist church, Norman Bleam and Howard Hughes and his wife were tried and expelled from Hart's church near Salem, O.

THE midwinter fair at San Fran-

and wife were overcome by the fumes from a gas stove at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Larbell being dead when found and his wife dying a couple of hours later. The pipe became disconnected from the stove and the gas filled their house.

THE executive committee of the Republican league of Colorado has adopt ed resolutions asking the national executive committee to postpone the Republican National league convention in Denver from May 8 to June 12.

PAINTER's death had a depressing influence on the men confined in "mur derers' row" in the county jail at Chicago. Patrick Prendergast, condemned to die for the murder of Carter Harrison, took no pains to conceal his grief over the execution of Painter.

THE SOUTH. JUDGE PARKER, at Fort Smith, Ark., held that the attorney of a loan company was the agent of the borrower and not of the lender. Consequently, the extinguishment of debt under the usury laws would not hold

Gov. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has announced himself a candidate to succeed Hon. J. H. Berry in the United States Eight men living near Pocahontas,

Tenn., have been arrested on a charge of plotting to roba Memphis & Charleston train. Twelve hundred pottery employes

strike as a result of a proposed cut in the king and his new cabinet. wages, have accepted the reduction. JUDGE CALL, at Jacksonville, Fla. granted an injunction restraining the sheriff from interfering with the

Corbett-Mitchell prize fight. SEVEN of the convicts who escaped from the Knoxville, Tenn., iron mines have been captured. One was found dead in the mountains, shot through the heart, and others are believed to be dead.

CHANCELLOR GIBSON has been formal ly expelled from the Knoxville, Tenn. Grand Army post on charges brought by his political opponent, Congressman Houck.

THE body found in Cumberland river below Clarksville, Tenn., has been identified as that of Henry Hutcheson, and John Senseny has been arrested for the murder.

A HEATING stove exploded on the M. K. & T. train near San Marcos, Tex. One man was killed and two injured. THE court has ordered that the testi-

mony in the trial of the train robbers at Newport, Ark., be not published until the last prisoner is placed on trial. JIM MORRISON, who escaped from the

Pratt mine prison in Tennessee a few days ago, killed a deputy sheriff who was trying to arrest him and escaped. St. Paul's Episcopal church, Louisville, Ky., the largest and wealth- the family escaped. lest church in the city, burned recently.

county. Ala., three children were burned to death, and their grandfather, with whom they lived, was driven insane by grief.

THERE was an unfounded rumor that Pugilist Corbett had been shot while passing through Greensboro, N. C.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany and Prince Bismarck have become recon

THE Banca Populare at Brescia, Italy, has applied for a moriaritum. Its essets largely exceed its liabilities.

TENDERS have been invited at Calcutta for a further issue of India bills to the amount of £2,500,000.

GEN. MORRA DI LAVRIANO has addressed a circular to the Sicilian prefects enjoining the utmost economy. the adoption of measures to improve the condition of the peasants and the institution of an inquiry into the methods of levying communal taxes.

THE Brazilian insurgents are reported to be in need of something to eat. It is reported the revolutionists are graining considerable ground in Hon-

A DISPATCH says a passenger train collided with a freight train near Samara, Russia. Five naphtha trucks were set on fire and fifteen people lost their lives.

Accounts of uprisings in Nicaraguan cities are being received at San Salvador. It is reported the citizens of Leon will proclaim Machado president, in which case Jelaya will be obliged to withdraw his troops from Nicaragua. Bonilla is said to be shooting prisoners. THE British government has ordered

additional troops to Egypt. THE French court of appeals has rejected the appeal of Vaillant.

Dr. JAYNES, a member of the Austrian reichsrath, has committed A BARCELONA dispatch says a dynamite explosion took place in the har-

bor works. Two persons were killed and several others injured. The outrage was attributed to anarchists. THE Brazilian insurgents occupy a strongly fortified position on Mocangues island. The rebel warship Aquidaban enters and leaves the bay at the pleas-

ure of its commander. The govern-

ment forts are powerless to prevent the movements of the Aquidaban. THE Rock Island has met the Santa Fe's new grain rate and announces that it will be willing to carry wheat from the Missouri river to Chicago at 9 cents, and corn at 8 cents a hundred

SIR GERALD PORTAL, British consulgeneral to Zanzibar, is dead.

It is reported in Rome that the pope has summoned Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to Rome.

PRINCE BISMARCK met with a most CARLTON B. LABBELL, shipping cordial reception on his visit of reconclerk of the Northwest Electric Co., ciliation to Emperor William at Berlin. CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 25 showed an average decrease of 38.6 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 47.2; outside,

> BRADSTREET and Dun both reported improvement in the industrial and formerly private secretary at Washing-

> transferred the offending minister, of the best statisticians in the country, Maher Pasha, and the incident was reported ended.

THE LATEST. THE appeal of Gov. Hogg for harmony in the ranks of the democracy of Texas is heartily indorsed by the Texas delegation at Washington.

THERE is a tidal wave of religious wakening reported at Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis and elsewhere. It is thought to be due mainly to hard

A Union county, Ga., tax collector was shot while attempting to secure public funds by disguising himself and

robbing his house. THE Medico-Legal society, of New York, proposes to make a scientific investigation of so-called spiritualistic

phenomena. CATAMOUNTS are causing much trou-

ble among the farmers in the Catskill mountains. SERVIAN workmen made a great at Wheeling, W. Va., who were on a demonstration in Belgrade in honor of

> THE pope recently gave a reception to the clergy and laity of Rome, which was attended by 12,000 people, JOHN REDMOND, the Parnellite leader,

> says Edward Blake's appeal to America for aid for Ireland's evicted tenants is open to criticism. Gov. TILLMAN of South Carolina,

> having decided to pardon J. C. Elliott, a dispensary spy, threats were made that Elliott would be lynched.

A FARMER near Scottsboro, Ala., was plowing when his horse fell into a subterranean cavern, and in extricating himself fatally injured the farmer. DEBATE on the internal revenue bill

mmenced in the house on the 29th, Mr. McMillin leading in favor of the income tax feature. ADM. BENHAM escorted three Amer

can vessels through da Gama's fleet at Rio de Janeiro and warned da Gama that any more reckless firing would be punished.

ROSINA VOKES, the noted actress, succumbed to consumption at her home in Devonshire, England.

THE czar was reported seriously sick ith la grippe and its complications. FOUR sleeping girls perished by snowslide in the Idaho mountains which at crashed into their cabin. The rest of

BURGLARS are reported to have NEAR Crawford's cross-roads, Russell smashed the belongings of the Americcan legation at Rome.

CORA TANNER, the actress, received a divorce at Fargo, N. D., from her husbend, Col. W. E. Sinn.

THE British bark Port Yarrock has been lost off Ireland. Twenty-five men were drowned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Dr. S. F. Neeley has filed his bond as United States marshal and it has been approved. The Farmers' & Merchants' bank at

Bird City has gone into voluntary liquidation. In the United States court at Wichita Judge Williams sentenced Clyde

Mattox to be hanged March 23. The blizzard struck southeastern Kansas hard on the 23d. The mercury dropped rapidly until it fell below zero. The government will soon establish an experimental station at Garden City under the supervision of the state agri-

cultural college. The Santa Fe road has made a rate of ten cents per hundred for wheat and eight cents for corn from Missouri river points to Chicago.

Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, is said to be receiving many requests for pamphlets concern-ing the resources of Kansas, information as to railroads, etc., from farmers

in the east. The state school fund commissioners have made another investment of \$30,-000 for the benefit of the school fund by the purchase of first-class bonds. Of this amount \$10,000 was invested in court house bonds of McPherson county, and the balance in school district securities.

The assignee of the Lebold, Fisher & Co., bank at Abiiene, which suspended in 1888, recently sold at auction all the remaining assets, consisting of notes, judgments, etc., to the amount of \$270,-300.63, which brought \$1,590.95. Creditors received three per cent. and may

get two per cent. more. Phillip Shoemaker, a prominent citizen of Independence, hanged himself in a barn on his farm near that city the other day. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, besides a prosperous business man, and the only reason that could be assigned for the deed was temporary insanity.

Mrs. Mary Kegley, of Leavenworth, was recently sitting by the stove with her babe on her lap when her clothes took fire. She laid the baby on the bed and ran out the house calling for help, but before it arrived she was terribly burned and died soon after. She was 24 years of age and leaves three little children.

The State Bar association held its eleven h annual meeting at Topeka on the 25th. The association was organized in 1883 by the judges of the district courts of Kansas. Judge Horton was the first president and was twice re-elected. Nearly all the prominent lawyers at the Kansas bar are members of the association.

J. C. Hubbard, a well known Kansan, ton for Congressman Jerry Simpson. THE khedive of Egypt made an apol- died suddenly at Topeka the other ogy to the British government and day of Bright's disease. He was one and was a principal compiler of "The History of Kansas," said to be the largest single book ever printed.

During the recent meeting of the State Bar association in Topeka a crank named J. Burton Jones, from near Junction City, created a sensation by threatening the lives of all the lawyers and trying to get into the assembly. He said they had taken all his property and he "had no use for them."

He was unceremoniously fired. In the district court at Salina Judge Thompson recently made a new decision concerning the punishment for which joint-keepers are liable. Heretofore a jointist who was convicted of selling liquor was released upon payment of \$100 fine, but under the new ruling made by Judge Thompson the keeper of a place where liquor is sold is liable to the penalty of \$100 fine and thirty days in jail.

Feeding wheat to hogs with profit is new thing in Kansas, but that is what is being done in Harper county, and the chances are that farmers generally will dispose of their surplus wheat in that way in the future. Already the experiments made are attracting a great deal of attention. The experiments of W. H. H. Freeman, a farmer, has demonstrated the fact that ground wheat fed to hogs is more profitable than selling it at present prices.

Orey Tabing was shot and killed at Leon the other night by Bruce Sowers. Tabing's mother and father separated some time ago and Sowers had become attentive to the woman. Young Tabing notified Sowers that he would shoot him if he did not cease such attentions, and finding his mother and Sowers together attempted to carry out his determination, but his bullet failed to hit Sowers, and the latter, drawing his pistol, both commenced shooting and young Tabing was killed. Sowers surrendered and was taken to jail at Eldorado.

The first three of the noted cases known as the Norwood fire insurance cases were concluded in the United States circuit court at Wichita the other evening with a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. Most of the more prominent insurance companies of the country are among the defendants. O. F. and E. R. Norwood, with a stock of general merchandise at Larned, valued at \$50,000, took out about \$40,000 worth of insurance in various companies in 1891. A year later their building and stock were destroyed by fire. All the companies simultaneously refused to settle, basing their refusal on the ground that the goods were old and not worth the monat represented.

KANSAS TREASURERS MEET.

They Hold a Session and Are Addressed by State Treasurer Biddle. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—There was a small attendance at the annual meeting of the State Association of County Treasurers and little business was transacted. No regular programme had been prepared and the members confined themselves to a friendly exchange of views regarding the work of their offices. The Santa Fe tax matter was discussed and various opinions advanced as to the power of county com-

fixed by the state board. State Treasurer Biddle made a short address on the subject of uniform records for all the counties. Assistant State Treasurer George M. Seward also spoke on the same subject and advocated the plan of having a state auditor to visit each county and check

missioners to compromise a levy made

in due form upon a valuation legally

up the books of the treasurer.

Treasurer A. K. Rodgers, of Topeka, contended that the county treasurers were the poorest paid officers in the state, considering their work and responsibilities. He contended for an increase of compensation, and thought the matter should be presented to the legislature. A legislative committee was appointed, consisting of A. K.

Rodgers, A. L. Cox and J. A. Doran. The association elected the following officers: President, A. L. Cox, of Douglas; vice president, T. P. Alexander, of Marion; secretary and treasurer, Mell Legler, of Jefferson.

LOYAL AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Commander Osborn Announces the Brig-TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25 .- Secretary of State Osborn, acting as division com-

mander of the new Ancient Order of Loyal Americans, has announced the appointment of brigade commanders as follows: Allen county, Chris S. Ritter: Anderson, Allen county, Chris S. Ritter: Anderson, Charles McCrum: Barbour, S. F. Funk; Barton, T. H. Bremer: Bourcon, Ed. Leslie, Brown, B. G. Partch: Butler, E. D. Stratford Chase, O. D. Drinkwater Chautauqua, D. M. Pile; Cherokee, J. C. Hubbard; Cheyenne, J. Crosby: Clav, J. J. Marty: Cloud, Thomas Lamay: Coffee, W. T. Tipton: Crawford, J. C. Buchman; Decatur, M. D. Street; Dickinson, M. Derm: Doniphan, J. E. Chapson; Douglas, J. Van Voorhee; Edwards, J. S.

Douglas, J. Van Voorhee; Edwards, J. S. Betsford; Elk, C. C. McKesson; Ellis, L. D. Kirkman; Ellsworth, Joseph Dickave; Finney, M. A. Calhoun; Ford, C. A. Milton; Franklin, J. F. Maxey; Geary, J. M. Templeton; Gove, W. P. C. Davis; Graham, Livy Pritchard; Grant, C. A. Maxwell; Green, H. Van How, Graenwood, F. Decher, ler, H. Van Hoy; Greenwood, F. Deebert; Harper, S. E. Cole: Harvey, J. S. Elwood; Jackson, C. V. Hamm: Jewell, D. C. Taggart; Jackson, C. V. Hamm: Jewell, D. C. Taggart; Kingman, William Cooley: Labette, J. K. Russell; Linn, D. O. Markley: Marion, Taylor Biddle; McPh-rson, J. W. Freeborn: Montgomery, Bird Willie: Morris, J. C. Pagett; Nemaha, J. P. Sams: Neosho, Henry Mills: Ness, B. T. Hermon: Norton, J. Darling; Osage, Charles Stackhouse; Osborne, E. B. Rathburn: Ottawa, W. H. Chappall; Pawnee, W. M. Goddner: Phillips, O. L. Smith; Pottawatomie, T. J. Ryan: Rawlins, W. W. Pottawatomie, T. J. Rvan: Rawlins, W. W. Mettler: Rice, Thomas Powers: Riley, J. M. Limbocker: Rooks, Milt Fesion; Rush, J. E. Andress: Saline, P. H. Dolan: Scott, J. C. Stark: Seward. H. L. Davis: Shawnee, D. M. Howard. Sheridan, B. C. Decher: Sherman, A. B. Montgomery: Smith, B. Macy: Stafford, E.

ace. James Little: Washington, L. J. Speng-Wilson, A. Z. Bron; Woodson, William STATE BANKS OF KANSAS.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal Says Their Condition Shows Improvem TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.-Under the call recently issued by Bank Commissioner Breidenthal for a statement of the condition of Kansas banks up to the close of business January 10 reports have been received from about 200 state and private banks, which is one-half the total number now in existence. The reports have not been tabulated, but Commissioner Breidenthal states that the general condition of the institutions will show an improvement over the statement made three months ago. A few of the banks that suspended during the panic of last year have resumed, but many of the smaller insti- prevent such accumulation. tutions have retired permanently, either at the hands of a receiver or by

voluntary liquidation. The list last year showed forty-two suspensions, of which five have since reorganized and resumed. Many of the suspended banks were in small country towns, where no demand ex-

isted for such facilities. ODD FELLOWS AT OUTS. The Suit at Topeka-Building of the Home

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25. - Grand Master Campbell, of the I. O. O. F., Grand Treasurer Stine, and several other officers of the order, are in Topeka in consultation with their attorneys in regard to the suit recently instituted in the district court of Shawnee county to enjoin the grand treasurer from collecting the tax as-sessed by the grand lodge last October to raise \$20,000 to complete the De Boissiere Odd Fellows orphans' home at Silkville, Franklin county. The suit was instituted by eighty-nine lodges. There are 446 lodges in the state, and all appeared willing to pay the assessment except the plaintiffs in this case. The hearing has been set

for February 14. work is progressing on the home, notwithstanding the suit. He thinks the home will be ready for occupancy in

ninety days. Bird City Bank Closed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.-A telegram was received at the office of the state bank commissioner stating that the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Bird voluntary liquidation. The capital T. The chances are that he will die of stock of the institution was \$10,000.

TRADE REVIEW. What Dun Has to Say About the Business

New York, Jan. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Secretary Carlisle's decision to issue bonds, and the early reports of large bids for them helped to accelerate recovery of industries and trade, as was hoped last week. Sale of the amount offered will check anxiety about maintenance of note redemption, remove the only pretext for further issues of paper, and thus give a solid basis for greater confidence regarding the financial future. The revenue is still small from cusfuture. The revenue is still small from customs—in January thus far \$10,805,501, against \$19,935,855 last year, and from internal taxes, \$9,487,979, against \$11,068,498, and the volume of domestic trade is citil small. The increase in number of hands employed adds to the purchasing power of the people, and dealers' stocks are so reduced that any sign of larger consumption quickly gives mills more orders. In shore, the conditions are such that, if not interpreted by adverse forces they would

interrupted by adverse forces, they would naturally bring a steady revival of business. Industrial gain is more definite than a week Industrial gain is more definite than a week ago. Few establishments have stopped work, while many have resumed or increased production, and though these are not works employing thousands each, the aggregate increase is considerable. Reductions in wages continue, and about a quarter of them are of 20 per cent, the rest ranging from 7 to 17 per cent. In no direction are quotations of manufactured products higher, but while some have actually declined, the general tone is somewhat stronger. clined, the general tone is somewhat stronger. Thus distinct improvement is seen in the de-mand for iron products at Philadelphia, though for some time it was thought it would not be lower. Sales of pig are lower, and southern forge is sold for \$1.75 at Birmingham, the lower price telegraphed last week having been, it is stated for a lot of inferior quality. The Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. has made contracts for ore, which reduce the cost of its iron 22% cents per ton, and lower contracts for ore and per ton, and lower contracts for ore and freights are also reducing the cost to consumers of lake ore. Connellsville coke is quoted at \$1 per ton, with the number of ovens in operation practically unchanged. The increase in demand for iron products is mainly in structural

forms, cast pipe, wire rods, barbed wire and wire nails, while in rails and other railway iron business is remarkably small.

Textile industries have increased working force mainly in knit goods, underwear and carpets, though several woolen mills have started and others are reported about to start. Sales of wool are larger, amounting at the chief markets to 4,933,200 pounds, against 5,661,-350 for the same week last year, but prices at Philadelphia are half a cent to one cent lower, while at New York there is more inquiry from carpet and other mills. Trading was checked by disappointment regarding the date at which the more of duty are to take effect and there is changes of duty are to take effect, and there is little desire to place or accept orders until the

future is more clear. The shoe and leather trades appear to gain a little, though shipments from Boston for the week are again 24 per cent. smaller than last week are again 2t per cent. smaller than last year. Produce markets have been decidedly dull, though wheat for May fell at one time to the lowest point on record. Western receipts for the week were 1,937,91 bushels, against 3,^41,331 last year, and of corn, 3,452,835, against 2,752,733 last year. Wheat exports are insignificant, and the stocks in sight are too large for speculators or short crop prophets. Coffee and petroleum are a shade lower. Cotton, after a decline, has advanced a shade, although receipts continue heavy.

receipts continue heavy.

Failures in the United States were 430 this week against 255 last year, and 55 in Canada against 40 last year. None are of great magn.

MAY NOT GET GOLD. Question Whether the Proposed Bond Sale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. - Interest in treasury department circles now centers in the question whether or not the actual net gold reserve of the treasury will be materially built up by the disposal of the \$50,000,000 bonds which Secretary Carlisle has announced to be his intention to sell on February 1. What doubt now exists on the question is furnished by the fact that a concerted movement on the part of bankers and other investors in the bonds might be made by which payment for the bonds could be brought about indirectly through medium of legal tender notes and treasury notes, and which, while increasing the treasury net balance, would not build up the gold reserve in the least. It must be admitted, however, that little genuine fear exists in this connection, as there is not believed to be any desire on the part of the public to hoard gold, but should it desire to do so, and prevent the accumulation of the yellow metal in the treasury, it is within the power of the public to

Secretary Carlisle has announced in effect that the bonds may be paid for in either gold coin or gold certificates. He has thus removed any doubt that may have existed as to whether he would accept gold certificates for the bonds, his original circular offering to sell bonds specifying that they were to be paid for in gold coin. There are now about \$77,000,000 in gold certificates in circulation, against which there is deposited an equal amount of gold bullion in the treasury.

BAILEY'S RESOLUTION.

Text of the Measure in Regard to Mr. Carlisle's Bond Issue as Adopted by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house committee on the judiciary further considered and authorized Mr. Bailey to report favorably his resolution regarding Secretary Carlisle's proposed bond issue. The report was adopted. The full text of the resolution is as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of the house of representatives that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under existing law to issue and sell the bonds of the United States except such as is conferred upon him by the act approved January 14, 1873, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie pay-ments," and that the money derived from the or February 14.

Grand Master Campbell says that lawfully applied to any purposes except those specified therein.

Train Robber Confesses. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 27.-Willis Brown, the train robber wounded in the capture of the Rogers gang at Vinita. I. T., recently and who is in the hospital here, to-day confessed to participating in the Mound Valley, Kan., bank robbery and also the rob-City, Cheyenne county, had gone into bery of the express agent at Chelsea, I.

DOUBTFUL HONORS.

From the Russian.

BY W. A. ADDISON.

[Copyright, 1834, by the Author.] The Tsar Nicholas was at the very summit of his power in the middle of the present century. All Europe looked up to him and discussed his doings with the greatest interest. It was with a full sense of his own importance that the emperor repaired to the white hall in the winter palace of St. Petersburg on Easter Sunday, in the year 1853, to receive homage from the flower of the nobility of Russia.

Clad in a cuirassier's uniform, with his helmet crowned by the dual eagle, Nieholas wended his way along the cor-ridor to the white hall. Half way, his progress was interrupted by an officer falling on his knees before him.

"Gracious majesty!" besought the officer, a captain in the guards. "Who are you?" demanded Nicholas.

