

The Chanute Times.

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CHANUTE, KANS.

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

C. Q. Chandler is still planting banks; the latest being at Norton.

Sabetha has had an \$8,000 fire. The M. E. church is among the losses.

The death rate in Wichita during the past 12 months has been 14.66 for every thousand people.

The Methodist parsonage at Scranton is burned. The pastor, Rev. Wilson's property was saved.

United States Attorney Dean says he has received no instructions to proceed against the beef trust.

Troy people are boasting that the independent slaughter house there supplies them with beef at the old prices.

The Topeka Democratic flambeaux club made arrangements to attend the state convention of their party on April 25.

James Snoddy, the Pleasanton orator and politician, has appealed to President Roosevelt to veto the bill for a pension to Mrs. McKinley.

The body of Miss Kate Lee Deford was taken from the river at Ottawa after having been in the water for several hours. It is a case of suicide.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate the 83rd anniversary of the order at Kingman on April 26, the natal day. It is expected that 300 will go from Wichita.

It is expected that the Katy will soon commence running Junction City and Parsons trains to Kansas City via Iola and Moran, over the new cut-off.

The Abilene Mill and Elevator company has sued the Union Pacific railway for \$40,300 for the destruction of their property, set on fire by a freight engine.

A delivery of nursery stock at Osborne amounted to nearly \$4,000 worth. Sales of trees in Rooks, Smith and neighboring counties have been almost as large.

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, has a vast amount invested in Kansas securities, and officers of the company are now in Kansas on an inspection tour.

The new engine and machinery with which to work the coal mine near Jewell City will be put in operation soon. The coal is about a hundred feet below the surface.

Some of the school districts of Nemaha county are arranging to consolidate under Superintendent Nelson's plan, by which action they think less cost will give them better schools.

Ex-Gov. E. N. Morrill now has the largest number of trees in his orchard in the world upon one body of land. Wellhouse has many more trees than Morrill but his trees are in scattered orchards. Morrill's one orchard has 64,000 trees.

Joe Carr, of St. Louis, was found in a box car at Hutchinson, helpless from inflammatory rheumatism. He had been there three days, those hot days, without food or drink and was nearly dead. He had crawled into the car to take a nap and when he awoke he could not move.

M. L. Helena, of Butler county, tells his neighbors not to plow up their alfalfa because it has partially died at the top of the roots. He says he dug down in his field and found alfalfa growing finely, sometimes as deep down as three or four feet, and he believes this will give a better growth and yield than a fresh sown crop.

The county attorney caused the arrest of C. H. St. Clair after St. Clair had compromised with the insurance company for the loss of his drug store in Bartlett, and was about to leave the state. The charge against St. Clair was for arson.

The Associated Press reports several reviving showers during the afternoon of April 24. The fact is that at one time the wet spots on the pavement, each made by one drop, could be counted, and that was the extent of the rainfall for the day in Wichita.

The tenth annual Kansas musical jubilee is to be held in Hutchinson June 3-6. Hutchinson has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500. A one fare rate from all railroads.

H. B. Raley, a traveling salesman, was stabbed in the side by Bert Oaks. Raley was standing on the steps of the Bretton house at Winfield, talking with a group in which were ladies. Oaks shoved in between them and spoke rudely to one of the ladies when Raley knocked him down. He left but soon returned and stabbed Raley.

Dr. Gray, of Garden City, who was tried and acquitted on a charge of murder in Chicago, is now sued by his wife for divorce.

Colonel S. M. Fox, adjutant general of the Kansas National guard is expecting a shipment of Krag-Jorgensen rifles from the war department for the use of the Kansas militiamen.

A plat of Bermuda grass is to be made just east of the Rock Island station in Wichita. The work of removing cinders and filling in with soil was the first move toward making a park.

The Coffelt jury disagreed and were discharged.

A national bank is authorized to begin business at Pratt.

The citizens of Severy have decided to raise \$4,000 to prospect for gas and oil.

While Eastern Kansas has been dry Western Kansas claims to have plenty of rain.

Rev. Nathaniel Thomas says he will not accept the appointment of bishop of Salina.

There are 250 men and 15 teams still at work at the new Dold packing house in Wichita.

Thos. J. Price, an old settler of Lyon county, dropped dead on the street at Emporia.

G. W. Watson, of Kinsley, kills prairie dogs with steam from his traction engine; which is forced into the dogs' holes.

State Fish Commissioner Huey has instructed his deputies to seize and burn every fish seine, net or trap they find.

