

# Chase County Courier.

W. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

NO. 19.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

It was reported that a syndicate, backed by J. Pierpont Morgan and the Vanderbilts, had made a proposition to the government, which had been accepted by Attorney-General Harmon, that if the government would foreclose on the Union Pacific railroad the syndicate guaranteed to bid on the property a sum to net the government \$45,000,000 plus the sinking fund. Under the proposition the government would lose \$24,000,000 of its debt.

The senate committee on foreign relations on the 26th had under consideration the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and Secretary Olney was before the committee during the session to explain the provisions of the treaty.

The consensus of opinion among those who have been watching the matter closely is that no vote on the general arbitration treaty will be reached this session, and if the McKinley administration wishes to withdraw it and modify it to suit the senate and then present it again it can do so.

VIRY REV. THOMAS J. CONATY, D. D., has been installed as rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

The secretary of the interior has issued a requisition on the treasury for \$13,150,000 for next month's quarterly payment of pensions. The amount for Topeka, Kan., is \$3,875,000.

MR. ECKELS, the comptroller of the currency, has sent a letter to governors of all states asking them to request their legislatures to enact such laws as will result in the submission to a designated state officer of the coinage of all banks doing business in their states on the same dates as national banks are required to make their reports, so that the comptroller of the currency can incorporate all the banking statistics of this country in his annual report to congress.

SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE, of Mississippi, was reported on the 24th as lying critically ill at the Garfield hospital at Washington with bronchial catarrh and heart failure and his death was hourly expected.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The house of William Croyle at Bedford, Pa., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Croyle and two children were burned to death. Another child was so badly burned that it will die.

A large boiler in the Florida Southern railway shops at Palatka exploded with terrific force. The engineer's head was blown off and a carpenter was fatally injured and another man badly hurt. The shops were wrecked and every building in the city shaken to its foundation.

The story published recently in a San Francisco paper to the effect that the island of St. John, in the South sea, was inhabited solely by women who were pining for husbands, has borne fruit in the incorporation of the United Brotherhood of South Sea Islanders. Over 30 men have subscribed to the capital stock.

The planing mill and lumber of the Colorado Lumber Co. at Hartshorn, I. T., has been destroyed by fire.

A riot was precipitated at Urbana, Ill., on the night of the 21st by the sophomores of the university of Illinois attempting to break up the annual sociable of the freshmen. The sophomores were finally squelched by the fire department playing an icy cold stream of water upon them and then the police arrested them.

MINGO JUNCTION, near Steubenville, O., was nearly wiped out by fire early on the morning of the 23d, over a dozen stores being destroyed.

The jail at Jeffersonville, Ga., was broken open by a mob of masked men and two negroes, William White and Charles Forsythe, implicated in the murder of Mrs. Rowland, were taken out and hanged to a limb and their bodies riddled with bullets.

A SPARK from a dynamo in the Toronto (Ont.) Electric Light Co.'s building started a fire which resulted in the total destruction of the plant and business dependent on electric power must shut down until new dynamo can be installed. The loss was \$150,000; fully covered by insurance.

LYMAN J. GAGE, of Chicago, was mentioned on the 21st as the latest addition to the president-elect's official family. He may be secretary of the treasury.

TELEGRAMS have been sent by the citizens' committee of San Francisco to the governors of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, asking the people of those states to unite with California in sending a ship load of grain to the starving people of India.

A SPECIAL from Teheran, the capital of Persia, on the 21st, stated that 2,500 people perished as a result of the earthquake which occurred recently on Kisham island.

The first reunion of the men who, in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1836 organized the republican party, was held in the old city hall at Pittsburgh, on the 26th. The meeting was called to order by James Abel, president of the National Fremont association.

THREE masked men held up a train on the Southern railway near Berry station, 70 miles west of Birmingham, Ala., on the night of the 21st and the safe in the express car was looted of its contents. This was the second time that a train had been held up in that neighborhood within a month.

THE air brakes refused to work on a passenger train on the Pittsburgh & Western road and it plunged over a trestle near Clarion, Pa., killing the engineer, fireman and a mail clerk and injuring about 15 others.

At French Lick Springs, Ind., Samuel Kirby and his wife were discovered murdered in their house. They had evidently been killed with an ax and there were signs of an awful struggle. Bloodhounds were put on two tell-tale tracks in the snow and the dogs struck a trail with a posse of men following them.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS died at Oklahoma City, Ok., on the 23d of a carbuncle, aged 69 years. He served with President-elect McKinley during the war and had large interests in the territory.

The big stable of Tracy & Williams, the famous horsemen's headquarters at Lexington, Ky., was burned on the night of the 23d. There were 100 thoroughbred trotters and runners in the stable, but all were rescued.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked on the Cincinnati Southern railway near Lemo, Tenn. A rock had fallen on the track, which caused the engine to crash down an embankment. The mail car was demolished and the express and baggage cars badly damaged. The engineer and firemen were dangerously hurt and several passengers more or less injured.

MAYOR SWIFT, of Chicago, has signed the ordinance prohibiting women from wearing high hats in theaters.

A LOCOMOTIVE on the Santa Fe railroad collided with a hand car at Sealy, Tex., and two men were killed and another fatally injured.

GEORGE DIXON, champion featherweight pugilist of the world, defeated Australian Billy Murphy, of Cincinnati, in six rounds at the Broadway Athletic club at New York on the 23d.

The white intruders in the territory of the five civilized tribes must go, Secretary Francis having officially signed an order on the 23d that all persons who are not on the citizen rolls of the five tribes will be unceremoniously ousted.

THE deaths from the bubonic plague at Bombay for the week ended the 21st numbered 470.

A HEAD-END collision occurred on the 23d between two freight trains at Benches on the Texas Central, wrecking ten cars, a caboose and a locomotive, and seriously injuring Engineer Higgins, Fireman Stuart and Brake-man J. L. Robinson.

A FAMINE exists in Rhodesia, Africa, and the natives were reported digging up and eating cattle which had been buried six months ago because they had died from the rinderpest. As a consequence terrible mortality prevails among the natives.

THE business failures in the United States for the week ended the 23d, according to Bradstreet's report, were 429, being 88 more than in the corresponding week last year.

THE Bradshaw block at Waxahachie, Tex., was destroyed by fire. The block and stocks were insured for \$25,000. The loss will reach \$65,000.

GEN. WYMAN recently received a telegram from Havana stating that there were 4,000 cases of small-pox among the residents of that city.

ROSS SHERMAN and two companions, all three drunk, became noisy on a Chicago cable car the other night and, when requested to subside, Sherman drew a big knife and began slashing at the passengers indiscriminately. Three women fainted and Edward Nugent, who grappled with Sherman, was badly hurt at the hand.

RUSSIA fears that the bubonic plague now raging in India will reach her country and the newspapers are calling for every precaution to be taken to prevent it. One newspaper said that the world should unite to form a cordon around the devastated plague districts.

The trial of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamite conspirator, came to a sudden conclusion in London, the government withdrawing from the prosecution. Ivory was discharged.

A MOB of 200 men broke into the jail at Amite City, La., early on the morning of the 23d and took out three negro murderers—John Johnson, Archie Joiner and Gus Williams. The mob took them to the woods and hanged them and riddled the bodies with bullets. It was at first proposed to burn Johnson at the stake, but this was prevented by the leaders.

ENGINEER C. W. LAMB, of Keokuk, and Brake-man Frank Lafferty, of Eddyville, quarreled while their train was at Ottumwa, Ia., on the 20th, and Lafferty gave Lamb probably a fatal blow with a coupling pin. Lafferty escaped. The two were members of a Rock Island passenger crew.

RICHFIELD CENTER, a little village near Toledo, O., was in the midst of a genuine witchcraft scare on the 26th. The community is composed principally of Germans, who were thoroughly convinced that they were being made the victims of some witch or other agency of his satanic majesty, families being afflicted with a peculiar malady. Physicians could not diagnose the malady, but assured the patients that it was due possibly to an unsanitary condition of the village.

JAMES G. PRITCHARD was re-elected United States senator for North Carolina at Raleigh on the 19th.

The German savings bank at Des Moines, Ia., closed its doors on the 21st.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS was elected United States senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees by the Indiana legislature.

FIRE partially destroyed the boys' dormitory of the Christian Home orphanage at Council Bluffs, Ia., on the 24th. All the boys were got out safely.

The Northwestern Stove Repair Co.'s factory at Chicago was destroyed by fire on the 24th, causing a loss of \$423,000. The firemen had great difficulty in getting water the plugs in the neighborhood being frozen.

A NEGRO named Pierce Taylor was taken from the jail at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 24th by a mob and hanged to a tree in the jail yard. He had been arrested for an attempted assault on a woman.

EUGENE WASHINGTON, a negro arrested for assaulting a girl at Bryan, Tex., was taken by an infuriated mob on the evening of the 23d and hanged to a cottonwood tree on Main street in that city.

The 24th was the coldest day in Chicago for 25 years. The suffering among the poor people there was said to be intense. In South Chicago five families were found actually freezing to death.

A DISPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., on the 24th said the coldest weather of the winter was being experienced, the mercury being from 20 to 30 degrees below zero around that section of country.

TILDE ANDERSON, the flying Swede, won the woman's six-day bicycle race at Indianapolis, Ind. The score was as follows: Anderson, 246 miles 8 laps; Farnsworth, 246 miles 7 1/2 laps; Allen, 246 miles 6 laps; Baldwin and Christopher, a tie, 246 miles 2 laps.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, who has been visiting England in the interest of bimetalism, was reported as not being satisfied with his progress. Great Britain will not call an international conference on the subject under any circumstances and the continental powers were equally unwilling to call a conference, as they believed the United States, both by its position and its importance, ought to take the initiative.

SIR ISAAC PITTMAN, the inventor of phonography, a system of short-hand writing, died at London on the 23d, aged 84 years.

SEVEN houses were burned in the business portion of Lindale, Tex., recently.

The Iowa millers passed a resolution at their convention at Des Moines asking congress to restore reciprocity with Central and South American countries in regard to flour and cereal products.

The first snow of the season struck Oklahoma on the night of the 19th.

A MOB of colored women rescued a notorious negro who was being taken to jail at Tallahassee, Fla., from Centerville. The women disarmed the two officers who had the negro in charge, tied them to trees, gagged and beat them with sticks until they were insensible and then left them. At last accounts the women and the negro were surrounded in a house by a sheriff's posse and it was hoped they would be captured without any bloodshed.

THERE was a great revival in gold mining reported in the section around Dahlenega, Ga.

#### ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE New York newspapers were full of letters discussing the ostentatious display of wealth in the face of the existing hard times and the churches took hold of the subject on the 24th and many ministers denounced the preparations for the Bradley-Martin ball. It was said that several wealthy women will remain away from the ball on February 10 fearing an outbreak of some kind from the prominence which the affair has received.

JIM HARBOLE, who, with Bill Isaacs, was indicted for the murder of Sheriff McGhee, at Canadian, on the Southern Kansas railroad, about two years ago, was rescued from the Canadian (Tex.) jail by a party of his friends during the absence of Sheriff Arrington from this county. Harbole was to have been tried on the 25th.

The fight at Paso Robles, Cal., between George F. Green (Young Corbett), welterweight champion of the world, and W. Lewis, champion of Southern California, resulted in Lewis being knocked out in the first half of the second round.

THE public schools at Toledo, O., were dismissed on the 25th, it being impossible to keep them warm.

JOHN FERGUSON, living near Guthrie, Ok., fell 60 feet into a well, crushing his skull and sustaining other fatal injuries.

WILLIAM GILL and Frank Fisher, colored bell boys at the Clarendon hotel at Lexington, Ky., became involved in a difficulty and Fisher threw an ice pick, striking Gill in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

At Saranac Lake, N. Y., the thermometer registered 23 degrees below on the 25th. At Minneapolis, Minn., it registered 31 below.

IRA LANDIS, proprietor of a meat market at Huntington, Ind., and Henry Kuester, a switchman, had a dispute over 25 cents in the settlement of a meat bill, and Landis shot Kuester, inflicting a dangerous wound.

SENATOR TURPIE made a speech in the senate on the 25th on the Cameron Cuban resolution. He scored Gen. Weyler in a bitter manner, characterizing him as the "Herod of Havana." Eulogies were then made on the late Speaker Crisp. The house took up the Indian appropriation bill and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of the early reform of the banking and currency laws.

EARLY on the morning of the 25th the temperature fell to 50 degrees below zero in Manitoba.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Arkansas City is in the throes of a mad dog scare.

A new ice manufacturing plant has been put in at Pittsburg.

The Winfield fair grounds were sold under mortgage last week for \$2,100.

Ottawa young ladies have formed themselves into a club for the study of literature.

A receiver has been asked for the Daily Gazette at Kansas City—George W. Martin's paper.

A Topeka telegram said Chairman Breidenthal, of the populist state committee, would soon resign.

The pension agent at Topeka pays out more money to old soldiers than any other agency in the county.

It was said that Senator Peffer's paper, the Topeka Advocate, would be selected as the official state paper.

The county school superintendent of Douglas county is trying to get up a perfect map of that county by the aid of teachers and pupils of the various schools.

The W. C. T. U. at Pittsburg pay nightly visits to each of the 20 whisky joints in that town, where they sing hymns and exhort the inhabitants to reform.

A recent issue of a leading New York paper contains an excellent picture of Mrs. Willis Lord Moore, of Hutchinson, president of the Kansas State Science federation.

Alf Boursey and Ida Jacobs, of Jackson county, went over to St. Joseph, Mo., the other day and tried to get married but rigid questioning when they applied for a license revealed the fact that Miss Ida was too young, and the license was refused.

A bill is before the legislature to completely reorganize the state militia, changing it from a division organization to a brigade, adds a hospital, engineer and signal corps and disposes of a major-general and staff and three brigadier-generals and staffs.

An Ottawa preacher who has faith in the publisher of an eastern paper, has undertaken to raise 1,000 subscribers in two lots of 500 each. If he gets 500 he is to go on a free trip to Paris. If he gets 1,000 the trip is to be extended to Palestine. He has five years to do the job.

A Topeka women wants the legislature to pass a law setting a price on the heads of men who go up and down the world getting up amateur shows. She says they not only cause mothers to waste money in buying stage clothes, but they put fool notions in the heads of the girls.

The Kansas Bar association at Topeka last week elected these officers: President, Judge William Thompson, of Burlingame; vice president, Justice S. H. Allen, Topeka; secretary, C. J. Brown, Topeka. Silas Porter, T. B. Wall and Judge David Martin were elected delegates to the national convention.

Gov. Leedy has reappointed John W. Breidenthal state bank commissioner. R. W. Turner was named for secretary of the railroad commission; G. C. Clements supreme court reporter; Miss Jessie Lewelling stenographer for the railroad commission; James Morphy, of Topeka, assistant superintendent of insurance.

One of the most rigid anti-pass bills to come before the legislature was introduced by Senator Cooke, of Mitchell county. It makes it unlawful for any railroad company to give a pass or any concession to any United States senator, congressman or federal or state court official. It will also be unlawful for any official named to accept the same.

Gov. Leedy on the 19th nominated these officers: H. S. Landis, warden of the penitentiary; Capt. Hiram Allen, adjutant-general; H. N. Boyd, assistant adjutant-general; Joseph Riggs, state accountant; N. W. Wells, J. V. Randolph and Mayo Wells, state board of pardons; Frank Weinschenek and Taylor Riddle to succeed J. B. Vincent and John Brown on the state live stock sanitary commission.

Any man who calls another man a liar and then gets whipped for it ought to be punished, according to a Kansas legislator, who has introduced a bill providing that "Whoever by words, signs or gestures provokes another, who has the present ability to do so, to commit an assault and battery upon him, is guilty of criminal provocation, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$25."

Mayor Waggener, of Atchison, has vetoed the anti-high hat ordinance passed by the city council. He facetiously remarks that the ordinance conflicts with the constitution of the United States, which affirms the right of every woman to "the pursuit of happiness." In the east, he says, the women are condemned for not wearing clothes enough, and he does not believe it wise in the west to condemn her for wearing too many.

Mulvane, Sumner county, was reported as being "stirred up" by the discovery that Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilson, an aged couple living there, who have children and grandchildren, are brother and sister. The appalling news was revealed to them on the day of their recent 99th wedding anniversary. When mere babies the couple had been separated by their parents' death, and, meeting years afterward, their identity having become obliterated, they met, fell in love, were married and came west.

## WEYLER SCORED.

Senator Turpie Calls the Spanish General the "Herod of Havana."

### THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Made Fair Progress with the Measure—An Early Reform of the Banking and Currency Laws Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the senate yesterday, Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, characterized Capt. Gen. Weyler as the "Herod of Havana," the murderer of women and children, and as an "indestructibly diminutive reptile." These bitter words were incident to Mr. Turpie's speech of two hours on the Cameron Cuban resolutions. The speech did not develop the criticism of the secretary of state which had been foreshadowed by Mr. Turpie's remarks last week, as the senator confined himself largely to a careful analysis of the constitutional rights of congress, his conclusion being that congress, as representing the people, had the primary and paramount authority over recognizing new governments. Mr. Turpie frequently turned aside from his argument to pay a glowing tribute to the insurgent government and its leaders. Gen. Maceo was eulogized as a hero whose memory would be honored by the people of Cuba libre as the American people honored the heroes of revolutionary days. In connection with Gen. Maceo's death, the senator referred with bitter denunciation to Gen. Weyler. Speaking of the advantage of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, Mr. Turpie said it would give the insurgent government a status in issuing bonds; it would permit the granting of letters of marque and reprisal for the fitting out of privateers; it would break the marine trocha around the shores of Cuba, which was infinitely more menacing than the "wire fence trocha" on the island; it would drive Spanish commerce from the ocean; it would bring complete recognition to the new republic; it would submerge Spanish bonds and securities, already down to the zero mark. Mr. Turpie did not conclude his speech and expects to proceed to-day. After three o'clock the day was devoted to eulogies on the late ex-Speaker Crisp. Early in the day memorials were presented from the presidential electors of Delaware, asking for a congressional investigation of the alleged fraud and political irregularities in that state.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—After consuming most of the time yesterday in disposing of District Columbia business, the house took up the Indian appropriation bill and made fair progress with it before the hour for adjournment was reached. The bill carries \$7,925,791, \$366,294 more than the current law, and \$246,265 more than the estimates. Twenty of the 70 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The conference report on the immigration bill was presented, and Mr. Danford, of Ohio, who has charge of it, gave notice that he would call the report up on Wednesday. A bill was passed calling on the war department for an estimate of the cost of a water route from Galveston to Houston, Tex. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate to read a speech in favor of an early reform in the banking and currency laws. He recited the depressed condition which existed during the recent campaign, and argued that unless the incoming republican administration corrected the evils it would be swept out of power in 1900, and the country would suffer loss and disaster, which it would take years to eradicate. He insisted that those who believed the enactment of a protective tariff would restore prosperity would be disappointed. Unless there was a thorough and adequate revision of our banking and currency laws, he said, there could be no lasting prosperity. He agreed with the president that the greenbacks should be retired. He thought that in the establishment of a broader banking system the banks should have the privilege of issuing notes against their assets.

Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, offered an amendment to the Indian bill to permit merchants to go into the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas to collect their accounts. It was explained that this year, for the first time, merchants had been excluded from this reservation. The amendment was adopted. At 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

### CHOCTAW LOBBY ON HAND.

Said to Be Working to Defeat the Dawes Treaty in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—That wing of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes which is opposed to the treaty made between the Dawes commission and the Choctaws is now strongly represented here. It proposes to defeat the treaty in congress, if possible, and in any event to concentrate its forces in an effort to hold the matter in abeyance until the next congress. Members of the Dawes commission and the official representatives of the Choctaws and Chickasaws are confident, however, that a Secretary Francis will be fully informed of the text of the Platt bill when he returns from the west to-day, very little delay will be occasioned in getting it before congress.

### EDITOR JONES DENOUNCED.

Representative Lee, of Carter, vs. "Black-Hearted Liar, Thief and Murderer." JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—In the house this morning Representative Lee, of Carter, chairman of the committee on internal improvements, rose to a question of personal privilege and declared that Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was a "black-hearted liar, a thief and a murderer." He had taken exceptions to an editorial in that paper which charged him with opposing the fellow-savants law because he advised that sawmills and railroads run by sawmill companies should be included in the bill. Lee said the only thing to do with the St. Louis editor was to hunt him up and kill him.

