

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS.

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890.

The farmers alliance has instructed its members in Kansas not to give out any corn reports.

The income of the Rev. Dr. Talmage exceeds the salary of the president of the United States.

The valuation of the output of the southwest lead and zinc mining district last week was \$40,053.

A bee stung a St. Joseph youth the other day and he died from the effects of it in less than eight minutes.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes object to having land allotted to them in severalty and ceding their surplus land to the United States.

Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, who, in 1832, wrote the national anthem "America," is still living at his home in Newton, Mass.

The agricultural college professors have figured it out that two little sparrows in ten years will produce an ancestry of 275,716,983,038 birds.

President Harrison attended church at Cape May, N. J., last Sunday, and at the close of the services he shook hands with most of the congregation.

The United States, taking from Brazil over \$40,000,000 worth of coffee, sends to that country less than \$4,000,000 worth of products of the American farmer.

Senator Ingalls delivered the Fourth of July address at Haverhill, Mass., his birthplace, upon the occasion of the 250th anniversary of that little city's founding.

A brave woman in Girard did what the courts of this state are unable to do. She abolished an original package house by breaking the bottles and horse whipping the keeper.

The most densely populated square mile in the world is in the city of New York. It is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians who speak only their native language.

According to recent figures the people of this country are longer lived than those of Europe. In this country 18 persons out of every 1,000 die each year, in England the average is 20 and in Germany 26.

The Kansas City News is going to pay the expenses of the most popular clerk, either lady or gentleman, in that city of a trip to the Yosemite falls in California. The clerk will be voted for on a blank published in the News each day.

A recount of the census in twenty-four districts in Kansas City was begun last Monday morning. What's the matter with Baxter having a recount? We don't think but what all were counted but there is nothing like being metropolitan.

The prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary were given on the 4th inst. a day of complete immunity from any toil and treated to a grand dinner. About 100 visitors were present, among them Judge David J. Brewer of the supreme court, who delivered an address to the prisoners.

The czar is momentarily in expectation of a violent death. He fears a bomb, and when it comes to taking his meals he watches the cooking, eats the coarsest food and has every dish tasted before he puts knife, fork or spoon to his victuals. The czar's life is one of as many deprivations, almost as that of an exile in Siberia.

Thirteen states answered to their names at the first national roll call, which was taken a hundred years ago, sixteen to the second, seventeen to the third, twenty-three to the fourth, twenty-four to the fifth, twenty-six to the sixth, thirty to the seventh, thirty-three to the eighth, thirty-seven to the ninth, thirty-eight to the tenth, and forty-two to the eleventh.

The Industrialist, published at the State Agricultural College, in its issue of June 28th, contains a photo engraving of the main building of the college; also a general view of the insti-

tution, an interior view of the chemical laboratory, drawing room, kitchen laboratory, sewing room, carpenter shop and printing office. In each of these different departments the students are shown to be at their work.

Governor Nicholls of Louisiana vetoed the lottery bill, making one of the most earnest and patriotic appeals to the legislature to defeat the measure that we have ever read. Here is a part of what he said:

"No good will ever come of the money which we will receive as the price of our honor and our liberty. Extravagance, profligacy and corruption will assuredly follow the receipt as night follows the day."

This is what the Kansas City Times says of his veto:

Governor Nicholls having delivered his little stump speech, the Louisiana legislature will proceed to vote the veto out of order. He might as well have appealed to a collection of deaf mutes.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

Considerable comment was caused here the past week by the manner in which our Peoria correspondent wrote in last week's News concerning people of this town who he imagines have spoken disparagingly of the new mining camp. We can hardly understand how he could conscientiously write as he did when the people of Baxter Springs we may say unanimously manifest a spirit of friendliness for the new town of Peoria and speak as if they did not care if every person who goes there would at once become a millionaire. When our correspondent goes so far as to berate his Baxter friends for not rushing down to Peoria and spending their money he makes a mistake. He and others there may know beyond doubt that big mineral may be found anywhere about Peoria at a depth of say twenty feet, but if people here or elsewhere do not care to invest, even when fortune thus stares them in the face, it should be no matter to him and he should not speak insultingly of them for so doing. He should know that it is simply a matter of business and as different business men have different business views on different business undertakings he should know that really it is none of his business whether Baxter's business men go into the mining business at Peoria or not. Business is business.

