

FEE GRABBING GAME.

TOO MUCH PRACTICED IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Lively Discussion in the Senate on the Subject—Senators Chandler, Tillman and Vest Strongly Criticize the Fee System—The 'Robbery and Plunder' of United States Marshals.

Tariff Bill Put Aside.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It was expected that the tariff bill would come up in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, having given notice of a motion to that effect. But the subject was not mentioned during the day, and the entire session was given to routine business. Considerable progress was made on the deficiency bill, and the item of Federal court expenses brought out strong criticisms from Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tillman and Mr. Vest against the fee system.

The item of \$210,000 for salaries of judges and officers of the Federal courts in the Indian Territory prompted a speech by Mr. Chandler. Two of the judges (Springer and Kilgore) are ex-members of Congress, and had gone to the Indian Territory "with all the extravagant notions engendered by life in Washington and membership in a billion dollar Democratic Congress."

Mr. Chandler said he was not yet prepared to make charges, but he believed from letters received that all is not as it should be in the administration of the Indian courts.

Mr. Chandler declared that the fee system was responsible for the growing extravagance of Federal court officers. He spoke of conspiracies in Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere to get up fraudulent prosecutions to swell fees of officers.

This brought Mr. Tillman, Democrat, of South Carolina, to his feet for a characteristic speech. He agreed with Mr. Chandler, that the fee system was wrong. A Supreme court judge had recently pointed out that court officials were encouraged to get up fictitious prosecutions. There is a class of habitual witnesses in the South. They do nothing but earn witness fees, going around "bamboozing negroes" and getting whole teams of negroes to prosecute fictitious cases. The thing to do was to reform the law.

Mr. Vest spoke of the "robbery and plunder" practiced by United States marshals in order to obtain fees. There were coteries and rings of these marshals who made it a trade to go around arresting men and dragging them hundreds of miles to jail, not for purposes of justice, but to swell marshals' fees.

The deficiency bill was laid aside at 4:30 p. m. Mr. Hale called up the bill making February 12 (Lincoln's birthday) a national holiday. Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, said he had intended to offer an amendment making the birthday of Andrew Jackson a legal holiday, but in order not to interfere with the measure, he would submit the bill separately. Mr. Hawley objected to the immediate consideration of the bill, and this prevented action.

BRAIN PHOTOGRAPHED.

Dr. Simon of New York Experiments Successfully Without Cathode Rays.

New York, Feb. 14.—A human brain has been photographed. Dr. Carlton Simons of 114 East Forty-ninth street exhibits a picture of his own brain, obtained from a process in which the cathode rays are not a factor. He has been nearly three years in completing his experiments.

He tells the story of his efforts as follows: "The brain has been my especial study and I have worked independently in a quiet way for nearly three years to accomplish my purpose by passing a continuous current of electricity through the brain, illuminating it by the spark, and then I tried the interrupted current, but this produced paralysis of the brain, rendering senseless the subjects. The principle is illustrated by a flash of light on a dark night, which carries images, through which it travels to the eye. From this, indeed, it was suggested to me the same idea might be applied to the brain. Again, you know, the freely made almost transparent by its tiny lantern.

"I am still far from having perfected the instrument by which I am able to photograph the brain. Of course the more solid structures are reflected on the plates, and I found that the less exposure I gave to the photographic plate the easier I was apparently able to photograph translucent material."

NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Secretary Smith Favors Selling All Lands Not Needed by the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to Congress agreements made with the Grosventre and Assiniboin Indians at the Fort Belknap Indian agency, Montana, and the Indians of the Blackfeet reservation in Montana. In his letters of transmission, Secretary Hoke Smith formally enunciates a new policy, which will be extended to all Indian reservations. He says: "I am firmly convinced that the better policy in such cases is for the government to take charge of and sell for what they will bring such lands as the Indians do not need, the net proceeds being placed in the treasury of the United States to be expended for their benefit."