### The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—One hundred and fifty million dollars is the goal which the treasury officials now hope to reach before the season of gold exports sets in. The official gold reserve yesterday was \$142,539,829. The supply of notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2 already has been exhausted, and notes of \$5 and \$10 are now being paid out. It is not the policy of Treasurer Morgan to ship small notes largely to San Francisco, because they are not usually in much demand, gold being the medium of ordinary transactions. The present rate of increase in the gold reserve would carry the amount to \$150,000,000 in about 20 days.

## NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Condensed Proceedings from Day to Day of the House and Senate.

The session of the senate on the 19th was without incident. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke against the Nicaragua canal bill and the reading of the legislative appropriation bill was almost completed. A bill was passed for the organization of a naval battalion in the District of Columbia and also one for a public building at Altoona, Pa., for the incorporation of the instructors of the deaf. A conference committee was then appointed on the army appropriation bill. The old soldiers had a field day in the house almost the entire session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, 32 being disposed of out of the 800 on the calendar. The house disagreed to the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill and a conference committee was appointed. At four o'clock the regular order on the calendar was abandoned and any member was allowed to call up any bill in which he was interested, on being recognized.

Senator Turpie (Ind.) continued his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill in the senate on the 20th. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed. Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) severely criticized the government for concluding the Venezuela boundary agreement, characterizing it as a complete surrender of Venezuela to Great Britain. Unanimous consent was secured for talking up on the 26th the bill for an international monetary conference. The house resolution directing the attorney-general to print in his report all correspondence relating to the Chicago strike was adopted. Senator Perkins (Cal.) offered a resolution for establishing a bureau of mines, which was referred. Senator Peffer (Kan.) presented a favorable report from the committee on pensions on a bill to grant the widow of the late Senator Bishop W. Perkins (Kan.) a pension of \$20 a month. The house spent most of the day debating the Yost-Tucker contested election case. Senator Turpie (Ind.) concluded his bitter invective against the Nicaragua canal bill in the senate on the 21st. The house bill was passed detaching Audrain county, Mo., from the Western district and attaching it to the Eastern district of the state. Senator Bill (N. Y.) called up his bill establishing a term of four years for postmasters. It was about to pass when Senator Sherman (O.) objected and the bill went over. The house decided the contested election case of Yost versus Tucker from the Tenth Virginia district, by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The republicans were badly divided, 54 of them joining with the democrats and supporting the claims of the democratic contestant.

THERE were three sensational incidents in the senate on the 23d. The first was when a letter was read from Minister Matus, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America, protesting against the execution of the Nicaragua canal project, which created consternation among the friends of the measure. The next sensation was the senate discovering itself publicly discussing the Anglo-American treaty when the discussion should have been restricted to an executive session. The third flurry was over the reported agreement between Secretary Olney and Senator Sherman by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Senator Sherman emphatically denying that any such agreement had been made. Senator Turpie (Ind.) gave notice of a speech on the Cameron Cuban resolution on the 25th. In the house the bill to provide for holding terms of the United States court for the Eastern district of Texas at the town of Beaumont was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 144 to 68. The rest of the day was given to small private bills.

THE senate on the 23d passed over 100 pension bills and cleared the calendar. A bill for the erection of a statue to President Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa., and one for reclassifying the railway postal service was also passed. Two resolutions, one asking the president for all correspondence about the Nicaragua canal since 1887 and the other asking the attorney-general for information about the reported Pacific railroad settlement were agreed to. The house was not in session.

### SCIENCE BUREAUS.

A Proposition to Place Them Under a Cabinet Officer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The United States is now maintaining 28 scientific bureaus, giving employment to 3,225 persons. For the support of them the government is appropriating nearly \$8,000,000. The 44 agricultural experiment stations are not included. The trouble about this very liberal encouragement of scientific work at public expense is that most of the bureaus are working entirely independent of their immediate chiefs, who have wide latitude in the exercise of their discretion, and are at liberty to branch out in almost any direction, provided they can secure an appropriation from congress to pay the necessary expenses. The remedy for this confusion and duplication is a consolidation into a department of science, with a director in charge. The proposition of Assistant Secretary Dabney, of the department of agriculture, is that a board be formed to perfect a consolidation.

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HIS CURE.

BY J. T. NEWCOMB.

It was 11 o'clock one Sunday evening in the office of the Morning Chronicle, and most of the reporters had returned from covering their evening assignments. The religious editor was seated at his desk cutting down the manuscript of an eminent divine, swearing glibly here and there when some paragraph or other failed to yield itself easily to his manipulations. The reporters that had finished writing their copy discussed, with their feet on the tables and with their pipes in their mouths, such topics as were suggested variously to their attention. The hoarse rattle of the copy-box sounded at intervals as the local copy was started on its perilous journey through the hands of the night editor to the composing-room. The steady clicking of the instrument on the associated wire made a monotonous overtone to the low hum of the reporter's voices and the irregular imprecations of the religious editor.

The bell from the night editor rang and the city editor listened at the tube; then he came out from his little room in the corner and addressed the force in general. "You'll have to boil everything down," he said; "the old man's brought in a sermon." There was an infinite scorn on his face and an infinite scorn in his tone—scorn for the "old man." The religious editor leaped back in his chair and puffed furiously at his cigar in a way that plainly indicated that things were coming to a pretty pass in the office of the Morning Chronicle. The reporters looked at the city editor with deep sympathy. The force collectively curled its lip. The city editor went back to his desk, sighed more in sorrow than in anger, and sat down to his work again.

Everybody knew what it meant when the old man brought in anything. They knew that it had to go in full, column after column, on the first page, whether it was a treatise on agriculture or a sermon on the doctrine of regeneration. They all wished that the old man would go to Europe, or somewhere, and stay there, letting those that knew how run the paper. But nobody thought of making any remonstrance. Nobody, that is, except the college graduate.

The college graduate had been sent for a sermon and had almost finished preparing an elaborate report. He was pleased with the result of his labors and he meant to go around the next day and ask the minister what he thought of it. He was sure that he had the theology correct, for he remembered about the same thing from his theism course; he had compared the Biblical quotations with the office Bible, with the aid of a concordance; he was, in fact, sure of everything except the spelling, and he knew he could trust the city editor to fix that. He went and stood rather timidly in the doorway of the city editor's little room and waited for his chief to look up. Must he cut his sermon? He was certain it would be ruined; he did not see how it could be cut.

"What's it about?" inquired the city editor, crossing out two lines in the manuscript he was reading and substituting a word to fill the gap. "Well, it's—er—" "No; he—" "Any politics in it?" "No, sir; but—" "Against the Catholics?" "No, sir. It wasn't that sort of a sermon. It was about science and religion. He—er—he reconciled them." The city editor went back to the manuscript he was reading. "Just say he preached," he said.

The college graduate went back to his desk and sat down—a blighted thing. He put his feet on the table like the rest, but he did not join in the conversation. He thought, he felt that the worm ought to turn, but he did not know which way to turn. He thought of resigning, but he knew that he would be more bereaved in the loss of his salary than the office in the loss of his services. The office would undoubtedly be sorry some time, but he felt that when the worm turned it ought to make a more immediate stir. After awhile he put on his overcoat and went out.

Before the college graduate became a newspaper man he had been a poet. He was, in fact, a poet. It injured his work a good deal and kept his salary down, but he clung to it for all that. One day the city editor came out of his little room to the college graduate's desk and put his hand on the young man's shoulder in a way that was very kindly. "Do you intend to stay in this sort of business?" he asked. It was so unusual for the city editor to talk about things that were not strictly his business that the young man looked up in some surprise.

"Why, yes, I intend to," he answered. "Of course I'd like it better if I had a higher class of work to do." "That's all right," said the city editor, "that'll come in time. In the meantime, if you care for a tip from me, you want to learn to boil things down. When you've got a story to write don't write two sheets of copy where you ought to write only one. Then if I were in your place I would learn to spell. You didn't learn that in college. That wasn't what you went there for, of course. But now it's different. You'll find it easy after a little while, and it will save me trouble."

"Thank you," said the college graduate, meekly. He had just then a respect for the city editor.

ent atmosphere," continued the older man; "you have been living on poetry and theory. There isn't a great deal of that sort of thing here. You'll fall into the swing pretty soon, though, and you won't mind it."

When the college graduate finished his work that day he went home and thought things over, wondering if he had better give up his poetry. He had a hard time deciding, and finally he took down a volume of his Emerson and read a little. Then he decided not to give up anything. The city editor was a good fellow, but he was fearfully narrow. The college graduate did not believe that the city editor was accustomed to think.

So on this Sunday evening when the college graduate put on his overcoat and started to go to his rooms he had a ready refuge from the cares that had been weighing him down. As he passed the post office he stepped in to see if there were any letters for him. He found two; one in a handwriting that was feminine and familiar, the other in an envelope that bore the name of the Illinois Monthly, a periodical to which page he had contributed, for scanty pay, several sets of verses.

His heart leaped into his throat when he saw the letter-head, for letters from his publisher were not frequent with him. He did not open either of the letters, but put them carefully in his pocket and continued on his journey homeward. He would not let himself plan about the contents of the letter. He had a feeling that it would not turn out to be whatever he thought it was, so he tried not to think of the thing that he wanted it to be.

When the college graduate reached his lodgings he put the two letters down on the table and, prolonging the pleasures of anticipation, carefully rearranged the room and the things on his desk before he sat down. He hesitated a moment, deciding which letter to open first. Finally he was loyal to the one that was feminine and familiar. It was a pleasant, comforting letter, and he smiled as he read it. He knew that there were two people in the world that believed him to be the personification of all knowledge and wisdom—the two people were his mother and the writer of the letter that he was reading. There was a deal of comfort in the knowledge of it.

He finished the first letter and put it carefully back in its envelope. Then he took up the other one and opened it. It was, in fact, from the office of the monthly, but it merely inclosed another letter that had been sent to the "Forever Bound," which the college graduate had contributed to a recent number. The verses had been to the effect that it was impossible to forget the girl you loved, even though you knew that she was no longer faithful; as you sat before the fire at the evening hour with your pipe, trying to forget, her image would come back to you in a number of ways, and your heart would throb. The college graduate had considered the verses something of a hit himself. He broke the seal of the inclosed envelope and read as follows:

"Dear Sir: I feel that I must tell you how your beautiful poem has impressed me. It seems that another soul, kindred to my own, has been speaking to me. Oh, it was so beautiful to see the thoughts that have come to me so often expressed as only one who is truly inspired can express them. It has seemed to me that I must see you—talk with you. Oh, there is something greater than the conventionalities that are taught us! Do I not know you after reading your words? Can you not—will you not come to see me? They would not tell me who you were at the office of the magazine, or I would have had you come to me differently. If you could come in the afternoon—any afternoon—it would be better. Oh, if you think ill of me for this do not come; but it has seemed to me that it is right."

EDITH GRATON. "16 E. Milton street."

The college graduate put the letter down on the table and passed his hand nervously back over his temples. It had come at last. He had been waiting, but it had come at last. He was not quite sure of his duty to the woman that had written the letter. He felt that it would be kind to go and see her, but it seemed dangerous to establish a precedent. When these letters began to pour in upon him he could not, of course, attend to them all personally. Still this was the first one, and that made a difference. On the whole he thought he would go, although later on he felt he must draw the line. And so he went the next day, in the afternoon.

He had a kind of a queer feeling as he walked up East Milton street. He was pleased but somewhat awed when he found that it was a street of remarkably fine residences. He was still further awed when he found that among them all 168 stood out preeminently the finest. Nevertheless he went up and rang the bell, and restrained, as he waited for an answer, his natural inclination to turn and flee.

The door was opened by a proper individual in a white cap and other emblems of dignified servanthood, and he was ushered into a reception-room. Miss Graton would be down in a moment. He stood in line with a long mirror and took stock of himself. The reception-room did him good. He felt that he had returned to a sphere that belonged to him. In the mirror he saw a rather tall, heavy young man, curly-haired and broad of brow, dressed in a way that was undoubtedly proper and pleasing. He felt that he fitted in with the surroundings. In his lodgings he knew that he did not. Presently he heard the sound of light feet on the stairway, and he quickly got himself out of position from the mirror. Then Miss Graton came into the room.

The college graduate had wondered a good deal about the probable appearance of the woman he was to see; he had prepared himself for an old maid, an ordinary young woman, or an intellectual, sympathetic lady of any age, but he had failed to prepare himself for what he saw before him. What he saw was a big-eyed, sweet-faced little school girl. She might have been 16, not a day more. She was gowned in

some soft material, sternly without ornament. Her eyes were very bright, and there was a tinge of red in either cheek. Her cheeks did not look as if the red were always there. She gave the college graduate one quick glance, and then if she looked at him at all it was stealthily from under her long lashes.

She gave him her little hand in quiet welcome, and they sat down. "It was so good of you to come," she murmured.

The college graduate said that it was only a pleasure. They were both nervous, and conventionalities were the easiest.

"I don't know what you thought of me when you got my letter," continued the girl; "but I don't believe in all the things that some people want me to. They let me dance with Jack, and he can come to see me. But I don't know Jack half as well as I know you. I only know what he does. I know some of the things that you think. I don't believe," she continued, musingly, "that Jack thinks, anyway."

The college graduate said that he thought she was right. Then his conscience began to prick him, and he said, somewhat oracularly:

"Social limitations are for ordinary circumstances. This is not an ordinary circumstance."

The young lady joined her hands together and looked at him for just a moment. "That was beautiful," she said. "Say some more." The college graduate smiled.

"Do you know," he said, "you do not look a bit as I expected you would?" The young lady looked disappointed. "You are not going to talk like that, are you?" she inquired. "That sounded just like Jack."

"And who is Jack?" "Jack!" replied the young lady, slowly and with emphasis, "Jack is nobody."

"Oh," said the college graduate. There was a pause at this point, and the girl's eyes suddenly became very gray. When she spoke it was very softly.

"Would you mind telling me about her now?" she said. "About—about whom?" inquired the young man, looking puzzled. She took the puzzled look for distress and hastened to say:

"I wouldn't for the world have you do it if it will pain you. But I hoped that you would tell me about her, and that you would let me tell you how much I sympathize with you."

"I don't think I quite understand you it is that you mean," said the college graduate.

The young lady looked displeased and somewhat astonished.

"Why, the one in the poem," she said, a little impatiently.

"I suppose I am very stupid," began the young man. The girl looked ready to cry.

"Now you are talking like Jack again," she said, "and you are looking like him, too. You don't look at all as you ought, anyway. You are horrid."

The college graduate moved uneasily in his chair.

"I am very sorry that I do not please you," he said.

"Didn't you love that girl whom you wrote about in the poem at all?" inquired the girl, between despair and a last faint hope that there was a mistake somewhere.

The college graduate rose to the situation.

"My dear young lady," he said, in a fatherly tone, "there never was any such girl."

"Then how could you write that poem?"

The college graduate hesitated and thought.

"I don't know," he said, at length. "Did you just make it up, every bit?"

"I suppose I did."

"Then I think you are a fraud," said the young lady, with conviction. "And to think," she added, "that I have read that thing over hundreds—yes, thousands of times!" The disappointment was too great. Her pretty eyes filled with tears and she began to sob violently.

The college graduate felt like a culprit. He tried to comfort her, but she would have none of him. He had to leave her there weeping wildly into a silk pillow on the couch.

The college graduate went home very thoughtful, and when he reached his lodgings he got out his copy of the monthly and read his poem. He could feel himself blushing as he read it. When he had finished he flung the magazine into the open fireplace. A half-finished verse beginning: "Love, thou hast forgotten, but my heart," followed the magazine. It was the beginning of the end, and the college graduate was cured.

Meanwhile a very angry young lady had found her way tearfully to her room and turned the key in her door. A leaf had been wrenched from a magazine and cast, in a thousand fragments, into the waste-paper basket. The college graduate was not the only one that had been cured.—Demorest's Magazine.

Famous Men as Drunkards.

The question as to whether great men are ever drunkards must be answered in the affirmative, though argument is frequently made to the contrary. Cato was a hard drinker, while in the language of one writer old Ben Johnson was constantly "pickled." The poet Savage used to go on the hardest kinds of "tears," and Rogers observed, after seeing his own statue: "It is the first time I have seen him stand straight for many years." Byron says of Porson, the great classical scholar: "I can never recollect him except as drunk or brutal, and generally both." Keats was on a spree once that lasted six months. Horace, Plato, Aristophanes, Euripides, Aeschylus, Socrates and Tasso, of the old times, and Goethe, Schiller, Addison, Pitt, Fox, Blackstone, Fielding, Sterne and Steele were all hard drinkers at intervals.—Chicago Times-Herald.

ARE DEFORMITIES OUTGROWN?

Not Without Some Aid by Artificial Means.

There is a matter of common observation that the "bow-legs" and "knock-knees" of young children become apparently straighter as age advances, even when no assistance is given to them. Perhaps it is due to these facts, or possibly to a species of self-delusion, that mothers so often believe that their children will outgrow many slowly increasing deformities, which are consequently neglected, to the children's further hurt.

Certain deformities, when arrested, will apparently grow less or disappear as the growth of the child increases, until as adult age is reached they may cease to be noticeable. But even though the ideal of symmetry be a comparatively low one, a deformity of any moment must be treated early if the body is to be brought up to the average standard. The child, like the tree, must be taken in hand early if any natural distortion is to be corrected.

Pott's disease, a curvature of the spine due to an inflammation of the joints causing decay of the bones of the spinal column, and hip disease, due to a similar condition of the hip joint, are among the deformities which require treatment at the earliest possible moment.

"Postural deformities," so called, including bow-legs, knock-knees, flat chests, round backs, "shackle" or loose joints and weak feet, are among those for which most can be done by surgeons and parents. On the other hand, such deformities will be increased if the weak parts are subjected to strain. Thus attitudes producing fatigue at weak spots, attitudes induced or encouraged by uncomfortable seats or by defects of eyesight are common causes of a want of physical symmetry.

Newly-acquired postural deformities yield in most cases to simple means which a mother or nurse is capable of applying; but the first evidence of any disease of the bones or joints, such as a limp, a dragging of one foot, or a curvature of the spine should receive immediate attention at the hands of a surgeon.

In general, it may be said that deformities do not tend to correct themselves. Nature exerts herself in other directions. However, a corrective force, though itself very slight, if rightly applied, may entirely do away with the deformity, or at least aid largely in lessening it.—Youth's Companion.

FASHION NOTES.

Some Suggestions as to the Correct Thing in Ladies' Millinery.

A handsome hat is made of black velvet. The brim is moderately wide, and is rolled up at one side of the back. It is smoothly covered with black velvet above and below, and at the edge is a cording of velvet. The crown is full, the material being laid on in flutes running around the crown and meeting in a close shirring at the top. The folds are so arranged that they touch the covering of the brim, so that no roll or band around the crown is required. The trimming consists of a cluster of cardinal plumes, with full white aigrets. Over these cardinal plumes droop softly curling black ones. The plumes are held in place by jeweled ornaments.

A novelty hat is made of velvet ribbon and flowers. The brim is made of interlaced strands of red and black velvet, so arranged as to form blocks. The under side of the brim is covered with small velvet roses placed close together. The crown is in block work similar to that described, the strands of velvet running together at the middle of the top of the crown. The trimming is of sprays of velvet roses with foliage.

A writer in a popular publication criticizes what are called freak hats; and, indeed, there is no name so appropriate for some of these monstrosities. Among the peculiarities of these hats are curled feathers over two feet long. In the wind they uncurl and fly about, switching the faces of passers-by and making the wearers unseemingly ridiculous.

It is not all difficult to find stylish and sensible headgear. There are pretty and conservative felt hats trimmed with ribbons and plumes or feathers. Velvet roses are also popular, and quillings of velvet are seen on some of the new models.

A very small round hat has wings standing out from either side of the front of the crown. Back of these is a bunch of bird-of-paradise feathers, very long, but quite closely curled. The brim of this hat is edged with velvet roses.

Among the most popular of the conservative styles are velvet hats in sailor shape, trimmed with a profusion of softly curling plumes.—N. Y. Ledger.

Well-Fitting Boots.

Strange that it is the people naturally endowed with good looks who care for their feet most. As a matter of common sense, one would think that the girl with ugly hands or large feet would take great pains to remedy her defects; but no, she too often intensifies them by wearing the least becoming boots that money can buy, ill-shaped, clumsy, whereas it is only her beautiful rival who can afford to be careful in such respects. Many a woman, however, has a reputation for pretty feet, the credit of which belongs of right to her boot-maker. The first essential, of course, is to have well-shaped feet, be they large or small feet, free from the deformity of cramped or overlapping toes, without corns or bunions or blisters—feet, in a word, that are healthy and adapted for walking with ease. On them grace of movement entirely depends. The awkward, hobbling gait of many women arises from ignorance of the anatomy of their feet, and a mistaken vanity which urges them to stuff these suffering members into shoes ill-shaped and too small for them, and armed with formidable heels on which they clump along, losing more in one direction than they gain in another. Well-fitting boots are the best investment any woman can make.—St. Louis Republic.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Copyright has expired on Robert Browning's earlier poems, including "Pauline," "Paracelsus," "Sordello" and "Pomegranates."