We have yet to hear a man in Baxter Springs speak discouragingly of the Peoria mines. All seem to hope that big mineral will be found and that those who do invest there will prosper and grow rich.

Kansas City Globe: The nomination of Senator Plumb for president in 1892 by some Kansas newspaper or another, even though the editor of it may be postmaster, is a timely suggestion, if it bears no fruit in 1892. It reflects the popular view of the west that the west should begin asserting itself in politics strongly and in no way can this be done more forcibly than betraying our ambition to be represented in the highest departments of the government, in the white house, in the treasury, etc. Naming Senator Plumb in connection with the presidency is true to western ideas, hopes and sentiment, for he is thoroughly a representative man of the west, self-made, virile, broadgauged, sensible, practical and full of the vigor that has made the west a part of this country which in a few years will name and elect Preston B. Plumb president of the United States, or some western man of his Lincoln mould in mind and stature.

An eastern writer says that in the east they do not have free access to cheap corn as we do in the west, and hence they are compelled to resort to a more economical feeding of the pigs. They are in great luck. Feeding corn to pigs is not a cheap method of feeding. It has been the most expensive method that could be adopted, in the opinion of the Rural and Stockman. To stuff pigs with corn would be expensive if our neighbor produced the corn and carted it to our swine pen and furnished it for nothing. The exclusive corn diet has cost the farmers of this country millions of dollars and will cost them millions more if they continue to do it. Pigs need a food that will make them grow and make them vigorous. Corn will not do it. It will fatten them, but how often have we said, what seems to be so imperfectly understood, that fat is not growth. Pasture alone is better for pigs than corn alone. Mind, we do not say that the pig should have no corn. Some corn is good for it. But corn should not be its main diet. Swine are naturally tough; and if our improved hogs are not what the old razor backs were in this respect, it is the result of the conditions that surround them and we tell you that the corn crib has had more to do with the weakening of our swine than anything else.

An Ossified Man in Concord—His stiffened Condition.

James Melvin of Concord, Mass., may be said to be in tough luck. For twelve years he has lain upon a bed unable to change his position. The osseous portions of his body have united into one piece, and from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet there is not a joint responsive to his will. Every bone in his frame has grown into the adjoining bone. Even the bones of his neck and spinal column are united firmly into one and are as rigid as a bar of iron.

The ribs are joined one to another by their connecting tissues, and the chest is nothing more or less than a box of bone. It is utterly incapable of expansion, and breathing is possible only because of the comparative freedom of the diaphragm and the pliability of the muscles of the abdomen.

Human ingenuity could hardly devise a more effective arrangement of the limbs as a means of torture. Both hips are dislocated, and the lower legs have been drawn sharply to the left side of the body, and thus held through the ossification of the knee joints. The left leg crosses under the right, and the left heel is pressed so firmly against the right hip that it is only by the use of considerable force that a strong person can draw them apart sufficiently to insert a thin piece of cloth. The upper arms are pressed close to the sides of the body, while forearms rest upon the abdomen, the fingers, upon the ends of which are large chalky formations, pointing downward. The head is turned a quarter to the left. The jaws are fixed, and food can be administered in liquid form only through an aperture made by the extraction of several teeth. The muscles of the face and throat are in good condition, and are the only ones in the whole body that are movable. Three years ago he became blind.

Senator Farwell's Scheme to Bring on Rain with Dynamite.

Washington, July 8.—Within a short time the agricultural department hopes to make an interesting experiment probably on the plains near the state line of Kansas and Colorado. In the agricultural appropriation bill, which is expected to become a law this week, is an item appropriating \$2,000 for the purpose of an experiment in producing rainfall by explosion of dynamite. This paragraph was put in the bill by the influence of Senator Farwell, who for many years has believed that rainfall may be induced by the use of explosives. Secretary Rusk thought well of the idea and the senator induced the committee on agriculture to make provision for the experiment. Senator Farwell's notion is that about twenty-five lbs. of dynamite should be exploded at a time a half a mile or so in the air, the material being sent up by means of inexpensive paper balloons and exploded by time fuses. Senator Farwell and Secretary Rusk believe a succession of such explosions will cause rain to fall over a considerable area. At least the experiment in their opinion is worth making, for if it should succeed a cheap and effective solution of the arid land problem would have been discovered. The members of the senate committee on agriculture do not express much faith in the success of the undertaking.