DID HE FIND THE POLE?

Explorer Nansen's Success Reported in a Dispatch from Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—A telegram received here from Ikrutsk, Siberia, says a Siberian trader named Kouchnareff, who is the agent of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram, June 24, 1893, for the Arctic regions, has received information that Dr. Nansen has reached the North pole, has found land there, and is now returning towards civilization.

A \$1,000,000 Fire.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 14.—The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, was visited by a terrible fire last night. The Peruvian consulate, the St. Augustine church and several blocks of buildings were destroyed. The losses will aggregate over \$1,000,000.

Jackson and Walling Indicted Again.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The grand jury of Campbell county, Ky., sitting in Newport this morning, reported to Judge Perkins indictments against Scott Jackson and Alonzo M. Walling for the wilful murder of Pearl Bryan.

LINCOLN FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Capital City Secures the Grand Army Reunion.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The most important work in connection with this encampment, the location of the reunion, has been settled, and Lincoln carries off the prize. This question has overshadowed everything else, and when the friends of the capital city found they had triumphed they at once cinched matters by making the contract for five years, and for that length of time at least this troublesome contest will not present itself again.

A short time was allowed speakers to present the claims of the competing points, and Colonel Pace of Lincoln, M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, Captain Lee of Orleans and Captain Henry of Fairmont advocated the selection of Lincoln, and A. V. Cole of Juniata, Judge Burton of Hastings and S. M. Elder of Clay Center spoke for Hastings. Long before the ballot was completed it was seen that Lincoln was going to win, and A. V. Cole, on behalf of those who were for Hastings, moved that the vote in favor of Lincoln be made unanimous, which was done with a whoop. A motion was immediately made to make the location for five years, which carried by a unanimous vote.

H. Culver was chosen department commander. John Ehrhardt of Stanton was promoted to the position of senior vice commander without opposition. For the place of Junior vice commander three candidates were nominated—J. N. Cassell of Aurora, Thomas L. Hull of Omaha and Thomas J. Majors of Peru. Majors was chosen.

J. H. Culver, the newly elected department commander, was born in Mercer county, O., June 13, 1845, moved to Wisconsin in 1847 and was educated in the state university at Madison in that state. He enlisted in company K, First Wisconsin infantry, September 20, 1861, and was mustered out with his regiment and came out as color bearer. He took part in all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He came to Nebraska in 1869, locating at Milford, his present home. He there engaged in the newspaper business for several years and was postmaster under Grant and Harrison. He joined the Grand Army in 1866 and has attended every encampment and state reunion held in Nebraska, being twelve years a member of the national council. He is captain of troop A, the only cavalry company in the Nebraska National Guard.

THE SILVER SUBSTITUTE.

House Amendments Thereof Do Not Meet With Favor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The amendment to the Senate silver substitute for the House bond bill to coin the American product of silver was defeated in the House by 51 yeas to 118 nays.

Mr. Brum's amendment for the retention of the seigniorage by the government was defeated, 35 to 85.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan offered an amendment for the coinage of the American product and the retention of the seigniorage. It was defeated without division.

The session of the House from 11:30 to 12 o'clock this morning was devoted to general debate on the bond bill, the speakers being Messrs. Grout of Vermont, McCall of Tennessee, Hadley of Illinois and Willis of Delaware against, and Mr. Doolittle of Washington in favor of free coinage. This closed the general debate. The House immediately reconvened. General debate on the bond bill having closed, the Senate substitute to the bond bill, under the arrangement effected, was then opened for amendment and debate under the five minute rule.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the parliamentary situation. He would make the motion to non-concur in the Senate free coinage substitute, while Mr. Crisp, representing the minority of the committee, would move concurrence. The latter motion would take precedence and would be the pending motion, open for amendment until 4 o'clock, when the vote in committee of the whole would be taken.

Under an arrangement made with the minority, he said, two hours would be allowed to-morrow for closing the debate in the House, an hour on either side, the final vote to be taken about 2 p. m. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Crisp then formally entered their motions.