Among the books recently translated into Japanese are Darwin's "Origin of Species," Westermarck's "History of Marriage," and Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."

Lord Rosebery, having said that he does not consider London favorable to the production of literary work, it is pointed out that Gibbon, Milton, Dr. Johnson, Keats, Fielding, Richardson, Grotte, Browning and Macaulay did most of their literary composition in the metropolis.

Thirty years ago "St. Elmo" swept through countless editions and enthralled myriads of novel readers, and Miss Augusta J. Evans had such personal, popular, instantaneous fame as but one or two other American women have had. The book is still read, still wanted and still admired.

Hall Caine is one of the few authors who have not been attacked by the gold-making fever. He, at any rate, does not fall into the error of overproduction, for since he finished "The Manxman" he has been entirely occupied with his new novel, "The Christian," which is now completed. It will be published serially.

M. Jusserrand, one of the none too numerous Frenchmen who write on English subjects with minute personal knowledge, is about to publish another of his volumes on topics of quaint historical interest. This time it is "The Romance of a Scots King," meaning James I., who lightened his imprisonment by writing verses and making love.

Madison Cawein, the Louisville poet, whose verses are sometimes seen in the magazines, disclaims the distinction of genius which his friends attribute to him. "Genius," he argues, "does its work lightly, without effort. I don't. Eighteen good lines is a morning's work for me. What I accomplish is by hard work and talent, not by genius."

SIBERIAN PRISONERS.

Cities That Are Made Up Mainly of Russian Convicts.

The prisoners, all criminals, were almost to a man of the commonest order of Russians. They were going to their future home, which, provided they did not suffer too much from homesickness, would be to them a better, possibly, than the one they had left. For the first time in their lives, probably, they knew what it was to taste good food; they were going where, provided they comforted themselves according to the laws and regulations laid down for their control, they had every opportunity of becoming respectable members of the Siberian community. Those who would might have work; and so far as any disgrace attaching to the exile, their condition was rather a recommendation than otherwise to the society into which they were to be thrown.

Krasnolarsk and Irkutsk are convict settlements; both cities are wealthy and beautiful. Fully 75 per cent. of the population of the former consists of exiles, political or criminal. In Krasnolarsk itself I was the guest of an Englishman who kept quite a retinue of servants, every one of whom was a convict or a descendant of convicts. The coachman was a murderer, all the men servants had been convicted of some crimes which, in a more civilized country, would have entailed penal servitude for life, decapitation or hanging. Yet, here they were, following honest employment, drawing a monthly wage, eating well, sleeping well, and free to go whither they would in the zone prescribed to them.

What do they lose, then, by becoming exiles? What they lose is simply all rights enjoyed by the Russian citizens. Their existence, so far as their country is concerned, is absolutely erased. They are not entitled to protection from police, nor have they any appeal to judicial authority; they are dependent solely on the honesty and good will of those who employ them; but since those who employ them are in many cases convicts themselves it is difficult to perceive where any hardship comes in.

In the main prison of Irkutsk, where the worst criminals are kept, there is little to be seen that is different to the prison system of England, unless it be that the prisoners enjoy some liberty and communion amongst themselves. Their services are utilized in various ways—in the making of boots, mats, rugs, or upon more important works. They are taught cleanliness, something, perhaps, they did not know when they were free men; their Christianity and education are developed, so that when they are pardoned, as probably most of them hope to be, they may return to their European or Asiatic homes considerably better in mind and body than when they left them. How many return? The percentage is small; most prefer to remain in Siberia—that bleak land of ice and snow as western people believe it to be, but a land overflowing with the riches of nature as the Siberians themselves know it to be.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Falling Yellowstone Geysers.

The geysers of the Yellowstone national park are falling. Their force has fallen off 50 per cent. in 10 years. The Niagara gorge will extend from lake to lake in the course of time, and there will be no cataract. Destruction of forests is reducing magnificent rivers to gravel beds. Verily, the people of this generation may look at the moon and be thankful that they are living while this earth is a live and interesting planet.—Youth's Companion.

Won't Keep It Up.

Conductor—Did you see that man with the child?

Driver—No.

"He's the proudest father I ever met. Insisted on paying full fare for the six-months' old boy."—Pearson's Weekly.

Warm Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

WOMEN RAISE A MORTGAGE.

Grew Enough Corn In One Season to Cancel All Church Indebtedness.

The women of Marion, Kan., Chief Justice Elect Doster's town, or at least those who belong to the Christian (Campbellite) church, have lifted the church debt by an unusual but most commendable method. When appealed to by the minister to devise ways and means to liquidate the church obligations they counseled among themselves, and then they rented 40 acres of Kansas fertile land, just outside the corporation limits. This they broke up, and then they planted it in corn, and through the season cultivated it until it ripened and became ready for the corn knife. Next they cut it and shocked it, and then, after several husking bees, at one of which one lady husked 50 bushels in one day, they hauled their corn to town and cribbed it. Their harvest amounted to over 1,200 bushels. They also sold the stalk field to a cattleman for eight dollars and contracted seven loads of cobs at one dollar per load. When the corn is shipped, which will be shortly, the mortgage of the Christian church of Marion will be burned.

DO NOT FAVOR A REDUCTION.

In the matter of the communication of the Secretary of the State Grand Jury, dated January 1st, 1897, embodying a resolution of that body adopted at its December meeting, 1896, asking the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to reduce the passenger rate from three cents to two cents per mile.

The Commission is of the opinion that to do so at this time would be unwise and unwarranted and would be injurious to the road interest of the state. While some of the great trunk lines in Illinois might be able to stand such a reduction, yet the smaller roads and those which do almost wholly a local business, and which are now and have been for the last two years struggling for existence, would be most seriously affected by it.

Such action on our part would simply increase the heavy burdens under which they are staggering now. It is a well known fact to those who have taken the trouble to investigate the amount of passenger business done by the railroads in Illinois during the past two years that there has been a large decrease in the number of passengers carried. This is due in our judgment not to the amount charged for such service but to the general depression in all lines of business, the low prices of farm products and the unsettled financial conditions which have had their effect on the passenger as well as the freight business.

And it is also a fact, as shown by the sworn reports of the railroads of Illinois, that the capital invested in such property has not paid even a fair interest to the stockholder. This question was before us when we revised the freight schedule in 1895 and the whole question was thoroughly considered. We did not think then and neither do we feel now that in justice to both the public and the railroads, because each should stand on the same equality before the law, this reduction should be made at this time. If the country was prosperous our conclusions might be different.

The statistics in our office show that for the past three years, 1894, 1895 and 1896, the average amount charged by the railroads per passenger mile is a fraction above two cents, although the maximum allowed them was three cents. For the reasons above stated we do not feel that this reduction should be made at this time. We are also asked to recommend this reduction to the Legislature. In view of our conclusion we do not feel that it would be constant for us to do so. However, the Legislature has the power to regulate the maximum rate which can be charged for passenger service and we leave the matter to their wisdom.

Jan. 12, 1897.

(Signed) W. S. CANTRELL, Chairman. THOS. GAHAN, J. W. YANTIS, Secretary.

Attest: The man who wears a hair shirt hates those who dress comfortably.—Ran's Horn.



The Astronomy of Life.

When an astronomer foretells the exact minute at which two planets will cross each other, we know there is no man on earth who can stand on the same equality before the laws. A man who studies these laws of nature carefully and reduces them to a science, can count on exact results every time. A doctor knows that certain remedies affect certain diseases.

When a disease seems to have no remedy, the doctors pronounce it incurable. All the time Nature may have the remedy right at hand, but it will only be discovered by the doctor who has studied longer and deeper than others into this particular disease. Consumption seemed for a long time without a remedy, until Dr. Pierce made his wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" 30 years ago. It has proved to be a marvelous and almost unailing specific for consumption and all forms of lung, bronchial and throat difficulties.

Its effects seem almost magical but its operation is based upon simple natural laws. It has the peculiar property of enabling the blood-making glands to manufacture healthy, red blood and pour it abundantly into the circulation. This nourishing, vitalizing effect is rapidly manifested in the lungs and bronchial tubes where it stops the wasting process and builds up healthy tissue. It is readily assimilated by stomachs which are too weak to digest cod liver oil, and it is far superior to malt-extracts as a permanent and scientific flesh-builder in all wasting diseases.

Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that I had consumption and must die. I writes Geo. R. Coe, Esq., of Myers Village, Putnam County, Kans. "I finally commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and an ail on the land and among the living. I have faith to believe that it has lengthened my life for the last twenty-five years, and I have so much faith in all of your medicines that I want one of your 'Common Sense Medical Advertisers.'"

Dr. Pierce's medicines are recognized as standard remedies throughout the world. His "Pleasant Pellets" cure constipation.

Warranted Pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills. Best Cough Syrup. Patent Cough. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

## GALLERY GODDESSES.

A Class of Femininity Peculiar to the National Capital.

Girls Who Spend Most of Their Time Listening to Speeches While Congress Is in Session—Some Historic Flirtations.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Strangers in Washington study the statesmen in the senate and house of representatives. They like to hear speeches and argumentative dialogues. The capitol guides sit beside visitors in the galleries and tell them the names of the statesmen who are speaking.

Newspaper men and others who are daily at the capitol have more pleasure in studying the people in the galleries than in hero-worshipping the statesmen on the floor of either house of congress. It is strange that women, who are not supposed to know much about politics or statecraft, should come in such numbers to the capitol on all occasions.

Writers who delight in sarcasm, quips and jests, rather than in accurate por-



TAKING THINGS EASY.

trays, have said that women in Washington are attracted more by the brass buttons of the young officers of the army and navy than by anything else masculine in this city. There is an element of truth in the assertion, but our ladies have some higher ambitions than the slurring statement would indicate. Senators and members of the house of representatives come in for a large share of the attention of the fair sex. Three-fourths of the audiences of congress are made up of women and often there are few others in the galleries. Except a few strangers and a section of the colored population, who find the public galleries comfortable as a sleeping place, few men listen to the proceedings of the house and senate. For some reason the senate, while not entirely neglected, is not as popular with the gallery goddesses as is the house. It may be because the senators are older and less gallant, though there is surely gallantry enough in that decorous body of sages. But in the house there are a great many young men, and a few of the youngest and handsomest are unmarried. This may account for the preference that is shown that branch of congress. There are always women in the galleries known as the "speaker's gallery" and the "member's gallery," though often there is not a man to be seen anywhere above the floor of the house.

During the very cold weather many unemployed colored men go to the capitol, take seats in the warm galleries, and, having no appreciation of the forensic discussions, go to sleep and sometimes snore so that the watchmen or door-keepers awaken and eject them. But despite their indigence and bathos condition these poor fellows are American citizens, and they have as much right in the galleries of congress as any of our prosperous merchants, manufacturers or millionaires. No cards of admission are required to the "gentlemen's gallery" or the "ladies' gallery," as the signs over the doors read; but cards are required of those who would enter either of the galleries reserved for representatives and senators.

The southeast gallery of the house of representatives faces the entire membership on the floor. The congressmen have but to lift their eyes above the dead level of their desks, and their thoughts above the dead level of dreary legislation, to behold a vision of loveliness, and they often do lift both their eyes and thoughts. Even before the hour for the meeting of the house, the fair habitues of this gallery come tripping through the corridors, singly and in pairs and ride up in the elevator with the assembling statesmen, and then take their places in the gallery, smiling down on the most attractive branch of this great government. The women who have business with the statesmen, or make any pretense of having business with them, keep to the lower corridors or sit in the corner in stately hall, which has been set aside and furnished as a waiting-room. Those who go to the gallery are there for entertainment or instruction.

They are usually there for entertainment, and many a serious flirtation has started between the girls in the galleries and the representatives on the floor. Several years ago a congressman from California exchanged glances, smiles and signals with a gallery goddess, and finally he went to the gallery, seated himself by the girl, was welcomed and became the most ardent, attentive and affectionate of lovers. Just before the close of the session of congress the statesman received a card from the brother of the lady and a lively meeting was held in the speaker's lobby. The brother gave the congressman 24 hours to marry the girl, under threat of death. The entrapped congressman left town that night, declined a re-nomination, retired to private life and has never since been in Washington. He was a brilliant fellow with intense ambition, but he fell away out of sight politically because of his flirtation with a gallery goddess.

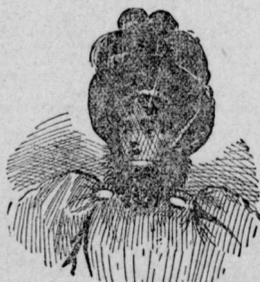
In the galleries, however, there are many women who are diligent students of legislation and human nature, taking a broad and sweeping view from the gallery elevation. Some look upon the entire aggregation of talent on the floor with undivided admiration, but most of them are hero worshippers, each having one or more favorites whom she

holds in esteem above all the rest. In this assemblage of goddesses who sit in judgment there are almost as many factions as there are goddesses, and it has come to be well understood among them that any thoughtless expression either of praise or of censure of any particular statesman, uttered above a whisper, is liable to fall upon offended ears and provoke a mild controversy or an avalanche of ugly looks of resentment.

There are many old women and children and strangers within Uncle Sam's gate in this gallery from time to time, but the preponderance is of mature youth, with beauty, style and gay and tasteful toilets. Occasionally a note finds its way from the gallery to the floor, or from the floor to the gallery, and now and then a statesman will sit in the gallery and instruct one of these fair students in the mysteries of statecraft. It is a fact of note among well-informed people that notes and signals once passed between a woman in the gallery and a statesman on the floor previous to 1880, the statesman being one of the leaders of the house of representatives, who subsequently attained a high and proud position; a man who to-day sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, and in history his name is pure and noble. Well, let it be so, for the sake of his children unto the third and fourth generation.

The designing girl of the gallery is a type unto herself. She is modest enough not to attract attention when she does not want to do so, and she is sufficiently independent to attract just as much attention as she wants. She smiles sweetly upon the elevator man and always has a pleasant word for the man who tends the gallery door. She knows nearly every member on the floor by name and is acquainted with his most marked characteristics. She is fully capable of discussing a knotty parliamentary problem, and knows each day what is expected to come up. It is very interesting sometimes to quietly sit in the gallery and hear the chatter of the girls. They talk in stage whispers about the appearance and characteristics of the men on the floor of the house and they pretend to know how each statesman will vote on any pending bill. They also affect to know which are the most amiable and gallant among the members and when they can best spare time to go to lunch. The gallery goddess may not be beautiful, but she is sure to be attractive, and, whether she dresses plainly or richly, you can depend upon it she is always stylish. She is a session girl. No one knows what becomes of her when the session closes, and when the new session begins she is as punctual and as numerous as the claimants who never die and never get old.

Strange as it may appear there are scores, if not hundreds, of new faces in the gallery this year, and they are drawn hither by the hope of office, in spite of the fact that the civil service law acts as a complete barrier to their ambitions. Wives and daughters have come with aspiring husbands and fathers. They frequent the galleries at the capitol. At first they are sedate, but soon they fall into the custom and habits of those around them; that is to say, a majority of them do. The office seekers who are already here are they who expect to receive distinguished recognition; but some of the seekers after chief clerkships are making their appearance, too. After inauguration day the class will be largely augmented;



A GALLERY GODDESS.

but the women folk cannot look down from the galleries upon the statesmen, because congress will not be in session after the 4th day of next March, unless the president should call an extra session.

If the mothers of Washington knew what pitfalls there are in the capitol building there would be fewer girls seen there. But everybody supposes that the capitol, where the laws of the nation are made, must be a safe place for man, woman or child. But it is not the best place for misses in their teens to go. There are women there in the marble corridors who would lead angels astray if opportunity were given them. Little girls learn of them the first lessons which lead them in later years to become gallery goddesses.

The truth is seldom written. This is the nearest approximation to the whole truth that has ever been printed. It is needless to further elaborate the situation.

SMITH D. FRY.

**Lesser of Two Evils.**  
Officer—I found the man yelling and breaking dishes with an ax.

Magistrate—What have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner (humbly)—Your honor, I was trying to keep the baby quiet.—Town Topics.

**Neglected Education.**  
Misses—Gracious, Bridget, you don't clean this house at all! See, I can write my name in the dust on the mantle.

Bridget—Shure, mum, you've got er good edjikashun. That's more than I kin do.—N. Y. Journal.

**A Cynic.**  
Mrs. Goodly—I'm surprised, Mr. Bache, to hear that you, of all men, believe in early marriages.  
Old Bache—Well, madam, there's some excuse for folly in youth, but not later.—Brooklyn Life.

## THAT "ILL WIND."

BY ANNIE L. HANNAIL.

"Well, it's gone, and there's no help for it. It means going without a few things I meant to have, but I wouldn't mind that so much if I thought it would fall into good hands; help some fellow out of a tight box, you know;" and the young man looked around with a smile at his companion, as he drew in his head, and settled himself back in the seat of the fast-flying train.

"That's a very philosophical way of taking the loss of a ten-dollar bill," remarked his friend. "It may teach you not to hold money carelessly close to a window of a train going at 40 miles an hour, but that is about all the good result that can be hoped for as far as I can see."

"Perhaps; but I shall hope for the best," said the other, as he took up his paper and began to read.

Surely it had come at last, that "ill wind," which was to do nobody any good. It went raging about the house in the most boisterous manner, whirling the dust into the air till the rain came, and then dashing that against the windows, and in through every crack and cranny where it could force an entrance. It seized the branches and flung them about as though quite determined to tear them from the trees, putting into imminent danger a little nest snugly situated in a crotch of a certain tree in a pretty village street. Its little builder had thought it quite secure, but this storm had found a weak spot in the architect's work, and now the poor little thing seemed simply waiting the final catastrophe, which would hurl it to the ground.

Never, seemingly, had gale arrived at more inopportune moment. It had swooped down upon the little brown cottage at the end of the long village street, where Tom's mother lay ill, filling it with cold drafts, and so exciting the invalid that a severe nervous attack, with which Tom was utterly unable to cope, had resulted.

Surely there had been trouble enough there without this last straw being added! Surely, those sturdy young shoulders had had heavy enough burdens to bear without more being heaped upon them. And yet this great storm had brought new and serious complications upon his wings.

There had been long, trying months to Tom and his mother. Never with more than was absolutely necessary, the long illness had almost exhausted their little reserve as well as putting a stop to their only means of support—the mother's ever-busy needle. Tom had left school as soon as his mother was taken ill, and had cared for her as tenderly as any girl, doing the work of the house as best he might with the aid of many a friendly woman's hand. But long before she was past need of his care their friend and physician had died, and though up to this time they had managed to get on without calling upon the young man who had come to the town during the past winter, and with whom they had no acquaintance.

Tom saw that they must now have his advice; and, thankful to find that there was still enough to pay him for his visit, he made his mother as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and with head bowed, not so much before the fury of that pitiless gale, as beneath the accumulation of misery and anxiety, he set out for the doctor's house.

Poor Tom! No money; no work; with the rent coming due, and now a doctor's bill to pay! No wonder that the brave young man was bowed; the brave heart failing!

But the storm itself was not to be ignored, and more than once Tom was obliged to pause to recover his breath. But presently, as he neared the more thickly-settled part of the village, there came a lull, and determined to make the most of his opportunity, he dashed forward. But the respite was of the shortest; almost immediately another blast, of such fury as almost to hurl him from his feet, came swooping down upon him, forcing him to grasp with both arms the trunk of a great elm be-



TOM STOOPEO AND PICKED IT UP.

neath which, at that moment, he happened to be. As he stood there waiting to regain his breath before starting on the last stage of his journey, a dark object came whirling down through the air and fell at his feet. Mechanically Tom stooped and picked it up before the next rush of wind could carry it away, and with it still in his hand went forward to the doctor's house, now but a few hundred feet beyond. It was a bird's nest, that he saw at a glance, but in his anxiety he soon forgot even the fact that he held it, and when finally he found himself in the doctor's office, as he made known his errand his nervous fingers crushed the frail thing till serapet of twigs and hair showered the carpets at his feet.