"Count Apraxin." "And what do you want?"

'Gracious majesty," replied the cap-tain, 'allow me to fight a duel." "Get up, madman!" commanded the "Do you know that I have strict-

ly forbidden dueling? Are you not aware that a duel is a criminal offense?" "Yes, your majesty, but I have been grossly insulted, dishonored and cut by my fellow-comrades in the army. Life is intolerable, if I cannot have satis-

"What has happened?" demanded the tsar. "Speak, but tell me the truth!" "Sire," replied Apraxin, "before I was recently married to the daughter of Prince Vertycheff, a captain of the guard, Jacobovitch, nephew of Prince Mentshykoff, paid his addresses to my present wife at the same time as I did. obtained the preference, and since then Capt. Jacobovitch has embraced every opportunity to vent his spleen, and yesterday, in the club, he openly abused my wife. When I demanded an explanation, he repeated his defamatory language, and struck me in the face. Your majesty, my wife is insulted-I am dishonored; I must de-

insult in blood." "He insulted your wife?" said the tsar. "And struck you, where?"

fend my honor, and wipe out my wife's

"In the face." "Where is your wife?" "At home."

"Bring her here!" commanded the tsar. "I'll give both her and you ample satisfaction. But you shall not fight. I forbid it-I, the tsar. Do you understand?"

Count Apraxin disappeared, and Nicholas continued his way to the white hall, where he was welcomed with loud acclamations. Hurrying towards the chief church dignitary he embraced and kissed him, exclaiming: "Christ is risen!" to which the church dignitary replied, returning the em-brace: "Verily so."

After the tsar had saluted each one in the room in this manner, refreshments were passed round, and in the middle of the conversation which ensued, Capt. Apraxin appeared with his pale, trembling wife, and, immediately behind them, Jacobovitch.

The quick eye of the tsar noted their entrance. He approached Countess Apraxin, and led her into the middle of the hall.

"This lady," said he, "has been insulted by a miserable wretch, without cause. I, her tsar, declare this insult to be both unnoteworthy and unjusti-



WHO ARE YOU?" DEMANDED NICHOLAS

fiable. I, your tsar," said he, turning to the countess, "offer you the Easter kiss." He then kissed the countess, repeating the formula, to which she replied in a voice full of emotion, and kissed his hand.

"And you, Capt. Apraxin," said the tsar, "were insulted by a worthless fellow. You were struck on the cheek, which I now kiss, and thereby is all dishonor removed.'

The tsar kissed the count's cheek, then, turning haughtily round:

"And you, Capt. Jacobovitch," exclaimed he, "who have insulted this woman and struck her husband, are degraded and ordered to Siberia."

As Jacobovitch made his exit, the tsar bowed to the assemblage, and retired from this somewhat theatrical

The pretext under which the tsar commenced hostilities against Turkey was the acknowledgement of the rights of the Greek church in the holy places

Mentshykoff, the ambassador in Constantinople, had strict instructions to make this claim in as unacceptable a way as possible. When their claim, as was to be expected, was rejected on the 2d of July, 1853, twenty thousand Russian soldiers marched to the Dan- did the battle end? ube principalities under the command of Gorthakoff.

The western powers now grew un easy as soon as they saw Russia's dar- Sevastopol harbor." ing move, and the ambassadors of England. France, Austria and Prussia lightning. He grasped the back of the gone such remarkable changes.

ion a conference at Vienna and tried | chair, and stood holding on to it. Then to bring about a reconciliation.

The czar, however, ignored them and regarded the Danube principalities as conquered provinces; on the 4th of October Turkey saw herself compelled to declare war against Rus-The western powers promised the sultan their help because they feared the extension of the czar's influence. scored a success, in nearly annihilating France entered the Bosporous, in

order to protect Constantinople. The Crimean war, which was commenced with the object of taking the Sevestopol fortress, forms part of this English and Turks landed in the Russian herbor of Eupatoria in the Crimea. The chief command had been intrusted to Mentshykoff, notwithstanding the he. "To Siberia with you. I will fact that he had never commanded troops before.

On the 20th of September, 1854, hos tilities began, near the Alma, between the allies and Russians. The right wing of the Russians was surrounded by the French and Turks, and had to beat a retreat. Shortly after, tance until the ensuing day. Not even Mentshykoff's men were in full flight, the members of his family dared dishaving lost fifteen thousand, dead and turb him. He took no nourishment; wounded.

This defeat was of the greatest importance; it opened out the way to sevastopol to the allies.

In the same night the Russians, in order to check the enemy, sank the whole of their fleet in the Sevastopol harbor; in the camp of the allies it was thought that they would be able to take Sevastopol by surprise. Nevertheless a victory was not so easily gained. Mentshykoff succeeded in occupying Balaclava on the south coast, from where he was in constant communication with the fortress.

The blockading of Sevastopol, which lasted eleven months holding the whole civilized world in suspense, could not be hindered.

In the council of war, which was held after the battle of Alma, Mentshykoff said, that the tsar would have to be advised of their defeat.

Usually the bearer of good news was handsomely rewarded, but this time no one envied the courier his task. Mentskykoff soon found a messenger.

He had not forgotten who was the cause of his nephew's degradation and banishment.

Count Apraxin, who had been promoted to major for bravery at the siege Apraxin. "He'll think better of it. of Silistria, was called, and ordered to proceed at once to Petersburg, to acquaint the tsar with their position.

"This errand," said Mentshykoff, jeeringly, "is a difficult one, and you'll have to be cautious in breaking the bad news to the tsar."

"May I have the dispatches?" asked

"What dispatches?" asked Mentshykoff. "Give his majesty a verbal re- it all too soon." port of all that has happened. The from an eye-witness, otherwise any non-commissioned officer would have served my purpose. Start without de-

At the door a kibitka, i. e., a springless cart, with a mattress laid inside to spare your bones a little from the cruel visit your wife. folting, stood ready.

Furnished with the chief necessaries for the way and, above all, a courier's passport to insure relays of horses at the different halts, Apraxin started. It was a week's journey to St. Petersburg.

Emperor Nicholas led a very simple life. His workroom contained the commonest furniture. He slept on an iron field bed, and had only one blanket to cover himself with. His coats and uniforms, although often well worn, were always notable for their cleanliness. While he was most exacting in having all ceremonies and festivities carried out with the utmost pomp and display, he was, when it concerned his own person, most indifferent. For some days he had become impatient. He was waiting for news from the Crimea, and as the days wore on his impatience turned into anxiety, and a vague fear

overcame him. The couriers were instructed to observe no ceremony. They had to re-port themselves immediately, in their travel-stained garments, to the emperor's adjutant. Should they arrive during the night, the emperor had to

It was noon when Apraxin arrived at the palace.

He ascended the stairs leading to the

be wakened.

emperor's workroom and reported to the adjutant: "A courier from the field of battle." "Thank God!" exclaimed the ad-

jutant, "that you are come at last. The emperor is beside himself for want of never forgive me my hasty action, and news. What are they?"

"Bad," replied Apraxin, scarcely audibly.

The adjutant turned pale and stared self, however, and entered the em-

peror's room.
"Your majesty," announced he, "a
courier from the field of battle."

"Let him come in," said the emperor. Quick! Where is he?" Count Apraxin entered: the colossal

figure of the emperor rose up. "Quick!" said he, "what news do you bring? Where are you from?"

"I come from the Alma, sent by Prince Mentshykoff." "Well, what have you to report?" "A battle was fought, your majesty."

"When and where?" "On the 20th of September; the Turks, French and English attacked us at the river Alma. The enemy was

considerably stronger-" "Well," interrupted the emperor "why do you hesitate? Proceed! What he refused to see him, and sent him to matter is it if they were stronger? How

"We were defeated," gasped Apraxin. "We had to leave the way open to them to Sevastopol and sink the fleet in the

The emperor stood as if struck by

he rushed towards the unfortunate

courier, and cried: "You lie, scoundrel. You lie. My troops never fly. Never!" With his fist raised in the air, he

glared at the major. "I have told the truth, your majesty," said Apraxia. "We had to retreat he extension of the czar's influence.

The Russians, under Naihimoff, to cover the south side of the fortress." The tsar turned away and sank in the Turkish squadron near Sinope; an arm-chair. He then buried his face after which the fleets of England and in his hands and sobbed audibly. At an arm-chair. He then buried his face last he moaned:

"Beaten! My soldiers flying! Russian army beaten!"

The emperor's body shook as if seized with ague. Dumb and motionstory. In September forty thousand less stood the major at the door. Nich-French, twenty thousand English and olas seemed to be unaware of his preslater twenty thousand Italians allied ence. At last his eye fell upon him. themselves to the Turkish army. On He raised himself, pale as ashes, and, the 14th of September the French, tightly compressing his lips, approached Apraxin, and tore his epaulettes from his shoulders.

"You are degraded henceforth," cried never look upon the man more who brought me these tidings." He thereupon opened the door, and commanded the adjutant: "Away with this degraded man to Siberia, instantly!" Then he reentered his room, and locked himself in without giving anyone admitthey only heard him sobbing and moan-

Greatly distressed, Apraxin entered the chamber of the adjutant, who pressed his hand, and then led him away out of the reach of the angry



HIS FIST RAISED IN THE AIR

monarch. "Do not despair!" said he to After he has calmed down a bit, he'll be full of remorse and recall you."

"No one can give me back my honor." replied Apraxin. "The emperor has torn off my epaulettes and sent me away in disgrace. I have only one request to make, if you can have any pity for a dishonored man. See that Apraxin, calmly, although his heart my wife gets permission to follow me to Siberia. I dare not show myself to her in my present plight. She'll learn

"I'll carry out your wish willingly," emperor desires to have intelligence answered the adjutant. "Do not lose heart! As soon as the tsar has somewhat composed himself I'll make known your wish to him. The tsar's orders were 'instantly to Siberia;' therefore, you must be handed over to the governor without delay, so that you dare not tion which ended the Trojan war. The

> An order was written to the commandant, and half an hour afterwards fallen." and the watchers on the dis-Apraxin was on his way to Siberia. It was lucky the governor knew the

> circumstances of his degradation and banishment, and consequently did not Greece and an entire nation went mad expedite Apraxin's transport, as he with enthusiasm. was sure the emperor would repent of the injustice he had done.

"It's no use, you see," remarked he, smiling. "You'll be brought back, and then we will have saved ourselves and you unnecessary bother. Be assured, the tsar is just, and will reinstate you." In slow days' journey they made their way, until they reached Novgorod, from where Apraxin had to march or foot, along with criminals of all castes and colors, with innocent wives and children accompanying their relatives in their banishment.

Apraxtn had got as far as Perm, when the order came for his return. The return journey took much less time to accomplish on posthorses now that he traveled as major.

Three weeks later Apraxin stood once more before the tsar. Nicholas showed palpable signs of the ordeal he had passed through. His heart, as it afterwards turned out, had been broken. He came slowly toward Apraxin, and said: "Your glance awakens in me anew the pain and shame of my defeat; and I fear my glance is also disagree able to you.'

Apraxin averted his gaze. The tsar

understood this answer well. "I can well imagine," said he, "you'll I admit it was unjust. I was too rash, but I never want to set eyes on you more. Go abroad. A handsome allowance will be paid you regularly. Never hard at the courier. He controlled him- return as long as I live; when I am dead, then, if you like. Go. Leave Petersburg to-day, and try to think as leniently as you can of the tsar, to whom you caused such sorrow."

When, on the 18th of February, 1855, Nicholas died, Apraxin was still abroad. As it was generally supposed, the emperor had brought on his death by purposely neglecting a severe chill, caught while reviewing the troops in midwinter, clad in the thinnest of garments, against the express wishes of

his medical advisers. He could not bear to see his work, which the world called "Nicholas' system" fail, and shortly before his death he ceded the throne to his son, Alexander II. When a courier came with the news of the siege of Sevastopol. his successor. On the 11th of September Sevastopol fell, and Emperor Alex-

ander hastened to conclude a peace. Count Apraxin returned with his wife to St. Petersburg in 1859, and they were often visitor. in the winter palace, where their fortunes had under

FROM ANCIENT TROY.

Valuable Collection Added to the Smithsonian Institution.

Gifts to the United States Government from the Widow of Dr. Schliemann, the Famous Archaeologist-Some of the More Precious Curios.

[Special Washington Letter.]

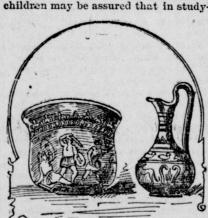
Did you ever read the story of the Trojan war? Homer and Virgil peopled their lines with heroes. To read their stories in the original Greek and Latin was one of the pleasures of my | There is a great variety of drinking youth, aided and encouraged as I was by the strong arm and unbending hickory stick of a schoolmaster who meant business all the time. But, whether you read the stories in the original or in translations, they are interesting and entertaining. Until very recently the scholars and learned men believed that the heroes of Homer and Virgil were mythical; that they existed only in the fertile brains of those remarkable writers. But a great man named Schliemann

surroundings of myth and gave them their proper place in history. The story of his achievement is as interesting as the original story of the siege them. It is possible, however, that and destruction of ancient Troy. Dr. Schliemann was a student, a great sets, which were in possession of every scholar, a prodigious worker, and a Trojan of any rank. They are made man of means. He believed that the stories told by the ancient writers chief constituent of which is red clay. were at least founded on facts; and he | The double-handled goblets, of which devoted his life to the discovery of there are three, are of curious construc-Troy, the lost city. As the result of tion. They stand about six inches high careful study and investigation he se- and have on either side long, slender lected what he believed to be the site handles, reaching from top to bottom. of the city and commenced excavations | They hold about the same quantity as on the mound of Hissarlik in 1871. His goblets of the present day. A broad, efforts were criticized by some learned men, derided by others, while many have been used in the sacrifices to hold men believed that Dr. Schliemann was insane.

But in spite of all that the men of the intellectual world might say or do he continued to spend his time and his money in the effort to determine whether or not that place had ever been the battle ground upon which the heroes of the dead past had so long grappled in a war of conquest and extermination. Before his death, his sagacity, learning and determination of character were rewarded by success. Ajax, Agamemnon, Hector, Paris, Priam, Æneas and beautiful Helen were lifted from the abyss of myth and placed upon the pinnacle of history. It was a wonderful work.

And now, in the nineteenth century of a new era, in a new world, the eyes of men and women of a new race of people are gazing upon the relies of that ancient city and of that mighty battle ground. In the Smithsonian institution these relics have recently been placed. They are gifts to the United States government presented by the widow of the great scholastic explorer. They are made of many materials, of which stone bronze, ivory, marble, terra cotta and bone may be mentioned. There are 188 in all. They include a variety of articles; such as weapons, idols, vases, urns, knives, daggers, pins, whorls, drinking vessels of elaborate designs and patterns, rings, jugs and bullets. It is believed that they all passed through the fiery ordeal of that tremendous conflagraderful announcement that "Troy has tant hills thereupon lighted their fires, were very religious and worshiped thus flashing the news from eminence to eminence until the tidings reached

"Arma virumque cano," says Virgil. The liberal translation is: "I sing of arms and a hero." The poet was writing of real men and women, of a real place, of actual occurrences. The evidence is now here. We can see it. Our



SOME OF THE RESTORED VASES.

ing the ancient languages they are not wasting time in learning something to be unlearned. With poetic license the truth is told.

The matrons of Troy used spinningwheels. We have eighteen "whorls' in this collection of relies. They are circular-shaped, vary from one inch to three inches in diameter, and are made of stone highly polished and ornamented. They formed an important part of the ancient and rude machine and were fixed in the middle part of slender sticks, about twelve inches long and tapering at each end, which formed the primitive spindle. These imparted momentum and steadiness to the spindle when whirled similar to the fly-wheel of a machine. The spindle, when the thread was attached, was set in motion by rolling between the palm of the right hand and the right leg, after which it was thrown into the air. In those days it was fashionable for all women to spin, and even those of royal blood, who from the walls often watched their friends and favorites in the battles on the plain below, could deftly twist threads of great evenness and uniformity. It may be that the fair and frail woman on whose account that awful war was waged learned to spin, and upon the battlements of the beleaguered city sat and spun and wove garments for the man for base love of whom she left her young fellow." royal Grecian home and forsook her regal soldier husband. The possession you."-Brooklyn Life.

of such a woman was not worth the life of one of the tens of thousands of brave men who fell in battle before

those walls.

Not a single piece of pottery unearthed seems to have withstood that awful conflagration intact. Possibly those ancients were in possession of dynamite or some other destructive explosive. We have fragments of the original pieces and the missing parts are skillfully restored by neatly fitted new materials. Among the pieces of terra cotta from the site of the longbeleaguered city there are three balls, oblong and pyramidal in shape; and also weights, an idol and a finger ring. vessels which indicate that the people were devotees of Bacchus. There are globular jugs, lustrous jugs, with incised ornamentation, two-handled goblets, two-handled jugs, two-handled cups, one-handled cups, lilliputian jugs, bowls and other vessels. These are of various sizes. Some hold as much as two quarts, and some no more than a thimbleful. One of these tiny creations was undoubtedly used for wine. For aught that anyone can say it was But a great man named Schliemann used in the sacrifices to pour libations to the gods, or to persuade them to wreak vengeance on the heads of the offending Greeks, who so persistently and valiantly besieged and assaulted they were parts of elaborate drinking

shallow bowl in the collection may

TROJAN TRIPOD MADE NEW.

the sacred meal which it was the custom of Greeks and Trojans to throw over the animal about to be sacrificed. There are also many very interesting vases, one of which is a beautiful tripod about ten inches high, ornamented with strange lines portraying the likeness of a woman's face. This same face appears on so many pieces of pottery that it is conjectured by some antiquarians that it is a likeness of beautiful Helen, who was the foremost figure of that age. There are also many curious pieces of marble quaintly carved which were very essential in the ceremonies of the Trojan religion. These are as thin as wafers and grotesquely shaped. The Trojans many gods. Since these gods were supposed to take part in the battles as well as the everyday affairs of men it was necessary to keep sacrificing t them continually. Small fortune

in their divinities. These little idols of marble are marked not unlike inscriptions which children may be assured that in study- the Indians put upon stones. They are about the right size to carry in one's vest pocket, and were certainly handy for those to carry about who be lieved in their potency.

The bronze relies comprise weapons, nails, pins and sinkers. The nails are from four to six inches long, and, although covered with a vitriol-colored rust, would do to nail with to-day as well as when they were driven into the beams of a Trojan house three thousand years ago. It should be re-membered that the uses of iron were not then known. Shields, swords, chariots and cutlery were made of a hardened compound into which copper largely entered. Then there are ivory balls, ivory needles and an ivory work basket, all neatly embellished by delicate carving. There are several strange articles made of ebony, and the ebony is heavier than lead.

The table forks of the Trojans are of bone, and look like overgrown toothpicks. The forks are accompanied by bone knives and spoons. These silent witnesses of the valorous past were found nearly forty feet below the surface, and they were covered by the debris of four cities. The complete destruction of the original Troy was followed by the building of the Greek city Ilion. The inhabitants for many years sold relies of the great war. Alexander the Great visited Ilion to gaze upon the battlefield and carry away some of the relies. Ilion was abandoned; two other cities were builded and abandoned; and at last only a mound remained to mark the spot. Modern scholastics had come to regard Troy and its heroes with as little credence as they regard Olympus with its gods and thunderbolts. Troy was no myth. Before us are the evidences of its existence. Upon the plains surrounding the ancient city 100,000 Greeks marched and countermarched until the final overthrow of the place. The great armies were transported from Sparta in 1,200 ships. The city was finally captured by strat-

A Brave Fellow. "I like Jack. He is such a brave

"Is he? Maybe he will propose to

What You Read Is So About Hood's

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are simple statements of facts from people whom Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured, published without sensationalism or fictitious headlines. They prove positively that Hood's Sarsaparilla posses-

Hood's spille Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, bilousness, sick headache and indigestion. 25c.

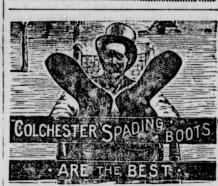
'August Flower'

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

Profitable Employment

We want to engage the services of an energetic man or woman to represent THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. We offer employment that will pay far better than clerkships. Send for circulars, illustrated premium list, sample copies and private terms to agents.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 204 Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

were spent by prominent people in sacrifices to incure a kindly disposition. The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every

kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates. of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the

first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will

cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.



TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEV



YOUTH AND AGE.

Turn back, ch, dial-jlate of time, Spare to my locks their hue of jet: With youth my glowing fancies rhyme-For age I am not ready yet.

The wrinkled gray beard, passing by, Was he my schoolmate long ago? Some hint like that flashed through his e And yet I hold it is not so.

What means the traiterous almanac? Who heeds the tale its pages tell? I feel of youth I nothing lack. In May's eternal realm I dwell

Are not these flowers and fields as fair
As those in far-off days I knew?
To-day I fervently declare
I never saw a sky more blue!

Here's Maud, who wears the dainty rose Of sixteen summers on her cheek; Stop not the gray beard—well he knows 'Tis but with her I care to speak.

Since naught of nature's charm has fled, And on Maud's lips my lips have presse There must be youth and joy ahead— How can you ask a lovelier test?

Thrilled by the rapture of her smile. Why should I mind the almanac? Let Age conceal his frost awhile— Ask Time to turn his dial back. -Joel Benton, in Leslie's Weekly.



published by special arrangement.]

VII.-CONTINUED.

Quietly rising from his seat, the official who so recently had had the verbal tilt with Cram held forth a rusty, crosshilted, two-edged knife that looked as though it might have lain in the mud and wet for hours.

"Have you ever seen this knife be fore?" he asked. And Doyle, lifting up his eyes one instant, groaned, shuddered, and said:

"Oh, my God, yes!" "Whose property is it or was it?"

At first he would not reply. He mouned and shook. At last: "Sure, the initials are on the top," he

cried. But the official was relentless.

