

THE GRAIN SUPPLY.

Official Report of the Department of Agriculture—A Great Quantity of Corn in Farmers' Hands—The Wheat Supply.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for March relates to the distribution and consumption of corn and wheat. It makes the proportion of the corn crop in the hands of growers 45.9 per cent., or 970,000,000 bushels, and of the wheat crop \$1.9 per cent., 156,000,000 bushels.

The stock of corn on hand is the largest ever reported in March, of the largest crop, after the mildest winter. The average of eight annual returns is 677,000,000 bushels; that of last year 787,000,000 bushels. The average consumption to March 1, is 1,143,000,000 bushels, a figure only exceeded last year and in 1886. The proportion of merchantable crop of 1889 is 85.7 per cent., exceeded in recent years only by those of 1884 and 1886. The average value of all corn on the 1st of December was 28.3c per bushel. The average for the 1st of March was 27.9c for merchantable and 19.2c for unmerchantable, making an aggregate value of \$85,000,000 less than the December estimate.

The wheat crop of 1889 was exceeded by the crops of 1880, 1882 and 1884. The average remainder in the hands of growers on March 1 for ten years past has been 130,000,000 bushels. The average crop during this period was 450,000,000 bushels. Only in years having a product much below this average has the March remainder fallen below 130,000,000 bushels, with the sole exception of 1888, when a crop of 450,000,000 bushels followed one of 337,000,000.

Most of the wheat in farmers' hands is in States which have no surplus over consumption, or in those in which much the larger portion is consumed at home. The six spring wheat States have only 45,000,000 bushels, 18,000,000 of which will be required for spring seed and the remainder is scarcely more than four months' consumption of their population. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the only wheat States east of the Rocky Mountains contributing to commercial distribution, have only 60,000,000 bushels, half of which will be needed at home and a part of the remainder is commercially unavailable at present prices. It is seen, therefore, that the available supply for exportation and for home distribution to July is small. The depleted farm reserves have been measurably filled, except in a few States, but it will require the pressure of high prices to squeeze any considerable proportion of them into commercial distribution.

IN FAVOR OF HENRY.

The Travelers' Insurance Company Muled in a Large Sum.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—The masters' report in the celebrated case of T. C. Henry against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford was filed yesterday. It finds a cash balance due Henry of \$92,510.16 and that there should be returned to him collaterals aggregating over a million dollars and orders the cancellation of Henry's obligation.

The master finds that these obligations have been paid to the Travelers' Insurance Company by receipt of bonds of various irrigation companies of Colorado, with which Henry was connected. All claims made by the Travelers' Insurance Company for misappropriation of money by Henry in Kansas and Colorado are rejected by the master.

This result affects the most important agricultural districts and changes the legal status of more than half of the large irrigating canals of Colorado.

An action was begun by Henry yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Travelers' Insurance Company for \$500,000 damages for illegal seizure of property. More suits for damages will follow.

ASLEEP IN THE CABOOSE.

Two Unfortunate Trainmen Killed in a Freight Wreck.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—There was a serious wreck on the main line of the Burlington road near Harvard, Neb., about four a. m. yesterday morning. Two extra freights were westbound. The one in the lead broke in two and the one following, though not running more than twelve miles an hour, ran into the caboose. It was a very foggy morning and the lights could be distinguished only a few feet away. Conductor Grant Norton and brakeman Kenney Miller, of the head train, were asleep in their caboose and did not seem to have known the train had stopped, and no danger signals were displayed. Both were almost instantly killed, and the wreck took fire at once. Norton's body was burned to a crisp. Eight or ten cars of merchandise were damaged and burned. The blame seems to be attached to the crew of the forward freight.

MINE DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost By Another Calamity in Wales.

LONDON, March 11.—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday in the Morfa colliery, in Glamorganshire, Wales, which it is feared will be attended with much loss of life. Three hundred miners are entombed and communication with them is impossible for the present.