The Richest Gold Mine Ever Discovered.

Tin Cup, Col., is in a quiver of excitement over a rich discovery that has been made there and which was fully substantiated early Tuesday morning in what to all appearances looks to be a mountain of gold. The first reports were calculated to turn the country upside down and were of the wildest nature. The fact, however, remains that the richest gold vein ever opened in the world lies just six miles from that place, and if the dip holds out it will cause an excitement that will put the early days of California and Pikes Peak to shame. Without a doubt Messrs. McCormick and Lewis, the owners, have so far the richest thing on the surface of the earth. The lowest assay obtained thus far has been 22 ounces to the ton, and there are specimens that will pay by pulverizing it in a common mortar and washing it at least \$20,000 to the ton.

Two men are taking out right now \$5,000 worth of metal each day, and they are in the hill only eighteen feet from the surface. From the best information obtainable the gold streak is worth \$1,000 a ton. If the streak on its dip goes down into the mountain 1,000 feet, it is worth \$387,400,000.

Fay Buzzard, living in the territory, shipped in his crop of wheat, two cars, from Prairie City to the Seneca roller mills Tuesday last. He put in 49 acres last fall, and it yielded 1202 bushels as threshed last week. For this he will receive about \$865 after freight charges are paid. The wheat tests 61 to 62 pounds to the struck bushel. Last year Mr. Buzzard's wheat made 81 bushels to the acre.—Seneca Dispatch.

A curious feature of the artificial teeth industry is the variety of color required for different countries. Canada, for instance, demands teeth of snowy whiteness; South America those of a yellow color, and China only black teeth.

The News is \$1 a year. Subscribe.

FUGITIVE FACTS.

A Scotch printer invented the postage stamp.

In Switzerland goats are trained to tend the flocks of sheep.

The largest gun on earth does not weigh more than 116 tons.

The estimated population of the District of Columbia is 233,480.

The Japanese make artificial tortoise shell with the whites of eggs.

The climate of China is said to be growing not only colder, but dryer.

And now there is black ice cream, Turkish prunes being used for the coloring.

Ten years ago a good buffalo head sold for \$15 to \$40. The price now ranges from \$75 to \$400.

The captains of the big ocean steamships plying on the Atlantic get salaries of from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.

Canadian railway statistics show that Canada has 12,628 miles in operation, an increase of 508 miles during 1889.

Sixty years ago railroads were unknown in this country, and the population of the United States consisted of 12,000,000 people.

The largest greenback extant is worth \$10,000 and there is only one such note in existence. Of \$5,000 notes there are seven.

According to the Army Register for 1889 the army of the United States consisted of 28,792 officers and men, and 753 retired officers and men.

Lake Chelan, Washington, never freezes, although in latitude 48. The reason given is that it is so deep, and the warm water rises from the bottom to supplant the cold.

The total length of the telegraph lines of the world amounts to 557,664 miles. Europe has 215,490; America has 163,642; Asia, 46,800; Australia, 24,204, and Africa, 12,060.

Australia has entered the world as a silver producer, and turned out in 1889 300,000 ounces a week—most of it from a single mine, the Broken Hills, or \$15,000,000 a year.

There are 100,000 Italians in the city of New York. Seventy thousand are herded in one little district comprising only a few squares in the vicinity of Mott and Elizabeth streets.

Portions of the Bible are to-day translated into 25 times as many tongues as were heard on the day of Pentecost. During the present century alone it has been put into 250 languages.

It has been estimated that the land in Central Park, New York, which originally cost \$6,000,000, is now worth over \$100,000,000. The maintenance of the park costs \$400,000 a year.

There are 16,000 Bands of Hope and juvenile temperance societies in the United Kingdom, with nearly 2,000,000 members. The Scottish Union includes 600 societies and 130,000 members.