"Tell us what they are and what they represent." People were crowding the hallway

and forcing themselves into the room. Cram and Ferry, curiously watching their ill-starred comrade, had exchanged glances of dismay when the knife was so suddenly produced. Now they bent breathlessly forward. The silence for the moment was op

pressive. "If it's the knife I mane," he sobbed

at last, desperately, miserably, "the letters are S. B. W., and it belongs to Lieut. Waring of our bathery."

But no questioning, however adroit, could elicit from him the faintest information as to how it got there. The last time he remembered seeing it, he said, was on Mr. Waring's table the morning of the review. A detective testified to having found it among the bushes under the window as the water receded. Ferry and the miserable Ananias were called, and they, too, had to identify the knife, and admit that neither had seen it about the room since Mr. Waring left for town. Of other witnesses called, came first the proprietor of the stable to which the cab belonged. Horse and cab, he said, covered with mud, were found under a shed two blocks below the French market, and the only thing in the cab was a handsome silk umbrella, London make, which Lieut. Pierce laid claim to. Mrs. Doyle swore that as she was going in search of her husband she met the cab just below the Pelican, driving furiously away, and that in the flash of lightning she recognized the driver as the man whom Lieut. Waring had beaten that morning on the levee in front of her place. A stranger was seated beside him. There were two gentlemen inside, but she saw the face of only one-Lieut. Waring.

Nobody else could throw any light on the matter. The doctor, recalled, declared the knife or dagger was shaped exactly as would have to be the one that gave the death blow. Everything pointed to the fact that there had been a struggle, a deadly encounter, and that after the fatal work was done the murderer or murderers had left the doors locked and barred and escaped through the window, leaving the desk rifled and carrying away what money there was, possibly to convey the idea that it was only a vulgar murder and

robbery after all. Of other persons who might throw light upon the tragedy the following were missing: Lieut. Waring, Private Dawson, the cabman, and the unrecognized stranger. So, too, was Anatole's

VIII. When four days and nights had passed away without a word or sign from Waring, the garrison had come to the conclusion that those officers or men of Battery "X" who still believed him innocent were idiots. So did the civil authorities; but those were days when the civil authorities of Louisiana commanded less respect from its educated people than did even the military. The police force, like the state, were undergoing a process called reconstruction, which might have been impressive in theory, but was ri-diculous in practice. A reward had been offered by business associates of the deceased for the capture and conviction of the assassin. A distant relative of old Lascelles had come to take charge of the place until M. Philippe should arrive. The latter's address had been found among old Armand's papers, and dispatches, via Havana, had been sent to him, also letters. Pierre d'Hervilly had taken the weeping widow and little Nin Nin to bonne maman's to stay. Alphonse and his woolly-pated mother, true to negro superstitions, had decamped. Nothing would induce them to remain under the roof where foul murder had been done. "De hahnts" was what they were post office." afraid of. And so the old white home stead, though surrounded on every side the little civilian, dryly, "but what we an can't get at him unless she bribes rude command."

by curiosity seekers and prying eyes, was practically deserted. Cram went about his duties with a heavy heart and light aid. Ferry and Pierce both commanded section snow, as Doyle remained in close arrest and "Pills the Less" in close attendance. Something was utterly wrong with the fellow. show her red nose within the limits of mail is opened and distributed on its the "barx," as she called them, a hint arrival at nine o'clock by the chief from Braxton having proved sufficient: clerk, or by the sergeant major, if he but that she was ever scouting the pickets no one could doubt. Morn, noon and night she prowled about the neighborhood, employing the "byes," so she termed such stray sheep in army blue as a dhrop of Anatole's best would tempt, to carry scawling notes to Jim, one of which, falling with its postman by the wayside and turned over by the guard to Capt. Cram for transmittal, was addressed to Mister Loot'nt James Doyle, Lite Bothery X, Jaxun Barx, and brought the only laughter to his lips the big horse artilleryman had known for nearly a week. Her customary Mercury, Dawson, had vanished other and often a better man, as a de-

Over at Waring's abandoned quarters the shades were drawn and the green | wrote these. jalousies bolted. Pierce stole in each day to see that everything, even to the augmented heap of letters, was undisturbed, and Ananias drooped in the court below and refused to be comforted. Cram had duly notified Waring's but made no mention of the cloud of suspicion which had surrounded his name. Meantime, some legal friends of the family were overhauling the Lascelles papers, and a dark-complexioned, thick-set, active little civilian was making frequent trips between the department headquarters and barracks. At the former he compared notes with Lieut. Reynolds, and at the pocketbook significantly.

"The difficulty just now is in having a talk with the widow," said this offi- whereof our seniors tell, the sutler's cial to Cram and Reynolds, whom he establishment was planted within had met by appointment on the Thurs- easy hailing distance of the guard-

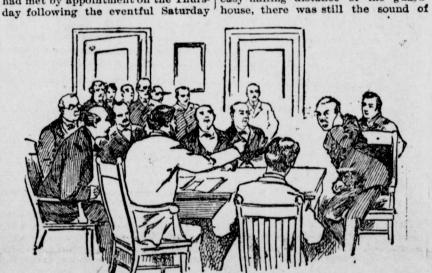
want is evidence to acquit him and convict somebody else of Lascelles' death. What has this to do with the other?"

"This much: This letter came to Braxton by hand, not by mail-by hand, probably direct from her. What hand had access to the office the day when the whole command was out at Mrs. Doyle had not again ventured to review? Certainly no outsider. The happens to be there, though he's generally at guard mount. On this occasion he was out at review. Leary, chief clerk, tells Col. Braxton he opened and distributed the mail, putting the colonel's on his desk; Root was with him and helped. The third clerk came in later; had been out all night, drinking. His name is Dawson. Dawson goes out again and gets fuller, and when next brought home is put in hospital under a sentry. Then he hears of the murder, bolts, and isn't heard from since, except as the man who helped Mrs. Doyle to get her husband home. He is the fellow who brought from sight, dropped, with many an- that note. He knew something of its contents, for the murder terrified him, and he ran away. Find his trail, and you strike that of the woman who

"By the Lord, lieutenant, if you'll quit the army and take my place you'll make a name and a fortune.

"And if you'll quit your place and take mine you'll get your coup de grace in some picayune Indian fight relatives, now living in New York, of and be forgotten. So stay where you his strange and sudden disappearance, are; but find Dawson, find her, find what they know, and you'll be famous.'

IX. That night, or very early next morning, there was pandemonium at the barracks. It was clear, still, beautiful. A soft April wind was drifting up from the lower coast, laden with the perfume of sweet olive and orange blossoms. Mrs. Cram, with one or two latter with Braxton and Cram. The lady friends and a party of officers, last interview Mr. Allerton had before had been chatting in low tone upon leaving with his family for the north their gallery until after eleven, but was with this same lively party, the detective who joined them that night at rangle all was silence when the secthe St. Charles, and Allerton, being a ond relief was posted. Far at the rear man of much substance, had tapped his of the walled inclosure, where, in deference to the manners and customs of war as observed in the good old days



of Braxton's "combined" review. "She | modified revelry by night, and poker is too much prostrated. I've simply and whisky punch had gathered their got to wait awhile, and meantime go devotees in the grimy parlors of Mr. about this other affair. Is there no Finkbein, and here the belated ones in which you can see her?"

Reynolds was poring over the note story. "I know you'll say I have no patronize this establishment, what-right to ask this," it read, "but you're soever they might do outside. They a gentleman and I'm a friendless wom-My own people are ruined by the war, but even if they had money they wouldn't send any to me, for I offended them all by marrying a Yankee officer. God knows I am punished enough for that. But I was so young and innocent when he courted me. I ought to of left-I would of left him as soon as found out how good-for-nothing he really was, only I was so much in love I couldn't. I was fastenated, I suppose. Now I've sold everything, but if you'll only lend me fifty dollars I'll work my fingers to the bone until I pay it. For the old home's sake, please do.'

"It's the same hand-the same wom-

an, Cram, beyond a doubt. She bled Waring for the old home's sake the first winter he was in the south. He told me all about it two years ago in Washington, when we heard of her the second time, Now she's followed him over here, or got here first, tried the same game probably, met with a refusal, and this anonymous note is her revenge. The man she married was a crack-brained weakling who got into the army the fag end of the war, fell in love with her pretty face, married her, then they quarreled and he drank himself into a muddle-head. She ran him into debt; then he gambled away government funds, bolted, was caught, jail, but some powerful relative saved him that, and simply had him dropped -never heard of him again. She was about a month grass-widowed when Waring came on his first duty there. He had an uncongenial lot of brother really had known of this girl and her people before the war, and she appealed to him, first for sympathy and help, then charity, then blackmail, I reckon, from which his fever saved him. Then she struck some quartermaster or other and lived off him for here's 'Pills the Less,' " he suddenly awhile; drifted over here, and no sooner did he arrive, all ignorant of her presence in or around New Orleans, than she began pestering him again. When he turned a deaf car, she probably threatened, and then came these anonymous missives to you and Braxthis one, at least—is that it was with by him."

bis mail but never came through the "Oh, he'll do all right now, I reckon," his mail, but never came through the

Cram relapsed into a brown study. most of them were bachelors and had no better halves, as had Doyle, to fetch written to Braxton and comparing it them home "out of the wet." Cram with one he held in his hand-an and his lieutenants, with the excepold one, and one that told an old, old tion of Doyle, were never known to had separated before midnight, and an deserted by a worthless husband. little Pierce, after his customary peep into Waring's preserves, had closed the door, gone to his own room to bed and to sleep. Ferry, as battery officer of the day, had made the rounds of the stables and gun shed about one o'clock, and had encountered Capt. Kinsey, of the infantry, coming in from his long turning from the inspection of the sentry-post at the big magazine.

"No news of poor Sam yet, I suppose?" said Kinsey, sadly, as the two came strolling in together through the rear gate. "Nothing whatever," was Ferry's

answer. "We cannot even form a conjecture, unless he, too, has been murdered. Think of there being a warrant out for his arrest-for him, Sam Waring!"

"Well," said Kinsey, "no other conclusion could be well arrived at, unless that poor brute Doyle did it in a drunken row. Pills says he never saw a man so terror-stricken as he seems to be. He's afraid to leave him, really, and Doyle's afraid to be alone-thinks the old woman may get in."

"She has no excuse for coming, captain," said Ferry. "When she told Cram she must see her husband to-day, that she was out of money and starving, the captain surprised her by handand would have been tried and sent to ing her fifty dollars, which is much more than she'd have got from Doyle. She took it, of course, but that isn't what she wanted. She wants to get at him. She has money enough."

"Yes, that woman's a terror, Ferry. Old Mrs. Murtagh, wife of my quarterofficers for a two-company post, and master sergeant, has been in the army twenty years, and says she knew her well-knew all her people. She comes from a tough lot, and they had a bad reputation in Texas in the old days. Doyle's a totally different man since she turned up, Cram tells me. Hello! exclaimed, as they came opposite the west gate leading to the hospital. 'How's your patient, Doc?"

"Well, he's sleeping at last. He seems worn out. It's the first time I've left him; but I'm used upand wanta few anonymous missives to you and Brax-ton. Yours always came by mail, you drink in the room, even if he should say. The odd thing about the colonel's wake, and Jim is sleeping or lying there

said the officer of the day, cheerfully. "That's all very interesting," said "Go and get your sleep. The old wom-

stick, like some other old witches I've read of. Ferry sleeps in the adjoining room, anyhow, so he can look out for her. Good night, Doc." And so, on they went, glancing upward at the dim light just showing through the window-blinds in the gable end of

foot of the stairs.
"Come over and have a pipe with me, Ferry," said the captain. "It's too beautiful a night to turn in. I want to talk to you about Waring, anyhow. This thing weighs on my mind.'

Doyle's quarters, and halting at the

"Done with you, for an hour any how!" said Ferry. "Just wait a min ute till I run up and get my baccy." Presently down came the young fellow again, meerschaum in hand, the moonlight glinting on his slender figure, so trim and jaunty in the battery dress. Kinsey looked him over with a smile of soldierly approval and a whimsical comment on the contrast between the appearance of this young artillery sprig and that of his own stout personality, clad as he was in a bulging blue flannel sack coat, only distinguishable in cut and style from civilian garb by its having brass buttons and a pair of tarnished old shoulder straps. Ferry was a swell. His shell jacket fitted like wax. The Russian shoulder knots of twisted gold were of the handsomest make. The riding breeches, top boots and spurs were such that even Waring could not criticise. His saber gleamed in the moonbeams, and Kinsey's old leather-covered sword looked dingy by contrast. His belt fitted trim and taut, and was polished as his boot-tops; Kinsey's sank down over the left hip, and was worn brown. The sash Ferry sported as battery offi-cer of the day was draped, West Point fashion, over the shoulder and around the waist, and accurately knotted and

net was slung higgledy-piggledy over his broad chest. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

looped; Kinsey's old war-worn crimson

THAT WAS DIFFERENT. When Jim Began Supposing That Settled the Matter.

"One day in the mountains, that lift their green-walled battlements above the tumbling waters of the upper Cumberland, I stopped at a log house to get my dinner. It was a double affair, with a lean-to porch in front of it, and was occupied by a man and woman, who were eager to hear me talk of the great world beyond the fastnesses of the everlasting hills that hedged them in. We sat at the table for some minutes after we had finished eating, and the woman began talking, in her

own crude imaginative fashica, of the

things I had been telling them.

"'S'posin', Jim, she said, addressing herself principally to her husband, 'S'posin' I wuz a fine lady in silks and satins; an' s'posin' I had hosses an' kerridges; an' s'posin' we lived in a marble palace, with glass winders; an' s'posin' you wuz a prominent citizen an' put on a clean shirt every week; an' s'posin' we could go to Europe an' see all the grand sights; an' s'posin' we had a washtub full of money; an' s'posin' we'd come back yer to these parts an' s'posin' we'd build a town right out there in the bottom, an' s'posin' it 'ud grow an' grow, an' s'nosin' a boovelard was run right along down thar whar the cow shed is now, an' s'posin' they'd name it atter us, Jim, wouldn't that be somethin' wurth s'posin'?' and the woman looked out of the door and gazed off cross the valley with almost a dreamy

look in her dull gray eyes. "'Yes, Susan,' responded Jim, in the same fanciful strain, 'an' s'posin' I run fer congress an'-'

"She recovered her everyday practical spirit at the sound of his voice and stopped him.

"'No, you don't,' she said, jumping up and beginning to clear off the table, 'I'll do all the s'posin' for this family myself. You go 'long out thar and chop enough firewood to last over Sunday.

"Fifteen minutes later, as I turned at the bend of the road that carried me out of sight, I saw Jim chopping tramp through the dew-wet field, re- at the wood and Susan carrying an armful to the house."-Detroit Free

The Women of Alaska.

There is a woman in Sitka, known as Princess Tom, who is very rich. She at one time had three husbands, but has become Christianized and has discarded two. She is an extensive trader, and has several large canoes in which she transports goods from Sitka to the interior and exchanges them with the natives for furs. She is known all over Alaska, and wears upon her arms twenty or thirty bracelets made out of \$20 gold pieces. The natives also trace their genealogy through the female branch of the family, and the inheritance comes through the mother's side. For instance, if a chief should die, leaving a son, his sister's son or nephew would succeed in authority and not his own son. The women are not slaves, as in the Indian tribes in this country, but exercise a great deal of authority. The women emulate their sex in civilized countries in their affectation of bright and gaudy colors, and most of the money they receive is invested in bright colored goods and shawls.

The Prince and the Policeman.

An English woman told this story the other day: "I was attending a monstrous fair in Albert hall once upon a time when I spied the duke of Edin burgh standing near a booth where I was making some purchases. The rest of the royal family were in a box at the other end of the building. Presently they prepared to descend and mingie with the throng on the floor below. An officious policeman rushed about among us pushing us hither and thither. He seized the duke by the shoulder and gave him a tug. 'Here,' he said, roughly, 'stand one side, can't you? You've got to make room for the prince of Wales.' The joke was too good. I felt myself obliged to encounter that officer later on and to tell him who the quiet gentleman was who had who will not improve his stock must so instantly and silently obeyed his go out of business.-Colman's Rural and egg production.-Farm and Fire-

my sentries or rides the air on a THE FARMING WORLD.

IMPROVED COW STALL It Saves Much Labor in Feeding and

Keeps the Cows Clean. The cow stall shown in the illustrations from sketches by J. C. Early, of Virginia, is planned for a dairy farm, and will be found to be a great saver of labor in feeding and keeping the cows clean. In feeding, in place of troughs there is a smooth floor without obstruction, running in front of all the cows, and five feet wide, and on the same level as the floors of the stalls, so the cows can feed without waste (Fig. 1). There are long narrow bins for grain, at close intervals, on the outside of this floor, so that the grain can be taken in a scoop and poured to each cow without carrying heavy loads from a distant meal

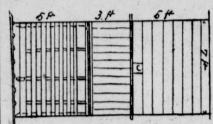


FIG. 1.—FLOOR OF SELF-CLEANING STALL

room. The silage is shoveled into a wheelbarrow and is wheeled and dumped in front of each cow, the long level feed floor making this as easy as running a car on a track. Above the cow stable is the room for hay and forage, which is all cut fine by horse power, and distributed over the room by a carrier attached to the cutter, which sits in the center of the long room. When used, after filling to one end, it is turned around and run until the opposite end is filled. There is a chute (a) between every other cow, and the cut forage runs down without the use of a basket or fork. The partitions are between every two cows, and are only three feet long, with a tight board floor of the same length. Back of this, extending to sills of stable, there is a trap door the length that the stall is wide and hinged to sill of stable so as to raise up (Fig. 2) to get out manure. This door is made of three-inch strips, nailed to five 2x4-inch scantling. and one inch apart. The door has a

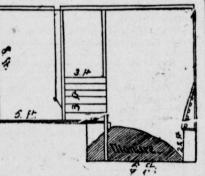


FIG. 2. - CROSS SECTION OF COW STALL.

space eight inches wide immediately back of the cow's hind feet for the manure to drep through; this space has a door, simply a board eight inches wide, which is hinged on the side farthest from the cow, and let down when the cows go in or out, and then raised and kept up for the manure to drop through, while the cows are in the stable. This space must be regulated to each pair of cows, which is easily done by using more or less of the threeinch strips next to the solid floor. The cows stand with their hind feet and their back parts over the grating. The manure pit extends partly under the cows, and will hold more than a month's manure. The cows are held by stanchious built in front of the stalls. - American Agriculturist.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

FRESH manures often excite the trees to a too rapid growth.

GRAFTS made with the upper cut of the root will give a smaller per cent. of poor trees.

Scions for grafting may be cut at any time now when the temperature is above freezing.

THE currant needs a deep, rich soil, rather moist, in order to make large crops of choice fruit.

By tramping down the snow around the stems of the trees girdling by mice may usually be prevented. A good coat of whitewash with a

few handfuls of wood ashes stirred in it is a good remedy for bark lice. GRAPE vines should always be pruned in mild weather during the winter in order to avoid bleeding in the spring.

PLANTS do not receive all their food through the roots, but take a considerable portion of it from the air through the leaves. For their fruit and other attra

tions one or more mulberry trees should find a place on every farm. They thrive best on deep, rich, welldrained land.

In arranging an orchard it is a good plan to plant the apple and cherry trees on the outside of the fruit garden, especially towards the prevailing winds as a protection to the more delicate kinds .- St. Louis Republic.

The Dairyman and His Cows. Dairying is now a business which

has to be conducted on the same principles with other kinds of business where sharp competition prevails. No manufacturer would think of competing with one who had improved implements, while his own were the old, ineffective sort. A cow is to the dairyman what his machinery is to the manufacturer. She is the means whereby he changes raw material of grass, silage, roots and grains into milk, butter and cheese products. If there were a certainty that the poor cow's milk could be sold or made into butter or cheese at a profit, the farmer might to scald the mess and sprinkle meal disregard the advice to change his milk and butter-producing machines for better ones. In these days the improvement of the herd has become a necessity. While at first the number of first- and bone, as it is not only nutritious class cows was too small to affect the market, it has done so now. The man also enables the hens to secure bulky

SEED AND SOWING.

Lows That Must Be Observed If Suce Is Desired.

There are certain laws in nature we must comply with if we would succeed, and as she is a most excellent teacher it is well to observe them. That seed which is kept moist with a slight covering of leaves or other material, in its season will germinate. When the time for planting arrives, if sown in the open ground, prepare your bed in the best possible manner, dig deep and make your ground as friable as possible. Sow your seed, packing the ground gently, to retain moisture, with a light roller, or in the absence of a roller use a board. If seed is sown in boxes the ground must be equally fine and friable, and with very small seeds it is best to level off the ground, sowing the seed on top and covering the soil with several thicknesses of some thin light white cloth. Never use colored material. In watering let it soak through the cloth.

When the seeds germinate well, say half or three-quarters of an inch, remove the cloth; after the tender plants. have straightened up fill in with very fine ground or sand to keep them from falling over or dampening off; bring them gradually to the strong rays of the sun.

I have had more failures by planting too deep than too shallow. Never bury your seed so deep that the warmth of the sun cannot strike it. Large seeds can be planted much deeper than small. Corn can be planted two or three inches deep; if six inches it may never come through, unless in a sandy soil. Plant pansy or celery seed two or three inches deep, and a failure is evident. Seed properly cared for will retain its germinating power much longer than most people think; keeping it where it will mold or turn musty will destroy its vitality; keeping it too warm and dry will absorb its oily matter, or if it becomes rancid it is useless. Plants from such seed will be feeble and sickly. Always sow the best, using proper care, and you can look forward to good results. Guess work is chance work, and failure the general result. Parents should teach their children the care of seeds, planting and nursing of the tender plants; the lessons taught will go with them through life, making them careful, watchful, observing and patient.—W. B. K. Johnson, in American Gardening.

SALTING THE BUTTER.

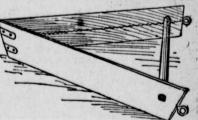
Interesting Experiments Conducted by Wisconsin Expert.