The young doctor listened with kind attention as he described his mother's condition, and as he finished laid his hand kindly on Tom's shoulder, saying encouragingly:

"I will come with you immediately,

my boy. This is simply a nervous attack which I shall have no trouble in relieving. But from what you tell me I am quite sure that your mother needs building up with nourishing food and a strong tonic. She must have everything that will tempt her appetite, soups, plenty of meat, eggs and milk; and you will see her, at the end of a month, almost as good as new." And so saying, the doctor turned to his shelves and began taking down various bottles.

Poor Tom! The things which the doctor had mentioned were about as impossible as though he had prescribed pure gold for his mother. He had borne up bravely all through those trying months, but the accumulation was too much, and struggle as he might to keep them back, the bitter, burning tears would come.

I think that if at that, or any future time, the young doctor had asked of Tom some almost impossible task, he would have undertaken it gladly, out of pure gratitude; for though he must have seen them, as he turned unexpectedly from the shelves back to the table beside which Tom was standing, he gave no signs of having been witness to those tears of which Tom was, though he need not have been, deeply ashamed. He had a quick eye, had this young doctor, and a habit of putting two and two



A TEN-DOLLAR BILL.

together, which often helped him in his practice; but though the neat patches on Tom's shoes, and the frayed edges of his coat (which the quick glance which searched for the reason of those tears, revealed to him), explained as fully as so many words would have done, the condition of affairs at the little cottage, he said nothing as he went quietly on preparing his prescription, giving the boy ample time to recover himself.

"Yes," he said again, as he poured his mixture into a bottle and labeled it, "I am very sure that this will help your mother very much." And then, as he passed him with a smile, he stooped down and lifted from the floor the tattered nest which had fallen from Tom's hands as he raised them to brush away those tell-tale tears, and stood examining it with an expression changing from simple interest to incredulous astonishment.

"Tom," he said, finally, looking with a little twinkle in his kind eyes at the downcast face from which the boy had not been able to banish the troubled, anxious expression, "Tom, this nest which you brought in with you is something of a curiosity. Had you looked into its construction? No?" as Tom shook his head, a little afraid even yet to trust his voice; "well, it is quite worthy of investigation, I find. I have frequently heard of birds using paper as a lining for their nests and have seen more than one thus upholstered; but never before have I either seen or heard of a ten-dollar bill being used for such a purpose. Have you, Tom?"

A ten-dollar bill! Tom's head came up like a flash! Yes, there it was, lying in the doctor's palm; crumpled and torn, but perfectly good; the solution of this last hard problem.

But after the first flash of joy, Tom, not unnaturally, demurred. Would it be right to use the money for which an owner might be found? But the doctor pointed out to him that had it been lost by any resident of the village they would certainly have heard of it.

"It has probably been dropped by some business man passing through the town," he told him, "and I think you will be quite justified in using it. I will put up notices in the post office and the station, and if the owner ever appears and you are not able to refund the money, I will lend it to you, and you can pay me as you are able."

But the owner never appeared, and it is only a pity that he could not know how fully his wish had been realized.

But that was not all. It was not very long before Tom found himself in the position of the doctor's office boy, with not only an immediate income, but with opportunities for an education, given and received during spare hours, which Tom hopes, and not without good cause, will end in the receipt of a college diploma to be followed by still another.

But already ten dollars had been saved and laid away in the bank, not to be touched, Tom says, till it comes forth to help "some other fellow out of a tight box."

And so, after all, that "ill wind" is still to be heard from.—Washington (D. C.) Home Magazine.

**Trimming on Skirts.**

Trimmed skirts grow very slowly into favor for street and general wear, but it is a style which meets with special favor for evening gowns, as chiffon, mousseline de soie, grenadines and silk lend themselves to elaborate manipulation. The trimming is in deep flounces and narrow ruffles, arranged in festoons and put on straight. Many are edged in laces and outlined in flowers, and other have tucks and insertions. Some skirts are covered with the narrow frills and again have the Spanish flounces to the knees.—N. Y. World.

**Woman Suffrage in Sweden.**

In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives.

## A TRIBUTE FROM THE ENEMY.

Tariff Reformers Have Scored a Marked Triumph on the Wool Schedule.

The address of S. N. D. North before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives was by all odds the most interesting and enlightening disclosure that the tariff hearing has disclosed out, if indeed it is not the most important contribution to tariff literature and thought that has appeared since Grover Cleveland's celebrated tariff message of 1887.

It was a genuine surprise. It was a terrible shock to the fanatical protectionist. It was the highest tribute to the principle of tariff reform that could be paid. Between the position of the free traders, as the protectionist press denominates tariff reformers, and the woolen manufacturers as represented by Mr. North, there is scarcely one iota of practical difference. In other words, the woolen manufacturers, speaking through their official representative, proclaim to the world their acceptance of the policy of the free traders. This is a great advance towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the tariff question.

The corner stone of the tariff reform structure was free wool. That was the key note of President Cleveland's tariff message in 1887. The center of opposition to tariff reform was massed against free wool. The free traders, accepting the enemy's designation of tariff reformers, said that free wool would be a boon to the people because it would give them cheaper and better clothing; that it would be a boon for the manufacturer because it would enlarge and cheapen the supply of raw material; and that it would not injure the American wool grower because the wool imported would not compete with the home clip; that the American grower would be likely to be benefited by the building up of the American woolen manufacturing industries. President Cleveland set forth these views nine years ago, and they were combated with such intensity by both the manufacturer and the grower that for very consistency extreme views in the opposite direction were incorporated into the McKinley law. What is Mr. North's testimony to-day? We quote from the press report of his speech:

Never, until he had had experience under free wool, did the manufacturer realize the disadvantage he suffered under a wool duty, and the impossibility of any compensatory duty offsetting these disadvantages. The concentration of American purchases upon the wools which can be bought under the duty increases the price compared with that which would be paid if all wools were available, and the course of the market under free wool has indicated that the enhancement of the price is about four cents per pound. A duty has another effect in cheapening the price of the wool which cannot be imported, so that the foreign manufacturer, added to all the other advantages which he naturally possesses, is able to get his wool cheaper from a cause growing indirectly out of the duty.

All the restrictions of the old law were put there, Mr. North insisted, to embarrass and impede the manufacturer in his choice of wool. They have that effect, and are thus additional disadvantages for which he gets no equivalent. Mr. North declared that these restrictions were not required, because there was hardly any occupation for which the opportunities were so few as in the sale of wool.

It was necessary, he believed, to rectify these facts, that congress and the American people should understand the economic disadvantages of a duty on wool. The manufacturers did not appear to resist the restoration of a wool duty. They were willing to make sacrifices in order that the policy of protection might apply to all products that need protection. They agreed in advance to a degree of protection equal to that to be imposed on their goods. They even demanded that there should be no return to the restrictive rates of previous wool schedules.

It was a great and important fact that, as the manufacture had now developed here, the use of foreign wools had become indispensable. Any duties on wool, the purpose of which was to exclude and prohibit its importation, would restrict the American manufacturer to such fabrics as can be produced from domestic wool. The effect of such restriction would be to increase the importation of foreign wools in manufactured form and diminish the demand for American wools and the employment of American machinery.

Mr. North declared that no American manufacturer bought foreign wool for any purpose for which he could use domestic wool, and that foreign wool was not used to displace American, and that while it did not displace it, its importation increased the market for American wool.

Pretty substantial testimony in favor of free wool, is it not? A thorough acknowledgment of the correctness of the position of the free traders, is it not? It must be remembered that Mr. North is no mere theorist, as he once regarded President Cleveland, and Roger Q. Mills, William L. Wilson and other free traders. He is not an emissary from the Cobden club, paid by "British gold." He is the representative and spokesman of the practical men in business. He is the secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' association, and the views he presents must be accepted as the views of the practical wool manufacturers. And no theorizing free trader has put the arguments for free wool stronger than did Mr. North for the manufacturers. They are converted to the belief in the very foundation of tariff reform, free wool, after only two years' practical experience in its use. And these two years have been most unfavorable to business experiments of any kind.

We regard this confession as the most striking effect that the campaign of education has produced. Sound ideas upon economic policies have been driven into the heads of the most virulent enemies of tariff reduction. It is an encouraging sign. It cannot fail to have an effect for good upon those who would plunge the country into protective madness again. It leads to the hope and belief that the time may not be long distant when manufacturing New England will become what it was before, the stronghold of free trade in America.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

The amount of misinformation and downright falsehood that has been placed before the ways and means committee during the tariff hearings would be astounding to anybody who was not familiar with the methods always employed by interested persons to extract greater favors from the government than they have any good reason to ask for.—Providence Journal.

## PROMISES AND PIE CRUSTS.

Republican Campaign Lies in the Light of Facts.

It seems to be a fact that the single gold standard, as a policy, is not realizing the expectations of its friends in the matter of improving conditions. We were assured that after the silver scare was at an end business would pick up and activity would be resumed in all branches of commerce and industry. In fact, it was said that nothing prevented a restoration of normal conditions except the silver craze, which, it was alleged, had destroyed public confidence and created uncertainty and disturbance. Nobody now contends that normal conditions have been restored or that there is any prospect of their early restoration. Anybody who would make such a contention would be compelled to admit that normal conditions are nothing to brag about.

Of course, under ordinary circumstances, the fair thing would be to wait until the new administration had been afforded an opportunity to put some remedial legislation on the statute book, assuming that legislation is a good thing for a diseased condition of business; but the circumstances of the present case are not ordinary. We were told that nothing was needed to restore prosperity but confidence; just confidence, and that the only way, and the sure way, to create confidence was to elect McKinley. Nothing was said about waiting for legislation or even for the major's inauguration; his election was pledged to do the business.

The Buffalo Times admits that the election of McKinley did not cause the recent bank failures and the general assignments reported during the past few weeks, but it insists that "neither has his election verified in the slightest degree the predictions made by his organs and their assistants that confidence would be at once restored, gold would come out from its hiding places, mills would reopen, the avenues of employment would multiply, wages would rise and peace and plenty be our portion evermore." Other papers refer to this matter in similar terms, and this indicates that general expectation banked on the major's election as the thing that, in realization of earnest promises, would create confidence and restore prosperity. We fancy, therefore, that a vast number of people have by this time reached the conclusion that it is much easier to vote for a thing than to get it after voting for it; and that there is a great deal of pie-crustiness about republican campaign promises.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

## TWIN RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Protection and the Gold Standard Foster Trusts and Reduce Wages.

The hopes of higher duties under the incoming republican administration is nerving the manufacturers to combine and raise prices of products and lower the wage rate. In addition to the new life given to the old trusts organized under the McKinley robber tariff law, a number of new combinations are already formed since the election or are in course of incubation. This is on the line of what is known as republican "protection to American labor." Now, if the goldite party is not the father of trusts, and if the capitalistic combines have no reason to expect aid from the McKinley administration, why is it that there is now, in every industrial line, a marked activity in the organization and reorganization of unlawful combines? A few cordage trusts has already been formed; a sandstone combine has been organized; the print paper manufacturers have arrived at an agreement to pool interests; the window glass trust has reorganized in a stronger and more dangerous form than ever; the lock-makers' trust is in the field with an advance in price of 25 per cent, and combinations big and little are entering into the spirit of plunder that has been given new life by republican success. But wages—ah, well, that is another matter. The gold standard must necessarily produce a reduction in wages, or what is the same thing, a lessening of the opportunities to labor, with the corresponding result of several men looking for one job. Great is protection and the gold standard! If the country don't get its surfeit of these "twin relics of barbarism" before 1900, the State Register will have missed its guess.—Illinois State Register.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—A tariff for revenue for monopolies is about the McKinley idea.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—Fortunately for Boss Hanna, his ambition to get into the senate is not hampered by the necessity of being elected by a vote of the people of his state.—St. Louis Republic.

—McKinley's cabinet will be one of second-raters. No man with a position and reputation to sustain will go into it willingly. If any of them are forced into it, they will get out before the end of the term. There is danger ahead, and there is not one of them who can fail to see the red light.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—It is said to be the intention of the committee on ways and means, now working on a new tariff bill, to keep the results of their deliberations secret until they are presented to the next congress. The "bearings," though, may give the matter away on the principle that a man is known by the company he keeps.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Inconsistency was never the bugbear of the republican party. At this time contradictions between their promises and performances are worrying them less than ever. Having secured power by a fight on the currency issue, they propose to call an extra session of congress, not to reform the currency, but to enact a lighter tariff. Another inconsistency in their attitude is the ground on which they argue for a higher tariff—to raise prices. Yet the effect of the former McKinley tariff was asserted by them to have been lower prices.—Kansas City Times.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

BURNS CELEBRATION.

Pursuant to announcement, the Burns Club, of Chase county, Kansas, celebrated the 138th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's illustrious poet, Robert Burns, by speech making, music, songs and dancing, in Music Hall, in this city, every seat being occupied, with some standing to witness the proceedings.

On the stage were seated the remnant of the original Burns Club of Chase county, organized in 1871, in the persons of H. L. Hunt, J. W. McWilliams, F. B. Hunt, M. C. Newton and S. D. Breese.

President W. J. McNece, who was also on the stage, was assisted by Prof. W. S. Kretsinger.

The program was begun by the singing of "There was a Lad was born in Kyle," by Robert Gray, who sang other pieces during the evening, to the delight of the audience.

But like the night that Tam O'Shanter made his famous ride: "The wind blew as 'twould blow its last: The rattling showers rose on the blast: The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed."

The competitive recitations were given by Miss Vay Johnson, on "Despondency," Miss Bessie Harkness, on "Edenboro," Miss Nell Wiley, "To a Mountain Daisy," and Miss Jennie Rozler, on "Man Was Made to Mourn," all of whom did remarkably well, and the prizes—\$6 and \$4—were carried off by Misses Rogler and Wiley.

Capt. J. G. Waters, of Topeka, then delivered the oration of the evening, Robert Burns, a well prepared speech, in which he showed he was very conversant with the better part of the life of Robert Burns, the brighter side, a side of every man's life, on which we should all look in determining the character of our fellow men.

The "Club of 1871," was represented by J. W. McWilliams, who read a most impressive reminiscence of that early-day club, concluding the same by most pathetically singing "John Anderson, My Joe." The following is Mr. McWilliams' address:

Ladies, Gentlemen and members of the Burns Club, of Chase county, I will in order to be true to history, have to use the word "I" in some extent.

This I regret, for I have always practiced the words of the Bible, as near as I can repeat them—"Do not let your right hand know what your left hand does," and of all the detestable things which I detest, one of them is egotism, or the man or woman who, in the language of one of Shakespeare's characters, says: "I am sir oracle."

Well, I was born a Scotch-Irishman, as I understand it, in western Pennsylvania, the original home of such people—a people whose ideas of civilization and whose literature has permeated this continent and have made an indelible and lasting impression in this nation.

About the first books I ever saw were the Holy Bible, and the shorter and longer Catechism, which latter we had to learn and repeat every Sabbath day. It was called Sabbath day then, but now they call it Sunday, because on Sunday now, in these effete days, you can play base ball, run horses, and shoot clay or live pigeons, and "whistle "Johnny Get Your Gun," and "Annie Rooney," "You Cannot Play in Our Alley," and "After the Ball is Over," or any other religious airs such as these.

Then on the shelves of the old library were "Addison's Spectator," "Nelson on Infidelity," "Pilgrims Progress," and the "Scotch Erskins Sermons," the most eminent divines that ever wrote a word or uttered a sermon; and last but not least, "Burns' Poems." But to Burns, above all, I took a fancy, and my father, being a great local musician, practicing during past time at home, and after business, and him self a great admirer of Burns, used to sing his songs, and often repeat "Tam O'Shanter," "Cotter's Saturday Night," etc.

Well, why should I have forgotten my teaching? He used to play what they called in those days, now, unfortunately discarded, by the new ideas of music, a flageolet. It was a long yellow instrument like a cornstalk, with a hole clear through it, with a mouth piece and reed of cane, and had many keys to it.

I remember that we could hardly sleep when he played it, but I understood that it was often, owing to the condition of the air on a still night in summer, heard as far as seven miles, and the farther away, the more the instrument was appreciated, and the music, too.

After he got tired of it, I remember, that I split it open to see if I could find what was inside, that made such powerful music.

He belonged also to a brass band, and the horn he played on, had eleven coils, and the end from which the music came out, as I remember it, was as big as a wash tub.

There was great music in that horn. Us children had to stand away from the front of it, and once, it is related, when he was playing it at home, one blast blew a hen off her nest, only fifty feet away; our family, doubtless, would have taken no notice of the mishap to the hen, but some friendly neighbor girls were waiting for the hen to lay the egg, as they needed that egg to finish a cake, for a party that night, and so I did not get an invitation to the party. Better feeling was, however, established in a short time after the occurrence.

So you will see that I not only came from a musical family, but from one that installed into me, not only a love

for Robert Burns, the people's poet, but for all the poets, literature, sermons and songs that concern the common people.

Well the war closed, The flags were furled, and we all settled down to avocations of peace. I joined the Burns Club of the District of Columbia. There I heard the most eloquent statesmen in America, speak of Burns; and, of course, when I got to Kansas, which was then called "God's country," where the grass grew green all winter, and cattle grazed as in summer, and where the climate excelled that of Italy, and on the side hills, sloping to the east, we were to have two crops of grapes in the vineyards.

I still held closely in my heart, the memory of Burns, and as the winter blasts of 1891, began to blow as I had never seen them blow before; and as there was no opera house here and no Uncle Tom's Cabin shows, nor any particular amusement that I could see in sight, I conceived the idea of exploiting a Burns Club, in January, 1891.

We had a brilliant set of men here then—scholars and gentlemen, engineers, surveyors, etc., locating the Santa Fe railroad, many of them were wits, par excellence, and singers of great volume and brilliancy.

I went to Topeka and had the following program printed.

We intended to have the celebration at Kanawa Ranch, at the Craiks, on Fox creek.

But like the night that Tam O'Shanter made his famous ride: "The wind blew as 'twould blow its last: The rattling showers rose on the blast: The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed."

That night a child might understand The devil had business on his hand, and we were compelled to hold the festivities in this city. So the Burns Club was born in a tempest such as Tam O'Shanter encountered, but the program, to a great extent, was carried out, and the men who were active participants in that celebration were broad gaged humanitarians, for only such are true admirers of Robert Burns.

Of the twenty three members of the Club of 1871, seven are living in Chase county, to wit: Robert Brash, S. D. Breese, F. B. Hunt, O. H. Drinkwater, H. L. Hunt, M. C. Newton and J. W. McWilliams. Hewitt Croik, W. A. Cormack, E. S. Safford, G. Will Craig, George Finch and Jo. T. Craik, are scattered over the State and world.

A. Pratt is in Mass., Edwin Pratt is in California, so is C. A. Britton, and Dr. G. W. Williams; and Col. J. M. Steele is cashier of the Emporia National Bank. The death roll consists of E. W. Lee, H. R. Snyder, John Gottwood, Frank Alliston and Col. W. S. Smith.

As to the revered dead—requisite in peace—peace to their ashes Time—relentless time—that knows no friends, gathers us in like the gleaner reaps his crop and garners it away, dead and ripened. Sooner or later will come to all of us the call to go hence to that bourne from which no traveler returns, and as true soldiers we must keep step to the fateful order, and lay down our shields.

But I must drop a tear over the grave and memory of our first vice President, Col. W. S. Smith, who used to sing that sweet song of Burns "John Anderson, My Joe" in a way that I cannot, to night, excel, a song which he sang on that memorable night in 1871.

Mr. McWilliams here sang that song in a most pathetic manner.—ED.

Miss M. zzie Bakridge, of Emporia, gave a number of some stirring recitations, some of which were in response to encores.

Mr. Boyd and Mrs. John Frew, of Strong City, accompanied Miss Hansen while singing, the former with a flute and the latter at the piano, each of whom did exceedingly well on their instruments.

Joe H. Merzer sang several songs during the evening, many of which were in response to encores, and all of which were the souls of music, on a bass key, filling the ear of the hearer with a pleasure seldom attainable while listening to singing.

The Holmes' Boy Band gave a selection that was most highly pleasing; but they failed to respond to an encore.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises the floor was cleared and dancing was kept up until the "we sma' hours," and all were satisfied.

A new book, "Knitting and crocheting," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20 page monthly full of original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of fancy work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a 6 months subscription and the book combine will be sent for only 25 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

"YOURS FOR HEALTH."

Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found. These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season no only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, and send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

JACK NEEDS A VACATION.

All work makes Jack a dull boy He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

Bills Allowed.

List of bills allowed by the County Board at its special session of January 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 23, 1897, as shown by the following list of bills.

Table with columns: Name, For what, Amt. Includes entries for Miss E. Lane, A. Morgan, Dr. Rich, James O'Riley, etc.