Later advices from the Morfa colliery say that 300 miners were entombed, but that many have been rescued from the workings nearest the main shaft. Most of those taken out are unhurt, but several received fatal injuries. Heavy falls of rock prevented the explorers from reaching the more remote workings. The latest estimate is that 150 lives have been lost.

AN OKLAHOMA DECISION.

Important Decision By the Commissioner of the General Land-Office—"Sooners" Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An important decision in noting the rights of entrymen in Oklahoma has been rendered by Assistant Commissioner Stone of the General Land-office. By its terms three "sooners" who have been contesting for a quarter section of land in the Territory, are all knocked out, the Assistant Commissioner deciding that they have clearly violated the law and are not entitled to make entry in Oklahoma. The case is entitled Carley J. Blanchard vs. Ewers White and Vestal S. Cook, contest for homestead entry No. 8, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, involving the southwest quarter of section 27, township 13 north, range 8 west, Guntur land district, the tract thus described adjoining the town site of Oklahoma City. It is the first contest case that has come before the General Land-office from that section of the Territory opened to settlement on the 22d of April, 1889, and is especially significant, indicating as it does that none of the "sooners" of any kind whatever, are entitled to land in the Territory, no matter whether they were there as deputy marshals, railroad employes, Government teamsters or "boomers" who successfully dodged the authorities.

The plaintiff, Blanchard, in his appeal cited what he believed to be errors in the local decision, and among other things alleged that the executive part of the Government in using the military to prevent citizens from entering Oklahoma after the Indian title had been extinguished, and before noon of April 22, had placed a strained and unwarranted construction upon the act of Congress, and had thus violated rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The defendant White alleges in his appeal that for two years prior to his entry he had been a deputy United States marshal for the district of Kansas, but that without any solicitation or previous intention on his part he was ordered into the Territory by Marshal Jones. While there on duty, maintaining law and order, and after twelve o'clock noon, April 22, he entered upon that land and made settlement in due compliance with law, and he sets forth that his entry was prior in point of time to the settlement of either of the other parties to the contest. He charges that Blanchard was also in the Territory before noon, April 22, as an employe of the Southern Kansas railway, although he did not locate upon the land until after White himself had made settlement. The defendant Cook, who also appealed, alleges in his affidavit that he did not enter prior to two o'clock, April 22, and that his settlement was the only one made in due compliance with law.

The Commissioner, therefore, cancels White's entry and denies the application of the others.

CONCERNING CATTLEMEN.

Order Issued By the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Forbidding the Leasing of Indian Lands to Cattlemen.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 10.—Immediately after the issuance of the President's proclamation ordering the cattlemen to remove their cattle from the Cherokee Strip they began to negotiate for leases on the several Indian reservations in the Territory. Some consummated their leases and paid large sums of money to the Indians. Now comes the following order from Commissioner Morgan:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1890.—Sir: You are advised that the President of the United States by proclamation dated February 17, 1890, has directed the removal of cattle and other live stock from the Cherokee Outlet lands, said removal to take place not later than October 1 next, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or become lawfully open to settlement by citizens of the United States.

You are advised that the proclamation above referred to confers no authority upon any one holding cattle upon the said Outlet to drive said cattle upon any other lands, and you are therefore directed to use necessary precaution to prevent cattle moving under the said proclamation from being driven upon lands under your jurisdiction, and if such cattle shall be driven there you will turn them back and drive them from the reservation with the aid of your Indian police. In the event of your inability to prevent the invasion of the reservation by such intruding cattlemen, you will promptly advise this department by wire.

You will also see that no attempt be made by any cattlemen or others to negotiate with any of the Indians under your charge for the privilege of grazing cattle on any reservation or part of reservation under the jurisdiction of your agency.

You will keep a close watch upon any cattle which may be moving toward the Indian lands under your charge and promptly report by wire the presence of any intruding stock there.