Mr. Johnson of California, Republican, moved to amend the motion to concur by striking out the first section of the Senate substitute and inserting a provision for the free coinage of the American silver, and for levying a prohibitory duty on foreign silver. The latter portion of the amendment was withdrawn in deference to a point of order that it was not germane.

MRS. LEASE TALKS.

She Has No Intention of Entering the Ministry Permanently.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Lease qualifies the story that she has decided to enter the ministry. She will preach at the Central church of Christ next Sunday, both morning and evening. She said: "The announcement that I was to preach seems to have caused considerable surprise, but I don't see why it should. This is nothing new. I never have been detained in a town, while on a lecturing tour that I have not been tendered a banquet and on some occasions I have had wonderful audiences. My political speeches are never without the ethics of Christ. I earnestly believe that the evil times that have come upon us are the results of our moral delinquencies. As for leaving the lecturing field, nothing is further from my intentions."

A Negro Lynched in Alabama.

SEDDON, Ala., Feb. 12.—Saturday night last Joe Leads, colored, attempted an assault on Mrs. A. D. Prince, wife of a prominent citizen of this place. Yesterday a masked mob took the negro away from officers who had started with him to the county jail at Asheville and hanged him to a tree.

KANSAS BANK CLOSES.

Commissioner Incidental Takes Charge of a Hutchinson Institution.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—Bank Commissioner Incidental to-day ordered the Valley State bank of Hutchinson to close its doors, and wired that he would be there to take immediate possession. The bank's capital is \$100,000. Its last report, made in December, showed assets of \$214,000 and liabilities of \$134,000. Its president is W. E. Hutchinson, and it has been considered one of the safest banks in the Southwest.

MORE DOCTRINE TALK.

SENATOR BLANCHARD SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS.

He Says the Monroe Doctrine Must Be Enforced—Believes the Time has Come for Legislative Endorsement of the Declaration of Congress—Broad, Bold, Comprehensive, But Not in Anger or to Menace.

The Monroe Doctrine Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—When the Senate convened this morning Senator Blanchard of Louisiana spoke for the passage of the Davis resolution.

Senator Blanchard commended the president for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis, of the Monroe doctrine and advocated that it be given legislative endorsement. He believed the time had come for such a declaration by Congress—broad, bold, comprehensive, not made in anger or menacing, but firm. The Senator's speech was in good temper and evinced a spirit of kindred friendship toward Great Britain. Among other things he said: "The United States is expected to stand aloof from entangling alliances with Europeans. We are to have, it seems, nothing to do with European, Asiatic, African or Australian concerns. We have heretofore steadily adhered to this line of policy.

"Shut out of participation in European politics, neither asking nor being invited to take part in the same, are we, too, to be deprived of the right to prescribe and dominate an American policy? On this point the people of the United States are especially sensitive.

Go ask the people of the great West and those of the rapidly recuperating South and they will tell you that the time has come for a broadening of the scope of the Monroe doctrine and for a much more enlarged application of it. Seventy-three years ago, when this doctrine was first proclaimed, the population of the United States was a little more than 9,000,000; from 9,000,000 of people then we have multiplied to 70,000,000. From meager resources we have plowed and planted, delved, mined and manufactured, builded and constructed our way to an enormous aggregate wealth. We do not have to make a demonstration on land or sea to proclaim our power nor mark our readiness for war.

"This republic is not to act the big brother to each turbulent or revolutionary republic or island on the Western hemisphere and convulse the world about matters of far less importance than many that arise in our own country. But it does behoove us to proclaim a distinctive American policy abroad, a comprehensive policy that includes within its scope the three Americas, North, Central and South.