DELAND & CO'S CA SLEAF SODA Best in the World. WRITE FOR OUR COOK BOOK FREE! DELAND & CO., Fairport, N. Y. sept. 7-1y



R. MONARCH THE CELEBRATED Sour Mash Distiller Is Now Bottling in Bond

We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, \$11.00 " " " 8 " " 13.00 " " " 10 " " 15.00

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know.

Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current events, political and foreign.

The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usually important, we have made the very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must have a paper this year—why not have the best? The Times will give you the news—all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limits, Texas may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

(First published in the Chase County COURANT, Jan. 23, 1897.)

Administrator's Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF CHASE, SS. COUNTY OF CHASE, in and for said County, in the matter of the estate of Cyrus M. Falkington late of Chase county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 23rd day of January, A. D., 1897, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Cyrus M. Falkington, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JEROME TALKINGTON, Administrator.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES of the Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tape Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Fistulae, Stricture, Rupture, Hemiplegia, Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding matter special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give you any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium.

Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our Illustrated Catalogue. This is the latest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. M. It contains about 200 pages, and cost us a great deal of money and time to get it out. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executors Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, SS. COUNTY OF CHASE, SS. In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whaler, 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 Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1897, for a full and final settlement of said estate.

Notice to Physicians. STATE OF KANSAS, SS. COUNTY OF CHASE, SS. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at this office until the next regular meeting of the County Commissioners in January for doctoring the poor of each township in the county, the poor farm to be included. Bids to be for each visit and physicians to furnish their own medicine. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal affixed this 14th day of December, 1896. [SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW THOS. H. GIBBAM, J. T. BUTLER, GRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY AT LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Barton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City. Bids Wanted. Sealed bids for the superintendency and care of the poor farm and its inmates will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Chase county, until noon, January 4, 1897. By order of Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk. Ripans Tablets assist digestion. Ripans Tablets cure biliousness. Ripans Tablets cure bad breath. Ripans Tablets cure indigestion. Ripans Tablets cure constipation. Ripans Tablets cure liver troubles.

**The Chase County Court.**  
**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.**  
**THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.**  
**W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.**  
 No fear shall be...  
 Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$3.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



**TIME TABLE.**  
**T. & S. F. R. R.**

MAST.	A. I. COLL.	Ch. K. C. R. W. P.	am	pm
Cedar Grove	1:05	1:10	12:14	10:33
Clemens	1:45	1:17	12:56	10:23
Elmdale	1:58	1:28	1:05	10:26
Evans	2:04	1:31	1:19	10:40
Strong	2:10	1:37	1:24	10:48
Ellisor	2:20	1:44	1:40	10:57
Saffordville	2:26	1:50	1:51	11:08
WEST.	Mo. K. Col. Kan. R. R. Ex. P. R. T.			
Saffordville	6:56	2:22	2:44	1:59
Ellisor	7:02	2:29	2:50	1:56
Strong	7:08	2:35	3:10	2:05
Evans	7:16	2:42	3:20	2:14
Elmdale	7:20	2:45	3:26	2:19
Clemens	7:32	2:57	3:43	2:34
Cedar Grove	7:40	3:05	3:55	2:44
MAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed	
Hymers	12:45am	6:07pm		
Evans	1:05	6:40		
Strong City	1:15	7:0	8:00pm	
Cottonwood Falls		3:20		
Gladstone		3:25		
Bazaar		3:19		
WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed	
Gladstone		4:40pm		
Cottonwood Falls		4:50		
Strong City	3:20am	8:50am	5:20	
Evans	3:30	9:04		
Hymers	3:47	9:30		

**COUNTY OFFICERS:**  
 Representative.....Dr. F. T. Johnson  
 Treasurer.....M. C. Newton  
 Clerk of Court.....J. E. Perry  
 County Attorney.....J. T. Butler  
 Sheriff.....John McCallum  
 Surveyor.....J. R. Jeffrey  
 Probate Judge.....O. H. Drinkwater  
 Sup't. of Public Instruction, Mr. Sadie P. Grisham  
 Register of Deeds.....Wm. Norton  
 Commissioners.....John Kelly, C. I. Maulle, W. A. Wood

**SOCIETIES:**  
 A. F. & A. M., No. 80.—Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M. G. Newton, Sec. K. of P., No. 60.—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. E. Smith, C. C.; E. F. Holmes, K. R. S.  
 I. O. O. F., No. 58.—Meets every Saturday. T. C. Strickland, N. G.; J. B. Davis, Sec. R. and L. S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, C. S.  
 Choppers Camp, No. 228. Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night of each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck, Clerk.

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**  
 Ed. Williams is very sick.  
 Mrs. H. S. Fritze is quite sick.  
 Ripans Tablets: one gives relief.  
 L. M. Swope on the sick list.  
 A Jersey bear for sale. Apply at this office.  
 S. A. Brees is confined to his home by sickness.  
 Wm. M. Harris went to Topeka, Monday, on business.  
 Wm. Jeffery, of Elmdale, who is visiting in Virginia, is sick.  
 To-morrow the State of Kansas will be thirty six years old.  
 Call at the COURT office when you want job work of any description.  
 The fireman of Strong City will give a grand ball to-morrow (Friday) night.  
 The thermometer has been down to about 2° below zero every night since Saturday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibrecht are the happy parents of a 10½-pound boy baby.  
 Mrs. J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to her old home at Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ben Makin, of Bazaar, are the parents of a son, born on Friday, January 15, 1897.  
 Born, on Monday, January 19, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Holmes, of Clemens, a daughter.  
 Mrs. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, formerly of this city, has been quite ill for about a month.  
 Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson, of this city, Sundayed at home, as did also Docket Clerk S. B. Wood.  
 One overcoat to be given away, on Saturday, January 30, at Holmes & Gregory's special overcoat sale.  
 Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco."  
 John Shofa returned home, Sunday morning, from Trinidad, Col., where he was engaged on railroad work.  
 Judge Matt McDonald, T. H. Grisham and County Clerk M. C. Newton went down to Topeka, yesterday, on business.  
 Miss Ethel Johnson is Clerk of the House Committee on Militia, of which her father, Dr. F. T. Johnson, is Chairman.  
 Geo. W. Hotchkiss and family, of Buck creek, arrived here, this morning, from their old home at New Haven, Conn.  
 Mrs. E. A. Kinne has an orange tree at her home in this city, on which is now hanging a good-sized, ripe orange.  
 Probably the best opportunity to buy good overcoats you ever had or will have at Holmes & Gregory's, on Saturday, January 30.

**CHASE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
 The following is the program for the next regular meeting, January 30:  
 Subject: "The varieties of fruit that I have had the best success with." It will be divided into three classes as follows:  
 On river bottom land: Isaac Alexander, Robert Clements, H. S. Foreman.  
 On creek or second bottom: R. H. Chandler, Robert Martti, C. W. Kane.  
 On upland: O. M. Ellis, N. Stout, Isaac Alexander, F. B. Hunt.  
 The varieties of fruit I consider the best for home consumption, M. H. Lewis.  
 The varieties that I found done the best generally over the county in '95, M. W. Gilmore.  
 Discussion.  
 F. B. HUNT, President.  
 W. A. WADDELL, Secretary.

**COLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.**  
 The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.  
 To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.  
 Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. Ry., Monadnock Block, Chicago.

**SPECIAL RATES.**  
 Annual meeting of Modern Woodmen of America, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 2, 1897. Fare one and one-third round trip.  
 Poland China Record Association, Maryville, Mo., February 2-4. Fare one and one-third round trip.  
 Kansas Pure Food Exposition, Topeka, January 25 to 30. One and one-third fare for round trip, tickets on sale January 19, 26 and 27. Return limit February 1.  
 Inauguration State Officers, Topeka, January 11, one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale January 9 to 16 inclusive. Return limit January 18. T. W. JENKINS, Agent.

**COMING MONTHLY!**  
 Dr. W. L. Coleman, the specialist in chronic diseases, will practice at the Bank hotel, Strong City, on the 10th day of each month. Detects disease through the arterial matter. Pay monthly, as you get well. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.**  
 The regular January examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will be held, the last Saturday in the month, January 30, in the Grammar school room at Cottonwood Falls, commencing at 7:30 a. m.  
 SADIE P. GRISHAM, Co. Sup't.

**For Rent—**A first class room for a good jeweler. Apply to G. W. Newman, in Strong City. oct23-24  
 I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase county. Jan24  
 J. C. DAVIS.  
 Yearling steers for sale, one hundred head. All natives and dehorned and no brands. E. P. ALLEN, Elmdale, Kansas.  
 If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Jy20-21

Born, to Mrs. W. H. Miller, on January 22, 1897, an 8½ pound boy. Mrs. Miller is of Rathburn, Idaho, visiting her mother, Mrs. Schnaverly.  
 Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. aug 8-11  
 The teachers' meeting at Saffordville has been postponed until Saturday, February 6, when President Taylor will be present and address the meeting.  
 The ice men are putting up six-inch ice, to day, and by to-morrow, we think, it will be seven or more inches thick, if this cold snap holds on that long.

W. A. Morgan, wife and daughter, Miss Anna, W. S. Romish and W. E. Timmons and son, Wm. F. went to Topeka, Monday, to attend the annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association.  
 Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale, and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade.  
 Thompson's, Strong City, is where you can get photographs equal in tone, finish and material to those made in the best city galas, at about one-half the price. Will be there until February 1st, only. Jan14

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the homestead law; on upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracts, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w 1/2 of ne 1/4 21 6; s 1/2 of nw 12 21-8; w 1/2 of ne 1/4 21 6; s 1/2 of nw 12 21-8; w 1/2 of ne 1/4 21 6; s 1/2 of nw 12 21-8.

G. O. Lang, the composer of the most popular song of the day, "In the Shadow of the Pines" has sent us a new song, "Say not Good-bye." We predict for it a larger sale than "In the Shadow of the Pines." It is simply beautiful, easy to play, melodious, and a perfect adaption of exquisite words to a delightful melody. We recommend our readers to send for a copy. The publishers, Legz Bros., 1008 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., are making a special price of 25 cents per copy. To any of our readers who have not already "In the Shadow of the Pines," they will send one copy of each for 50 cents.

**TREATMENT BY INHALATION!**  
 1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.  
 For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,  
**AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.**  
 It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended a very significant fact.  
 It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

**"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"**  
 is the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all sufferers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.  
 Ripans Tablets, at druggists.  
 Ripans Tablets cure dizziness.  
 Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia.  
 Ripans Tablets cure flatulence.  
 Ripans Tablets cure torpid liver.  
 Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic.

**THIS PAPER** is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. A. YERSON, our authorized agents.

**PROBATE COURT NOTICE**  
 The January term of the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, will open for regular term business, on Monday, February 7th. In vacation Probate Court will be open for all business, except the making of annual or final settlements of executors and administrators and guardians, and the hearing of petitions for the sale of real estate and the hearing and allowance of demands against an estate.  
 O. H. DRINKWATER, Probate Judge.

**LETTER LIST.**  
 Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 27, 1897.  
 Sherman Churchhill.  
 Mrs. Nannie Collier.  
 Miss Ella Johnson.  
 All the above remaining uncolled for Feb. 10, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.  
 W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

**Road Notice.**  
 STATE OF KANSAS, ss  
 Office of County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, January 16th, 1897.  
 Notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of October 1896, a petition signed by Thomas Butler and 12 others, was presented to the Board of Commissioners, of the county and State at large, praying for the location of a certain road described as follows, viz:  
 Commencing at the southeast corner of section nine (9) east, township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence north along east line of said section nineteen (19) one hundred and sixty rods, thence across said east line into section twenty (20) township nineteen (19) range nine (9) east; thence north along west line of said section twenty (20), one hundred and sixty rods.  
 Whereupon, the Board of County Commissioners, of the county and State at large, on the 17th day of January 1897, did order and direct that the place of beginning in Toledo township, on February 10th, 1897, and proceed to view said road and give to a hearing.  
 By order of the Board of County Commissioners, Witness my hand and affixed the seal of Chase county, this 16th day of January A. D. 1897.  
 M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

**Publication Notice.**  
 State of Kansas, ss  
 Chase County, ss  
 In the District Court in and for Chase county, State of Kansas,  
 Nellie Peoples, Plaintiff,  
 vs.  
 Hans Peoples, Defendant.  
 Said defendant, Hans Peoples, will take notice that he has been sued in the above-named court by the above-named plaintiff, and that the petition is filed against her; that the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas, and that in said petition, said plaintiff asks that she be divorced from the said defendant, absolutely, and that you, the defendant, must answer the petition filed against you on or before the 22nd day of February, 1897, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered, divorcing the said plaintiff absolutely, and costs of suit.  
 GRISHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
 J. E. PERRY, Clerk, District Court.

**MUSIC FREE TO YOU.**  
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 First published in the COURANT November 23, 1896.

**Publication Notice.**  
 State of Kansas, ss  
 Chase County, ss  
 In the District Court in and for the county and State at large,  
 Cynthia Buffalo is hereby notified that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, in which Court the petition of the plaintiff is filed against her; that the names of the parties to said suit are J. H. Buffalo, plaintiff, and the said Cynthia Buffalo, defendant; that she is to answer the petition, on or before February 6th, A. D. 1897, or her petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered accordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant.  
 COCHRAN & SANDERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
 J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kansas.

**Commissioners Proceedings.**  
 Jan. 12.—M. K. Myers awarded contract for Poor farm superintendency at \$450 per year.  
 W. A. Morgan's proposition for job printing and stationery accepted: 7 lb packet note heads at .85 per M No. 6½ envelopes white at .90 per M Will print note heads at 1.50 per M Will print envelopes at 1.50 per M  
 Blanks as follows:  
 1-8 sheet \$1.00 per 100, \$2.00 per 250.  
 1-4 sheet 1.45 per 100, 3.00 per 250.  
 1-2 sheet 1.95 per 100, 4.25 per 250.  
 Whole sheet \$3 per 100, 5.00 per 250.  
 C. O. Cranston doctoring paupers south of the river Falls township, Toledo and Bazaar townships, fifty cents per visit and twenty cents per mile one way.  
 Samuel Steel, north of river at fifty cents per visit within one mile of Strong City and twenty cents per mile one way for distance over one mile.  
 Dr. Rich, Cottonwood and Cedar townships, \$1.50 per visit in Cottonwood and \$3.50 in Cedar township.

Drs. Johnson & Cranston, Diamond creek and Poor farm, \$1.90 per visit, 75 cents per visit in Elmdale and 25 cents per mile additional for each mile from Elmdale. (We suppose this 75 cents means mileage to Elmdale or else the record is contradictory.—Ed.)  
 Dr. Bocock, Matfield township, one dollar per visit in and within one mile of Matfield, and fifty cents per additional mile one way.  
 In each case the doctors to furnish medicine without charge except when ordered by township trustees or superintendent of Poor farm. (As the doctors would not visit without call of trustees or superintendent of Poor farm, it simply means the county is to pay for all medicines furnished.—Ed.)  
 Jan. 23.—W. J. and A. G. McNeen's assessment reduced from \$45,000 to \$30,000 by reason of double assessment.  
 T. M. Patten's tax remitted.  
 M. B. Riggs' tax remitted.  
 John F. Tilton released from jail on condition as per instrument on file and this date.  
 Adjourned to March 1st.  
 Ripans Tablets.  
 Ripans Tablets cure nausea.  
 Ripans Tablets cure headache.

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# No Let Up

at our grand clearance sale. Fearless, merciless, terrible reduction still continues in all lines of goods. We are determined to unload our stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., etc., if low prices are any inducement to the people of Chase county. We have given the people great bargains for the past ten days and have thousands yet in store for them. All we ask is to have you call and investigate and we will sell you the goods. We have sold in the past week, thousands of yards of good standard calicoes. We have 10,000 yards of good standard calicoes at the uniform price of 4 cents per yard. Good L L muslin, heavy enough for sheets and pillow cases, usually sold at 6 cents, our price 4 cents.

**UNDERWEAR.**  
 We have put the knife into it and can give you prices that will sell it.  
**BLANKETS.**  
 These goods shall not be food for the moths, look at the prices. A \$5.00 all wool blanket, 90x90, excellent quality reduced to 3.50. A \$4.50 all wool blanket, reduced to \$3.00. A \$4.00 all wool blanket, now \$2.75. \$3.50 all wool blanket, now \$2.25. \$1.25 blankets now 65 cents.  
**SHOES.**  
 We have reduced the prices in many instances, one half. We can give you the greatest bargains ever offered. We sell you a \$3.50 shoe for \$2.50, \$3.00 shoes for \$2.00, \$2.75 shoes for \$2.00, \$2.75 shoes for \$1.75, \$2.50 shoes for \$1.50, \$2.00 shoes for \$1.00, besides we have placed upon sale 300 pairs of men's, women's and misses' shoes at the uniform price of 75 cents a pair, some of these shoes sold formerly at \$3.00, \$2.50 etc. Come in and see them. They will not last long at these prices.  
 Gloves and mittens a sweeping reduction has been made in this department, our \$1.50 gloves now \$1.00, \$1.25 gloves now 85 cents, \$1.00 gloves now 75 cents, 75 50 50 35 40 25

**MEN'S LADIES' AND MISSES' ARTICLES.**  
 These goods we are selling less than manufacturers prices. Come in and get a pair while the sizes are yet unbroken.  
**HATS AND CAPS.**  
 We have some down right bargains in this line. We have taken our \$3.00, \$2.50 and 2.00 hats and placed them on sale at the uniform price of 60 cents each. \$1.50, 1.00 and 75 cent hats and caps all go at 25 cents each.  
 Remember we intend to close this stock, if low price will make them go. We expect to put in the nicest line of spring goods ever offered to the people of Cottonwood Falls and Chase county.

**REMEMBER THE PLACE.**  
**J. M. TUTTLE'S OLD STAND, COTTONWOOD FALLS.**  
**CRIDER & EHLER.**

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**DON'T STOP TOBACCO.**  
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 The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Cure" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Cure." It will notify when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Cure" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.  
 CURED BY BACO-CURE AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.  
 From hundreds of testimonials, the original of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:  
 Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.  
 Eureka Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Baco," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chalice of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Cure," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my exact good feelings and condition.  
 Yours, respectfully, F. H. MARRERY.  
 Past or C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.  
 Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$3.50 with iron-rod, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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 Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Boys' Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candles—New Tea Room.  
**Why You Should Trade Here—**  
 The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof.  
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**FRENCH REMEDY,**  
 Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit me for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address  
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 For sale by W. B. HILTON & CO  
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### GLIOM AND GLEAM.

He sighted o'er wintry scenes and said:  
"The sun is hid, the skies are lead,  
The world is cold and dark and dead,  
And I am weary of it all."  
With hopeful eyes, she smiling told  
How leaden skies were lined with gold,  
And blossoms waited 'neath the mold  
Fair spring's sweet resurrection call.  
"Alas!" said he, "fair, fields May,  
That brings the apple-blossom spray  
And cherry bloom, bears both away—  
Sad type of youthful hopes soon slain."  
"And yet," said she, "departing spring  
Removes the bloom that fruit may cling—  
Sweet type of hopes that, dying, bring  
Fair virtue's fruits and golden grain."  
"June's roses all have thorns," he cried,  
"The fairest flower is barbed with pride;  
To-morrow will the rose have died,  
And naught but thorns remain for me."  
"How sweet," said she, "the thorn bush  
grows  
So fair a blossom as a rose;  
The thorn from recollection goes;  
The rose blooms on in memory."  
With autumn winds he sighed in grief:  
"The life of beauty is so brief;  
The bee's flush upon the leaf  
Shall fade in gloom and earth forget."  
She plucked a bit of rose and gold.  
"Who knows next spring we may behold  
The spirit of this leaf unfold  
Its glory in a violet."  
His world was filled with dust and gloom,  
And yawning graves and cypress gloom,  
Because his cynic soul had room  
For only death's philosophy.  
Her world was arched with summer skies,  
And filled with flowers and glad surprise,  
Because life smiled through all disguise,  
And death to her had ceased to be.  
—Calla Harcourt, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

## MY STRANGE PATIENT.

By William T. Nichols  
(Copyright, 1895, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

### III.—CONTINUED.

"Why this haste?" But I rose without delay, as he might have observed, had he not been busy with his own schemes.  
"It's something like this, you know," he went on. "That splendid creature with a name I can't pronounce is with Miss Gray in w. and unt; I get somebody to look after the little Yankee, you know, I can't have the splendid creature to myself. I don't speak much of her lingo, you see, and she can't make even a stagger at mine, and so our conversation is rather embarrassing before a third party, don't you know? I'm counting on you to help me out."  
"Lead the way," said I. "I'm a willing sacrifice."