A SPECIALIST'S FEE.

He Charged a Thousand Dollars For Saying the Patient Would Die.

Doctors, no matter how prominent they are, can't begin to demand the fees that physicians of comparative standing can in New York City. I happen to have personal knowledge of a case in point.

New York's most successful heart and lung specialist has a practice that is estimated at \$80,000 a year. This is not a large estimate. He was one day summoned to the bedside of a very wealthy banker, who lived up in Connecticut, over one hundred miles from New York City. The eminent physician was ushered into the sick man's room as soon as he arrived. It took him just five minutes to form his opinion, without resorting to scarcely an examination.

When the physician came out of the sick room, the brother of the banker said: "Well, Dr. —, what do you think?"

"Your brother will not live twenty-four hours," was the laconic reply.

"That's what our physician here has told us, but we didn't know but what there might be chance for him."

"None whatever."

"What is your bill, doctor?"

"It will be \$1,000."

"Wha—at!" exclaimed the other.

"Why, that is outrageous. You haven't done a thing for us."

"I have abandoned my practice in New York for a whole day to come up here in response to your imperative summons. You wanted to know just what your brother's chances of life are. You have found out. My bill is \$1,000 no more and no less. I shan't abate one cent of it, unless I make it nothing. You can take your choice between these two courses, for I wouldn't sue you if you refused to pay."

A check for \$1,000 was made out to the physician's order. The banker died three hours later.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Professor—"Mr. Chumpy, I am anxious for your father's sake to break the long list of demerit marks you have won here. Do you think you will ever learn any thing?" "No, sir." "Mark Mr. Chumpy as having correctly answered all the questions put to him in this lesson."—Philadelphia Times.

The bodies of forty-five deer were found piled up in a heap near Weaver-ville, Cal., recently. They lay at the bottom of a high bluff, from which they had apparently fallen during the time of the deep snow in California late in the winter.

The accounting officers of the treasury have finished their examination into the business relations existing between General John C. Fremont and the government. The books were opened at the General's own request. It was alleged that he owed the government \$1,700, in curred during his career in the army previous to the acquisition of California. The examination shows that Uncle Sam has been owing the General \$1,900 for forty years. That, with compound interest, will help the great explorer out.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. J. McLELLAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence two blocks west of Baxter bank.

Dr. E. A. McFADDEN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, is again ready to practice medicine after recuperating his health. Office at residence corner of Neesho and Lincoln streets.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Samuel H. Smith, Attorney-at-Law, Baxter Springs, Kan. Notary Public.

C. G. HORNOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW and U. S. Commissioner. Office in Drapers and Farmers' Bank building.

W. H. HORNOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Drapers and Farmers' Bank.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena, Guthrie & Western Railway Company that a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the company's office in the city of Baxter Springs, Kansas, upon the 13th day of August, 1890, at 10 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year.

O. J. NICHOLS, Secretary. Dated July 10th, 1890.

[First publication July 12, 1890.] Notice of Appointment—Administrator.

State of Kansas, Cherokee County, ss: In the matter of the estate of John Simmons late of Cherokee County, Kansas.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1890, the undersigned, was, by the probate court of Cherokee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of John Simmons late of Cherokee county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

PHILIP USREY, Administrator. (First published June 21, 1890.)

Notice of Final Settlement.

The State of Kansas, Cherokee county, ss: In the Probate Court in and for said county, in the matter of the estate of William Trip, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the probate court in and for said county, sitting at the court house in Columbus, county of Cherokee, state of Kansas, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1890, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

JOHN M. COOPER, Administrator of the estate of William Trip, deceased. June 13th, A. D. 1890.

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IMPORTATION

No. 4485.

The Imported English Snire stallion that took first premium for the best draft stallion any age or breed at the Cherokee county fair last fall will make the season of 1890 at my farm 7 miles northwest of Baxter Springs, Kan. Terms: \$16 to insure colt to stand and suck.

JOHN The Grade Clydesdale stallion that took first premium at the above fair over grade Clydes, Shires and English draft stallions, will make the season of 1890 at the same place. Terms: \$6 to insure colt to stand and suck.

J. W. CHUBB.

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