The old Concordia Blade has changed hands and George Burroughs, the new owner, has started an evening Republican daily.

The Kansas Historical society is to publish a "Life of Noble L. Prentiss" in booklet form. Secretary Martin is compiling it.

The blacksmith shop of the Topeka car works of the Santa Fe is provided with a 20,000 gallon oil tank, the oil to be used for fuel.

Miss Dora Jordan attended a soldier ball at Fort Leavenworth and fell down a cellar stairway, breaking both of her legs and several ribs.

C. S. Jones, the man of many banks, has a plan to capitalize a company to absorb all of the telephone toll lines of Kansas. He says it will take \$750,000 to do it.

Miss Nora Churchman, who lived at Solomon and also at Topeka, a missionary to India, is coming home in May for her second visit to her native land in nine years.

The pharmacy students at Kansas university have made their annual visit to the drug stores of Kansas City. They were banqueted by the wholesale druggists of that city.

Soaking rains fell on April 24 in Harvey, Osage, Cowley, Dickinson, Shawnee, Franklin, Montgomery, Crawford, Reno and Ellis counties, with light showers at other places.

Dr. S. W. Williston, head of the school of medicine at the University of Kansas, has been notified of his appointment as correspondent for the London Geographical society.

Bishop Millsbaugh will continue in charge of the diocese of Salina until the board of bishops selects another man for the place; as Rev. Nathaniel Thomas has declined the place.

Harry J. Bone, candidate for attorney general, was taken sick with gastric fever at the Copeland hotel in Topeka and was taken to Christ hospital, being threatened with pneumonia.

The Annual Reunion of the Bourbon county prisoners of war held a court martial. Colonel Dick Blue was president and Colonel Weldy was a member of the court. It was a great success.

Fred L. Vandergift was hurt at Norton. He went through a trap door to inspect waterworks, and when down the ladder a few steps the wind blew the heavy trap over so as to strike his head.

Sheriff Shawver, of Sumner county, and his deputies tracked a gang of counterfeiters for several days and finally caught them at Caldwell. There was quite a crowd of them with families and they were living in wagons.

Robert Beatie, aged 84 years, fell out of his bed at his home in Atchison, while asleep, struck on his head and died from the hurt received.

The Rev. Jacob P. Bixler, of the Augusta Free Baptist church, died from blood poisoning, the result of a carbuncle. He was in his 69th year, and left a living family of a wife and twelve children. With five brothers he served in the war for the union. He has lived in Augusta for 19 years. His last words were, "I am coming, hallelujah!"

While making a flying switch at Galena the brakes refused to work and the cars ran off the track and crushed a hole in the wall of a wholesale grocery store and one car went entirely into the building. The loss is \$1,500.

John Cummins, of Sumner county, confesses to the killing of Anna Dishman, a thirteen-year-old girl who worked in his family. The girl by some act had enraged him and he struck her with a broom stick. Cummins buried the body in a straw stack. This all occurred in August, 1899.

Only eleven counties have failed to instruct their delegates to the republican state convention.

Geo. Crowley, started from Emporia on March 27 to drive to Council Grove with George Dunprope with him, and disappeared; but the next day Dunprope left the team at Council Grove and disappeared. Crowley had \$50. His body was found on April 18 in the Neosho river with a stone tied to it with fence wire. His money was gone. Dunprope was, later, arrested at Holington, and made a full confession.

IS IT OUT OF DATE?

CLAIM THAT PROTECTION HAS BECOME OBSOLETE.

Has the Doctrine of Blaine, McKinley and Dingley Served Its Day and Outlived Its Usefulness to American Labor and Industry?

In its issue of March 24 the Poughkeepsie "Eagle" says:

"The American Protective Tariff League asks us to join in protesting against any change in the Dingley tariff in connection with the pending reciprocity treaties or reciprocity concessions. We respectfully decline. We believe with all our heart in protection, but we believe just as fully in reciprocity. The old-fashioned protection, which built up a wall around our country to keep foreign imports out, has served its day and become obsolete. The protection of the future will take into consideration all American interests and will be as much concerned with bringing into the country things that we need, and in promoting the export of things which others need, as in keeping out articles which compete with our productions. The American Protective Tariff League has in time past done some very good service, but it wants to get out of its rut and take a broader view of things. Some of those who assume to speak for it are showing such a disposition to imitate the Democratic policy of organized negation that they are greatly reducing its reputation and influence."