F. C. Curtiss, of Wisconsin, gives his deas of salting butter in this way: "T assume that it is generally Cusidered that butter absorbs salt, which it does not. In proof which are I will state that some two months ago I worked up a pound of butter into a solid ball without salt. This butter has been kept immersed in strong brine until the present time, when I find on cutting it open no trace of salt, except near the outer surface of the ball. Salt properly exists in butter only as dissolved in the water remaining in butter; if found in the butter in an undissolved state objection is made by any good judge of butter. From this reasoning it will be seen that the amount of salt in butter depends somewhat upon the amount of water in the butter when the salt is added. Let us suppose we have a quantity of drained granulated butter with twenty-six per cent. of water in it. Our object is to salt only half the water, but that is an impossibility; ter. Hence, if we are required to have one ounce to the pound in the finished product, twice as much salt must be taken, for half of it will come out in exuded brine. There is no danger in getting in too much salt provided no more salt is put in than will dissolve. Sometimes twenty pounds of butter after salting in the granular state will exude three or four quarts on revolving the churn and working into a mass, and sometimes more than one pint. The difference is undoubtedly in the fineness or coarseness of the granules when the salt is added."

SIMPLE ROAD LEVELER.

It Will Do More Solid Work Than Fifty Men with Shovels.

The Farmers' Voice advises those who have charge of road-making to purchase the very best machinery that is made for the purpose. It is the cheapest in the end. But if any road authority will not do this, the following illustration will show how a road leveler can be made: It will not be ex-



pensive to make this, and it will do more work in a given time upon the public highway than fifty men with shovels, excepting where it is necessary to make turnpike. Take two planks 12 or 14 inches wide and 2 inches thick; saw one end of each, beveling about two inches, i. e., so that one edge will be shorter than the opposite. This is to make the top flare out when the planks are put together.

Fodder Cutters and Poultry. Some fodder cutters will reduce hay

and fodder to very short lengths. In fact, we have had them to cut as short as one-fourth of an inch. If good hay, corn fodder or any kind of provender is cut to half-inch lengths the hens will pick over the cut food and find quite an amount of palatable portions, and they will eat it dry, but the better plan is over it. A pound of clover hay will offer the most suitable and economical ration that can be provided a quite large flock in winter, excepting meat and assists in making a variety, but food, which is very necessary to thrifs ADVICE TO EDITORS.

"Beware how you pitch in to re-dress grievances. Especially if you are editing a newspaper, beware of this. Men will come to you and tell you all manner of scandalous things that should be exposed, until you feel that you are chosen and annointed for that especial purpose. You pitch in and expose some rascal. If a broken head or a sore sitting down arrangement is the consequence, it belongs exclusively to you; the public has no interest in it. Perhaps, in the process of denouncing fraud and redressing grievances you find your-self jerked up in a libel suit. But self jerked up in a libel suit. But you feel that you are right because you have your witnesses. Yes, you have them. When you put them on the stand, they don't know anything about it. You are the one that must pay the lawyer. Not a man will come forward to help you out in expenses. Let the public redress its own criev. Let the public redress its own grievances, under the laws in such cases made and provided."—Sol Miler.

THE WILSON BILL. CLEMENTS, Chase Co., Kans., \ Jan. 25th, 1894. \ FRIEND TIMMONS:—When in town,

I frequently hear considerable "wind' wasted on the subject, that the pend ing Wilson bill, in spite of a large Democratic majority in Congress, would never pass and become a law, because the Democrats were not united on this subject.

In answer to such remarks and to similar editorials in newspapers, per-

mit me a few lines:

It is true, the Democratic representatives in Congress may not agree on certain questions, affecting different localities of our beautiful Union. This is no blame on the part of such representatives, because they intend to represent the interests and desires of their constituents. That is strictly Democratic, the will of the people, as the resource of all power, being to them an imperative ordnance, which must be obeyed.

I rejoice in the thought, that our Democratic representativess in Washington do not swallow all measures, proposed by Democrats, with skin and bones. I am happy to see demon-strated that they apprehend their high duties, delegated to them by free Americans, to treat all subjects materially and impartially for the welfare of the people and not for the promotion of party policy and inter-

est.
You cannot "boost up" a Democra in order for him to stoop to the political cross; you cannot buy him, because he loves principle more than money; you cannot measure them with a political half bushel or count them strictly by their numbers in Congress because the party lash—even if attempted to be applied—can never turn him or their views. They are men of principle and not party dum—

This stern stability, operating only for the welfare of our people, deserves the tribute of lofty panegyric and is specific to our Congress in session. All are interested, all are, during the deliberations of the above mentioned bill, endeavoring to promote its general utility in order to make it become a just law, under which all may be benefited, and if any be harmed. they be the few.

This is the supreme apprehension of the duties our Democratic representatives are executing now, and if our political opponents believe that, after careful consideration and possible modifications, our present Con-gress will not pass a Wilson bill, they are as badly mistaken as Mr. Jones was, when he purchased a three yearold steer for a Jersey milch cow.

I am as confident as if I had to cast the decisive ballot. If I should be mistaken—well then—I will mourn in ashes and the next time vote for another set of Democrats, who will reform thoroughly our national "La grippe": "the protective tariff."

Yours truly, A WESTERN MAN,

DISTRICT COURT DOCKET. The following is the docket of the February term of the District Court, which will begin next Tuesday, and it is the smallest docket at any term

of that Court for twenty years or State of Kansas vs. Frank Leonard and Wm. Baker; burglary and larceny. F. P Cochran for plaintiff and Dennis Madden for fefendants.

Iowa Investment Company vs Fred erick Ahnefeldt; foreclosure. Madden Bros. and T. O. Kelley, attorneys.
Chase County National Bank vs.
H. S. Lincoln. Almerin Gillett for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for defendent

fendant. E. T. Housh vs. W. H. and D. K. Cartter. Loukes and Dickson for plaintiff and Madden Bros and F. P. Cochran for defendants.

George R. Williams vs. Frederick Pracht et al. Fuller. Whitcomb and

Cochran, attorneys.

Atlantic Trust Company vs. Will iam W. Rockwood et al. Spangler. Brownell and Grisham for plaintiff and F. P. Cochran and B F. Milton for defendanas.

Abby L. Chadwick vs. B. H. Chadwick. Madden Bros. for plaintiff and T. O. Kelley for defendant. Marion K. Southwick vs. John Jes

sie et al. Groves, Lambert and Dick son for plaintiff. W. H. Springer vs Cottonwood Falls Creamers Company King and Kelly for plain iff and Madden Bros for de

fendant James Austin vs. Cottonwood Falls

Creamery Company. King and Kelly for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for de fendent P. C. Jeffrey vs. Cottonwood Falls

Creamery Company. King a d Kelly for plaintiff and Madden Bros for T. J. Rrowning vs. Cottonwood Falls Creamery Company. King and Kelly for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for

Kozer vs. D W

John Malony, J. M. Miller and Kelly for plaintiff and Bertram and Nichol-son and G. K. Omens for defendants. Eclipse Bicycle Company vs. Geo. Jernigan et al. Cook & Gossett and Madden Bros. for plaintiff and J. V. Sanders and F. P. Cochran for defend-

John E. Gilligan vs. C. E. Wilson. Johnston Bros. and T. O. Kelly for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for defend-

Sarah A. Fresh vs. J. W. Griffis and H. J. Griffis, J. V. Sanders for plain-tiff and Madden Bros. for defendants. Minnie D. Myers vs. F. L. Drink-water. J. Jay Buck for plaintiff and R. P. Kelly and N. A. Yeager for de-

fendant.
I. A. Taylor Banking Company vs.

Joseph Baker.

Zachariah Metzger vs. A. M. Cona-way et al. Almerin Gillett and J. V. Sanders for plaintiff. Margaret Weiderman vs. George W.

Merton Robbins and Nellie Stephenson vs. Geo. Weston et al. T. O. Kelly for plaintiffs and Frank Doster for defendants.

J. B. Billard vs. Frank Arnold. Johnston Bros. for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for defendant.
Illinois National Bank vs. S. E

Prather. Rossington, Smith and Dallas for plaintiff. No. 1871. Illinois National Bank vs. S. E.

Prather. Rossington, Smith and Dal-las for plaintiff. No. 1881. Frederick Pracht vs. Samuel Johnon. T. H. Grisham for plaintiff and Madden Bros. for defendant. Mary E. Cook vs. Jesse Cook.

Madden Bros. for plaintiff. Perry Worrell vs. Amanda Worrell. J. T. Butler for plaintiff. Lulu P. Munson vs. E. O. Eyman.

C. N. Sterry for plaintiff.
G. W. Shurtleff vs. John W. Harvey et al. Madden Bros. for plaintiff.

EVERYBODY

Ought to See at least one copy of

DONAHOE'S

The great popular Monthly that is Fighting for Economic Justice and Wiping Out Relig-

ious Bigotry. 2,000 Pages.

1,500 Illustrations. 500 Articles during the year.

The best way to get Donahoe's is to subscribe for it and the

COURANT TOGETHER.

DONAHOE'S MACAZINE AND THE

COURANT

For \$2.75 a year.

Order them now while you think of it. Send ubscription money to

THE COURANT, Cottonwood Falis, Kans.

Seven Magazines in One!

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

'Wide Awake" now M rged in it Enlarged by 200 Additional Pages in the Volume Everything

Illustrated. OF all publications for boys and girls, St. Nicholas, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge, is unquestionably the best. It has been praised by the press and the people of two continents, its circulation is unprecedented among magazines for young folks. Beginning with the number for November, 1893, it is enlarged by the addition of about 200 pages in the volume, and for 1893-4 it will have the greatest program in its history, including

NATURAL HISTORY SERIES, orilliantly illustrated, describing the quad-rupeds of North America in a popular way, by W. T. Hornaday, recently hief Taxider-mist of the U. S. National Museum;

TOM SAWYER ABROAD."
A SERIAL STORY BY MARK TWAIN, in which the great humorist's famous creations, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," visit the eastern hemisphere (in a flying machine); a series on

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

by Brander Matthews, setting forth in clear and simple form the main biographical facts and the chief literary qualities of famous men in American literature, including Irv-ing, Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorn, Emerson, Lowell, etc;

Lowell, etc:

STORIES OF INDIA
BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

When Rudyard Kipling was a boy in India
he used to read ST NICHOLAS, and now he
takes his turn at bringing delight to the
thousa ds of young folk who read it to day.
He has written for ST. NICHOLAS a series of
rema kable stories of boy and girl life in the
jungle and with animals.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF WILD LIFE," by or Charles Eastman, a full-blooded Sious I dian, and a graduate of a white man's col-lege (Partmoulh); a description of Indian life,—in camp and on the war-path,—de-scribed from the inside. A novelty in litera-

PAPERS ON THE COVERNMENT. "How Money is Made" (the Mint), "How the Treasury is Guarded," "How the Gov-ernment Promotes Ingenuity" (the Patent Office), "The Dead-Letter Office," With the West Point Cadets," "How Armies Talk to Each Other," "Life on a Man-of-War," etc.

SERIAL STORIES BY

HOWARD PYLE.
FRANCES COURTENAY BAYLOR,
JAMES OTIS,
MOLLY ELLIOT "EAWELL
AND THE AUTHOR OF 'LADY JANE. THE FAMOUS "BROWNIES," by Palmer Cox, will also be a feature of Sr. NICHOLAS.

write for the "Miniature St. NICHOLAS," RAND, M'NALLY & CO.,

THE PANSY

nnounces many new and important fea announces many new and important reatures.

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 heinful and progressive papers from Christian Endeavor specialists.

Other departments of the magazine are to be broadened and enlarged the 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.

will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes. Margaret Sidney's Golden l will be illustrated by H. P. Barnes.
Margaret Sidney's Golden Discovery
Papers will have important subjects.
The Pansy Reading Circle is to take up
Greek History this vear. Elizabeth Abbott
will prepare interesting papers.
An important feature will be "Daily
Thoughts," comprising daily readings for
Christian Endeavor Societies and Suudayschools schools.

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

BABY'S CORNER.

will be continued. So will the stories about animals, pets, etc.

THE PANSY is \$1 a year. A Free Subscription will be presented to any one sending direct to the publishers two new subscriptions, with \$2 for the same. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Pub ishers, Boston, Mass.

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

clinton Scollard will 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 writers in the kindergarten held will help.
Well-kinown 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.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.



distinguished artist, Maud Humphrey. It is et long and 14 inches wide and will be sent if you tell your friends. It is called r VISITING." and shows a beautiful dimpled "Our Visiting," and shows a beautiful, dimpled darling clad in a warm, rich, fur-lined cloak, basket and umbrella in hand; she pulls the snow covered latch, while her golden hair shimers in the sunshine, her cheeks blush with health and vigor and her rogulish eyes sparkle merrily. Sure to delight you. A copy will be sent free, postpaid, if you promise to tell your friends and send it cents in stamps or silver for a three months' trial subscription to

THE WHOLE FAMILY,

an illustrated monthly magazine with stories, anecdotes, fashions and all articles of interest by best authors and cash question contests monthly, Russell Pub. Co., 196 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



I take my meals at

TOPEKA STEAM BREAD ON SALE AT BAUERLE'S.

WM. BLOSSER

is now located at the old Wisherd stand, and will keep on hand a full line of

Confectioneries, Cigars and Tobacco, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Canned Goods.

> GYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE SHORT ORDES LUNCHES A SPECIALTY.

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 potatoes, 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 App y quick, stating age.

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

(This house is responsible.) nov2m3

Are you going to have St. Nicholas in your home in '9 ? New subscriptions should be gis with November. The price of St Nicholas is \$3.00 a year. Everything in it is filustra ed Subscript brough booksellers or newsdalers, or remit to the publishers by check, draf, money-order or express-order. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

WANTED.— A Representative for the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we note in selling this great work enables each purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit \$18 another \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county Address a 1 communications to

IF YOU CAN'T COME

In person to Louisville, to buy your Dry Goods from the New York Store, then all you have to do is to drop us a line on a postal card. Teil us just as near as you can, what you want and we will give you the same low prices that you would get if you were buying it yourself at the counter.

Don't get us mixed up with any other store by a similar name in some other town. We have no branches and Louisville, Ky., is our only place of business. So when you want anything of any description then write to us for samples and prices.

THE NEW YORK STORE. LOUISVILLE, KY HAVE

EVERYTHING hat a woman can use or wear from the crown of her nead to the sole of her foot in

THE NEW YORK STORE, LOUISVILLE, KY

Mailed to any address for

NINE CENTS EACH.

Postage Stamps taken for Small

Amounts.

Balsamo, The Magician... Alex. Dumas A Crooked Path... Mrs. Alexander A Mad Love.... Bertha M Clay A Life's Remorse... The Duchess

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Cloaks, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Carpets and Upholstery.

THE BEST BOOKS

9c. EACH.

you save the retailers' profit. If you don't see what you want here, send for complete catalogue.

All the Popular Novels by the Best writers.

Every volume complete and una-bridged Bound with neat covers, in regular library form. Printed on good paper, in large clear type, average fully 250 pages each.

were buying

in Berson.

Guaranteed to be the same books that sell in all book stores for 25c. and 50c., or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

With the aid New York Store of our perfect system you can shop The Stewart by letter DRY GOODS 60. as easily and s satisfactorily INCORPORATED. as if you

If you want for it.

to buy anything at any time, write to us Every order is filled and every letter is answered on the same day received.

Tabules. Ripans

LOUISVILLE,

KY.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when

neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous. If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, GYSPEPSIA 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. OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL CISORDERS 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 emove the whole difficulty.

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

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 of requested

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

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHCMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

W. EL HOLSINGER,

Hardware, Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.



BEDFORD'S

ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY. first-class Magazine in the West. Equals the best Eastern Magazines in contents and make-up.

THE ONLY WESTERN WRITERS. SUPERB PREMIUMS

CIVEN AWAY

FREE!

WESTERN STERIES. AGENTS PAID

COMMISSIONS.

A TRIP to the FAIR and all EXPENSES FREE!

Send for FULL CIRCULARS, or write to BEDFORD'S MOD THLY, WACAZINE CHICAGO, for FREE COPY of this BEDFORD'S

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. GRISHAM. CRISHAM & CREEN. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Office over the Chase County National Bank.

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

al courts

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

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas, DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's

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



NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, \$1,000,000.
BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saced 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 Fotal 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 fil, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Operation of the control of the control



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.30 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.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, 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 Kan-as, 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-house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale 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, 10-wit:

One equal undivided one-half (14) 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.

Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Jan. 10th, 1894.

ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express Cures Others, Why Not You?
The B. B. Bliss Electric Body

superior to all others. Thousands have been cured of RHEUMATISM, Paralysis, Catarrb, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chron-

Belts and their Attachments are

ic Diseases, by their faithful use. DEAFNESS. We handle the only Electric invention that is successful in curing Deatness when caused by Catarrh, Fevers, Paralysis, etc.

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY. B. B. Bliss, IOWA Falls, IOWA.

Lewis Mead and Robert McCun.

'No fear shall awe, to favor sway; Hew to the line, lott he chips fall where they may."

Terms—pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix 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 tath, as we will not publish any items, no matter how importent they are, unless we know who our informant is; therefoe, write your name at the bottom of any items you send in for publication, and write whatever cognomea you want to appear in the papear.



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

BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Cht.X. MRX. KC.X Codar Grove. 117 11 01 1 26 12 09 10 15 clements... 1 28 11 10 1 24 12 21 10 23 Elmdale... 1 44 11 23 1 45 12 37 10 36 Evans... 1 48 11 27 1 49 12 43 10 40 Miss Ellitior... 2 07 11 43 2 03 1 11 10 57 Saffordyille... 2 15 11 50 2 07 1 18 11 03 WEST. Men. X Cal x Den. X Col. x Tex. x WEST. Mex.x Cal x Den.x Col.x Tex.x

WEST. Mex.x Cal x Dea.x Col.x Tex.x pm pm pm pm xm pm Saffordville. 612 537, 216 242 121 Ellinor... 617 543 222 248 126 Strong... 625 551 228 305 158 Evans... 632 557 386 315 149 Elmdale... 636 601 240 320 154 Clements... 647 612 251 331 210 Gedar Grove 6 05 6 20 2 59 344 221 C. K. & W. R. R.

Evans. 12 81 7 15 Strong City. 12 45 7 30 Cottonwood Falls. Gladstone WEST. Pass. Frt. Mixed Bazar. 4 20
Gladstone 4 50
Cottonwood Falls. 5 15
Strong City 3 20am 8 30am 5 20
8 45

Evans 3 80 8 45 Hymer 3 50 9 15

CLOSING TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Nothing like it before and nothing like it will come after. of Morgan, a son. All goods going at were at Emporia, Sunday, visiting relatives and friends. Manufacturers' cost, very severe attack of neuralgia of the heart, Monday night. Seme less. Men's hats at a little more than half price. Men's clothing cheaper than you ever saw it before. Boys clothing at a little more than half price. Men's clothing cheaper than you ever saw it before. Boys clothing at all the more than half price where the price were the price where the price were the price were the price were the price where the price were the price were conductive where the price were the price were conductive where the price were the price where the price were the price which is first class. The finer and were the price where the price were the price which is first class. The finer and were the price were the price were the price which is first class. The finer and were the price were the price which is first class. The finer and were the price were the price were the price which is first class. The finer and were the price were the price were the price were conductive and climate and have price were conductive were the price were the price were conductive which is first class. The finer and were the price were conductive were the price were conductive which is first class. The finer will give an entertainment and super on the price were conductive with the price were conductive with the price were the pr by January 1st, 1894. If going Don't miss this great Chance to get your winter's home, Sunday.

B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, is supply at wholesale prices. Yours respectfully,

CARSON SANDERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KAN.



STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billousness, Hendache, Constipution, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Isaac Silver, of Wonsevu, is in town. District Court convenes next week. Cold and cloudy weather, yester-

S. A. Breese went to Kansas City, vesterday.

To morrow, February 2, will be Candlemas day. Pearl Birkshere, of Elmdale, is vis-

ting at Manhattan. Miss Frankie Watson is now visit-

ng at Kansas City. Mrs. W, R. Patton, of Elmdale, is visiting at Emporia.

Willie Harris, of Elmdale, is slowly ecovering from typhoid fever.

S. T. Slabaugh, of Wonsevu, was in town, the fore part of the week. First-class room and board at the Hinckley House at \$3.50 per week.

Judge J. J. Buck, of Emporia, was n town. yesterday, cn law business. Revival meetings are still being held at the Cedar Point M. E. church. Mr. McDowell, of Thurman. was out of town on business all last week.

Mrs. Belle Demorest was at Emporia, the fore part of the week, on a

Miss Rena Carey, of Marion, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gause, at Cedar

Miss Otis Harbour, of Homestead is visiting her sister, at Cedar Polnt, Go to J. W. Brown's, Strong City, and get prices on Coffins before going

elsewhere. Mrs. Barbara Gillett is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, at

Burlington. Caleb Baldwin and family, of Hymer, will move to Missouri some time this month.

Mrs. Halcomb, of Cedar Point, has returned from her visit to her brother. at Emporia

James Robertson has rented the Frew farm, on upper Fox creek, for

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's.

Matfield Green.

V. H. Cooper and family have moved into the Kellogg house, south of M. P. Strail's. Mrs. Sam Wood is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston, at Cedar

Point, this week. Born, on Sunday, January 21, 1894. to Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, of

Clements, a son. J. J. Holmes, of Clements, shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday evening.

Birn, on Wednesday, January 31, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Messer,

Geo. B. Carson and C. V. Kvans

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter is slowly

recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, and will, as soon as she is able, yisit her old heme in Florida. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield | can afford to miss hearing them. Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and

Will Romigh returned home, Saturday night, from Colorado Springs, and reported that his brother, Orlando P. Romigh, is now located at Hallow.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 31, 1894:
Mrs. Mary Bartlett.