You will also use due vigilance to prevent the invasion of the reservation by any cattle infected with contagious disease, and if such cattle are driven upon the reservation you will have them herded and corralled in an isolated place and ask this office by wire for instructions. Very respectfully,
T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

CATHOLICS AND THE ALLIANCE

Bishop Fink Withdraws His Objection to the Farmers' Alliance.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 10.—In order that the letter addressed to a delegation of the Farmers' Alliance in this State may not be misunderstood Bishop Fink has prepared a circular letter to the clergy of the faithful of the diocese for publication in the official paper, the Catholic. The circular is as follows: To the Reverend Clergy of the Faithful of the Diocese, Greeting.

Since the State delegates of the Farmers' Alliance has authorized a committee to wait on me to learn the objections which the Holy Church had in regard to the said Alliance, which I pointed out, and since the committee, authorized by a letter of the above named gentlemen, give me the assurance that every feature objectionable to Catholics as such, and which is contrary to the rules of the Holy Church shall be done away with.

Now, therefore, under the aforementioned condition, I withdraw my objections to said Alliance in regard to those lodges or sub-lodges in which the above assurance is being carried out honestly and honorably, till at the national convention next summer the proper changes will be adopted by that body. I further permit those of the faithful who have heretofore joined the Alliance in good faith to continue their membership in the above mentioned lodges or sub-lodges. I take this opportunity to thank those officers of the Alliance who have worked so earnestly to bring about so happy a result. I congratulate our faithful Catholics for their manly stand in having their religious objections recognized by their fellow citizens. Now, since the Farmers' Alliance is strictly to adhere to its avowed purposes and aims and since its platform is made broad enough for all farmers to stand on, and in whatever lodge it is made so, I wish it "God speed" in its honest aims.

STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Terrible Experience of a Chicago Woman With an Escaped Lunatic.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Last evening Mrs. Mary Peterson, weary from her day's work, sat by the kitchen fire to await the coming of her husband, when the front door opened. Supposing it to be her husband, she got up to greet him, but before she reached the hall door it was thrown violently open and a strange man with a ferocious glare in his eyes confronted her.

For a moment the two stood facing each other, the woman almost paralyzed from fear and the madman gloating over his intended victim with glittering eyes. Then the man drew a revolver and leveling it at the woman's head, fired. With a superhuman effort she sprang to one side, and then, with a bound like a tiger, clutched him by the throat.

It was a fight for life, and even the madman with his awful strength, could not loosen the woman's grip. In vain did he strike her with his revolver. He tried to bring the muzzle in line with her head that he might blow her brains out, but she hugged him so closely that he could not, and the weapon was again discharged into the wall.

The woman clinched her hands the tighter, and the man's eyes began to start from their sockets, while his face changed from red to a livid purple and his tongue rolled out as he gasped for breath. The veins of his forehead swelled almost to bursting, but she held on, knowing that her life depended on her grip.

Back and forth across the room they struggled. Chairs were overturned and the table, set for supper, was upset. The madman had ceased to strike her and all his efforts were to break her grasp on his throat. He began to weaken. At last the blood spurted from his nostrils and the sight of this was more than the poor woman could stand. She relaxed her hold and fled from the house to the nearest neighbor's and the police were called.

As soon as he was freed from Mrs. Peterson's grasp, the madman slunk to the attic of the house. In a short time officers arrived and the maniac was found in the attic. He had lost his pistol in his struggle with Mrs. Peterson, but after another contest he was finally overpowered.

Nothing could be learned from the man, however, further than that his name was Albert Jensen and that he had escaped from a Michigan insane asylum. After closely examining him he was taken to the detention hospital.

NOLAND RESIGNS.

The Missouri State Treasurer Suddenly Tenders His Resignation Pending the Investigation of His Books.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. E. T. Noland entered the Treasury Department. Governor Francis was in the private office, and walking up to him, Mr. Noland handed him an envelope. "Here is my resignation, Governor," he said, and turning, walked out. To His Excellency, David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 7, 1890.—Sir: I herewith hand you my resignation as State Treasurer of the State of Missouri. Very respectfully,
E. T. NOLAND.

What led Mr. Noland to tender his resignation can only be surmised as he declines most positively to talk. He would only say last night that he was preparing a statement to give the press. What the nature of this statement will be can not be foreshadowed at present.