Welcoming fair criticism and honest controversy, concerning our aims and methods, we gladly print the above expression. It is typical of the view entertained by a very considerable number of important newspapers of Republican proclivities, newspapers which, like our Poughkeepsie neighbor, formerly believed unreservedly in the principle and policy of protection, but now are of the opinion that it "has served its day and become obsolete." The American Free Trade League hold precisely this view, with the difference that it never held any other view; it always believed that there should be no wall around our country to keep foreign imports out. Free Traders never did and do not now want to keep foreign imports out. They want them to come in without restriction of any kind. On that line Protectionists and Free Traders have divided ever since the organization of our government.

Is the line about to be obliterated? Shall we now tear down the wall and let in the foreign imports? Is that what the Poughkeepsie "Eagle" means when it avows its acceptance of the new doctrine of "reciprocity" and its rejection of "the old-fashioned protection which built up a wall," etc? If it does not mean that, what, then, does it mean? "Reciprocity," as now advocated by many newspapers of Republican proclivities, either contemplates a larger importation of competitive articles and an equivalent displacement of domestic production, or it amounts to nothing. Reciprocity "in articles which we do not ourselves produce," and which will not lessen the sum total of employment and wages in this country, would be of relatively little value to foreign producers. That kind of reciprocity we already have. With "the things we need," we are amply supplied, and they are nearly all on the free list. A trifle less than half of the total bulk of our imports are non-dutiable. We are liberal buyers of "the things we need," and there is no tariff on those things. Reciprocity takes no account of articles of this kind. They are wholly excluded from the scheme. What it aims at and insists upon is that we shall tear down the wall and let in a lot of things which we do not need. If we don't do that, we don't "reciprocate." That is the situation in a nutshell, and we are indebted to the Poughkeepsie "Eagle" for presenting the issue in a shape so practical and tangible. It has assisted in the plain presentation of the question, Has the old-fashioned protection "served its day," and is it "obsolete?" The Republican party is now engaged in wrestling with that problem in connection with the domestic production of sugar and tobacco. What will be the solution? Not such, we hope, as shall register the decision that protection for each and every domestic industry is "old-fashioned," "obsolete," and has "served its day."

Should Be Careful. No tariff is perfect, even for the time at which it is framed. Every tariff act, like legislation of any other sort, is a compromise among diverse interests. It satisfies no one entirely, and it grows, in spots, less and less satisfactory as time alters conditions. But there is always a chance that when any revision at all of a tariff is attempted, the whole system is taken up for discussion. In every instance when tariff changes have been started the changes have affected more articles than the changes intended at the outset. One of the consequences of this tinkering has been that men in nearly all sorts of industries have been made uncertain regarding the outlook, and as a consequence enterprise is blighted for the time.

The Republican party has a special incentive to be careful about tariff tinkering at the present time. An election for Congress will take place some months hence, and congressional elections which come at the middle of a presidential term are apt to hamper the party in power in the presidency. The Republicans, of course, went through the congressional canvass of 1898, in the middle of President McKinley's service, successfully, but their lead in the House of Representatives was considerably shortened. On the other hand, the Democrats in 1894, in the middle of President Cleveland's second term, and the Republicans in 1890, half-way in the service of President Harrison, met a disastrous defeat, which was a presage of the overthrow, in each case, of these parties at the polls in the presidential canvass two years later.—Oyster Bay (N. Y.) "Pilot."

Remember 1892. Shall history repeat itself in the matter of tariff revision? Is the country prepared to duplicate the folly of 1892? Congressman McCleary of Minnesota in a letter to some of his constituents answers these questions in a broad, comprehensive, clear and philosophical manner. Ten years ago the people of the United States were persuaded that prices were too high and that in order to bring about a general reduction in values the McKinley Tariff should be repealed. It was repealed, and prices fell mightily. Four years later the problem was, How shall prices be increased? This time the Democratic solution was, A Fifty-Cent Dollar. McKinley pointed out a better way to restore the good prices that had been foolishly flung away in 1892. His plan was to open the mills instead of the mints. His plan was adopted. Prices revived under the workings of a Republican Protective Tariff. All prices revived—prices of things to be sold, prices of things to be bought, prices of labor. Tremendous prosperity resulted, greater than any people in any period of human history had ever known. That prosperity has continued for nearly five years. There is no break in sight. Once again, however, it is contended that prices are too high. Once again it is proposed to lower prices by tariff revision. It was done in that way eight years ago. It can be done again in that way. Shall it be done?