P. Romigh, is now located at Helena, Montana.

ant call, on Saturday last, from Ma R. U. Whitted, foreman of the To peka Dai u Press, one of our monighly prized exchanges.

The next lecture for the benefit of the High school library will be de-livered on February 9 by Prof. Olin, of the State Agricultural College. Subject: "Reserve Force."

Married, at the residence of John falling. Doering, in this city, on Tuesday W. A. Doyle eyening, January 30, 1894, Mr. O. C. this week purchas Shimpff and Miss Zottie Ellis, both boots and shoes.

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 attend.

Thos Lidzy, Pastor.

Dr. Dary reports a bouncing boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Boylan, born Tuesday morning, January 29, 1894.

Wm. McMurphy, a former resident of this city but no former resident wisher notice. All are invited to at-end. Thos Lidzy, Pastor. Wm. McMurphy, a former resident of this city, but now of Pueblo, is Married, at Elmdale, Chase county, visiting old friends and relatives here

Kansas, on Wednesday, January 31, 1894. by the Rev. C. C. Hofmeister, of Cottonwood Falls, Mr. Fred Smeth-Elmdale.

W. W. Hotchkiss, of Buck creek, manipulates the paint brush.

has bought of C. C. Deunison, of Council Grove, the three-year-old filley Kate Medium, sired by Riley Medium, the fastest pacer in the United States.

MRIL Divingston, of Eduporation, Hays, Geo. Yeager, B. McCabe, W. B. Stotts, A. D. Finley, Will Heskett, A. Brandley.

DECORATION: Mrs. S. A. Breese, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. Comer, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. Comer, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. Comer, Mrs. J. B. Watson, Mrs. J. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. J. M. J. J. Grandley.

The property of the paint brush.

Mrs. J. Geo. Yeager, B. McCabe, W. B. Stotts, A. D. Finley, Will Heskett, A. Brandley.

DECORATION: Mrs. J. J. Comer, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Mrs. J. United States.

Presnell. Among those present were

The Bardill ranch, on Rock creek, will be run by Albert Coleman for another year.

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

Do now more range of the bortheast corner of Broadway and friend street, has placed on the front of his place of business a very large and handsome sign indicative of his trade; that is, a picture of a large white horse rigged out in buggy harmores of the latest style.

For Sale, Trade or Rent — One

To day the little felks, gathered in

hundred and eighteen acres on Buck creek. Open for bids for one month, Enguire of Frank M. Baker, 915 Bal. do honor to the occasion of the 7th

Ed. Burch was down to Emporia, Monday, seeing John Engle, who got his right foot badly cut, Sunday night. in jumping off a train, at the Emporia junction, before it had stopped, bappy party dispersed for their related and who had come in few March 1988. and who had come up from Madison, and thought he would get off and walk up into town. He is now in the hos-pital at Emporia, and may lose his foot.

As some of our subscribers object to reading what they call duns in the COURANT, we have, this week, taken all that class of matter out of the paper, in the hopes that all who are in access on subscription to this paper will pay up such arrearage and one year in advance, before the Augel Gabriel calls, them to independ on the supply commission.

Gabriel calls them to judgment, if from the supply commissary. We sas, to the home of her parents, and have a large warehouse filled with where her two sisters reside, and

LECTURE COURSE. For the benefit of the high school

done call on W. E.

I'alls, Kansas, who also does put hanging.

Mrs. P. F. King of Emporia, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E.
Duchanois, of this city, returned home, Sunday.

B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, is filling up the space in his store recently occupied by the postoffice, with a new stock of goods.

Murphy, of Osgood, Informatical College.

The lecture course is under the sment of the Senior Class single admissingle admissingle

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.

Mrs. H. C. Martin.

TRONG CITY ITEMS J. I. Hey visited home folks this

Fireman's ball at the opera house to-morrow (Friday) night.

Mrs. Foley and daughter Kate left this morning for their home in Par-Mrs. Jas. O'Byrne received a severe

shock this morning by accidentally W. A. Doyle was in Kansas City this week purchasing a large stock of

B. Lantry & Sons are making some of Cottonwood Falls, Mr. Fred Smeth-improvements in their office, Mr. ers and Miss Dottie Rider, both of Goudie doing the earpenter work, while Mr. Livingston, of Emporia,

United States.

Judge J. M. Rose returned, last night, from Decatur, Ill., where he had been with Mrs. Rose for her health. He left her in the Walston, Sanitarium, and says she was feeling very well when he left there.

We don't sell a Ton of Osage Shaft

With her daughter, Mrs H. E. Lantry.

Mrs. A. B. Watson, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Julia Reeve, Mrs. J. M.

Tuttle, A. B. Watson, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Julia Reeve, Mrs. J. M.

Tuttle, A. B. Watson, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Julia Reeve, Mrs. J. M.

Tuttle, A. B. Watson, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Julia Reeve, Mrs. J. M.

Tuttle, A. B. Watson, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Jabin son, Mrs. Jabin John son, Mrs. Jabin son

We don't sell a Ton of Osage Shart
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.

Mrs. Frank Byram, of Cedar Point,
Mrs. Frank Byram, of Cedar Point,
Taylo a party. Thursday last, in honor

Taylo a party. Thursday last, in honor
Taylo a party. Thursday last, in honor
Taylo a party. Thursday last, in honor
Taylo a party is in receipt of a
letter from the division superintendent of the Santa Fe conveying the
good news that the division headquarters of the C., K. & W. Ry are to
be moved back to Strong City from
Emporia tomorrow. The round house
and other adjuncts are being put in of the birthday anniversary of Miss and other adjuncts are being put in readiness.

Messrs. Zoe Emerson, Chas. Pike and Bing Smith, and Misses Maud Davis. Fay Twyford and Callie Nagle, of Florence.

M. M. Kuhl, the harness-maker at the northeast corner of Broadway and friend street, has placed on the front fagurents. James O'Byrne, C. I.

Holmes, W. H. Shaft, Charles Kline, Wm. Norton.

The following executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: J. S. Doolittle, S. A. Broese, F. V. Alford.

The following committee was appropriate the strong City Fire company. The following are the committee: On artificial street, has placed on the front fagurents. James O'Byrne, C. I.

home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Raleigh to urday, February 3. timfore Ave. Kansas City, Mo., or J. W. McWilliams, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kans. Mind, one 118 acres. The place is well watered.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES W. RANK' Ella M. Rank, eldest daughter of Wm. M. and Arminda B. Rich, was tempting and excellent lunch prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Ral-eigh. Miss Teressa was the recipi-ent of many presents from her little parted this life at El Dorado, Kansas, ent of many presents from her little

> fee is working on the supply commissary of B. Lantry & Sons, who are er to mourn their sad loss. building the A. & P. railroad. From building the A. & P. railroad. From Deceased and family had resided the letter we glean many interesting at El Dorado nearly two years, where

HEADACHE A SPECIALTY.

H. E. Laptry arrived here last night. C. J. will leave for Kansas this week. Regards to all inquiring friends.

TIN WEDDING.

Last Tuesday evening the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. John Doering, of this city, was made the scene of a most enjoyable entertainment, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doer of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doer ing, which happy event took place just ten years ago, on January 30, 1884, when John Doering and Miss address, speaking, about twenty minutes. on the life of Burns and the inexactive characteristics of Scot-

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.

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

31, 1894:

Mrs. Mary Bartlett.

J. M. Clark.

Two hearts that best as one.

I all good gifts, and thus have their lives been made more joyful as the years have rolled while Miss Carrie Hansen, of Strong City, in the rendition of "Jock o' Hazeldean." did ample justice to her well earned reputation as a Scotch bis birthday with that of the tin wedding, and seemed, although three score years had passed over his head, to be as young as the youngest in all to be as young as the yo to be as young as the youngest in all recited by Miss Emma Goudie, of the pleasures of the evening especially Strong City. soon be given at the Thurman school house for the benefit of the South Side Sunday school, which will reorganize next spring.

All the above remaining uncalled for February 14, 1894, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. Timmons, P. M.

We have a stress of the evening, especially in the viands of various kinds that the best all round vocalists and musicians we ever listened to, was rewardable of the house.

W. E. Timmons, P. M. and made them praise the culinary ability of "the lady of the house."

Many of their neighbors and friends

J. H. Mercer was prevented by a To-morrow will be Ground-hog day, so be sure to be on the lookout for the kind of weather we are to have for the next six weeks, as it may be money in your pocket.

Many of their neighbors and friends were present, and many were the tokens of friendship and love that they received both from those whose presence enlivened the evening, and be cured of either of the above dispresence of the programme.

Many of their neighbors and friends were present, and many were the tokens of friendship and love that they received both from those whose presence enlivened the evening, and friends and relatives at a dispresence of the programme.

About 10 o'clock "Auld Lang Syne" was sung standing by all present, and friends and relatives at a dispresence of the programme.

The members of the Old Settlers'

League of Chase county met at the office of S. A. Breese last Saturday. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$66,05 on hand. The following officers were elected

for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Doolittle. Vice President, F. V. Alford. Secretary, Matt. McDonald. Treasurer, S. A. Breese.

The following committees were ap-Donnted:
ON PROGRAM: Dennis Madden, P.
B. McCabe, Matt. McDonald, C. C.
Smith, J. W. McWilliams, N. B.
Scribner, E. C. Holmes, P. C. Jeffrey,
W. H. Shaft, Jr, W. H. Holsinger,

W. H. Shaft, Jr. W. H. Holsinger, Arch Miller.

INVITATION: S. A. Breese, Frank Laloge, F. Bernard, Thos. Lawless, W. S. Romigh, Fred Pracht, W. J. Dougherty, J. B. Sanders, John Stone, D. R. Shellenbarger, Clay Shaft, W. G. Pa'ten, Wm. Norton, David Sauble, John Sharp, G. W. Hays, Geo. Yeager, B. McCabe, W. B. Stotts, A. D. Finley, Will Heskett, A. Brandley.

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,

pointed to dra't resolutions on the death of E. W. Pinkston and J. L. Crawford, Sr.: Matt. McDonald, S. A. Breese and P. B. McCabc. It was decided to hold the annual

celebration on Friday evening, February 16, 1894. Adjourned to meet at 7 p. m., Sat-

Ella M. Rank, eldest daughter of January 28th, 1894, at 4:30 a. m., being 37 years, 1 month and 21 days

We have been shown a letter from Rank at Wilmington, Illinois, June Joe Rettiger, dated at Prescott, Ari-zona, to his uncle, Mr. Dave Rettiger. and four children, together with father, mother, two sisters and one broth-

ome
She was brought to Clements, Isausas, to the home of her parents, and

Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, was celebrated in Music Hall, this city, last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Burns Club of Chase county, Kansas. The hall was beau-tifully decorated with Scotch plaid, shields, pictures, etc., appropriate to the occasion, and long before the time to begin the exercises of the evening the entire seating capacity of the hall

Ella Schimpff became
"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that best as one;"
since which time two bright little
Miss Maggie Lowrie, one

So de sure to be on the lookout for the down the received both from those whose presents, and all disposed the storage of the

AN OPEN CONFESSION 15 COCD FOR

When a man feels that he has told a lie, or has been dishonest, he is willing to make a guarantee that he will not do so again. A competitor says: "We don't sell a ton of coal for \$3'10," but Kerr does all the same. A guarantee made by an irrespon-

sible party is of no effect. Kerr don't say what others do or cannot do, but sells the best Osage Shaft Coal at \$3.10 per Ton of 2000 pounds.

Any one that says Kerr don't sell a Ton of Osage Coal for \$3.10 is a lyte.

> IPOMŒA SINUATA. (New Merning Glory.)

A vine growing from seed that will cover a fence in no time, a rampar grower, and then it is a beautiful vine, with its huge leaves, dark prickly stems and immense rose-colored flowers from three to four inches across, and costs only 20 cents per packet. Every one interested in climbers or new and good things for the garden should send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Floral Guide, 1894, which is a perfect beauty in gold cover. As the

stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE. Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Statement of amount on hand in the Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, for the queter ending January 22nd, 1831.

32164 78 natifield township general Cottonwood township general. Cedar township general.... Toledo toynship general, Cottonwood Falls City. Normal Institute General (o'rp'd). 2, bond interest 2, bond sink.... general ... 5. general 6. general 7. hond interest 6. bond sinking.

general. state... county. general. general. state....

general general general bond sinking geveral..

55, general 56, general 56, bond sinking . 56, bond interest.

53 49 82 75 41, general... 41, bond interest. 41. sinking. 42. general.... 43, general.... 43, sinking 43, bond interest 131 93 118 64 44, general, over pd 45, general..... 47. general. 49, general. 49, bond interest.. 49, bond interest.. 50, general... 51, general... d. general bond interest sinking separal bond sinking bond inferest general 210 54 57, general.
57, bond interest.
57, bond sinking.
58, general.
58, state
58, bond interest.
58, bond sinking.
59, general. 59, general..... 59, bond interest 59, bond sieking. 60, general 60, bond sinking ... 60, bond interest. 60, bond interest.
61, general.
61, bond interest.
61, bond sinking.
62, general.
63, general.
63, bond interest.
65, bond sinking.
Total am t on hand.
Ralance in bank... 154 61

STATE OF KANSAS,

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

[This department aims to give everybody's as about taxation (not tar ff.) It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of tax ation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improve ment 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.)

WHAT THEY TAX IN NEW ZEA-LAND.

Report of Colonial Treasurer.

The late colonial treasurer intimated that he was in favor of exempting all improvements from tax and that he would propose to do so as soon as the revenue would permit it. I am in a position that warrants my proposing to exempt all improvements, and thereby remove what the supporters of the present system admitted to be a blemish. The scheme will be much sounder and more scientifically correct when we cease to levy any tax on improvements. It will be admitted that the repeal of the tax on improvements should have the effect of encouraging the owners of large properties to expend money in improving their land, and thereby add to its productiveness. This would be a direct advantage to the colony as a whole, both by causing an expenditure of labor and by adding to our products. By raising the graduated tax on the land it will be more undesirable to hold land in a low state of improvement. It has been suggested that it would be well to be content for the present with increasing the amount of improvements to be exempted, but I can not agree with this, and prefer that the whole tax on improvements be swept away at once rather than that we should do it by annual stages."

"In conclusion, it is very gratifying to know that during the past financial year our progress has been of the most satisfactory nature in every direction. This is apparent, and our prosperity is all the more marked when we note the absence of any strong influences which may be characterized as fictitious. That there has been no 'boom' is in itself a matter for sincere congratulation. The ill effects of anything of this nature can be better realised by noting what has occurred in the neighboring colonies, and I think I am right in saving there are no signs visible to give room for uneasiness in this respect in New Zealand. Never in the history of the colony were its prospects brighter. Land settlement has progressed vigorously, trade and commerce are ac tive and increasing. Avenues for the employment of well directed energy are large and expanding, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that in addition to a surplus in our revenue we have a surplus in all articles of produce for export. The incidence of taxation has been adjusted and distributed more equitably than hitherto. The effect of these changes has been the means of attracting both capital and people, and with the numerous advantages we enjoy, it requires only the active co-operation of all classes to steadily advance this colony to an exalted position amongst the countries under the sway of the British crown."

County Option in Taxation.

We had taken it for granted that the almost universal approval of men of hayseed solons that they would resort to the old device of letting the county option tax bill sleep to death in committee. They went further, however, and, by a vote of 58 to 52, defeated the measure. The quality of logic which impelled them to this slaughter of wisely considered tax reform may be inferred from the remarks of Assemblyman Malby, who said the bill was equivalent to the exemption of personal property from taxation, as in case one locality exempted it all other localities would be compelled to exempt it; otherwise personal property holders would move to where it is not taxed.

This is a clear admission of the wisdom of the bill. It needs no demonstration that those who pay persona taxes are only a very small fraction of the electoral body. The demand for the county option bill came from a very numerous body of men who pay no personal taxes whatever. Their aim was to see the results of the practice of exemption for one legislative period. Its ects could be noted and the net result ascertained in that time. If there came what some unpruned solon called "an unseemly contest" between the counties to invite capital and personal estate to reside within their borders, it would be proof positive that abolition of personal taxation is a measure of good government, which all the counties could not be in too much of a hurry to adopt and practice. If anything has been demonstrated,

it is that no equitable way of collecting personal taxes has ever been devised. It has not and can not be made to bear equally and uniformly upon all such property. That is the experience in this city and state, which have only repeated the experiences of the world, civilized and semi-civilized. scendants of Garibaldi, has a state pen-It has never accomplished anything but gross injustice, the development of fraud and perjury, the relief of liars and bribers, and the increase of the burdens of those who are too honest to general is a member of parliament. lie and too poor to bribe. The Turkish governors had the effective method of tying up the suspected possessor of hidden wealth, hands and feet together, and flogging him with a double-edged Even a New York hayseed, however, would hardly approve of the regular employment of this method of saving him from the few pennies of tax on farm lands which he unwillingly pays. He prefers some such ingenius scheme of soul torture as the Georgia tax listing law, which puts a premium on perjury, individual and official. The official tax gatherer must perjure himself when he swears that his assessment roll is equal, just and fair, while each individual tax payer either hon- oner, and ahead \$19.35 on the inquest

ions or perjures himself to swear them

Of the dozen or more tax bills which were before the legislature, this was the only one which contained any promise of relief from existing inequality.

While this period of educating legislators lasts it has its compensation in bringing the issue into clearer relief, that any system is bad and ought to be that choice is presented perjury will ations carried in any system of specific sanction of the oath and truthfulness, which are the very corner-stones of the social fabric, will be undermined.—The Metropolis.

No Sectional or Socialistic Taxation.

The proposition to levy an income tax gets its support mainly in the south and the west. The reason why people in the south and the west favor a tax on incomes is that they believed that most of the money would be paid by the north and the east.

Those in the north and east who advocate an income tax, want, most of them, a graduated income tax bearing heavily on persons of fortune. The reason why they favor a graduated tax is they would use the taxing power of the government to prevent accumulations of property by individuals or corporations-a purely socialistic pur-

This is the whole truth, in plain English and in few words, about the income taxers of 1893. They are either sectionalists or socialists, whatever else they may call themselves. Where they are sectionalists, their motive is selfish and at bottom thoroughly, if unconsciously, dishonest. They want to escape taxation at the expense of their fellow citizens elsewhere. Where they are socialists they propose to tax the country into the socialistic millennium, which their crank imaginations have in

Neither sectionalism nor socialism is democracy. It is unconstitutional, for, whatever the supreme court may have decided to the contrary under pressure of war emergency, it is a direct tax. If a tax on incomes is not a direct tax, there is no such thing as direct taxation. Congress has no power to lay any direct tax unless it is apportioned among the states according to population. -N. Y. Sun.

Land to Tax.

The Surety Co. has been endeavoring to purchase the southerly corner of Broadway and Pine street ever since they enacted the first purchase, and had offered \$375,000 for it: but the Anderson heirs stood out for \$400,000. The respective principles agreed to split the difference, and the actual price at which the property was sold, was, therefore, \$387,500. The lot contains 1,446.58 square feet, and the square foot price was, therefore \$267.87, which is the highest price ever paid for a property of considerable size; in this or any other country. It is at the rate of \$669,675 for a full-sized city lot. This rate was exceeded only once, and then in the purchase of a piece on the southwest corner of Broad and Wall streets, containing only 508 square feet, and which sold in 1882 at the rate of \$330.70 per square foot.

Why the Poor Don't Go West.

It is a fact that labor is cheaper now than it has been for years, and the reports from the woods are to the effect that men are being hired for the season for almost half of the wages that prevailed last season. Men are plenti-ful and wages low, labor being glad to find employment through the winter at almost any price. Of course chear labor will not accomplish as much as higher priced labor, but under existing circumstances logs will be banked much cheaper this winter than in the past.-Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

We want lumber here. Hire plenty of those cheap men and get out lots of logs. Send them along and we will tax them for you right here at once, and every year after, even if they are not sawed up for years or get used up in New Jersey. - ED.

How Many Taxes Do You Advocate?

Arguments for the taxation of personal property do not forth come. quote all we can find. Is it that it has no advocates? or that its advocates are too stupid to write? or that they are too clever to expose their cause to discussion? or that there are no arguments for it? Speak up, gentlemen. These columns are for presentation of all sides of this question. If you don't plead, your cause will go by default. Even the license tax people, and the excise tax people, and the currency tax people, and the other multifarious multifarious-tax people are a little backward in coming forward. The farmers at least are not heard from, advocating any thing but an income tax.

Pensions Plus Taxes. Among the sufferers from the land peculation in Italy is Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian hero. Although the general, like the other desion of ten thousand lire, he lost so much money recently that he was obliged to allow his furniture to be sold last month to pay back taxes. The

Issachar.

The laborer is an ass Between two burdens bent, Behind he feels, but can not see, The taxes and the rent.

Ahead of the Tax-Payer. "Suicide at the Smallburg house last

night.' "Shootin'?"

"Nope; gas." "Landlord hoppin mad, course."

"Nixy; happy as a clam." "Gas doesn't cost him anything, then?"

"Regular prices. But he's the corestly endures unjust and unfair exact- fees, after payin' all expenses."

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Why Chairman Wilson Prefers Them to Specific Ones.

Next to releasing from taxation the necessaries of life and the necessaries of

ties of the existing law.

But, even conceding that undervaluations may and do occur with ad vaabolished which gives taxpayers only lorem duties, it may be answered that the choice between payment and per- they are not as gross or as hurtful as fury. Everybody knows that when the constant and necessary overvalubecome the rule, and respect for the duties. That system raises the common and cheap article to the same level of taxation as the better and expensive one. It is at fatal variance with the law of equal taxation, and that variance is in the direction of increasing the burdens of the weak and lightening the turdens of the strong. lightening the turdens of the strong. Taxation in proportion to exact value

of that law.

make good and serviceable cloaks or the race. sacks for working girls abroad, and No tax is more pernicious or indefen-which many here would be glad to get. sible than the lumger tariff. It sets a ble at 35 cents a pound and 35 per cent. specific duty of "35 cents a pound:" pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. This would make for the first sample a name of American labor.