"The United States stands at the head of the American sisterhood of states. She has an interest at once direct and vital in the settlement of every question that can arise affecting any portion of the American continent or any one of the free states on the continent. Indeed, she has an interest in the settlement of every national or international question that can arise in the Western hemisphere. Nor does this position on our part militate against the right of any government to protect its citizens in any part of America, or to enforce payment of debts, or to secure indemnity for wrongs.

"The Monroe doctrine, even in its present proposed enlarged scope, is not to be extended to interfere with the business relations between the American republics and Europe. We would not interfere if war broke out and such countries were overrun by foreign troops. But neither as the result of such war, nor as the result of negotiations or treaty, can any European power acquire additional territory in America. War waged by England or any other European power, with South or Central American countries on any just ground, in no concern of ours. Only such war must not be one of conquest. And the war ended, foreign troops must, within a reasonable time, evacuate.

"The Central and South American states desiring our aid to prevent acquisition by conquest of any of their territory by stronger powers, can not object if we insist that neither shall they dispose of their territory to foreign powers by treaty or other negotiation. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Reorganization Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The action of the Populist Senators in deciding to put their own ticket in the field for the Senate offices has caused some of the Republican Senators to doubt the expediency of attempting to complete the reorganization of that body at this time, and it now looks as if the attempt would be deferred, at least until there is greater certainty of accomplishing something more than now appears to be the case.

Honored by the Mikado.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Priceless tapestries and beautiful vases, selected from the private collection of his imperial Japanese majesty the Mikado, constitute the offering of friendship and esteem which the Oriental sovereign has sent, through his minister, to Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, widow of the late Secretary of State.

A Blacklisted Engineer Wins.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12.—In the Circuit court, this morning, C. E. Johnson, a discharged locomotive engineer, was given a verdict of \$1,600 damages against the Iron Mountain railroad. Johnson was charged with complicity in the American Railway Union strike, but denied that he was guilty of any misconduct.

Cleveland Asked to Preside.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the New York presbytery yesterday it was unanimously decided to confirm an invitation that has been sent to President Cleveland to preside at a home mission mass meeting of the Presbyterian church which will soon be held.

A Missouri Woman Gets an Office.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—Governor Stone has appointed Miss Georgia Ireland inspector of oil for Livingston county, for a term ending December 28, 1896.

PROGRAM OF THE SENATE.

Hearings Set For Three Topics of Importance—Vote on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although the Senate failed to accomplish much yesterday, the session served to make definite the program on a number of important matters. Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, gave notice that he would call up the tariff bill on next Wednesday. Mr. Call secured unanimous consent that the Cuban question be made the special order following the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Davis, author of the Davis resolution on the Monroe doctrine, gave notice that on next Wednesday he would call up the resolution. Thus the three most important pending questions were given a definite time for hearing.

Consideration was resumed on the resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the law for the distribution of seeds, and Mr. Vest, Democrat of Missouri, renewed his criticism of the Secretary. The Senator called attention to a published interview with the Secretary of Agriculture inviting impeachment and implying that the President would veto the resolution if Congress passed it. In view of these statements Mr. Vest said, the President should have full information on the subject, and he proceeded to show from agricultural department reports that the Secretary had himself, though opposing this seed law, "used the appropriation for his own purposes" by making excessive seed distributions in his own State of Nebraska.

"It is enough," declared the Senator, to make the star-eyed goddess of reform hang her head and blush for shame.

Mr. Vest offered a substitute resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds as in previous years, and to procure them by open purchase or contract.

LIVE STOCK VALUES.

Statistics of the Agricultural Department Showing the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Agricultural department returns for January, 1896, show the total number of horses to be 15,124,057; mules, 2,278,946; milch cows, 16,137,585; and other cattle, 35,055,400; sheep, 28,298,783; and swine, 42,842,759. The average farm prices per head are estimated for horses, \$43.07; mules, \$45.25; milch cows, \$22.55; oxen and other cattle, \$15.80; sheep, \$1.70; swine, \$4.25. The aggregate values are for horses, \$650,140,186; mules, \$103,204,457; milch cows, \$363,755,585; oxen and other cattle, \$508,228,416; sheep, \$65,167,735; swine, \$186,529,745. Grand total, \$1,727,926,084.