In five minutes I found myself talking to Miss Gray, while at a little distance Burroughs and the fair Brazilian were progressing famously in spite of the lingual limitations. Still farther away the buxom mother of the splendid creature was playing a discreet chaperon and discoursing with one of her countrymen.

There was a glorious moon overhead, and the steamer ran smoothly over the tranquil sea. These details come back to me far more distinctly than the words of folly, commonplace, or wisdom we may have exchanged. Probably we talked of the ship, the officers and the passengers, of Brazil and the United States, and, last, but not least, of the beauty and charm of the night. The girl had something white and fluffy thrown over her head, and her light jacket was buttoned about her trim figure, for the evening air was cool, in spite of our latitude. The moonlight was kind to her, as it is to many of her sisters, and had I attempted to revive my afternoon's opinion of her face, my new finding, I fear, would have been far less severely critical.

In that first evening I came to like her exceedingly. There was nothing of the coquette in her; in fact, there was hardly a touch of frivolity. She seemed grave rather than gay, although one got from her no suggestion of a morose disposition. In short, there was something in her manner to bring to mind the self-repression one often notes in persons long accustomed to close attendance upon an exacting invalid. As it happened, she came rightfully by this air, inasmuch as her aunt was a chronic sufferer for the health which she believed herself to lack. With this aunt Miss Gray had been traveling for several years.

When she bade me good night I gave an hour to tobacco and Burroughs, who chattered enthusiastically about the flower of Brazil. Incidentally, he explained that he had met Mrs. Loring and her niece but once before the Bedouin sailed, and that he knew next to nothing of them.

"The old lady's a queer one, though," he added. "If you confess that you're a doctor she'll make your life a burden, you know. Shun her, old chap, shun her."  
Events proved that, even had I been disposed to accept his advice, it would have been extremely difficult to put it into practice. Mrs. Loring gave me no option in the matter. No sooner did she discover my profession—and that she did speedily—than she sent for me. I found her propped up on pillows in her berth, with a novel in one hand and a fan in the other.

"So kind of you, Dr. Morris, so very, very kind," she began—"so kind to come so soon. Really, I was in despair, yes, in abject despair, until I heard that you were a physician. I am so ill, so miserably ill, doctor, and the ship's surgeon misjudges my case so terribly. Would you believe it—can you believe it?—he actually tried to humbug me into thinking that I was well, perfectly well. And I—"

She fell back upon her pillows, as if overpowered by the remembrance of her sufferings. Yet in a moment she was again sitting up and pouring into my ears a torrent of words. She was a tall woman, thin, though not emaciated, very nervous, and one of the most voluble persons it was ever my fate to encounter. Her age was not far from 45 years.

In spite of her repeated assertions that she was very ill, and the evident faith she put in them, it was clear that Mrs. Loring might as well have been on deck as in her state-room. An undue indulgence in certain triumphs of the ship's pastry-cook, and an overtaxed digestion, would explain her ailment to the satisfaction of anybody but herself. The surgeon's view of the matter, expressed rather brusquely, had served to convince the lady that she was a brute. Perhaps had she been a lone traveler she might have had occasion to put me in the same category; but, with one thought for her and two for her niece, I listened patiently to the tale of sorrow and agony.

"Well, Mrs. Loring," said I, when the opportunity came, "I think I have diagnosed your case. With your cooperation, we'll have you well again long before this voyage is over. I'll prepare some medicine which I think will be effective. I shall have to ask you to put yourself on a restricted diet, in order that the delicate chemical changes which I count upon the medicine to produce as an aid to the digestive ferments may progress under the most favorable conditions. The dose will be a teaspoonful just half an hour before each meal. So accurately calculated are the effects that I must ask you to follow the directions to the minute. The slightest variation in the time may utterly destroy the efficacy of the drugs."

"Oh, you may rely upon me, doctor," she cried, delightedly. "I understand you perfectly—yes, perfectly. To the minute, to the very minute, the medicine shall be taken. Oh, doctor, doctor, it is a comfort, such a comfort, to see that you understand my trouble so thoroughly—yes, so thoroughly. Now, that surgeon—"

But I bowed myself out of the state-room, and hastened in search of the official medicine-man, who, it must be admitted, learned with entire satisfaction that another had assumed charge of Mrs. Loring's case. Moreover, he cheerfully assisted in the preparation of the medicine for her use. It was warranted to be harmless; it tasted much as if a little sugar had been dissolved in a generous quantity of water. As it met the patient's craving for doses, however, and as she was up and about again in the course of a few days, it may be said to have accomplished its benevolent purpose.

In the meantime Miss Gray and I were getting on famously. We walked the deck together, we hazarded small bets on the steamer's daily run, and we shared in the somewhat limited list of mid-ocean amusements. While the moonlight evenings lasted we gave the Queen of Night every chance in the world to exercise her mischievous sway; but for once, at least, her powers failed. I do not mean to suggest that our conversation was always coldly matter-of-fact. A vein of sentiment ran through it at times, but on the whole we kept well within the bounds of everyday friendship, which for two young persons placed as we were approached the remarkable. There were confidences exchanged, to be sure, or, to speak more precisely, she heard a good deal of my experiences and hopes and she confided to me a little of hers. It may be that the difference was due to the subtle power she possessed of arousing in others faith of the sort which leads to such confessions. Thus it came to pass that she acquired a fairly accurate idea of the life I had led and of the problems which confronted me, while I learned only the outlines of her story. Her parents were dead, and for the last dozen years she had been with her aunt, who was a childless widow. Never the possessor of vigorous health, Mrs. Loring had gradually worried herself into the conviction that she was a mere physical wreck. Having no home ties, and being able to indulge in a liking for travel, she had devoted herself to journeying about in quest of a cure. She and her niece had visited most of the noted cities of Europe, had spent two winters in Northern Africa, and now were voyaging back to England after a short stay in Brazil.

With the exception of a storm encountered north of the line, the Bedouin met fine weather, and, after a good passage, steamed slowly into the Thames. I have only a clouded recollection of the scene when we went ashore, though perhaps the most vividly recalled incident is the impressive farewell of Burroughs and his innamorata, by force of circumstances more pantomime than dialogue. Mrs. Loring and her niece were bound for Paris. My way lay westward.

"So sorry to lose you, doctor—so sorry," Mrs. Loring declared. "Actually, really actually, doctor, I believe you understand my trouble better than anybody else I ever met—and oh, Dr. Morris, I have met so many! It makes me shudder, sometimes, to think of them all. But now we're going to Paris, dear Paris—Dorothy, don't let that cabman handle that valise so carelessly! The government shouldn't permit such men to have cabs. Yes, as I was saying, Paris is so delightful, and it would be so pleasant if you could be there with us. Dear, dear! he's dropped it just as if it were a stone! Dorothy, please do caution him. Now, doctor, we must say au revoir; not good-by, you know, for we shall meet again, really we shall, but au revoir. And I'm so grateful to you! I really can't tell you how grateful I am. You must send us your address, doctor, and we'll send you ours; and when we go back to America we shall see you again. Oh, I know we shall. Goodness gracious! he's got the bag with the medicine-bottles in it!"

Mrs. Loring dashed forward to prevent a catastrophe.  
"I trust that your aunt is a good prophetic," I said to Miss Gray. "When do you think you will return to the states?"  
"Before very long, I hope; it may be within a year."  
"Then where will you make your home?"

"I can hardly guess. Our plans, you know, are most uncertain."  
"Dorothy, Dorothy!" Mrs. Loring called.  
"I trust that you will have a delightful trip," said I. "Our voyage on the Bedouin—most pleasant—er—wish you—er—er—all manner—good fortune."  
"And aunt and I wish you every success," she answered. "Remember, as she says, it is au revoir, and not good-by."  
She drew her hand from mine—I don't know just how long it had been in my clasp—and I had the melancholy pleasure of assisting her to enter the cab. Then the vehicle rumbled away, leaving behind a sorrowing young man, who stood watching it grow smaller and smaller in the distance, and who, physician though he was, risked pneumonia by forgetting, for a most unreasonable time, to replace his hat upon his head.

### IV.

I landed in New York on the third day of the new year, woefully lacking in projects for my future. The metropolis seemed to offer no promising field. I soon gave up my idea of adding another unit to its hundreds of thousands. Then came thoughts of the west; but a chance meeting with an old classmate, who had ventured into that El Dorado of impoverished youth and had returned even poorer than he went forth, was taken as a warning against imitating his example. So, at last, accepting Hobson's choice, I reappeared in the city from which Capt. Peck had lured me, and once more entered the crowded ranks of its physicians. It was a growing, bustling, active community, but my share in its general prosperity seemed destined to be sadly limited.

I secured cheap quarters in one of the poorer residence districts, thereby, perhaps, handicapping myself greatly, but at the same time reducing expenses to a point made advisable by a tight purse. Still, in spite of the most rigid economy, the outgo constantly exceeded the income. From a small margin to the good I passed to a small balance on the wrong side of the ledger. Worst of all, this balance grew, not rapidly, for I thought twice before spending a penny, but with the steadiness resulting from an unseemly disproportion between earnings and expenses. None of the old patients returned to me—though that was hardly a matter of regret—and new ones were few and far between. Now and then an accident case—what a keen eye I kept upon buildings in course of construction in the neighborhood! then perhaps a call to attend some stranger fallen in a fit on the pavement; then a sufferer from some chronic malady, even deeper in debt than I, and changing physicians simply because the charity of the first was worn out; such was the shadow of a practice which appeared never likely to round out into a reality. My garments of decent black became shiny with use, while my bell-pull lost its polish through rust. If I looked as hungry as I often felt, it was no wonder that the ailing passed me by. Little by little the few articles in my possession of which there was not absolute need disappeared. Some were sold outright; others were lodged with pawnbrokers.

This state of things continued for more than a year, my lot growing more miserable day by day. At long intervals letters came from Perez. My replies were mailed with the promptness of a man whose time hangs heavy on his hands. There was no attempt in my letters to conceal my troubles; there was a certain relief in setting forth an indictment of the world in general and my neighbors in particular. More than once I was sorely tempted to seek a loan from him, but pride stood in the way. I had not quite



"And I may request also secrecy."

reached the point of utter defeat, but I was very close to it. Not a word had been heard of Mrs. Loring and her niece, who, for all I knew, might be in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Letters had come from Mrs. Peck, telling me that she was at her home in Maine, awaiting the return of her husband from another voyage round the Horn. Her health, she was happy to add, appeared to be reestablished.

As has been set forth, the test of endurance went on for more than a twelvemonth. It was ended in a strange manner, without warning, and at a time when I was near to despair. The landlord had attempted again to collect a part of the money due him—he could scarcely be said to have hounded me for it, inasmuch as he had suffered so undesirable a tenant to fall several months in arrears—and once more he had been put off with excuses and apologies. He had not been harsh in his replies, but it was easy to understand that his patience was fairly exhausted. He had left me still in possession, but I feared that a few days more would see me turned into the street and almost as hopeless as a shipwrecked sailor on a barren island. In either case starvation would be quite among the possibilities.  
After a frugal supper I tried to read, but with very slight success, my

thoughts wandering repeatedly from the book to the approaching crisis in my affairs. It must have been for hours that I sat brooding over my perplexities. At last, more discouraged than ever by the unvarying trend of the reflections, I started to my feet, and, crossing to the window, raised the curtain and peered out. It was later than I supposed, for the lights had disappeared from the houses across the way and the pavement seemed to be deserted. Turning back to my desk, I filled a pipe. Tobacco was the sole luxury left to me, and the stock in my pouch was running low.

There came a knock at the door, a light tap thrice repeated. As I answered the summons a man stepped into the room, and, with a quick motion, closed the door behind him. He was of medium height, thin, sallow-faced, hooked-nosed, with crisp, black hair and mustache shot with gray.  
"Dr. Alfred Morris?" he asked.  
I bowed and motioned him to a chair. Disregarding the invitation, he drew a letter from his pocket.  
"For you—this," said he.

The envelope bore no address. Breaking the seal, I drew out a sheet of paper on which was written: "Let the bearer command all good offices." In place of the name of the writer was a Greek cross with three dots beside it. A second glance at the words above the device satisfied any doubts as to the identity of the man whose hand had penned them.

"This is the best of introductions," said I. "Tray be seated. In what way can I assist you?"  
"It is a matter of a confidential character," he answered, with a glance about the room.

"You may speak freely. There is no one to play the eavesdropper."  
"That is well. I will endeavor to trespass upon but little of your time."  
He spoke with a peculiar slowness, almost hesitancy (as if picking his words with great care), and with a marked accent, which at once betrayed that English was not his native tongue.

"You may command me," said I.  
"But pardon me, your name is not given in this note."  
"My name? Ah, you may call me Lamar."  
He came closer and fixed a pair of piercing eyes upon me.

"Dr. Morris," said he, "I request you to suffer me to pass by my reasons for coming here."  
"Your credentials are enough," said I. "Rest assured I shall question you on no point you prefer not to explain."  
"And I may request also secrecy, in any event, regarding this meeting?"  
"I give you my word, as I have said, that you may command me."

He paused, as if to reach a decision in some matter of great moment. I studied him with increasing curiosity, my interest fired by the strange circumstances of his visit.  
"I make you, then, a proposition," he said, at last. "I wish to obtain the right of your time and attendance."  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### THE PEDDLER.

Antiquity of His Calling Obscured by a Name.

The antiquity and universality of the peddler's calling has been obscured by a name given him in days when that calling had lost much of its importance, a name whose etymology, though still uncertain, unduly specifies or belittles it. Modern philology dismisses with a smile Johnson's explanation of a contraction from "petty dealer," or the more picturesque derivation from "peddledreux," and observes that the word came probably with Danes or Norsemen into England and had its origin in the bed or panier in which fish were brought to market in Norfolk, while the peddle (peddler) of Lowland Scotch is equally of Scandinavian origin.  
Peddar (spelled peddare) is found in the general sense of a small hawkler in the Ancien Rivie, that is, before 1277, and pedler, or pedlar, is probably formed from peddle, an unrecorded diminutive of ped. But the point to observe is that all these derivations, right or wrong, emphasize its hardship and insignificance. He is dowered with a name that unfairly depreciates him at the outset.

Nor has the historian been more kind to him. As historian, indeed, it was generally out of his power. History has not been slow to recognize the importance of trade in the development of nations and to show how the peaceful operations of commerce are often the precursors of military conquest or at least of political dominion. But history does not go back far enough. When the historian speaks of trade he conceives of it on a large scale, as an affair of ships and caravans, and neglects its humble origin in the periodic fair and the itinerant peddler. —Macmillan's Magazine.

**Likeness of English and Americans.**  
As respects character, the British and American peoples are strikingly at one. The tone of popular sentiment is much the same. The attitude toward questions of general human interest is often identical. Political ideals are, at bottom, not so unlike as superficial observers fancy. Party spirit manifests itself in very similar fashion. Both are sensitive, though in slightly varying degrees, to the same appeals. The same national spirit animates both, showing itself in quite characteristic fashion when the jealousy of one is aroused against the other. Indeed, it is in their mutual rivalries and jealousies that their spiritual kinship is often most manifest. Their diversity is superficial and provincial; their unity fundamental and racial. The American who can divest himself of provincialism in England, and the Englishman who can lay aside his insularity in America, each finds himself at home. —Edward M. Chapman, in Century.

It is a rare thing to find in any part of China a man over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.

### SPEECH FOR THE TOTALLY DEAF.

It is a Wonderful Achievement to Teach Them to Use Language Properly.

The hearing child just learning to talk is quite unintelligible at first, but gradually the organs learn their lesson, and utterance grows distinct. But the ear is the guide and critic of these early attempts. The deaf child, however, hears no sound, and sees only the slight movements of the lips and tongue, and can never learn to speak by his own unaided observation and imitation of those motions. The teacher must furnish the correction and training that the ear ordinarily supplies. The teaching of speech to a totally deaf child who has never spoken is truly a wonderful achievement. He has no conception of sound, and can never have; for the only sense by which he can be taught the existence of such a thing is that of touch, which simply gives him a knowledge of the motions that accompany sound, but are no more the sound itself than the vibrations that produce heat are the sensation we call warmth.

To train the deaf child's organs to take their proper positions for the utterance of words as unconsciously as those of a hearing person is a very slow process. The development of any set of reflex actions is a laborious task even where mistakes can be recognized and corrected by the learner himself; in this case, however, the learner cannot correct his own errors, but must rely upon the alert ear of his teacher to keep him from acquiring a wrong set of reflex actions and forming habits that it will be almost impossible to break up.

Side by side with articulation comes the task of teaching language. Imagine yourself in a country whose speech you did not know, and whose inhabitants did not understand yours. Imagine, in addition, that you were suddenly deprived of your hearing. How well do you think you would succeed in learning the new language? Yet the completely deaf child is under even a greater disadvantage than this. He is not only in a foreign land the language of which he does not understand, but, to begin with, he has no conception of what language is. He has no language of his own which can be used as a framework on which and by which to build the new. If he is more than two years old, he may have invented for himself a few natural, gestural signs to indicate isolated objects or the simple needs of his body, such as hungry, tired, thirsty; but these signs can no more be called a language than the different movements of a dog's tail and ears which indicate his feelings or his wants can be dignified by that name. He has no conception of a structurally connected means of expression.

Is it any wonder, then, if, after some years of instruction, the teacher occasionally finds a sentence like this, written by a boy in his journal after coming to school one cold March morning: "The wind is very blow, and I am a little shiver?" Or this substitution of act for implement: "The man chopped the ground with his dig, and the dog burled with his wag?" The irregularities and inconsistencies of English grammar and spelling make it much harder, of course, to teach the deaf, and no class of people would be more greatly benefited by a strictly phonetic spelling and an exceptionless grammar than they. That the deaf child is not frightened by these irregularities is shown by the reply of a bright little girl when asked to give the principal parts of some irregular verb. Several were given correctly, and then she began on another: "Eat—at"—she paused for a moment in thought, and then added, "swallowed."—John Dutton Wright, in Century.

### EGGS OF THE EPIORNIS.

Museums That Have Specimens of the Eggs of This Extinct Bird.

In the British museum, London, the museum of the Academy of Science at Paris and the National museum in Vienna, and in the several institutions for the advancement of science, there may be seen specimens of birds eggs which are almost as large as a two-gallon jug.

These eggs are laid by the epiorinis, an extinct and gigantic bird of Madagascar. The cubic bulk of these eggs is eight times that of the egg of "the silly bird of the Sahara," which means that each of them is equal in point of capacity to 150 hens' eggs.

The first discovery of these interesting relics of past times was made by the captain of a merchant vessel, which had stopped at a port on the northeastern coast of Madagascar to trade with the natives. During the stay at this point mentioned the curious vessels used by the natives for water-vases attracted the attention of the captain.

Upon investigation it was found that these odd utensils were in reality gigantic egg shells cut in halves. Upon questioning the water carriers in regard to the bird that laid the eggs and the place where they were procured, the captain was given to understand that the bird itself was unknown, but that the eggs were discovered in a large sand bank some distance away in the up-country, and could not be found elsewhere, to the knowledge of the natives. An offer to purchase all that could be procured soon resulted in the discovery of several fine specimens, all of which fell into the hands of Isadore G. St. Hilaire, the French naturalist. These curiosities were afterward distributed among the largest museums.—Hartford Times.

### Taking All the Risks.

"Now, mother," said the bad Boston boy, "before you get down to business let us reason together. You only spoil your slipper, and do me not any good."  
"I'll take the risks on this proceeding, George, my son," said the wise Boston mother, as she took a firm grip on the slipper.—Detroit Free Press.

### Among Incurables.

"And this one?"  
"Ah! that is a hopeless case of water on the brain. He labors under the impression he is a milkman."—N. Y. Press.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

—She—"To-day is my seventeenth birthday." He—"How strange! Then this photograph must be older than you."—Flegende Blaetter.

—A New Man—"Sah, Mistah Johnson, I's done turned ober a new leaf." "No! Den pay me dat half dollar you borrowed las' yeh." "Sh—h—I hain't de same man I wuz!"—Harper's Weekly.

—A Comprehensive Word—"What's his profession?" said the man with a wide range of taste. "He's an artist." "Yes, but what kind? Does he dance, paint pictures or walk the tight rope?"—Washington Star.

—Old Gent (to beggar, to whom he has given a halfpenny)—"Now, my man, what shall you do with that coin?" "Well, I hardly know, guv'nor, whether to purchase an annuity or invest in railway stock. Which do you advise?"—Tit-Bits.