The poor girl, earning the meager wages of 50 cents a day, having by two (?) Alger. days' work made enough money to buy a dollar's worth of this material, would of our forests, cheaper furniture, cheapearn sufficient to pay the McKinley taxes upon it. Those taxes increase the cost of the one from 31.79-100 cents to \$1.28, and of the other from 44.88-100 cents to \$1.58. Under the bill now proposed, the cost of these goods would be raised to 44 and 64 cents respectively; and these duties are to be lowered one-eighth with the lapse of five years. Of course the present rates are prohibitory, and such articles never appear in the tables of imports; but these examples serve to show both the working of specified duties on cheap and common goods, and the merciless taxes imposed on the poorest and most deunder any civilized government unless they were hidden from the public deargument for duties assessed according to actual value, and stated in terms

William L. Wilson, in Forum. TRAMP INDUSTRIES.

The Business That Cannot Exist Without Taxing the People to Keep It Alive

Wilson bill reform needs little talk. There is one answer which lets the wind out of all the petitions against reduction of bounty taxes.

Here is the one truth which will do to repeat as a reply to every republican five-minute speech: A business unable to exist without the McKinley duties is a dead loss to the people of the United States. The money forced from the people by duties levied for the benefit of that business is as much an unproductive gift from the earnings of profitable industry as the money given to support tramps in idleness.

Such an unprofitable business must necessarily have a bad effect on wages. No tariff can make it a healthy business. In its spurts of activity it will pay no higher wages than the general labor conditions of the country compel. In it periods of stagnation it puts on wages all cutting down of running expenses, and frequently will suspend wage paying altogether. A business which must be supported by taxation is inevitably a business which operates to reduce the standard of living and the rate of wages among its employes. That is not only the logic of the case, but it is the fact of experience. A highly protected occupation may pay apparently high wages to a few exceptionally skilled men in responsible positions, but if it is conducted on a large scale the great body of to other systems of taxation." employes will get lower wages by the year than men of similar capacity and energy get in a business profitable of

The fact that a petition appears against a Wilson schedule is to be taken as prima facie evidence that the business is an expense instead of a profit to the people. It is also prima facie evidence that the business is a menace to the standard of wages in America.

Every petition presented by a protectionist senator is an exhibit in favor of the Wilson bill.

A petition reciting that a business which flourished under the first Morrill tariff must die under the Wilson tariff is either a gross falsehood or it uncovers a parasite upon the vital government, it is taxation; when it forces of the nation's industry. It compels me to contribute to the supeither lies or it exposes a species of port of any private enterprise, it is robidleness which extorts a living. For bery. The first is a tariff for revenue; everything is idleness which makes no the second is a tariff for protection .return for what it receives. The labor | William L. Wilson, in Forum.

of a tramp in treading the roads is as much entitled to be called industry as the activity of a business which must have an increasing per centage of bounty to live. The more such a busilabor, the most beneficient feature of ness grows the worse for the people, the bill is the general substitution of and its petition for the McKinley tariff, ad valorem duties for the specific du- if truthful, is in its relation to the earnings of the people exactly like the application of an able-bodied tramp

for admission to a pauper asylum. Each petition presents to congress the alternative of being ignored as a falsehood or treated as a claim of idleness for contributions from the indus trious.

· Under neither head is one of these petitions worthy of being dignified with argument.—St. Louis Republic.

FREE LUMBER.

One of our exchanges announces to is not only the fair mode, but its readers that free lumber will mean the mode which past experience loss to every holder of 40 or 160 shows to be susceptible of hon- acres in the northern counties. Our est and successful application. Both contemporary is groping in the direcunder the compromise tariff from 1833 tion of the truth. If he will look a to 1842, and under the Walker tariff little farther he will see that it is not from 1846 to 1861, it was adopted. From the owners of small farms that are the foundation of the government it seriously affected by this provision. has prevailed in some of the most im- The men who have bought thousands portant schedules of every law. After of acres-the cream of Michigan's timten years' successful trial, under the ber lands-for \$1.25 an acre and have tariff of 1833, Mr. Clay declared it been made rich by no commercial or justly entitled to the preference, business management of their own are both in theory and according to every the fellows who will be forced to dissound principle of justice. Indeed the gorge. It is with lumber as with iron briefest examination of the present and copper ore. The tariff helps the law will show that specific duties not man who least of all deserves help. only lead to gross inequality-always Take the tariff off these necessaries of in the direction of overvaluing, for life and the iron and lumber barons taxation, the common article-but that | will have to drop a little on their roythey conceal many of the enormities alty or their price of stumpage. They can't afford to let the lands stand un-I have on my table, as I write, two developed. The people will begin to samples of woolen-pile stuffs, such as get a share of nature's free (?) gift to

Under the law of 1883 they were dutia- premium on the destruction of our own forests. It imposes a cruel burden ad valorem; making for one sample a on every man who builds for himself a duty of 207 per cent., of which 172 per house or barn and increases the rent of cent. was covered by the mild-looking every tenant It discourages the demand for labor in wood manufacturing and for the other, 171 per cent., of of all kinds by taxing the raw material. which 136 per cent. was carried in this It rewards millionaires for taking up specific duty. The McKinley act raised government land at \$1.25 an acre. imthe duty to these fabrics to 491/4 cents a porting Canadian workmen, stripping the land, letting it be sold afterward for taxes or themselves victimizing duty of 303 per cent, of which 243 per some poor settler by selling him at cent is imposed by the specific duty; from \$5 to \$10 an acre a soil essentially and for the second sample a duty of unfit for agriculture and stripped of all 253 per cent., of which 193 per cent. is that ever made it valuable. In exlikewise imposed. And this in the change for the virgin forest we have our Stockbridges and McMillans in the senate and our presidential possibility

Free lumber means the preservation then have to work six days longer to er homes and lower rents to the people, earn sufficient to pay the McKinley more labor for mechanics and better wages when judged by their actual purchasing power.—Oakland County (Mich.) Post.

PROTESTING.

The Down Trodden Wool Manufacturers The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, whose headquarters are

in Boston, has called a meeting, to be held in this city on the 10th inst., to "protest against the changes in the woolen schedule proposed by the Wilson tariff bill."

This is the most preposterous and cold-blooded attempt that has yet been fenseless of our wage-earners. No made to prevent the execution of the sugar, though freed from tariff taxasuch enormities could be perpertrated people's edict to untax their every-day | tion, they were compelled to pay a tax necessaries.

It is to be made at a peculiarly fitting tection in specific duties; and the mere time. These manufacturers, with an statement of them is an unanswerable average protection of nearly 100 per cent. on their products, as shown by the imports, and far more than that that the simplest can understand .- through prohibitory rates, meet in midwinter, amid a people shivering for lack of comfortable clothing, to protest against a bill that allows them to tax

every dollar's worth 40 or 45 per cent! The English landlords who tried to put up the price of corn during the Irish famine were their historic proto-

manufacturers call a public meeting in the Cooper union of the men in New York, who have but one coat, or half a coat, and the women with one poor shawl. There are enough of them to fill several halls. Let their orators present to this audience the enormous offense of the democratic committee in proposing to make wool free, and to reduce in consequence the duty on imported woollens from 100 to 40 or 45 per

If their "protest" does not evolve a boomerang of cyclone force it will be because the victims of McKinleyism in New York have been numbed into a stupor by their want of "protection."
N. Y. World.

Harrison's Peculiar Views.

Ex-President Harrison is about as vague in his economic assertions as a Delphian oracle, and late comment on the income tax is no exception to this rule. He says that "it has always been argued against this system of taxation that it does not benefit the people at large other than assisting in defraying the expenses of the government, and is, of course, on that account, inferior seems, therefore, that there are other systems of taxition which benefit the people, apart from the government. We had supposed that all taxes were a bution which all had to make to maintain the benefits incident to government. What Mr. Harrison doubtless has in mind is the tax of protection, which does not get into the public treasury, or support the government at all, but is deflected into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. To call such a system a beneficial one is to strangely misuse the English language.

—N. Y. World.

-When the law compels me to contribute my just quota to the support of government. -St. Louis Republic.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT. Protection and Republican Extravagance

the Cause. The deficit now existing in the United

States treasury is the direct result of republican legislation and republican administration, not of one republican administration, but as the legitimate result of the application of false economic theories applied year after year in more and more extreme form and of false ideas of the purpose and office of government. But even yet protection and paternal-

ism has not borne its worst fruits. About two more republican administrations, without a democratic interval for repairs and reform, would have been required to undermine and destroy all the principles upon which the government of this republic was originally founded, and to bankrupt the nation and bring about revolution.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives is supposed to frame laws and devise methods for raising revenue to defray the public expenses of the nation, and the appropriations committee supervises the national expenditures, and both committees are supposed to give careful attention and to conform the revenues and the appropriations thereto; but in the last republican congress the needs of the government did not enter into the calculations or control the legislation planned and directed by either commit-

The ways and means committee, presided over by Mr. McKinley, framed a bill bearing the name of its chairman, which was cunningly devised to operate in restraint of trade by prohibiting, so far as possible, all foreign importations, and securing the control of American markets to domestic trusts and monopolies organized to force down the prices of the farmer's raw products in his hands, and increase the prices of food products to the consumer. and rob and tax for their own private gains the masses of the people upon all articles of manufacture which by aid of a prohibitive tariff these trusts were enabled absolutely to control.

The first step in the development of the protective, or trade prohibitive, idea was based upon the constitutional right of the government to levy a tariff for revenues. If such a tariff afforded incidental protection to home manufacturers it could not be successfully attacked as unconstitutional, because its chief object was to raise revenue for the support of the government. But gradually the trade monopolists

grew bolder, and their political tools advanced and extended the doctrine of protection, pure and simple, intrenching it behind the revenue idea, but anplying it in a manner to work restraint of trade and foster monopoly. Every 'pyotected" industry demanded more, and so long as any importations whatever were possible under any tariff schedule, this fact was urged as a reason for increasing the tariff tax to a rate which should work absolute prohibition of imports. And as, under this doctrine, all articles which could not be grown or manufactured in this country were placed on the free list and not taxed at all, the tendency was constantly to decrease the amount of revenue while increasing the t-ibute that the people were compelled to pay to private monopolies for all necessaries of life except those not produced at home in sufficient quantities; and even upon

The crowning infamy in the development of this system was the McKinley bill, which, coupled with the extravagant appropriations of the Reed congress, is directly responsible for the present dangerous condition of the

United States treasury. The McKinley bill is framed to prevent the accumulation of revenue, by prohibiting importations, and thus to work restraint of trade. The people will remember that it is the McKinley law, now in force, which fails by ten Instead of meeting in a hotel parlor million dollars every month to provide over the canvasbacks and wine to dist the treasury with sufficient means to cuss ways and means of diverting con- meet the obligations that were created gress from its duty, let the woolen at the same time by a republican congress; while the people, because of this same McKinley law, are forced to pay millions into the coffers of trusts and monopolies, which sums, if paid into the national treasury instead, would fill it constantly to overflowing and

soon extinguish the national debt. At the common law, a contract in restraint of trade is void, as beingagainst public policy and welfare; but republican legislation has legalized and encouraged restraint of trade to

the injury of the public welfare. It is this condition of things, made almost impregnable by long success, with which the present democratic administration has to deal. It requires courage and hard fighting to bring about reform, and it demands the exercise of patience on the part of the people. Great reforms are accomplished gradually, and so it will be with tariff reform. We must patiently but persistently and steadily undo the wrongs that have been done to the people, in the name of specious, but false and vicious principles and doctrines. -Kansas City Times.

Cause of the Deficit.

Republican tariff legislation injured trade and reduced revenues. Republican extravagance wiped out the surplus and substituted a deficit. Republican necessary evil, constituting the contri- bullion buying made the mass of idle bullion a menace to the silver market and to the stability of the currency. Hence the panic. Secretary Carlisle tells the senate committee on finance what the republican panic has done for the treasury. Expenditures go on un-der republican laws, and revenues fall off as a consequence of other republican laws. Reed and McKinley tried to make tariff reform an impossibility. They did not succeed, but they have made a mess of the fiscal affairs of the

> -Secretary Carlisle, finding that congress is not disposed to help him in maintaining the necessary gold reserve, has concluded to help himself. This is In very sane and satisfactory determination. -- Philadelphia Record.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Democratic Legislation on the Sugar Question

The days of taxed sugar and a subsidized sugar trust are numbered. The day of an untaxed breakfast table for the poor man is at hand.

Though the republican and assistant republican obstructionists have managed to involve the house in an unseemly tangle, there is no obscurity in the measure which was passed the other day in committee of the whole by a vote of 161 to 38. The bounty is abolished outright, and all sugar, raw and refined, is to be free. Such is the measure which a democratic congress will undoubtedly give to the country.

How could a democratic congress do less? In a democratic tariff formed on the theory that all tariffs are evil, there is no place for a tax on an article which appears first in the list of plain necessities of every household. In a scheme for the honest and economical administration of government there is no money to be taken from a depleted treasury to enrich a robber trust, to burden the poor with an insidious and widely disseminated tax in the interest of a coterie of millionaires-that is Mcto the necessities of the government Kinleyism; it has no place in demoeratic legislation.

The sacrifice of revenue due to the abandonment of the tax on sugar will be very large, but from its total are to be subtracted the millions heretofore paid in bounties. The difference will still be large, but were it fourfold what it is the necessity for the repeal would be no less urgent. Indeed, the virtue of the new legislation is proved by the character of those who oppose it. It is the plutocracy of both parties that recoils from the proposition to lift this burden from the common people. because at length the plutocrats, democratic as well as republican, realize that the deficit thus created must be made good by a tax upon their own superfluities. Free sugar is hateful to the heartless and unpatriotic rich because it means taxed incomes. It means the unmasking of hidden wealth which has never paid its own share to taxation, but compelled poverty to bear the unequal burden. No man whose income is not far in excess of four thousand dollars will feel a feather's weight of the new burden. How many wage carners of America derive that sum from their labors? How many merchants, how many professional .men? Count them and you will have the number of those whose taxes the poor man has been paying, but will shortly pay no more.-Chicago Times.

THE PENSION FRAUDS.

An Inevitable Outcome of Ruinous Republican Methods.

Following close upon the discovery of extensive pension frauds in West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska and Baltimore comes the announcement that a single Buffalo pension agent has fraudulently secured for pensioners at least one million dollars and that "this is only the beginning of the unearthing of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in the pension department.

These frauds are the natural, legitimate, inevitable outcome of the Taxner-Raum methods of "busting the sur plus." The profligacy of congress in the matter of pension legislation has almost justified pension agents and others in holding that any scheme for looting the treasury is justifiable provided it is in the name of the "old soldier;" and successive pension commisin the form of a bounty to the home sioners have winked at "rulings" that have made petty retail frauds seem al-

most respectable by comparison.

Commissioner Lochren will deserve well of his country if he will not only stop the wholesale frauds perpetrated through "rulings," but check the minor but still monstrous frauds that are the work of dishonest agents and perjured pension-grabbers. No one desires to deprive the deserving veteran, disabled in the line of duty, of his country's bounty. But the bounty-jumpers, deserters, cheats and frauds must be stricken from the roll as fast as discovered. Only in this way can the pension roll be maintained as "a roll of honor."-N. Y. World.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-Republican assertions concerning the bond issue are not at all consistent with the facts. The first Cleveland administration turned over to the Harrison administration an overflowing treasury. The Fifty-first congress did the rest.-N. Y. World.

-Gov. McKinley has been arraigned for not doing his duty in the metter of supervising the expenditures of public institutions in his state, the result being a burdensome deficit. The governor's idea seems to be that the highest function of American citizenship is to pay taxes. - Detroit Free Press.

-The proceeds of these bonds will only tide over the present and most pressing needs of the government, and an incomparably larger sum will be needed to meet the growing deficit, provide a safe gold reserve for the enormous issue of treasury notes outstanding and furnish available working capital.-N. Y. Herald.

-A republican cont emporary ha made the discovery that the democrats propose to repeal the McKinley bill simply because it was passed by the republican party. If our contemporary believes that, he would be, if a democratic member of congress, just such a narrow and shallow partisan as to vote for the McKinley bill's repeal solely on the ground that it was passed by republicans. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

---Sometimes the devil fish, in order to escape attack or observation, darkens the water about him by the emission of an inky cloud in which he hides himself. At other times he pretends to be what he is not by assuming the color of the sand upon which he sprawls himself. The republicans in the house of representatives are fighting the Wilson bill with devil-fish tactics. They sometimes darken counsel, by words without knowledge or bearing; and, again, refuse to answer when their names are called, hiding in the fog of their own argument and hoping to defeat their opponents by inaction. -Philadelphia Record

A Railroad Engineer Relates His Experience.

The Wonderful Story Told by Fred C. Vose and His Mother-in-Law to a Reporter of the Boston Herald-Both Are Restored After Years of Agony.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The vast health-giving results already attributed by the newspapers throughout this country and Canada to Dr. Williams' "Pink Pills for Pale People" have been recently supplemented by the cases of two confirmed invalids in one household in a New England town. The names of these people are Fred C. Vose, his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver C. Holt, of Peterboro, mem-

bers of the same household.

To the Herild reporter who was sent to investigate his remarkable cure Mr. Vose said: "I am 37 years old, and have been railroading for the Fitchburg for 15 years. Since boyhood I have been troubled with a weak stomach. For the past 7 years I have suffered terribly and constantly. My stomach would not retain food; my head ached constantly and was so dizzy I could scarcely stand; my eyes were blurren; I had a bad heartburn and my breath was offensive. I had physicians, but they failed to help me. My appetite gave out, and four years ago 1 My appetite gave out, and four years ago I developed palpitation of the heart, which seriously affected my breathing. Had terrible pains in my back and had to make water many times a day. I finally developed rheumatic signs and couldn't sleep nights. If I lay down my heart would go pita-pat at a great rate, and many nights I did not close my eyes at all. I was broken down in body and discouraged in spirit, when some time in February last I got a couple some time in February last, I got a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that the palpitation of my heart, which had bothered me so that I couldn't breathe at times, began to improve. I saw that in going to my home on the hill from the depot, which was previously an awful task, my heart did not beat so violently and I had more breath when I reached the house. After the second and third boxes I grew better in every other respect. My stomach became stronger, the gas belching was not so bad, my appetite and digestion improved, and my sleep became nearly natural and undisturbed. I have continued taking the disturbed. I have continued taking the pills three times a day ever since last March, and to-day I am feeling better than at any time during the last eight years. I can confidently and conscientiously say that they have done me more good, and their good effects are more permanent, than any medicine I have ever taken. My rheumatic pains in legs and hands are all gone. The pains in the small of my back, which were so bad at times that I couldn't stand up straight, have nearly all vanished, and I find my kidneys are well regulated by them. This is an effect not claimed for the pills in the circular, but in my case they brought it about. I am feeling 100 per cent better in every shape and manner."

The reporter next saw Mrs. Holt, who

about. I am feeling 100 per cent. better in every shape and manner."

The reporter next saw Mrs. Holt, who said: "I am 57 years old, and for 14 years past I have had an intermittent heart trouble. Three years ago I had nervous prostration, by which my heart trouble was increased so badly that I had to liedown most of the time. My stomach also gave out, and I had continual and intense pain from the back of my neck to the end of my backbone. In 14 weeks I spent \$300 for doctor bills and medicines, but my health continued so miserable that I gave up doctoring in despair. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last winter, and the first box mad. me feel ever so much better. I have taken the pills since February, with the result of stopping entirely the pain in the spine and in the region of the liver. My stomach is again normal, and the palpitation of the heart has troubled me but three times since I commenced the pills."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give

shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and re-store shattered nerves. They are an unfailing ecifit for such diseases as locomotorataxia, rtial paralysis. St. Vitus' dance, sciatica. partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness leither in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Out.

THE CHANGEABLE OHIO.

A River Which Assumes Many Phases in a

Day.
To the artist, the silvery, shrunken Dhio, winding feebly between green and everlasting hills, is a charming, spectacle worthy of transfer to canvas and subsequent hanging in a favored place in the home of a purchaser.

But to the practical Pittsburgher, the swollen, turbid, oil-stained Ohio, careering to the Mississippi through a bleak landscape of snow-sprinkled hills, is a sight far more attractive than any efforded in midsummer.
For the larger Ohio bears on its mud-

ly breast the deep-laden coal boats whose contents are not more needed by New Orleans and Memphis than the money the coal represents is needed by our river operators and shippers. These regard the Ohio as a most lovable stream, when, after months of picturesque idleness, it arises in its might and boasts of "twelve feet."

If our local artists wish to make a painting of the Ohio which will be salable to a coal shipper, they must portray the stream with that number of feet, with the tawney mane of swirling water and a procession of coal boats heading for the sunny south. A coal "boat," it might be added, is one that requires ten feet of water to float it, and is helpless to reach the lower markets on a stage of water that will let out a coal "barge."-Pittsburgh Bulle-

"Sweet Sixteen."

The beautiful calendars sent out by C. I. Hood & Co., of Lowell, Mass., have attracted much attention in all parts of the country. The calendar bears the head of a lovely girl, "sweet sixteen," lithographed in delicate colors. Over eight millions of these calendars were made. C. I. Hood & Co., as the wonderful cures that have been effected by means of this great blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made making a medicine, and this great industry has been built up within a few years by the absolute merit of Hood's

-From lowest place, when virtuous things proceed, the place is dignified by the doer's deed .- Shakespeare

FARM AND GARDEN.

A SENSIBLE OFFER.

How a Missouri Farmer Proposes to Se-

Hon. John Walker, of Howard coun-

"I will give \$1 per acre on every acre of land I own toward the building of a gravel road from Rocheport to Jackman's mill. My farm consists of 450 acres-hence I will take stock in said road to the amount of \$450. I will also give the same amount for a gravel road from Rocheport to Ashland church or from the church to Fayette.