In number horses have decreased 4.3 per cent; mules, 2.3; milch cows, 2.3; oxen and other cattle, 6.4; sheep, 0.4; and swine, 3 per cent since January, 1895. The cotton States and the Rocky mountain States show an increase in horses and mules, otherwise the decrease is general.

In the report of prices per head horses, mules and swine are lower than in 1895, while milch cows, other cattle and sheep are higher in aggregate value horses have decreased 13.3 per cent; mules, 7; sheep, 2.3; and swine, 15 per cent during 1895, while milch cows have increased 4 per cent, and other cattle, 5.4 per cent. The grand total of all live stock has fallen off \$9,520,223, or 5 per cent, from January, 1895. Percentage of decline in January, 1894, 20.4 per cent; since January, 1893, 30 per cent. The estimated wool product of 1895, sheared, butchered and pulled, is 309,748,000 pounds.

Found Dead in His Room.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cassius R. Carter, a retired sergeant of the United States army, was found dead last evening in a room in the Palmer house. Death was caused by asphyxiation, but it is not thought he committed suicide. Sergeant Carter had served twenty-three years with the Seventh cavalry, General Custer's old regiment.

Deserted McKinley for Reed.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 12.—The Daily State Capitol, the leading Republican paper of the Territory, which has carried the name of William McKinley for President at the head of its editorial columns for nearly three years, took it down last night and comes out in favor of Theodore Roosevelt. The paper is owned by a man who has been in the Palmer house in Chicago and should receive a solid Oklahoma delegation in return.

They Want a Woman to Run.

KNOXOSTER, Mo., Feb. 12.—A petition was put in circulation in this city and Warrensburg to-day asking Miss Hattie Winkler, delivery clerk of the Knoxoster postoffice, to become a candidate for treasurer of Johnson county. She is well known and will carry the Democratic vote of Eastern Johnson county, which will secure her the nomination.

Successful Safe "Blowing" in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Burglars last night opened the safe of Samuel A. Crocker & Co., dealers in surgical instruments and dental supplies, and carried away between \$2,500 and \$3,000 worth of gold leaf. The safe of the Leesburg bank at Leesburg, Ohio, was opened by explosives last night, and \$6,000 in cash was taken.

A Blacklisted Engineer Wins.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12.—In the Circuit court, this morning, C. E. Johnson, a discharged locomotive engineer, was given a verdict of \$1,600 damages against the Iron Mountain railroad. Johnson was charged with complicity in the American Railway Union strike, but denied that he was guilty of any misconduct.

A Famous Jockey Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—The famous colored jockey, Isaac Murphy, died of pneumonia this morning, at his home here. Murphy was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and had ridden to victory the most famous horses in America. He was 35 years old and left a wife in possession of about \$100,000.

Arkansas City, Kan., a Dry Town.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 13.—County Attorney Fink yesterday succeeded in closing all the joints in this city and says they will not be allowed to reopen.

CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED.

A Request From Secretary Carlisle Precipitates a Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A discussion of Secretary Carlisle's observance of civil service methods came up in the Senate yesterday late in the session on a provision of the deficiency bill for the appointment of twenty-five expert money counters. Mr. Chandler sarcastically pointed out that the Secretary's letter requesting the twenty-five counters asked that he be given the selection, as the civil service commission was not able to furnish the class of counters required. It was thus discovered, said Mr. Chandler, that the civil service commission had broken down and was so feeble and dilapidated that it could not furnish money counters.

Mr. Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, said there was no decrepitude in the civil service commission. This request of the Secretary was due to his desire to control the appointments. Mr. Allen arraigned the civil service system. It would in time turn over Government service to a lot of "cigarette smoking judges." The Senator said the two frauds of the public service were the civil service commission and the inter-State commerce commission.