He Continues to Howl. Uncle Sam: "What's the matter with that dog? Will nothing satisfy him but another total eclipse of the moon?"



Not So Strange. The Providence "Journal" thinks it strange that the promoters of the beet sugar industry should have been able to hold up legislation for Cuban relief. Does the "Journal" forget that the domestic producers held a specific pledge from the Republican party that their industry shall be protected? Is it so strange that they should ask the honorable fulfillment of this pledge, and that a considerable number of loyal and consistent Protectionists in Congress should do all in their power to prevent the violation of this pledge? The strange thing about it is that there should be a single Republican member of Congress claiming to be a Protectionist in favor of withholding from the domestic growers their just and lawful right to the same measure of protection that is granted to other domestic producers.

A Good Riddance. Congressman Babcock authorizes the statement that he has changed his attitude on the question of the continued protection of the domestic sugar industry, and is now prepared to join the knifing that industry by a reduction of 20 per cent of the tariff on Cuban sugar. For a time the Wisconsin Tariff Ripper stood with the Protectionists in opposing this surrender to Free-Trade and Sugar Trust pressure. He has been made to see the error of his ways and get in line. If anything could add to the dignity and the consistency of the attitude of the anti-surrender wing, Babcock's defection has done it. He could well be spared.

Sound Sense. It is said that as there are no sugar beet raisers in Maine, there is no occasion for Mr. Littlefield to be interested in their protection. But if the doctrine is to obtain that no congressman is to vote for a protective duty unless it benefits some industry in his own district, the whole system will soon be in ruins.—Portland "Press."

Take Notice. To favor the Sugar Trust, at the expense of the growers of sugar beets, will be to serve notice to the farmers of the West that no favors are needed at their hands.—Grand Rapids "Herald."

Why? Why should the beet sugar people be so wildly denounced for their insistence in objecting to giving us part of their protection?—Racine (Wis.) "Journal."

At Ploughmasteel, a small town in Britany, all the weddings of the year are celebrated on one day. In February last 24 couples were married simultaneously.

KAISER WILLIAM CRITICISED.

Blue Bloods Cannot Condone His Noticing Business Men.

RECOGNIZES THEM AT COURT.

Berlin, April 26.—Emperor William is bitterly criticised in aristocratic drawing rooms because untitled business men constituted the majority of his guests during his recent excursion in the North sea on the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm. So significant is the emperor's graciousness toward these men regarded by the old aristocracy that newspapers all aver Germany with aristocratic leanings have, during the last two days, begun a regular editorial campaign against the new policy introduced into court life. While the German nobility have long noted with apprehension his majesty's liking for the company of the men who are making industrial and commercial Germany his public entertainment of so many business men is accepted as a deliberate recognition of that class at court.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says that the question now is, which side will gain a predominant influence? If the Conservative Agrarian element is pressed to the wall, and if the men who have written on their banners 'an industrial state, world trade' and 'world politics,' get the upper hand, then Germany will face the mightiest internal transformation which modern history records.

In Northwestern Iowa. Des Moines, Ia., April 28.—Special dispatches tell of high wind accompanied by heavy rain all over the northwestern quarter of the state. Jefferson, Fonda, Storm Lake and other points report wind with a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour. The storm moved eastward across the northern half of the state. A cloudburst occurred at Mingo, water running eighteen inches deep in the street. Telegraph wires were prostrated along the Rock Island between Council Bluffs and Atlantic and along the Chicago Great Western in the vicinity of Mingo and Valeria.

Cummins Must Stand Trial. Wellington, April 28.—John Cummins, who has been in jail for killing a servant girl, was released on bond. Judge Lawrence says he will not accept the offer of Cummins to plead guilty to save another member of his family from responsibility for the crime, but says that the case must come to trial. The court wishes to investigate the alleged complicity of Mrs. Cummins in the affair.

Naturalization Papers Not Good. Cleveland, April 25.—Judge Wing of the United States district court has rendered a decision that neither probate nor insolvency courts had authority to issue naturalization papers. Many thousands of foreigners have secured naturalization papers through the courts named in this city.

Most Disagreeable in Topeka. Topeka, April 28.—Friday was the most disagreeable spring day Topeka ever experienced. A high wind blew all day cutting up all sorts of capers. Bill boards, trees, old frame shacks and everything not nailed or rooted down tight were upturned. The air was yellow with dust.