"If we could get the farmers once interested in such an enterprise, it would be but a few years until we could have the best roads in the west. The building of these roads can be accomplished with less cost in the long run than the present system of road working is now costing the farmer. It must also be remembered that each individual who pays in as much as \$100 becomes a



[Driving on such a highway makes life worth

stockholder in the road. In fact, stock can be issued at \$100 a share, and I will venture the assertion that this money will return a larger dividend than in

any other way 'nvested." This has the right ring. It hits the nail squarely on the head and shows that Mr. Walker knows what he is talking about. Next to railroads, substantial and lasting public highways are worth more to a country, including both the farmers and the townsmen, than any other single investment that could be made. The press and citizens of Missouri and Kansas should take this question up and not cease agitating it until the principal towns of every county within the two states are joined by lasting macadam or gravel roads. - Kansas City Times.

GARDEN CONVENIENCE.

How to Construct a Combined Barrow and Garden Cart.

The illustration represents a homemade garden convenience that has a handles. It is also a veritable cart to be pushed or drawn as one may wish, while it also serves handily as a table or bench when one is planting a garden and greatly needs some such arrange—whose estates amount to \$10,000 can

The succession tax that I have proposed will not fall on the poor. Those whose estates amount to \$10,000 can

To make of this an inclosed barrow or eart, one may fit thin boards to the uprights at the ends, and also fit light cumulated and enjoyed. The succes strips to the sides in the position of sion tax is founded on the broadest the dotted lines. These strips can be attached in a moment by driving iron staples in the outside of the outer upstaples in the outside of the outer up- ual has been created directly or indirights, left projecting far enough to pass through slots in the strips, which



BARROW AND GARDEN CART.

are held securely in place by wooden pins or keys, slipped through the pro-jecting staples. The lower strip on jecting staples. either side can be hinged to the framework if desired, to be folded down out of the way when such side pieces are equal to those of England, France and not desired. Round iron is used for Switzerland; and good roads, when sets in the heaps of old iron, broken the succession tax would furnish suf machines, etc., to be seen about machine shops, foundries and shops of the state after paying for the main where iron implements are sold. The whole should be lightly but strongly made, when this combination of cart and barrow will be found a most serviceable friend to the gardener .-- Webb Donnell, in American Garden.

The Secret of Success. The most important secret in successful fruit-growing is this: The trees should be fed with as much liberality and care as the best of all the crops grown in the fields. The demands of the tree are not only for the fruit, but as a means of constructing and mainmuch of the fertility of the soil as a crop of wheat or corn. Of course, it will be admitted that only a healthfully growing tree will bear a full crop, and doubtless the reason why trees bear only alternate years is that the tree is well known, are the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is everythe soil, and, this being imperative. the soil, and, this being imperative, where a household word on account of nothing is left for the fruit in the second year, the crop of the preceding year, with the increase of the tree, having exhausted the land. And as the in a building which is the largest in mineral elements are mostly needed, the world devoted to the business of nothing else will be so useful as lime, applied freely to the land - Rural World.

> fodder to get partly ripe or frost-bitten ster, if not speedy, you cannot afford to before he cuts it up is the same man take the risk of an undersized. unsai who never gets around to do his hay- able colt.-H. C. Hall. in Farm and ing until the grass is mature.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

How Col. Albert A. Pope Would Raise Funds for Good Roads. During the past year thousands of articles on the subject of the betterment of the highways have appeared in the newspapers of the country. The great ty, Mo., ventilates a plan which has the merit of originality and probable intelligent person questions, but how feasibility also. Mr. Walker says: cult problem about which opinions

widely differ. I beg leave to suggest in your columns a plan which I believe to be the least burdensome and the most effectual and equitable for providing good roads. Let each state establish a graduated succession tax on legacies and inheritances. Such a tax might be arranged as follows: On all estates valued at \$10,000 up to \$1,000,000, 1 per cent.; on estates over \$1,000,000 and up to \$5,000,000, 1 per cent. on the first \$1,000,000, 2 per cent. on the remainder; on estates of over \$5,000,000 up to \$10,-000,000, 1 per cent. on the first \$1,000,-000, 2 per cent. on over that sum up to \$5,000,000 and 3 per cent. on \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This general principle of 1 per cent. increase every additional \$5,000,000 to be the fixed rate of inheritance and legucy tax.

For example on an estate valued at \$20,000,000 the tax would be as fol-

lows:
t1,0.5,000,1 per cent. \$10,003
4,000,0.0, 2 per cent. \$3,000
5,000,0.0, 3 per cent. 150,000
5,000,0.0, 4 per cent 200,000
5,000,000, 5 per cent. 250,0.0 8690,000 20,000,000

John Stuart Mill expresses the views eld by the ablest students of social science when he says: "Inheritances and legacies exceeding a certain amount are highly proper subjects for taxation. and the revenue from these should be made as great as it can be made without giving rise to evasions byodonation during life, or concealment of property. such as it would be impossible adequately to check. The principle of graduation, that is, of levying a larger percentage on a larger sum, though its application to general taxation would be in my opinion objectionable, seems to me both just and expedient as applied to legacy and inheritance duties."

England in 1780 established a tax on legacies, and in 1853 the succession tax law was enacted. In the United States a collateral succession tax law went into force in 1864, but that act has since been repealed in common with other internal revenue laws. In New York there is a collateral succession tax law of \$5 per \$100. This tax yielded in 1890 \$1,117,637, and it is estimated that at least \$2,000,000 will be received from this source by the state during the present year. A similar law in Pennsylvania brought to the state treasury in 1891 the sum of \$1,227,302. The collateral succession law reaches comparatively few estates because this tax is simply on the devolution of property on other than direct descendants or progenitors. Thus the law adopted by Connecticut in January, 1889, is as follows: "All property conveyed by will or death of intestate to other than to father, mothvariety of uses. It can be used as a er, husband, wife, lineal descendant, plain barrow, either end being fitted adopted child, the lineal descendant of for such use, as the wheels are placed any adopted child, the wife or widow well inside the position of the uprights. of a son, the husband of the daughter thus throwing the weight of the load of descendant, or some charitable purupon the wheels, rather than upon the pose, or purpose strictly public, 5 per handles. It is also a veritable cart to cent. of its value above the sum of

well afford to give \$100 to the state in in 50c. and \$1 bottles. return for all the protection of its laws which has enabled wealth to be acrectly by the help of others, and there fore he owes to others or, generally speaking, to the public obligations which he ought to repay. This is particularly true in the United States. Every citizen, whether he be rich or poor, is equal in the eye of the law and has behind him for the protection of his rights the entire power of the nation. It is therefore no more than just that every person who accumulates property should pay for the protection that the state secures to him and his possessions. If each state were to establish a tax on legacies and inherit ances such as just proposed and devote the money so obtained to the construction and maintenance of roads in a few years the older and more populous states would be provided with road braces and for the attachment of the rightly constructed, can be main wheels. The latter should have wide tained at comparatively small cost; and rims, and may often be found in as the wealth of the states increased ficient revenue to meet all the expense tenance of voads, thus relieving the people from all direct taxation for state

purposes.
The advantages of the succession ta are now being brought very prominent ly before the people. In Massachusetts the recently adopted platforms of both the republican and the democratic parties have planks recommending the adoption of the direct succession tax on inheritances and legacies. It is my intention to publish a pamphlet on the subject of the succession tax primarily for itself, the increased growth of it taining roads, and for its ultimate obtaking from the land each year quite as ject the abolishment of direct taxation. -Albert A. Pope, in Breeders' Gazette.

Trace the Parents' Breeding.

In selecting the sire you will breed to next season, bear in mind that many



URING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Econ-

omy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK

85,800 from Ten Acres.

A. M. Lamb, a market gardener in Pennsylvania, cleared \$5,800 on five acres of cabbage and five acres of onions. The reason of this, he says, was because Salzer's seeds are so extremely early and wondrously productive. Lightning Cabbage and King of the Earliest Onions he had in the market three weeks ahead of any other homegrown sorts, and consequently received fancy prices. Salzer sends 35 packages earliest vegetable seed, sufficient for a family, for \$1, postpaid. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

with 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and a trial package of "Get There, Eli," the sixteen-day radish.

TRUE popularity is not the popularity which is followed after, but the popularity which follows after.—Lord Mansfield.

For sale by all druggists

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

U	CATTLE - Dest beeves				
-	Native cows	2 00	0	3	35
	Native cows	2 20	(4)		
	HOGS -Good to choice heavy	4 25	0		45
-	WHEAT-No 2 red	54			544
y	No. 2 har 1		160		53
s	CORN -No. 2 mixed		. 3	3	31 14
	OATS -No. 2 mixed	48			43
	RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Patent, per sack	1 40			50
	Fancy	1 90			75
r	HAY-Choice Timothy	8 5)			0)
d	Fancy prairie	5 50			03
f	BRAN	5.5			53
-	BU ITER-Choice creamery	19			22
t	CHEESE-Full cream				105
	EGGS-Choice		400		
S	POTATOES				6)
n	ST. LOUIS.	•	-		
S		3 6)	0	4	25
,-	Texans	2 50			55
	HOGS-Heavy	4 50			5)
99.4	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 00			50
e	FLOUR-Choice	2 50			95
-	WHEAT-No. 2 red				564
V	CORN-No 2 mixed				331
s	OATS - No. 2 mixed	28	0	-	28
	RYE-No. 2	45	0		49
S	BUTTER-Creamery	2			26
d	LARD-Western steam	7 6	0	7	62
n	PORK	13 5	0	13	62
	CHICAGO.				
d	CATTLE-Common to prime	4 00	0	4	45
d	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 0	0	5	5)
-	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50	0	4	51
-					81
S	WHEAT-No. 2 red				59
-	COR \-No. 2	3	14 0		359
e	OATS-No. 2	27	10		273
-	RYE	4	7 @		48
e	BUTTER-Creamery	2	(0)		23
	LARD	7 77	1/20	. 7	8)
Z	PORK	13 1:	1/20	13	175
t-	NEW YORK.				
S	CATTLE Native steers	4 00	0	. 5	47
	HOGS-Good to choice.	5 16	0	6	10

HOGS—Good to choice. 5 00 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Good to choice 2 5 1 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No, 2 red 61½@ 65
CORN—No. 2 43 @ 43½
OATS—Wes'ern mixed 31½@ 35½
BUTTER—Creamery 24 @ 28
PORK—Mess 13 50 @ 15 25

Pimples

prominent breeders of long experience claim that the grandparents show more direct influence on the foal than the parents. You want to breed to a goodsized, well-proportioned horse that is a good type of a roadster. Often the dam of such a one was a little, undersized mare that could speed fast for a short distance. Bred to a large horse, she produced a foal that developed size and quality, but is likely to throw back to her dam. As you want a horse THE dairyman who permits his corn that will bring a good price as a road-

"There's one thing I didn't like about the circus," said grandma, "and that was the man that twisted himself all out of shape—I neverdid admire these extortionists."—Atlanta Constitution.

JINKS—"I don't think it looks well for a minister to wear diamonds." Filkins—"Why not? Aren't there sermons in stones?"—Kate Field's Washington.

Robert Smith (brother of Sydney, and familiarly called Eopus) was a lawyer and an ex-advocate general, and happened on one occasion to be engaged in an argument with a physician touching the merits of their respective professions. "You must admit," urged Dr. —, "your profession does not make angels of men." "No." was the retort; "there you have the best of it; yours certainly gives them the first chance."—Sala's Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was sup posed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarr's to be a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

JINKS - "Don't you believe that spirits are all moonshine?" Filkins—"Oh, no; some of them pay internal revenue taxes."—Kate Field's Washington.

Is the burden of an old song. If you want to live as long as you can, counteract premature decay, if you are young or middle aged, or lessen the infirmities of life's decline if you are growing old, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genuine recuperator of vigor ach Bitters, a genuine recuperator of vigor, and a helpful stay and solace to the old, the weak and convalescent. Incomparable in bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic and malarial

GIVE a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes.—Emerson.

RICH rogues always fancy that their children will inherit only the wealth and none of the sin.—Theodore Winthrop.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Many an actor proves that it is not impossible to mix the oil of eloquence with the water of a very weak argument.—Puck.

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act as a wolf; that is the most certain of things.—Fontaine. Calling a woman's dress a dream is a polite way of saying that the cost of it gives her husband the nightmare.—St. Paul News.

BE SURE to read advertisement of Plant Seed Co., an old reliable firm.

NAMES are deceptive. A "masher" and a "bruiser" are about as far apart as Maine and Mendocino.—Puck.

"I suppose you had a high old time in Eu-rope?" "Yes," replied the returned tourist, "I was done up at Monte Carlo, held up in the Appenines and laid up in Rome."-Wash-

Fuss without Feathers.—"I'm onto your little game!" said the indignant guest, sending back the English sparrows the waiter had brought him for reed birds.—Chicago

CUSTOMER—"That's a queer-shaped piece of pie. Looks something like a turnover." Waiter—"No, sir; it's a left-over."—Good

The World's Fair For Sale.

Look at Ir.—The Michigan Central has arranged with one of the best publishing houses in the United States for a beautiful-printed series of World's Fair pictures, to be known as the Michigan Central's Portfolio of Photographs of the World's Fair.

The original photographs would cost not less than a dollar apiece, but the Michigan Central enables you to get 16 pictures for 10 cents.

cents.

It's the finest. It's the most complete.
It's the best. It cannot be beaten.
If you saw the World's Fair, you want it as a perpetual souvenir of a memorable visit.
If you didn't get there, you want this to see what you missed, and to fill your mind with its beauty and glory of the White City.
Send ten cents to O. W. Rugelles, G. P. and T. Agent, Michigan Central, Chicago, and he will furnish you with the first part.

Out of "work"—the other twenty-two letters.—Philadelphia Record.

AS A CLEANSER

of the blood, nothing sweeps as clean as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It attacks all scrofulous, skin and scalp diseases in the right way—by purifying the blood. Scrofula in all its various forms, Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and every kindred allment, are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

PIERCE Guaran- CURE.

DR. PIERCE: Dear
Sir—I write in regard
to your great Golden
Medical Discovery. I
had Eczema and ulcers
on the legs. Previous
to this affection I had
had Dropsy after the
Grip. I now feel perfectly well since I took
the "Discovery." My
legs are all healed up
and I feel like a new
man. I cannot be thankful enough to you for
your "Golden Medical
Discovery" has saved
my life.

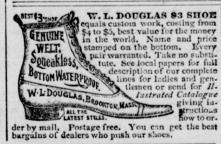
FRED PESTLINE.



FRED PESTLINE. MR. F. PESTLINE.

Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt ! Use ST. JACOBSO You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.



Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right-full of im-

purities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter,

cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel St., Phila., says:—"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race, all from the use of S. S. S.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO, Atlanta, Ga.

coccoccoccoc mace cocc

INSURE SUCCESS A A COMPLETE CATALOGUE

of all Finndard Varieties and the new things of merit mailed free to all interested in Flowers, Gardening or Formula. You will not be disappointed in the purity dily of our Seeds. Our business has stood the dily of our Seeds. Our business has stood the dily of our Seeds. Our business has stood the dily our seeds. ST. LOUIS, MO. orth 3rd Street. WIS. Fine Farming Land

Phillips Co., Wisconsin. Will Be SOLD at a BARGAIN. For Sale. A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 268 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should us? Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injuret one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.

Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K .- D 1485 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this

SHOW OF FORCE.

Adm. Benham Escorts American Vessels Into Rio.

ADM. DA GAMA TAUGHT A LESSON.

The Rebel Admiral Notified That His Reckless Firing Must Be Stopped -The People Greatly Excited.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30. - Yesterday was one of the most exciting days that Rio de Janeiro has experienced since the commencement of hostilities between the insurgents and the Brazilian government. The United States naval fleet stationed in this harbor furnished the excitement. Provoked beyond the endurance of patience by the continued carelessness of the gunners aboard the rebel warship Aquidaban and tired by the indfference shown on the part of the revolutionary admiral to all his protests that American vessels entering and leaving the harbor were not afforded proper protection by the rebel fleet, Adm. Benham made a demonstration with the American war vessels under his command which has taught a much needed lesson to the belligerents on both sides and which will undoubtedly have the effect hereafter of securing proper recognition of the rights of vessels under the American flag. In the events of yesterday the foreign colony was particularly interested, and the action of Adm. Benham will furnish a precedent by which the commanders of other foreign vessels in this port will be guided in the future.

The cause of all the trouble was the treatment to which three American barks were subjected on last Saturday by the indiscriminate fusilade from the insurgent warships. The American vessels were the bark Amy, Capt. Blackford, built in Bath, Me., in 1883, and owned by W. S. Wilson; the bark Good News, Capt. Myrick, built in Baltimore in 1889, and owned by C. Morton Stewart & Co., and the bark Julia Rollins, Capt. Kichne, built in Baltimore in 1884, and owned by Tromas Rollins, of that city.

The Amy sailed from Baltimore on December 9, and arrived here last Friday. The Good News arrived in Rie harbor on January 3 from Bahia. The Julia Rollins arrived here on January 23 from Baltimore, from which port she left on December 4. On Saturday last, while lying at anchor all three vessels were endangered by the chance shots fired by the insurgents. The bullets whistled through the rigging and passed the men upon the decks. Many of the crews of the three vessels narrowly escaped being shot.

After suffering a great deal of annovance and running great risks in the hope that the insurgents would realize the folly of their action and stop their reckless fireing, the three captains held a hurried conference and determined to appeal for protection to the United States warships and to request that the barks be given an escort to the wharves. Capts. Kiehne, Myrick and Blackford put off in small boats, at great danger to themselves, and pulling up to wh re the flagship New York was stationed asked that they be allowed a conference with Adm. Benham.

Upon stating the object of their visit their request was readily granted and they went aboard the New York. Adm. Benham listened attentively to their story and appeared to take the greatest interest in it, and when the captains had finished their statements he promised that he would do everything in his power to afford them the fullest protection. He said, however, that before making any display of force on the part of his fleet, or giving the captains the escort which they requested. he thought it only right to first notify the insurgents' admiral, Adm. da Gama, of the captains' complaint. Perhaps, he said, as a result of his notification, da Gama would promptly order his gunners to stop endangering American ships and this would terminate all further cause for complaint. Accordingly Adm. Benham sent one of his officers to the Aquidaban with orders to acquaint Adm. da Gama with the facts in the case and to ask him to have an end put to the reckless gunning. Da Gama was apparently in a very

bad humor when the American officer arrived on board and with many exclamations of impatience, he listened to the recital of the captains' grievance. He was evidently still annoyed over the unsatisfactory conferences which he had held with Adm. Benham. and was indisposed to do anything which would prove pleasing to the commander of the United States fleet. When the American officer had finished making his statement, da Gama, with a shrug of his shoulders, said, in a very sharp tone: "It is not my fault. The American ship captains should know enough to keep themselves and their crews out of the range of our guns. I shall not take any notice of this mat-

This curt response to his message aroused the ire of Adm. Benham, and he determined to make a showing that would produce a lasting effect upon the insurgents. Early yesterday morning, therefore, the greatest activity prevailed on board the fleet. Shortly after daybreak the decks of the flagship New York, of the Newark, San Francisco and other United States war ves sels were cleared for action and their anchors were raised.

Adm. Benham then sent word to the captains of the Good News, Julia Rollins and Amy that he was prepared to keep his promise to them, and that as soon as they were ready to proceed he would escort them to the wharves. And he did.

The Detroit took the leading part in the procession. The fleet as it approached nearer to Rio came quite close to the shore, causing intense excitement among both the soldiers and civilians on land and the sailors on board the various vessels.

The Amy proceeded on her way to the wharf and was safely moored there.

THAT BOND ISSUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Before the House Judiciary Committee—He Gives His Reasons for Issuing Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- For the first time in this congress every member of the judiciary committee of the house attended its meeting yesterday, the magnet being Secretary Carlisle's statement of his position on the bond issue. The resolution of Representative Bailey, of Texas, declaring it to be the sense of the house that the secretary has no authority to apply the proceeds of the bonds to any purpose but resumption, was before the committee.

Mr. Carlisle spoke in an informal manner for an hour and a half, and was questioned by several members of his heart. He fought, not as Jim Corthe committee. It was held by the secretary that the law conferred upon him the authority to issue bonds, although he stated frankly that until recently he had not entertained that opinion of the question. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon him, he said, for the bond issue, and, although he regretted the necessity for it, as the step did not seem to meet the unanimous approval of the party, yet it was plain to him the necessity was imperative at this time. A deficit of \$48,000,000 would exist at the end of the fiscal year, he estimated, under existing conditions, or as a result of proposed tariff legislation, unless congress gave relief to the treasury, which he hoped it would do.

Representative Bailey asked Mr. Carlisle whether he thought that under the law on which he based the right to issue bonds he was empowered to devote the proceeds to the expenses of the government or to redeem notes issued under the Sherman act. Mr. Bailey explained he did not question the right to sell bonds for resumption, but did deny the proceeds could be applied to other ends.

The answer of Mr. Carlisle was comprehensive and in the affirmative. He explained that most of the appropriations made by congress stipulated that any money in the treasury "not otherwise appropriated" should be used for carrying out the purpose of the act. Under this the secretary said he could expend for current expenses all the money in the treasury whether or not it was the proceeds of bonds, provided only that it was not otherwise appropriated. He had the power also, he thought, to sell more bonds as he saw the necessity, governed by his own discretion so long as the state of the treasury made it necessary to borrow money.

The leading question from the repub lican side was put by Mr. Ray, of New York, who asked: "Mr. Secretary, I desire to put this question, which you can answer or not, as you think best. The resolution declares that the proceeds of the bonds proposed to be sold can only be used by the secretary of the treasury for the purposes declared in the act of 1879, to-wit: Redemption of United States notes. The question is this: Suppose this committee thinks that to be the law, do you think it wise. advisable or expedient for the house of representatives to so formally vote or declare? Whether or not such declaration would embarrass the treasury de partment and intensify the financial strain now on the country?'