Mr. Noland was engaged last night upon the statement he will make public to-day. He counseled with friends and there is an undercurrent of anxiety about the capital as to what disclosures may be forthcoming.

Governor Francis has not accepted the resignation of Mr. Noland yet. He will move very cautiously in order to avoid complication.

The Attorney-General is looking up all the points bearing upon the case in order to decide what disposition should be made of the resignation. Some hold that it is a constitutional right of a State officer to resign at any time and under any circumstances, while on the other hand others contend that while under suspicion Mr. Noland's resignation can not be accepted. It is believed that the action will only serve to complicate matters and involve intricate legal questions.

THE DEAD ROBBER.

Identified Beyond a Doubt as Shannon Robison, of Homewood, Kan.

MEHDEEN, Kan., March 8.—Great excitement has prevailed in this little city ever since the killing last Sunday morning of the Valley Falls bank robber. The authorities have been keeping his body from day to day, hoping that some one would come and identify the body and give it a burial. It has been almost a daily occurrence for some one to arrive who thought they could identify it, but up to yesterday no one had been able to do so.

Yesterday afternoon A. R. Shaw, Isaac Shaw and H. W. Lemos arrived from Homewood, a small town near Ottawa, Kan., and each identified the outlaw beyond question, his name being Shannon Robison and his home at Homewood, Kan., where he leaves an eighteen-year-old wife and one child.

Robison some two years ago married a Miss Shaw, then sixteen years of age, and engaged in the mercantile business and was also the village postmaster. It is said he had always been considered honest and honorable and was, up to the time of his bank robbery, considered a constant church member, belonging to the Baptist denomination.

Mr stomach and digestive organs were in a chronic state of disorder and my liver and bowels so torpid at times that I had to resort to the most drastic cathartics, which would always leave me in a delicate condition. I suffered from general debility and my whole system became deranged. Sick headaches and violent cramps in my stomach were common, as also frequent skin eruptions, and no woman suffered from the weaknesses of our sex as I did. I was under treatment of several physicians and also used a much advertised sarsaparilla without the least apparent relief, but instead my health became worse. I reluctantly consented to try Bull's Sarsaparilla. The first dose convinced me it was stronger than any other and I felt a warmth through my whole system. Before I had finished the first bottle I began to improve. I have only taken five bottles, and now my appetite is splendid, my bowels regular, and my digestion as good as it ever was. My headache and other troubles have ceased and I am better than I have been for ten years.—Ann. L. Cooke, M. Vernon, Ind.

WHERE is the boasted liberty of the press if a paper may not indulge in the luxury of grammatical errors without being hauled over the coals for it!—Blighanton Leader.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
MESSRS. F. J. CHENEY & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if you would take it according to directions. Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSTEN, M. D.,
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We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
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THE nervous timidity of brides and grooms can be easily explained, since it is natural for contracting parties to have a shrinking manner.—Baltimore American.

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

BUTCHERS are authority for the statement that a large percentage of "good liver" are "going to the dogs" nowadays.—Prison Mirror.

NO SOAP has ever been imitated as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap. The market is full of imitations. Be careful that you are not deceived. "J. B. Dobbins, Philadelphia and New York," is stamped on every bar.

WHAT nonsense it is to say a man is "inclined to be bald." When a man is becoming bald it is quite against his inclination.—Boston Transcript.

THOSE who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

WHEN a dramatist says that his play has been produced "with varying success," you may conclude that it has been unvaryingly unsuccessful.—Texas Siftings.

THE best cough medicine is Pisco's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere, 25c.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year, for it is the ideal spring medicine. "My health was very poor last spring and seeing an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders for me as it has built my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." JOHN MATTHEWS, Oswego, N. Y.
N. B. Be sure to get only

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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If you have occasion to use "Vaseline" in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take Vaseline Preparations put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value and will not do good nor give you the result you expect. A two ounce bottle of Fine Seal Vaseline is sold by all druggists at ten cents. No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label.

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