—Said Bagsley: "I hear that New-dude sold himself to the rich girl there by his side. Wonder how much he got?" Said Jawkins, as the handsome heiress moved away: "I should say a pretty good figure."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—He—"I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and the maiden are in a tender attitude." She—"Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?" He (looking about)—"Oh, I see! It's written on a card at the bottom: 'Sold.'"—Household Words.

—"Dot new holicemans mit him I gets myself even," said Mr. Ogglespoggle. "He comes by my saloon Sunday and he says to me: 'Ogglespoggle, I see a man come out mit dot side door, ain't it?' 'Vell, I says, 'tot you here for? To see tings? No, you pay adenshuns to your pizness—not to some side issues,' I said, like dot. Putty schmardt sargasm, ain't dot? I guess dose humorists was not de only pathhouses on der pebbles, maybe!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### LASSING A MOUNTAIN LION.

Dragged at the Heels of a Horse at Breakfast Speed.

Two young men living in Green Valley, in the mountains east of San Diego, had a lively experience with a mountain lion one day recently, coming out ahead of the king of the desert by strategy. The boys were on their way to the Griffin ranch on horseback and Mrs. Hobbs, mother of one of them, was with them. Young Hobbs was riding ahead with Griffin behind him, when a sudden turn in the creek bed through which they were passing took Hobbs out of sight for a second. In that brief space there was an unearthly howling and screeching, followed instantly by the rearing and plunging of the horses.

A mountain lion had jumped out upon young Hobbs, uttering ferocious cries as it leaped on the horse's shoulder and used its hind claws with great rapidity. Hobbs' leg, fortunately, was incased in long boots of heavy leather, which resisted the lion's onslaught.

The horse in plunging dislodged the screaming brute, which darted back under the shadow of a heavy chemical thicket. Hobbs reached for his gun to prepare for another attack. Griffin had his hands full in looking after Mrs. Hobbs, whose horse had become unmanageable.

Placing her at a safe distance in the rear he returned and hastily put up a scheme with Hobbs to take the big brute alive. Hobbs was to draw it from the thicket, while Griffin, with a lariat ready, was to rope it. Griffin retreated a few steps, making his lariat ready, while Hobbs, with a warwhoop, dashed toward the clump. The lion, crouched in the shadow, screamed with rage and jumped out toward him, frothing at the mouth and spitting. The horse trembled with fear.

At that moment Griffin spurred forward, threw the lariat with steady aim, and in another second had the lion struggling in the dust with a tight rope around his body. It clawed and screeched, making a frightful uproar, but Griffin, sinking the spur in deep, dashed down the road, dragging his feline captive over rocks and cactus. Hobbs ran back, got his mother and returned, bringing up the rear. Griffin kept up a lively dog trot, in order to keep the line taut, while the lion wasted its energy clawing at the rope, occasionally making a sally toward the horse in front of him.

Hobbs, by attacking it from the rear, distracted its attention, so that before long the ranch house was reached. There another lariat was secured, and the lion was conquered and placed in a cage. It was a fearful spectacle, covered with dust and blood and uttering fierce growls as it turned its great yellow eyes upon its captors. It was very lean and hunger had evidently impelled its luckless onslaught. —San Francisco Chronicle.

### The Kaiser's Valets.

Emperor William has 12 valets whose sole duty is to take care of his uniforms and costumes, the value of which is estimated at \$500,000. The London Globe correspondent says that his uniforms of the German army and his uniforms of the Russian army, including helmets, caps, shakos, rifles, swords and sabers, are kept in cupboards. Next to these come the uniforms of the Saxons, Bavarians, Hessians and others. Separated in other large cupboards are the Austrian, Russian, Swedish, English and Italian uniforms, all ready to accompany the Kaiser in his journeys or to be used on the occasion of princely visits. Finally mentioned his hunting and shooting costumes, his court dresses, his yachting and lawn tennis uniforms and his private dresses. When the emperor travels his uniforms and costumes fill two or three carriages. His majesty is very fond of jewelry and curios. He wears half a dozen rings, a large watch and chain and a bracelet on his right arm.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE ROAD SCRAPER.

It Has Awakened the Spirit of Improvement in Many Districts. In our anxiety to promote good farming there is no danger that the subject of good roads will be overlooked.

Just now many things are conspiring to assure good roads in the near future. A few years ago the road-scraper on wheels came into vogue.



DRIVE NEAR MARIETTA, O.

points, for every one knows them. I will mention only one, and that is the smooth, hard paths it makes for pedestrians at either side of the wagon-track.

The modern road-machines, which were used for some time, have had the effect to cut off the shoulders of the roads and place this dry, solid earth in the center of the track, picking it up so water will run off at the sides, as it should do.

A few years ago the legislature of New York passed an act requiring pathmasters to remove the loose stones from the traveled portions of the highways at stated periods.

While feed is as necessary as bread, no amount of feed will make a good milker out of a cow that is not so naturally.

CONTRACTING BUTTER.

How to Secure a Good Average Price the Year Round.

There is scarcely any farm butter maker having a reputation for making a good article and living within a few miles of an ordinary western country town who cannot find a regular customer or customers who will take butter the year around at a good price.

BACILLUS NO. 41.

It Is Needed in the Production of Really First-Class Butter.

It was a person who came from Denmark who first advanced the startling theory that microbes are required to make first-class butter.

The first attempt at an estimate at bacteria in butter was made in Munich in 1891. It was found that there are about 2,000,000 in a grain.

NEAT FEEDING DEVICE.

One Should Be Introduced Wherever Calves and Sheep Are Kept.

An excellent plan for feeding sheep or calves is shown herewith. The front of the pen is hinged along as much of the length as is needed, in the manner shown in the cut.

FOR FEEDING CALVES OR SHEEP.

doors are slats, both to keep the hay from falling into the pen at feeding time, and to keep the sheep or calves in place and from attempting to clamber up over the door.

Begin at the Beginning.

There is money in poultry and hundreds of men and women are making comfortable incomes from their flocks. Unfortunately there are thousands who rush into the business at a venture, make a direful failure of it and then endeavor to prove to all their friends that there is nothing in it.

Two Vices Peculiar to Horses.

A veterinary surgeon, who has given the subject great thought and experimented largely with victims of cribbing and wind-sucking habits, declares that a horse having both or either of these habits should be classed as unsound.

The milk cow is very responsive to kind treatment.

REPORT THE CONDUCTOR.

Young Woman Creates Scene on Crowded Cable Train.

The car was crowded to the doors with the theater crowd, and when the pale little woman with the heavy baby cradled she could hardly get inside at all.

"I'll teach you fellows a lesson," was the greeting which the astonished conductor received when he mildly demanded her fare.

"I didn't pass you by, madam," he said, gently; "I rang the bell just the moment you signaled me."

"But the man on the train in front of you did," she retorted, fiercely. "He never took the slightest notice of me only to yell for me to take the next car. I'll learn you to treat me like that."

"Fare, please, madam," he said, quietly, and she turned upon him like a fury.

"Do you think I'm going to pay fare after being treated like that?" she inquired, loudly. "I'll get off the car first. You'll put me off, will you? Just you try it, my man, just you try it."

The conductor made no reply except to quietly reiterate his demand for her fare, and a good-natured man by the door held out a nickel.

"I'll pay the lady's fare," he was commencing, when she faced upon him suddenly.

"You'll pay my fare, will you?" she shrieked more loudly than ever. "You think I'm a pauper, do you? I'll show you, I'll!"

"But madam," began the good-natured man, soothingly, "I only—"

"You speak to me again and I'll throw the baby at you," she shouted, brandishing the child threateningly. "You let me off this car right away and I'll go and report you," turning to the conductor, and the man was glad to comply.

"I always dread them little women," he said, wearily. "If she finds the manager or the superintendent she'll report me for the Lord knows what."

And the man who had offered to pay her fare was the first on the list of witnesses who were willing to testify in his favor.—Chicago Chronicle.

TREE-TOP FISHERY.

Pleasant Place from Which to Fish on a Midsummer Day.

"John! John!" shouted the rosy little wife of my host in central Florida, from the honeysuckle porch. "John, if you're going to have fish for supper it's time to go up the tree."

Well, now, I've fished for all sorts of fish and in some odd places, but thus far I never climbed into a tree to get them, but I didn't ask any foolish questions, John simply replied over his shoulder: "All right!" and we continued our walk through the frost-blackened orange trees, which were just beginning to recover, those that were alive at all, from the havoc of the preceding winter.

We passed beyond the plantation and through the cool shadows of a "hammock," where cypress and palmetto trees were matted together and a winding creek was bridged with a single log. Somewhere along the path John picked up his rod and a can of bait.

Then we came out upon the edge of the bayou. Lazy alligators floated at a little distance or stuck their noses out from their mud beds in the rushes, and having satisfied themselves that neither John nor the stranger had a gun they went on dozing serenely. A heron flapped away and rested himself in a convenient tree. A moccasin snake rolled from a dry log into the water.

None of these incidents disturbed my friend, who led the way serenely to the foot of a big tree overhanging the still waters of the bayou. Up this tree we walked by a regular series of board steps, and at the top we crept upon a well-fastened platform, thoroughly shaded by the thick drapery of moss pendant from the framework branches; and, thus ensconced, John proceeded to business, and in half an hour we had the finny wherewithal for a delicious supper.

John enjoyed and I suppose still enjoys a practical monopoly of fishing in that lake, for no one thereabouts owns a boat, and, anyhow, the alligators don't approve of boats, the shores are too sedgy and water too shallow for casting, and "fishing trees" are not found in any considerable number thereabouts. So I borrowed John's primitive tackle and thus earned the right to boast that I had fished, among other methods piscatorial, from a treetop.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Happy and Contented Dead Children.

It is generally supposed that the dead have a tendency to moroseness and melancholy. This is least true of the orally educated adult, and among the children in the oral schools is not true at all.

A Result of Matrimony.

"Do you mean to say, Chumley, that you spend less money since you were married than you did before?" "That's what it amounts to. I have much less to spend."—Detroit Free Press.

Peaceful Slumber Unknown.

Dreadful Dreams Drive Sleep Away.

For Eight Years a Lady of Emporia, Kansas, Suffers Unpleasantly—She Relates Her Experience.

From the Republican, Emporia, Kan. Mrs. Jennie Carlow resides at 713 Merchant Street, Emporia, Kansas, and is the wife of W. R. Carlow, proprietor of the Carlow Wagon and Blacksmith Works, who is so well known as the "Past Grand" and as one of the most active members in Lodge 15, I. O. O. F., of Emporia.

The distress of a condition of chronic nervousness, Mrs. Carlow's sufferings from it so well known, our readers feel sure, will welcome the good news that she is now well, and will be glad to relate her experience.

Mrs. Carlow's statement is heretofore appended in narrative form: "For many years I was a confirmed invalid, suffering constant pains through my breast and back, of the most excruciating type, rendering me absolutely helpless. I was unable to rise up or lie down, without assistance, and was subject to the most excruciating flutterings of the heart and such shortness of breath, or dyspnoea, that I often thought I was dying."

"Peaceful slumber was unknown to me. I would fall into a doze only to be awakened by the most horrible dreams, of too frightful a character to describe, and in the morning instead of being refreshed and rested, I would be utterly exhausted."

"I was attended at various times by every physician in the city, but none of them could do me any good, though I spent hundreds of dollars in my quest of relief. About three months ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, whom you perhaps know, spoke to my husband advising a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, stating that they had permanently cured her after years of suffering from milk leg, and he at once procured a supply for me."

"By the time I had taken two boxes according to directions, for the first time in two years, I was able to enjoy peaceful and restful sleep, and as I continued to take them, my health improved so that I was able to use the fifth box, I feel quite recovered, and my health is entirely restored. I still take two pills every night just before retiring, and wake up every morning perfectly happy."

"I advise every one whom I hear complaining to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for although I recognize the fact that medicine that will cure one, will not another, still as most diseases are due to a bad condition of the blood, Pink Pills in such cases will prove a certain cure. It is but natural that I should have the most abundant faith in them. I am only too glad to bear testimony through your paper as to what they have done for me."

The above is an exact report of Mrs. Carlow's statement. CHARLES HARRIS, (Signed) Reporter, Emporia, Kan. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are recognized by the medical profession as the blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a faulty condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

They may be had by mail, sent by express post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Scarborough, N. Y.

THOREAU AT CAPE COD.

It Was There His Natural Drollery Had Full Play.

In Cape Cod Thoreau gave his natural drollery full play—an almost antinomian liberty, to take the word out of those ecclesiastical histories with the reading of which, under his umbrella, he so patiently, enlivened his sandy march from Orleans to Provincetown. "As I sat on a hill one Sunday afternoon," he says, "the meeting house windows being open, my meditations were interrupted by the noise of a preacher who shouted like a boatswain profaning the quiet atmosphere, and who, I fancied, must have taken off his coat. Few things could have been more disgusting or disheartening. I wished the tithing man would stop him." Charles Lamb himself could not have bettered the delicious, biting absurdity of that final touch. It was not this Boanergian minister, but a man of an earlier generation, of whom we are told that he wrote a book of "Divinity," a book "frequently sneered at, particularly by those who have read it." The whole cape, past and present, was looked at half quizzically by its inland visitor. The very houses "seemed, like mariners, ashore, to have sat right down to enjoy the firmness of the land, without studying their postures or habiliments"—a description not to be fully appreciated except by those who have seen a Cape Cod village, with its buildings dropped here and there, at hap-hazard upon the sand.—Atlantic.

Don't refuse or excuse—St. Jacobs Oil's cure for bruise.

It robs the world for a man of ability to live in idleness.—Ram's Horn.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc. in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc. in St. Louis.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc. in Chicago.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 50 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

BREATHLESS HUNTER—"I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" "Yes, sir," "How long ago?" "Boy—I think it'll be three years next Christmas."—American Review.

The Strongest Fortification

Against disease, one which enable us to undergo unsustained risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound digestion and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the discovery of her first gray hair, a woman discovers that it runs in her family to turn gray early.—Aitchison Globe.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How it would soften the push of the door in the book agent's face sometimes, if we could see the little hands that stretch out to him for bread.—Ram's Horn.

The inventor of pins did more for the world than the builder of the pyramids.—Ram's Horn.

THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., sent a special train load of seed potatoes, seed oats, grasses and clovers to Texas customers, leaving La Crosse January 17th.

If you are unjust to a friend don't imagine that because he says nothing he didn't notice it.—Aitchison Globe.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. DR. KLINE, 603 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"Why can't you get an accident insurance. Grumpy?" "Because they say I'm too stiff to dodge bicycles."—Detroit Free Press.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Miss. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

AN Acheson man and his wife are not on speaking terms, because he said he couldn't tell his rubbers from hers.—Aitchison Globe.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hall's Honey of Horseradish and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Either people should be more natural out in company or less natural when alone with their families.—Aitchison Globe.

PAINS and aches break down. St. Jacobs Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

CHURCHES are beginning to understand their business when they serve free lunches.—Aitchison Globe.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

TURNING a mad dog loose is a trifling thing compared to what the devil can do with a gossipping tongue.—Ram's Horn.

A MAN humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

BEFORE you put in a crop of wild oats remember that you will have to reap what you sow.—Ram's Horn.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Our idea of a good cook is one who fries oysters in such a way they don't shrink more than half.—Aitchison Globe.

A SLIP—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

"I KNOW now," remarked the young man who was sued for breach of promise, "why they call it 'courting.'"—Credit Lost.

A Thermometer Free.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., are sending out a limited number of accurate spirit thermometers graduated from 20 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above and mounted on heavy fast included boxes in red and green, by mail, free to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps to pay postage. To be sure the free distribution of the thermometers is intended to advertise the celebrated Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (see advertising columns) but nevertheless they will be found to be useful as well as ornamental. 500 articles for the home or office and well worth the little trouble and expense of sending for them.

One reason there is so much profit in chickens is that if properly managed the neighbors provide all the feed for them.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 40,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

Sooner or later every great thought will make its way around the world.—Ram's Horn.

WHEN you come with neuritis. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.

WHEN the world comes to its worst it will soon be at its best.—Ram's Horn.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip.

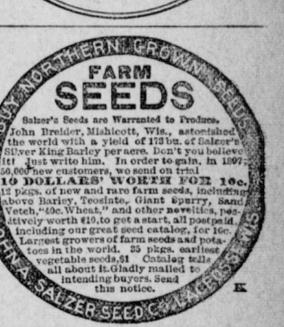
KEEP the heart young and the body will be slow in growing old.—Ram's Horn.

LONG and short—years with rheumatism, no time with St. Jacobs Oil—and a cure.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipient, but if you have neglected it, it will be longer, but cure yourself at once.

WITH SAFE WARNER'S CURE.



QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD.

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO. CHEAP WATERPROOF ROOFING. Not affected by gases. No Rust nor RATTLE. Outside fire or from Public Buildings. Best Waterproofing material. Water Proof sheeting of same material, the best in the market. Write for circulars. The FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SHAD.

FREE SHORTHAND TYPING, BOOKKEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. REV. A. J. STEPHENS, FREE. Address D. L. MUSSEL, 1704 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS. Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pain. Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, O., Ohio.

IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—D. 1841

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physique as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Andy Cathartic Cascarets Cure Constipation. Includes text 'REGULATE THE LIVER' and 'ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED'.

# A PLOT FOILED.

## A Plan to Release Murderer Ed Perry Discovered.

### EVERHARDT AND MATTHEWS FIGHT.

#### The Two Pugilists Have a Fifteen-Round Draw—An Aeronaut Drowned—Charged with Harboring Outlaws—Held for Wife Murder.

MANFIELD, Mo., Jan. 25.—G. W. Johnson, sheriff, and ex-Prosecuting Attorney Farnsworth, of Ava, Douglas county, took the train here last night for West Plains, Mo., to which place they had been called by Jailkeeper Wiley to get Ed Perry, murderer of the Sawyer family, who will be hanged at Ava Saturday next. Perry has been at West Plains for safekeeping, and a jail delivery plot was discovered yesterday. Perry will be taken to the courthouse at Ava and heavily guarded until the hour of his execution Saturday.

EVERHARDT-MATTHEWS FIGHT A DRAW. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, and Matt Matthews, of Brooklyn, fought a 14-round draw at the Union Park Athletic club last night. Jack's left hand was injured in the seventh round. Matthews made an excellent showing. If Jack had not hurt his hand the result might have been different, as the New Orleans man was very strong up to the last round, when Matthews got in some heavy swings.

AN AERONAUT DROWNED. KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 25.—A young Cuban named Perez fell with a balloon into the sea Sunday afternoon and was drowned. Perez was not an aeronaut, and, after going up 1,000 feet, became helpless. The ropes were tangled and the balloon went out about a mile from shore and fell into the water. Boats from the revenue cutter went to render assistance and the balloon was recovered, but Perez's body was not found.

CHARGED WITH HARBORING OUTLAWS. GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 25.—Bob Fennel, residing seven miles southwest of the city, has been arrested by Marshal Colcord upon a charge of harboring outlaws. It is alleged that he furnished a hiding place for Ben Cravens, Skeeter Dick, Dynamite Dick and other bold, bad men. The charge is a serious one, as the penalty is almost as severe as that placed upon outlawry itself.

HELD FOR WIFE MURDER. GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 25.—Anson Gregory was yesterday ordered by the coroner's jury committed to jail without bail for the murder of his wife, January 13, while drunk. Gregory beat his wife to death while holding her on a stove. He was once a prosperous farmer. There is some talk of lynching.

### WILL FIGHT THE BILL.

Missouri Congressmen Oppose the Plan to Give Kansas Some Valuable Land. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Congressman Blue's endeavors to acquire, through reports from the officers of the coast and geological survey, a slice of Missouri's rich soil, will come to naught. It will take a formal suit brought by the state of Kansas against the commonwealth of Missouri and a decision by the United States supreme court to increase the size of Kansas at the expense of Missouri. That is the decision the Missouri congressional delegation has reached. "If any land is to be stolen," said Congressman Tracy, "we propose to do the stealing ourselves."

An Extra Session Sure. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Congressman-elect John C. Sturtevant, of Crawford county, is in this city. He said that he had called on President-elect McKinley and that the latter said: "I will call a special session of congress on March 13, and unless I change my mind, you may be in Washington by that time. I desire to have my protective system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a measure passed that will immediately stimulate business and give idle men work."

Died in Terrible Agony. KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 25.—Ernest Kaufman, the nine-year-old son of Charles Kaufman, died last night at the family home, 1819 Stewart avenue, of hydrophobia. The child died in terrible agony, it requiring several persons to hold him in a bed. It is a rather unusual occurrence for a person to die with hydrophobia in the winter, and this case has attracted a great deal of attention. The lad was bitten by a rabid dog three weeks ago.