The reply was: "I do not want to tell this committee what to do, but I can say it would embarrass the treasury department, although I hope it will not become necessary to use any of the proceeds of the bonds sold for the payment of the current expenses of the government."

Mr. Ray was the author of the minority report signed by all the republican members of the committee in the Fifty-second congress, which sustained the right of the secretary to issue bonds, the democrats being at that time opposed. Mr. Ray holds to his former position, but denies the proceeds of a bond sale can be used for current expenses. The other republicans of the committee are thought to be with him.

TOO MUCH MONEY ON HAND.

New York Banks Agitating the Question of Reducing Interest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The question of reducing the interests paid by New York banks on the deposits of their out-of-town correspondents has again come to the front in consequence of the steady accumulation of funds here. It was reported that two banks which had already taken action in the matter were the Park National and the Importers' & Traders'. Two methods of reducing the former rate of 2 per cent. have been adopted, one being a direct cut to 11/2 per cent. on all accounts, no matter of what extent, and the other the paying on big balances of the regular 2 per cent. rate up to a certain amount and no interest on the balance above that amount. It is said that in the case of one of these banks the 11% per cent. rate on all correspondents' balances has gone into effect. The Importers' & Traders', it is known, has some exceptionally large out-of-town accounts.

"Ajax" Appointed a Policeman. New York, Jan. 26.—Selig Whitman. better known as "Ajax, the strong man," was one of several new policemen appointed yesterday. He has given exhibitions of his strength all over the country. The police commis sioners asked him about his various feats, and he said he could lift more than any other man in the world. He astonished the members of the board when he told them that he had shoved a loaded freight car weighing 27,000 pounds a distance of 50 feet.

Fewer Indian Agencies Necessary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The house committee on Indian affairs was addressed by Thomas Donaldson, of the census bureau, who has investigated the conditions of life among the Indian tribes, and who recommends the abolition of the agencies of the Six Nations, of New York: Western Cherokees, of North Carolina; Lapwais, of Idaho; Pueblos, of New Mexico; Round Valleys, of California; Hoope Valleys, of California; Silotz, of Oregon; Umatillas, of Oregon; all agencies in Washington; Osages and Quapaws of the Indian territory; Sac and Fox, of Iowa; all agencies in Minnesota; all in Wisconsin.

CORBETT THE CHAMPION

He Easily Knocks Mitchell Out in the Third Round.

The Englishman Showed Wonderful Cleverness but He Was No Match for the American-Details of the Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.-James . Corbett went into the ring yesterday champion of America. He left it champion of the world, without a scratch upon his handsome face or a bruise upon his sinewy body. He entered the ring with something akin to murder in bett usually does, but as was the custom of the once mighty Sullivan-like a whirlwind. He beat Charles Mitchell in three rounds, and now has but one regret-that he did not punish the Englishman more.

For the first time since he has been acknowledged head of the pugilistic fraternity of the world Corbett has defended with success the title which he won by defeating his predecessor, John L. Sullivan.

It was a short, sharp and decisive fight, too brief to have many of the elements of brutality in it. It was a foregone conclusion from the moment the men stepped to the center of the ring, and Corbett's hatred of the Englishman coming to the surface, inhibited him from shaking hands with the man who had so uniformly abused and insulted him.

Mitchell showed wonderful cleverness in the beginning, crawling out of the close quarters into which the superior size, reach and weight of his opponent bore him, but there was no faltering in Corbett's plan of campaign, and he slowly surrounded the Briton, as it were, raining in upon his head and sides a shower of savage punches. There was despair in Mitchell's face as e vainly tried to elude his agile pursuer, and finally when Corbett closed with his opponent in an off corner, Mitchell realized that it was no longer possible for him to escape the battery of the American. He pluckily tried to spar, and failing sought to clinch, but Corbett finally beat him off, and with a sharp blow on the side of the jaw prought the Englishman on all fours.

It was then that the crowd broke into a wild shout of applause. With the cheers of his friends ringing in his ears, and with the memories of the past crowding fast upon him, Corbett lost his head, and with the agility of a tiger, and the terrible anger of a lion, sprang toward the pitiable Englishman on the rough rosined platform, and describing a semi-circle with his right, tried to land a knock-out blow. Twice he tried this, but Mitchell's weak and wobbling body saved the American from foolishly sacrificing the honor and glory that would have come to him from his now decisive battle with

the Englishman. There were cries of foul from the crowd, although the sentiment of the vast throng was plainly with the American. Corbett's seconds, with great presence of mind, shot through the ropes. John Kelly ran to the side of the downfallen pugilist, and Corbett was dragged away.

When the Englishman struggled to face of his foe until the latter staggered and fell against the ropes, and blood smeared all over his face. When Mitchell was again on his feet the men closed in Corbett's corner, and there was a savage exchange. When the gong sounded, seconds and referee, and the half dozen in the corner had to pry the enemies apart. It was hard work to bring Mitchell up again, but Corbett sprang out when the gong sounded. There was hardly a moment of sparring. Mitchell tried but once, a last desperate play to tackle, but Corbett was remarkably foxy and alert, and he to the ropes again, and with another of his merciless jabs, sat his rival flat on the floor. Mitchell was evidently suffering severely, and his face was the picture of woe. His mouth and nose were bleeding and with his big gloves he had smeared the blood all over his face, until his appearance was most ghastly. Again Corbett, losing his presence of mind, started toward Mitchell and again his like a pendulum of a clock to count the seconds that must elapse before the battle was over.

It seemed an hour before Mitchell finally rose to his feet again, and it was dangerously near the limit of time, but just before the gong rang out Mitchell did stand up, leaning against to tr the ropes, his face the counterfeit of siah." his feelings. Kelly waved his finger to Corbett, who was seated in his corner, and the American champion sprang forward for the last time. Striding over to where Mitchell stood, a dangerous look in his eye, and with the supreme satisfaction of revenge. shot his hand out with the speed of a lightning bolt. A big glove landed fairly and squarely on Mitch-ell's face, and the Briton fell prone upon the stage, the blood oozing from his mouth and staining the rough pine boards of the ring. He made one fairt boards of the ring. He made one faint attempt to move, and then turned over and lay with his face to the floor, at-terly and absolutely beaten.

The Pugilists Make Up. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—Corbett and Mitchell met in the court room last evening and through the ef-

forts of Joe Vendig the long-ch rished animosity of the two men toward each other was buried. Though they had not exchanged the usual hand-shakes in the ring, either before or after the battle, they cordially shook hands in the court room. Mitchell made a little speech, in which he acknowledged having uttered many bitter things against Corbett, but said he regretted them, and was glad he had been whipped by a man worthy in every way to wear a champion's honors.

CONGRESS

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and
House for the Past Week.
The resolution of Senator Peffer declaring that the secretary of the treasury had no right to issue five per cent, bonds was debated in the senate on the 2d and finally went over without action. A res luvion in regard to civil zervice reform was agreed to. The federal elections repeal bill was informally laid aside at the request of Senator Peffer. In executive session the president senting the homination of William H. Peckham, of New York, for associate justice of the surrange court and the service seen of the supreme court and the senate soon adjourned.... The house had under consideration all day the sugar schedule of the taxiff bill and the debate was prolonged and after some wrang-ling, by a vote of 135 years to 69 mays the bounty on sugar was abolished. The bill was further

debated at the night session.

In the senate on the 23d Mr. Turple, from the foreign committee, reported a re olution that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider at this time any project for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and askedits immediate con-sideration, but Mr. Teller objected and the resolution went over Senator Stewart spoke in favor of Senator Peffer's resolution denying the right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. The federal elections repeal bill was taken up and Senator Wilson (Ia) spoke against repeal. Senator Chandler suggested that the bill go over until the first Monday in December, but the suggestion was not accepted and the senator spoke against the bill. After some talk on the Ha aiian and other questions the senate adjourned....The house further considered the sugar schedule of the tariff bill and adopted the Warner amendment, which abolishes bounties on sugar and places it on the free list. Voting on the various amendments was continued, the fight being on the coal and iron schedules, which was kept up into and during the evening session at which the galleries were crowded.

THE senate devoted an hour on the 24th to the discussion of the Hawaiian question. At 2 o'clock the f deral elections repeal bill was taken up and Senator Lodge spoke against repeal. After some debate the bill authorizing the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City railroad to bridge the Neeches and Sabine rivers in Louisiana and Texas passed. Several other private bills passed and the senate adjourned.... The house continued consideration of the tari bill. The debate was full of interest. The sensational features of the debate were the op-position speeches of two democrats, Beltz hoover (Pa) and Denson (Ala), both of whom spoke against the bill and in favor of protec-tion. Iron ore was finally made free and all amendments to the schedule defeated. The committee of the whole rose and Mr. McMil-len brought forward the internal revenue bill-containing the income tax feature: A lively battle followed, the opponents of the income tax favoring adjournment, but the motion was badly defeated and a moment before the hour of recess Mr. McMillen, reported the revenue of recess Mr. McMillen reported the revenue bill. The attendance at the evening session

THE senate held an uneventful session on the 25th. Senator Allen (Neb.) argued at length in favor of his resolution against the contem-plated issue of bonds, and there was a scattering debate on the federal elections repeal bill. After eulogies upon the late Representative Chipman, of Michigan, the enate adjourned. .. Tue house further debated the tariff bill. after ineffectual attempts on the part of the democratic opponents of the bill to break a quorum. Only one amendment of importance to the bill was addopted and that was the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, by a vote of 126 to 80 At the night session number of speeches were made for and against

THE senate on the 26th devoted some time to the discussion of Senator Call's public land resolution and then debated the election repeal bill. Senator Chandler again moved to post-pone consideration of the bill until December, but met with defeat. Pending debate on the bill the senate went into executive session and then adjourned until Monday....The house resumed the tariff debate with a number of New York democrats filibustering against the income tax proposition The resolution of Mr. Bailey (Tex.) expressing it as the sentiment of the committee that the secretary of the treas-ury has no authority under the resumption act to use the proceeds of the sale of bonds to pay current expenses was favorably reported from

the judiciary committee.

THE senate was not in session on the 27th.... The house further considered the tariff bill in committee of the whole, and the debate was When the Englishman struggled to practically closed so far as the customs sched-his feet, Corbett, without a tithe of ule is concerned. There was a great deal of de-pity, pounded his big gloves into the mand from both sides of the house for recognition for the purpose of offering amendments. gered and fell against the ropes, and lay almost sprawling on the floor, the shut off. A series of amendments to the m tal schedule, all making reductions, were agreed to, and the committe week ago and "xed th mmittee reversed its action of a "xed the time for free wool to go into effect on August 2 and the woolen goods to go into effect on December 2.

Skull Caps at Funerals. Since the prevalence of la grippe the risk of outdoor exercise has multiplied. Many cases of severe illness and not a few deaths have been reported from this cause. The most common occasions of danger have been during attendance on funerals, either as pallbears or mourners. In well conducted soon crowded the poor beaten Briton funerals, undertakers nowadays frequently furnish skull caps to be worn by pall-bearers. The skull cap, although it has no visor to protect the eves, is, nevertheless, an efficient covering, does not offend our sensibilities and implies no want of respect for the dead. The ministers and the mourn ers may also be furnished with skull caps. There need be no discrimination in favor of the pall-bearers. But all reflecting persons will agree that it hands swung out and again his will require a stretch of the imaginaseconds ran forward to save him from tion to detect the difference in the efnominal defeat. Big John Kelly ran fect between the wearing of the ordiover to the ropes where Mitchell was nary hat and the wearing of a skull lying, and Corbett was borne back to cap on such occasions. Baring the his seat. Mitchell hardly cared to rise, head at funerals is a mere convention and Kelly's finger went up and down that serves no useful ceremonious purpose.-National Popular Review.

Out of His Line Mrs. Chugwater-Josiah, lay down your paper a minute. Mr. Chugwater-Well

"If a bolt of lightning should start to travel round the globe from-Jo-"Well?"

"Lay down your paper just a minute and listen. If a bolt of lightning should start to travel round the globe from east to west and another should start and travel from west to east, the way the earth revolves, you know, would there be any difference in the-Josiah!" "Well?"

"I say would there be any difference in speed? Which bolt of lightning would get around the earth first? (Picking up his paper again) "Samantha, do you take me for a lightning

calculator?"-Chicago Tribune.

-It is well known that many German citizens take every means possible to avoid military service. It is reported that warrants are out for no less than two hundred and fifty persons in Berlin who are thus charged with the offense of desertion, some of them be-

longing to noble families. -P. W. Fauntleroy, of St. Louis, a criminal lawyer of distinction and counsel for defense in the famous Max shurch at Edwardsville, Mo.

MINING RIOTS

Exciting Times at Mansfield, Pa.-A Reign of Anarchy Inaugurated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 29. - A wave of anarchy, in whose train followed bloodshed, arson and the destruction of property, passed over the Mansfield coal region Saturday. It began at dawn, and at dask it was estimated that \$100,000 worth of property had been destroyed. Made wild by fancied grievances and liquor, a mob of several hundred foreigners, Hungarians, Slavs, Italians and Frenchmen, swept over the country surrounding Mansfield and through the valleys of Toms and Painter's runs. They attacked mine owners, miners and the few scattered deputy sheriffs, burned tipples, wrecked ears and destroyed railroad property. Until noon the mob met hardly any resistance. At that time it reached the mines of the Beadling Bros., near Federal, on the Pittsburgh, Chartiers

& Youghiogheny railroad. Here the rioters met determined resistance and were checked. With repeating Winchester rifles in their hands, Thomas, William and Harry Beadling stood their ground and opened fire upon the mob as it advanced. They fired four wolleys in quick succession, fatally wounding one, and injuring half a dozen others. The fatally wounded man was Frank Stepig, a Russian. He was shot through the body and is probably dead before this. The names of the injured could not be learned. After the four volleys

the rioters turned and fled percipitately down the hill. At this moment a train bearing Sher-

iff Richards and forty deputies pulled

into Beadling and the officers, quickly alighting, started in pursuit of the rioters, firing as they ram. The chase was a long and hot one, but finally sixteen were overtaken and captured. They in mileage will amount to considerable were marched to the Mansfield jail at the point of revolvers. On the way the party was met by a posse of citiens of Bridgeville, under command of quire Casper Meyers. After the rioters were locked up rumors of an attempted rescue were rife, and, as a matter of precaution, the prisoners were brought to this city, and are now safely lodged in the county jail. They will be held for riot and arson.

GREAT FRAUDS.

A Number of Banks Said to Have Been Caught by Fraudulent Lumber Deafers. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 29.—A gigantic fraud which has caught the banks in several commercial centers in the United States was brought to light by its Kansas City ramifications to-day. Its extent, as far as traced, is between \$150,000 and \$200,000 with all the details not yet ascertained.

The persons charged with the perpetration are the lumber firms of J. A. Bemir & Co., of Jefferson, Tex., and of George W. Howell & Co., of Atchison, Kan. Banks in Connecticut, Missouri, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois are known to have been defrauded and the full extent of the fraud is not yet fully known. In Kansas City the National Bank of Commerce was caught for \$60,000, it was said, but the bank officials deny that it even approximated that amount and refuse to talk about the matter.

The manner in which the swindle was perpetrated was not a complicated Each firm drew "accommodation" one. drafts on the other, due principally in thirty sixty and ninety tively. The firm on which the draft was drawn would accept it. The draft was drawn so as to make the amount in odd dollars and cents for the purpose of giving it the appearance of a draft drawn for the sale or purchase of lumber in the ordinary course of business and not for an accommodation draft which is made simply when one person with good credit desires to indorse for another for accommodation and which is almost certain to be for an amount in round numbers. These drafts were issued several months ago when the firms had good credit but were really in failing circumstances. The next step was to go to the banks and, under false representations, get the drafts cashed. About the time the drafts came due the firms failed.

CALIFORNIA'S FAIR.

The Midwinter Exposition at San Francisc Opened in the Presence of a Great Multi-

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 28. - In the presence of thousands of people the California midwinter fair was thrown open to the public. Gov. Markham had declared Jan-

uary 27 a legal holiday throughout the state, and the day was observed as such. In San Francisco all the banks and business houses closed and everybody was free togo to the fair grounds. Thousands of people were here from all parts of the Pacific coast, and the hotels and streets were crowded with strangers. The buildings were profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the parade under the command of Gen. Dickinson started for the grounds. In it were four regiments of the National guard, regular army troops from the Presidio, Gov. Markham and staff, fair officials, civic societies and many of the concessional features to be seen at the

Shortly after 12 o'clock the pro cession reached the fair grounds and assembled on the recreation grounds where a huge grand stand had been erected near festival hall.

Gov. Markham in his speech wel comed the people to the fair, and extended to the strangers from other sections of the country the freedom of the entire state.

THE KUSCHAN CALAMITY.

Additional Details from the Earthquake Wrecked Town of Persia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29. -Additional advices by the steamer Belgic, from China, announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuschan, Persia. Twelve thousand persons were killed in the awful disaster. Ten thousand corpses had been recovered to date. The once important well-Preller murder case, has just been and beautiful city of 20,000 people is ordained a deacon of the Episcopal now only a scene of death, desolation church, and will have charge of a and terror. Fifty thousand cattle were shurch at Edwardsville, Mo. also destroyed at the same time.

UNION PACIFIC CUT.

Judge Dundy Not Only Cuts the Pay, but Омана, Neb., Jan. 29.—Union Pacific labor circles were stirred to their utter-

most depths when the order of Judge Dundy reducing wages was made public. All employes in every department are affected by the cut, which amounts to nearly 10 per cent. The action of the court was notaltogether a surprise. although most of the men had thought the wage question would not to be disturbed. But Judge Dundy went his brothers on the federal bench one better; and, not only enjoined the men from striking, but cut their pay and ordered them to work on the reduced pay.

The proposed schedule does not change the rate of pay on the Nebraska, Kansas and Colovado divisions except on light eight-wheel engines, sixteen and seventeen-inclueylinders.

By the proposed schedule the wages paid engineers, tiremen, hostlers and wipers will be reduced sixty one-hundredths of a cent per mile, and the wages, 8.50 cents per mile, will be in excess of that paid by any of the twenty-seven roads mentioned in the statement except the Missouri, Kansas-& Texas and Great Northern.

In Nebraska on trainmen the cut is from \$5 to \$15 per month, conductors suffering least and brakemen most. When the amount of the reduction cannot be taken from as monthly salary, as reduction in mileage allowance is made ufficient to cover the equivalenttof the cut on stated salaries. On all but three divisions or districts, the sixth Wyoming district, the Shoshone and Nampa mixed trains and the Nebraska passenger division, the cut on trainmen runs as high as in Nebraska, and on some of the mountain divisions the reduction more than \$5 to \$15 per month.

Telegraph operators are remem-bered, and, while no schedule is fixed, as the receivers deem such wholly unnecessary, it is agreed that \$45 shall be the minimum wages per month paid in Nebraska and Kansas, with a proportional larger minimum west.

The average reduction is 5.41 per cent. and the average reduction per

BISHOP BONACUM ARRESTED. One of His Priests, Tired of Ecclesiastical

Delay, Invokes the Civil Courts. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29 .- All yesterday this city was in a fever of excitement, especially among the Catholic population. This was caused by the rrest of the ordinary of the Catholic See, Right Rev. Thomas Bonacum. The arrest was made on a charge of criminal libel, preferred against the episcopal prelate by one of his priests, Father Corbett, of Palmyra, by whom, with other priests, charges against the bishop were some time agopreferred to Mgr. Satolli. Father Corbett said that he had got tired of the slowness of the ecclesiastical judicial procedure and had determined to put stop to the persecution of himself and his ordinary.

The particular charge on which the arrest was made was based on a letter recently sent to the parishioners of Father Corbett at Palmyra by Bishop Bonacum while the priest was in St. Louis. This letter, it is said, was a notification to the parishioners of Father Corbett that the ecsiastic was under the ban. pended, and warning them to not hold spiritual communion with him in any way whatever, nor to take part in any way whatever in any religious exercises or celebration that the priest might choose to hold or conduct. Appropriate penalties for actions contrary to the course indicated in the notifica-

tion, are said to have been threatened. This latter, Father Corbett alleges in his complaint, is a direct breach of the order of Mgr. Satolli, in which that dignitary, by authority from Rome, had restored the priest to his charge after his suspension by the bishop, which occurred in the early part of last summer. That restoration, heavers, was to last pending the trial of the case by · Archbishop Hennessy and the present suspension, while being a breach of Mgr. Satolli's orders is positively without any cause, and the priest further sets up his belief that this last suspension was made to villify, scandalize and defame him and to gratify the bishop's vicious dislike of him. He winds up by saying that he believes the bishop must be crazy.

BOY AND HIS GUN.

He Peppers the Persons Attending a Pigeon Shooting Match.
GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 29.—At a pigeon shooting match held near this village a dozen men were shot by a youth who was outside the lines watching for escaping birds. The wounded men were standing around the plat-form where Dr. D. B. Doughty, of Cold Spring Harbor, and Stephen W. Hendrickson, of Sea Cliff, contestants in the match, were firing. The match was for twenty-four birds a side and Dr. Doughty fired at his twenty-third bird, which he missed. As the bird flew over the boundary line, a boy, whose identity could not be established, raised his gun to spoot it. The bird turned and flew back toward the ground, and the boy fired. The charge of shot went directly into the crowd and for a few moments there was considerable excitement. It was thought at first that some one had been killed. There were two physicians on the grounds who

painful, none were dangerous. Destitution in Sedalia.

astened to the relief of the injured

and found that while the wounds were

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 29.—The board of associated charities in their canvass of the city during the past two days to find the poor and relieve their distress found a surprising number of people in absolute need of fuel and food. wards of fifty families were found on the verge of starvation and made comfortable. Besides these, 150 persons were also supplied with clothing and food. The refuge in Smith's hall has been filled nightly with tramps and people of this city who are almost homeess. There they are fed and lodged under the direction of the Salvation army.