Mr. Wolcott interjected a brief but somewhat sensational speech. He said the real menace to the country was the power of patronage lodged with the executive, and which had never before been used to such an extreme as under the present administration. A free coinage bill would have passed through the last House of Representatives had not the power of patronage been brought to bear by the administration, especially the patronage controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury. Colorado is to-day flooded with appointments, many of them unfit ones, made by the Secretary of the Treasury for Congressmen who had "rattled" on the silver bill. Thus constituencies had been debauched. The best service that could be performed would be to deprive the President and his cabinet officers from the entire power of patronage, so that no longer Senators and Representatives would hang around the White house and cabinet offices begging for morsels of patronage.

WITH PLEASURE.

Salisbury's Reply to Hayard for England's Venezuela Case.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times this morning publishes the correspondence in the Venezuelan case following Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury, February 3. Ambassador Hayard sent a note to the premier making known the Venezuelan commission's desire for the evidence sustaining the British claim.

Radicals Will Support Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Radical party of the House of Commons it was decided to support the general principle of arbitration in any differences arising between Great Britain and the United States.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere.

OMAHA.
Butter—Creamery separator, 15 @ 18 1/2
Butter—Fair to good country, 10 1/2 @ 11
Eggs—Fresh, per doz, 6 @ 7 1/2
Chickens—Dressed, per lb, 6 @ 7 1/2
Ducks—Per lb, 11 @ 12
Hens—Per lb, 6 @ 7
Geese—Per lb, 6 @ 7
Lemons—Choice Messina, 2 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Oranges—Per box, 2 @ 3
Honey—Fancy white, per lb, 12 @ 14
Apples—Per bush, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sweet potatoes—Good, per 100, 2 @ 2 1/2
Potatoes—Per bush, 2 @ 2 1/2
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, 1 1/2 @ 2
Cranberries—ape Cod, per bush, 2 @ 2 1/2
Onions—Per bush, 3 @ 4
Broad Corn—Green, per bush, 2 @ 2 1/2
Hops—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Beaves—Stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef—Steers, 2 @ 2 1/2
Stags, 2 1/2 @ 3
Calves, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Oats—Per bush, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Cows, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Helfers, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Westerns, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep—Lamb, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 63 @ 65 1/2
Corn—Per bush, 27 @ 27 1/2
Oats—Per bush, 19 @ 19 1/2
Pork, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packers, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sheep—Lamb, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sheep—Westerns, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 73 @ 73 1/2
Corn—No. 2, 36 @ 36 1/2
Oats—No. 2, 25 @ 25 1/2
Pork, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Lard, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71 @ 72
Corn—Per bush, 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Oats—Per bush, 19 @ 19 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cattle—Native beefs, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep—Native, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Lamb, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 hard, 63 @ 65 1/2
Corn—No. 2, 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Oats—No. 2, 19 @ 19 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packers, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sheep—Lamb, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

A Famous Jockey Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—The famous colored jockey, Isaac Murphy, died of pneumonia this morning, at his home here. Murphy was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and had ridden to victory the most famous horses in America. He was 35 years old and left a wife in possession of about \$100,000.

Arkansas City, Kan., a Dry Town.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 13.—County Attorney Fink yesterday succeeded in closing all the joints in this city and says they will not be allowed to reopen.

Come West for Your Seed.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedsmen' earliest, earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc! He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc!

If you will cut this out and send it to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crose, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c postage, including above oats, free. W. N.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla, 20c.

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. 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 squemish 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 bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THE EARLIEST POTATO IN THE WORLD

FOR 5 CENTS

DO YOU KNOW... The finest vegetables in the world are grown from Salzer's seeds. Why? Because they are Norway-grown, bred to earliness, and sprout quickly, grow rapidly and produce enormously! 25 Packages Earliest Vegetable Seeds, \$1.

POTATOES IN 28 DAYS!

Just think of that! You