Brodie is Governor. Phoenix, A. T., April 24.—Governor Murphy announces that he will resign. Alexander O. Brodie, lieutenant colonel of Roosevelt's rough riders, will succeed him, having already been named by President Roosevelt to take the place upon the expiration of Murphy's term.

Packing Companies Deny Combine. Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—Major William Warner, United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, continues silent regarding any move that may be made by the government against the peckers of this city. He declines to state whether or not an injunction will be applied for in the United States court at Kansas City, as was done in the case of the railroads recently. Representatives of the packing companies in this city deny that there is any combine.

Forest Fires in Pennsylvania. Williamsport, Pa., April 26.—The furious sweep of forest fires in the central section of the state has caused devastation to a vast amount of property and in two cases loss of life. Mountain fires destroyed a large number of sleepers and caused the rails to spread on Barclay's lumber railroad. An engine and a dozen cars loaded logs were derailed. The locomotive overturned pinning two of the six men riding on it under the tender burning them to death.

A Cement Company's Offer. Topeka, Kas., April 28.—The Kansas world's fair commissioners, at a meeting decided to make a special trip to Galena and Pittsburg, to gather up mineral exhibits. They say that it will be no trouble whatever to get Kansas material to build the Kansas building. The dealers and manufacturers of building material are eager to contribute material for the building. A cement company of Kansas offered to erect the building at its own cost from its own material.

CONDEMNED IN MISSOURI AND CON-FISCATED IN NEW YORK.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of whole-some baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound, there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods, to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some prize—like a spoon or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, finally be driven from our homes.

What They Were Discussing. A visitor at the Capitol in Washington asked a Senate doorkeeper: "What are they discussing in the Senate?" "Why, I think it's a bill to make it against the law to kill the President," he replied.

Mementoes of Edgar Allen Poe. Andre Castaigne, the distinguished French artist, visited the grave of Edgar Allen Poe in Baltimore recently and gathered grass and weeds to carry back as mementoes to the poet's friends in France.

Activity of Prof Agassiz. The Maldives Islands, in the Indian ocean, where Prof. Alexander Agassiz is now with an exhibition in the interest of the Harvard museum, are the only islands which the professor has not explored in the study of coral.

To Try Municipal Telephone. The city of Evansville, Ind., proposes to construct and operate a telephone system of its own at an initial cost of \$250,000. The franchise of the existing company will expire in July next, and there were four bidders for the privilege, but the city will not consider any offers.

Coal Mined in Japan. The value of the coal mined in Japan is almost equal to that of all other minerals combined. It varies from the hardest anthracite to peat, but the quality is usually inferior to that of American coal. Modern machinery and methods have been introduced in the operation of many mines.

The Most Populous Street. The most populous street in the world is said to be that in New York extending from Amsterdam to West End avenue, and from Sixty-first street to Sixty-second. Eight thousand seven hundred human beings, of twenty-six nationalities, of every race, color and creed, are huddled together in five and six-story tenements.

Saltiest Lake in the World. Lake Uramia of Persia contains more salt than any other body of water in the world. On analysis the water has been found to contain even more salt than the Dead Sea, which holds 26 per cent, or eight times as much as the ocean. Swimming is easy in the Great Salt Lake of Utah owing to the density of the water, which is also more salt than that of the ocean.

A Banquet Novelty. At a banquet recently given in Paris by a French countess the guests received a most astounding surprise. In the center of the table was what appeared to be a huge pile of roses, and just before soup was served the roses parted, disclosing a large bird cage. This suddenly opened, revealing a young lady adorned with wings. She remained in her strange position during the dinner, and introduced each new dish by singing a couplet.—London Express.

IRONING A SHIRT WAIST. Not infrequently a young woman finds it necessary to launder a shirt waist at home for some emergency when the laundryman or the home servant cannot do it. Hence these directions for ironing the waist: To iron summer shirt waists so that they will look like new it is useful to have them starched evenly with Defiance starch, then made perfectly smooth and rolled tight in a damp cloth, to be laid away two or three hours. When ironing have a bowl of water and a clean piece of muslin beside the ironing board. Have your iron hot, but not sufficiently so to scorch, and absolutely clean. Begin by ironing the back, then the front, sides and the sleeves, followed by the neckband and the cuffs. When wrinkles appear apply the damp cloth and remove them. Always iron from the top of the waist to the bottom. If there are plaits in the front iron them downward, after first raising each one with a blunt knife, and with the edge of the iron follow every line of stitching to give it distinctness. After the shirt waist is ironed it should be well aired by the fire or in the sun before it is folded and put away, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.