Equal Suffrage Knocked Out. GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 25.—The first thing the legislature did yesterday was to slaughter the woman suffrage bill, the election committee of the house unanimously recommending that it do not pass. A vigorous effort was made to pass the bill, and a lobby composed of ladies headed by Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, was on hand to stiffen up the lawmakers.

Fine Fruit Weather in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The fine weather of the past month has had an excellent effect on fruit, especially on oranges, lemons and limes. No frost in any citrus section of California has been reported this year. Prunes and apricots promise a large crop next season and other deciduous fruits and grapes are in normal condition.

Consular Appointments Wanted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Pressure will be brought upon President McKinley to induce him to revoke the order issued by President Cleveland in September, 1895, requiring applicants for consularships to submit to examination to prove their qualifications, and the order of the secretary of state, issued October 21, which deprives consular officers of many fees which they have been in the habit of collecting.

Bank officials are making strenuous objection to the new silver certificates on the ground that they are hard to distinguish and are easily mistaken.

### KING SUCCEEDS M'CULLAGH.

#### A Former Kansas Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Capt. Henry King, chief editorial writer of the paper, has been appointed to succeed the late Joseph B. McCullagh as editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Capt. King had been in practical charge of the paper for the last two years. No change will be made in the policy or style of the paper. Capt. Henry King was born at Salem, O., in 1841. His parents later moved to Quincy, Ill. Capt. King gained his first knowledge of the newspaper business on the Quincy Whig, on which paper he held successively every position, from copy boy to editorial writer. When the war broke out Capt. King took the field as an aide on the staff of Gen. Dodge, and was afterward upon the staff of Gen. McPherson. At the close of the war Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, appointed him military agent of the state, with the rank of colonel. In 1869 Capt. King removed to Topeka, Kan., and established a paper. In 1883 he was offered and accepted an editorial position upon the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### COLD-HEARTED MOTHER.

#### Refuses to Honor Her New-Born Baby on Account of Poverty.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 25.—Angered because her new-born babe was not a boy instead of a girl, Mrs. J. N. Bartholow, of 732 South Eighth street, exhibited a good article of marble heart. She refused to look upon the little one and railed upon the doctor when he attempted to give it the necessary care. The reason assigned by Mrs. Bartholow for giving away her child was that times were too hard to raise it. Her husband stood by and beheld the actions of his wife without a murmur or a word of objection. He said he could not afford to raise the child; that it was all he could do to support himself and wife.

### HEROIC MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

#### Saved Two Children, but Perished in Trying to Rescue the Others.

BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 25.—The house of William Croyle was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Croyle, with two children, were burned to death. While the fire was raging Mrs. Croyle threw two of her children to her husband from a second story, and then returned to a back room for the remaining two children. She was not seen again, and when the ruins were searched all that remained of the mother and two children was their charred bodies. One of the children who were thrown from the window is so badly burned that it will die. The father is also badly burned.

### COLORED PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

#### Object is to Educate Its Kindred and to Make the Race Respectable.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A number of prominent colored people of this city and state have organized the "Civic League of the State of Illinois." The object of the league is to get the moral support of the north to enable the league to educate its kindred in the south and to endeavor to get trades unions to raise the bar they have placed against the admission of colored men. The league also expects to make the members of their race respected by the white people in the communities in which they live.

### AWFUL DEATH LIST.

#### Three Hundred People Perish in a Panic in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Advices from the Orient per steamer Gaelic tell of a terrible panic in a temple at Kwong Tow, China, in which 300 men, women and children perished. During a theatrical performance a lamp was broken which set the temple on fire. The main entrance was closed and the two smaller exits were also choked. Of the 40 actors in the performance four escaped.

### WENT OVER A TRESTLE.

#### A Pennsylvania Train Wrecked—Three Men Killed and Fifteen Injured.

CLARION, Pa., Jan. 25.—As a passenger train approached Paint creek trestle bridge the air brakes refused to work and the whole train, consisting of engine, baggage and postal car and two coaches, plunged over the trestle. Engineer Moriarity, Fireman Beatty and Mail Clerk Copley were killed and 12 passengers, Conductor Funks, Brake-man Wise, Superintendent of Bridges and Trestles Clark were badly hurt.

### Fire Plugs Were Frozen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Northwestern Stove Repair Co.'s factory, 225 to 237 West Twelfth street, was destroyed by fire last night. When the fire engines arrived it was found that the water in every fire plug in the neighborhood had been frozen, and 15 minutes elapsed before a stream could be brought to the flames. The damage on the contents is \$300,000 and on the building is \$125,000. Three firemen and a watchman employed by the stove company were injured during the fire.

### Terrible Affair in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Ok., Jan. 25.—A schoolhouse built of sod near here, collapsed and 25 scholars were entombed for some time. Trustees of the school district plowed up the prairie and built a schoolhouse of turf. They employed Miss Jennie Jones to teach. The schoolhouse collapsed and every child with the teacher was entombed. Several children will die from injuries, and the young teacher is in a critical condition. All had to be dug out.

### Gen. George H. Thomas Dies.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Jan. 25.—Gen. George H. Thomas died here on the 25th. He was aged 60 years and owned large interests in the territory. He was reputed to be worth \$500,000. He served with McKinley during the war, and was a candidate for the governorship.

### Another Victim of a Mob.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 25.—Pierce Taylor, a young negro, who attempted an assault upon Miss Emma Athrop last week, was taken from the jail last night and hanged to a tree in the jail yard. Taylor had confessed to the crime.

### BITTER COLD WEATHER.

#### A Blizzard of Unusual Severity Sweeps the Country.

Coldest in Chicago for 25 Years, and Many People Suffer—Fears for Stock on the Ranges—Freezing in Tennessee and Texas—At Other Places.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—According to the records of the weather bureau yesterday was the coldest day in Chicago in 25 years. It was a steady cold. There was a variation of but four degrees in the 19 hours from six o'clock in the morning until six p. m. At three o'clock last night the signal service reported 12 below. On the street it was several degrees below that. The suffering among the poorer class is intense, and a number of cases of destitution were reported to the police. At Grand Crossing 33 families, with 89 children, were found in their poorly protected hovels unable to care for themselves. Ears, noses and hands were whitened and numbed by the cold. They were cared for and physicians summoned to render relief. In South Chicago five families were found actually freezing to death.

### FEARS FELT FOR STOCK.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Reports from many points in western and southern Kansas counties show that the temperature remains at zero. Stock on the ranges has suffered from the intense cold, but not even an approximate idea of the extent of the damage can yet be obtained. Within the boundary lines of the state are quartered many millions of cattle sent here to winter on account of the immense corn crops of the past two years. The stock in the southern counties is well protected, but in the western counties it is exposed on the open plains and much apprehension is felt for its safety. Reports from Oklahoma points are that that territory is still storm swept. No loss of life has been reported.

### COLDEST OF THE WINTER.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25.—The coldest weather of the winter thus far is being experienced, the mercury being away down in the minus figures, from 20 to 30 degrees, thermometers varying in different parts of the city. Northwest stations reported as follows: Helena, 14 below; Bismarck and Winipeg, 24 below; Huron, 20 below, and Duluth, 18 below.

### A GENUINE NORTHER.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 25.—A genuine norther made its advent here early yesterday morning, and the mercury dropped from 46 to 16 degrees above zero, and it is hourly growing colder. Snow is falling and the indications are that winter weather has set in in earnest. Much suffering will result.

### COLD IN KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Since Saturday evening Kansas City has experienced the coldest weather of the season, and, coming suddenly as it did, the cold wave is much more seriously felt than if the mercury had gradually dropped to four degrees below zero where it registered yesterday morning.

### COLD DOWN SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—An intense cold wave has prevailed all day, with a strong and bitterly cold wind blowing. Flurries of snow have also been experienced. Last night at ten o'clock the local weather bureau reported 13 above zero and still falling.

### SPAIN'S SAVAGE WARFARE.

#### Men, Women and Children Slain by the Light of Their Burning Homes.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 25.—Spanish guerrillas surrounded Las Palmeras, 20 miles south of Artemisa, at midnight, and fired all the dwellings. As the inmates rushed out they were shot down, women and children as well as men. Many perished in the flames rather than face the Spanish bullets. When morning came more than 50 bodies were seen among the ruins. The two guerrillas who the flames had spared. A Cuban band, attacked by the firing, came up two hours later, and started after the Spaniards. Catching up with them, a hot fight ensued, and out of a company of 75 guerrillas, 35 were killed.

### BOILER BURSTS.

#### Five Men Lose Their Lives on Board the Collier Madeleine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The French collier Madeleine arrived to-day from Callao. One of her boilers exploded soon after the steamer left Callao, killing five men and injuring several others. She put into Acapulco for repairs. After leaving Acapulco Chief Engineer Obe had a quarrel with Chief Officer Diamond and the engineer shot and severely wounded Diamond and also cut him with a knife. The Madeleine returned to Acapulco, where Obe was left in the hands of the Mexican authorities and Diamond in a hospital.

### GEN. STEVENSON DEAD.

#### A St. Louis Lawyer Who Had Raised the Seventh Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Gen. John D. Stevenson died at his home here after a protracted illness. He served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars. At the breaking out of the latter he raised the Seventh Missouri regiment, and, for meritorious conduct, was made a major-general of volunteers in 1865. For services at Champion hill he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, of which he had been commissioned colonel.

### A TERRIBLE CRIME.

#### An Indiana Couple of Note Killed in Their Home by Two Men.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., Jan. 25.—This morning the bodies of Samuel Kirby and his wife, two of the most highly respected people of this county, were found in their room. They had been killed with an ax. Bloodstains were all over the walls and floor. Tracks in the snow without showed two different footprints. An ax was found outside the house stained with blood. Bloodhounds were put on the trail.

### KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

#### Condensed Proceedings of the State's Law-makers in Biennial Session at Topeka.

The Kansas legislature met in joint session on the 19th to ballot for state printer for the two years' term beginning July 1, 1897. Lieut.-Gov. Harvey presided. The senate ballot resulted: John Parks, 25; J. K. Hudson, 19; Senator Fulton (rep.) being absent. The house vote resulted: Parks, 74; Hudson, 43; Representatives Cubison and Hecman (rep.) and Maxwell and Rutledge (pop.) being absent. Senator Young introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum; also to reduce rates on Pullman sleeping cars. Senator Cooke, an anti-usury bill; Crossen, a resolution providing for the proper observance of Kansas day. In the house a resolution declaring for the free coinage of silver was passed by a party vote, 74 to 47. Among the bills introduced were: For a maximum freight rate on hay and grain; to appropriate money for the maintenance of the agricultural college and state normal school; to provide for public warehouses and public scales and weighmasters; to compel trimming of hedged houses; for dividing ownership of text-books; to protect the grazing lands of western Kansas; to reduce all fees of state printer ten per cent.; to prohibit counties voting aid to railroads or other corporations.

In the senate on the 20th Jumper presented a bill to prohibit the contracting of convicts or the products of convict labor; thus, to compel convicts to remain in the monthly reports of earnings and profits; Young, to make sheriffs' deeds void unless publication fee is paid in full. Bills for normal schools at Fort Scott, Concordia and Wichita were also presented. In the house Trachbold presented a congressional apportionment measure; Shouse, to compel all children between eight and 16 years to attend school; Taylor, to change the jury law so that the votes of nine of the 12 jurors may fix the verdict; also one providing that the bodies of convicts who may die in prison unclaimed, shall be given to medical schools; also one providing for a grand jury once a year if 100 voters of a county petition therefor. The house adopted a concurrent resolution asking Gov. Leedy not to appoint election commissioners, irrigation commissioners, silk commissioner, forestry commissioner and coal inspector until the legislature decided whether or not it would abolish these offices.

The senate on the 21st the bill making it a penitentiary offense to sell mortgaged property was reported favorably. The bill providing that no city with 2,000 or more inhabitants shall be included in the corporate limits of any township was reported favorably, as was the measure to place all state institutions under civil service. Senator Young's bill reducing printers' fees for county printing and legal notices 50 per cent. was passed, 29 to 8. Bills were introduced by Leedy, to compel homesteads having improvements of \$1,000 from taxation; to appropriate \$6,431.91 for a deficiency to pay salaries of district judges; by Mosher, for state control of inspection, and for the handling of grain to reduce the price of sleeping car berths; providing that legal notices may be posted instead of published in counties containing less than 3,000 people and that a copy of the ballot be mailed to every clerk to every voter in the county instead of publishing it in a newspaper. It also provides that county officers may contract with outsiders to print the official ballot, thus making the printed papers complete with the big houses of the city.

Among the bills introduced in the senate on the 22d were: For the maintenance of a state institution for the cure of drunkards; to require banks to pay taxes on the capital stock as reported by the report of the directors, also on all deposits loaned out; to compel eastern corporations owning Kansas lands to pay taxes on the same when due; making a diploma of the state normal school valid as a life certificate; for a lien on crops for labor or machinery employed; for the branding of all penitentiary made goods; to abolish the office of coal oil inspector and commissioner of forestry and fisheries. In the house Speaker Street announced additional standing committees. Among the bills introduced were: By Rothwell, to prohibit the giving or accepting of railroad passes; by W. B. Botkin, to abolish the state stock and all deposits; by Ingle, compelling trains to stop at every station; by Brown, of Cowley, excluding voters in cities of the first and second-class from participating in election for school superintendent; by McKeen, compelling railroads to carry bicycles of passengers free; by Rutledge, to prevent the diverting of the channel of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes; by W. B. Botkin, to abolish the state state grain inspector, board of irrigation, the labor bureau, coal oil inspector, forestry and silk stations and board of public works; and that all penal institutions be managed by one board; all educational institutions be managed by one board of trustees.

On the 23d these bills were presented: To protect tenant against landlord and to prevent the pooling of rates on insurance. These bills were reported favorably. By Cook, to create ponds for the storing of water; by Harris, to do away with tax titles to land and provide for a judicial title, to be incontestable; to reduce the rate of interest from ten to eight per cent.; to prohibit the issuing of passes to any person except the board of railroad commissioners and railway assessors; reducing the rates on Pullman sleepers; to exempt from garnishment the wages of workmen; to provide for loaning the papers of school superintendents; by McKeen, to amend the law relating to the election of a bill providing severe punishment for those guilty of rape or seduction.

### Additional House Committees.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—Speaker Street yesterday appointed the following additional committees: Horticulture—Taylor, Mallin, Lawson, Patten, Stevens, Bacon and Brooks. Municipal indebtedness—Foley, Patten, Johnson of Labette, Cassin, Hibner, Gates and Wilson. Penal institutions—Metzler, Gray, Ravenscraft, Singleton, Patten, Seaton and Heminger. Private corporations—Hibner, Harvey, Palenske, McGrath, Jamieson, Grimes and Henley. Immigration—Fell, Fulton, Carr, Bassall, Fouts, Buell and Gates. Telegraph and telephone—Keefe, Davis, Brown of Pratt, Wallace, Williams, Grimes and Heminger. Irrigation—Feighner, Crosby, Clarke, Tapscott, Kelson, Fell, Epperson, Patten, Hollenbeck, Burtis, Brown of Greeley, Harwood and Geisler. House employes—Goodnow, Farrell, Doyle, Hibner, Haeckney, Metzler and Ravenscraft. Fees and salaries—Barkley, Jones, Merrill, Clark, Tapscott, Marlin, Burtis, Johnson of Nemaha and Burkholder. Printing—Turner, Bean, Stoner, Trueblood, Dalton, Mallin, Maxwell, Lambert of Lincoln, Longley, Moore, Jackson of Comanche and Fouts. Political rights of women—Bean, Stevens, Hibner, Rutledge, Kelson, Dolson and Wilson. To apporportion the governor's message—A. M. Kolso, chairman; Wehrle, Lawson, Ingle, Fitzgerald, Buell and Pinner. County lines and county seats—E. H. Epperson, chairman; Wehrle, Dalton, Tapscott, Muesznmayer, Haywood, Ury, Heminger and Hecman. Supervision of journal—Samuel Ernst, chairman; Conger, Outcalt, Ward, Williams, Seaton and Jackson of Harvey.

### Topeka's Pure Food Show.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—The Topeka pure food show opened Saturday under most favorable auspices. It is the finest display of food products ever placed on exhibition in the west. Topeka society women have donned white aprons and are entertaining the visitors at their respective booths. Miss Emily Mary Callinger, of Boston, beginning to-day, will deliver lectures each day on cooking.

### Dr. Samuel Pegley, aged 70, of Radical, Kan., is under arrest charged with the attempted murder of his 14-year-old wife. He is thought to be insane.

### KANSAS NATIONAL BANKS.

#### Reports Received of Their Condition by the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Kansas at the close of business on December 17, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve to have been 35.24 per cent., against 35.17 per cent. on October 6; loans and discounts increased from \$17,006,348 to \$17,943,400; stocks and securities decreased from \$1,306,745 to \$991,082; gold coin decreased from \$1,146,516 to \$1,097,322; total specie decreased from \$1,558,440 to \$1,439,553; lawful money reserve decreased from \$2,317,828 to \$2,084,822; individual deposits increased from \$15,585,139 to \$16,039,317.

### KANSAS RAILROAD BOARD.

#### Lewelling, W. P. Dillard and William Campbell Are the Lucky Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The executive council yesterday elected a state board of railroad commissioners as follows: William M. Campbell, of Stafford county, for one year, to succeed James M. Simpson; William P. Dillard, of Fort Scott, for two years, to succeed Samuel T. Howe; Lorenzo D. Lewelling, of Wichita, for three years, to succeed Joseph G. Lowe. The commission of Campbell and Dillard will go into effect at once. Lowe will be permitted to serve till April 4, and Lewelling will not assume the duties of the office till that date.

### Emporia Normal Stories Denied.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—President A. R. Taylor, of the state normal school says that there is no truth in the sensational reports emanating from Emporia that the students are petitioning for the establishment of a new school. He says: "The subject mentioned in the dispatches has never been before the faculty. The oratorical association will settle its own difficulty, without interference or intimidation from or by the faculty."

### Train Wreckers in Kansas.

STERLING, Kan., Jan. 21.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a passenger train westbound by piling a lot of ties on the track about two miles east of here. Luckily the engineer was slowing up when the obstruction was discovered and little damage resulted. There is no clue to who placed the ties on the track, but it was supposed that it was the work of tramps.

### McNall for Insurance Commissioner.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—Gov. Leedy yesterday appointed Webb McNall, of Gaylor, Smith county, to be state superintendent of insurance. The governor made the announcement immediately after the election of the board of railroad commissioners, McNall having been a candidate for appointment on the board. McNall was formerly a republican, but left the party early last summer and became a populist.

### Will Not Molest Hudson.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The populist caucus last night decided by a vote of 48 to 40 that it did not care to become further involved in the "short term" state printership complication. Consideration of the question was indefinitely postponed. The caucus action will enable Maj. J. K. Hudson to hold the office of state printer till June 30, unless the printing committee should see fit to recognize Ed Snow.

### Atherton's Accounts Perfect.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—All of the cash, bonds, records and warrants of the state treasurer have been turned over to D. H. Hefflebower by his predecessor, Otis L. Atherton. In connection with the transfer, it is said that never before in the history of the state has there been a balance to a cent, or that the outgoing official has not been obliged to go into his own pockets to pay a slight shortage.

### Downfall of a Politician.

ABLENE, Kan., Jan. 21.—In the county jail here is confined James McNaspy, who was brought back from Thayer, Mo., and whose case is particularly notable. He was for years one of the leading politicians of the county. His home at Herington was one of the finest in this section, and until recently he was supposed to be doing a big business as a broker. He is accused of being short \$25,000.

### Emporia Is Enterprising.

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The organization of a board of trade was effected last night. J. A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe, was present and addressed the meeting. The creamery here is to be opened and operated with an enlarged capacity. Steps were also taken looking to again operating the canning factory and other industries at this place.

### Fine Wheat Prospects in the Southwest.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 21.—The condition of the large acreage of wheat in this county and in the Cherokee strip is so promising since the recent rains that the farmers and millers are counting on the largest crop this section has produced in many years.

### Kansas Historical Society.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The Kansas State Historical society, in annual session here, elected Harrison Kelley, of Coffey county, president; W. H. Smith, of Marysville, vice president; F. G. Adams, of Topeka, secretary; John Guthrie, of Topeka, treasurer.

### Landis Names His Chief Clerk.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—Warden Harry Landis, of the penitentiary, has appointed W. T. Tipton, of Burlington, to be his chief clerk. Tipton is secretary of the populist state committee.

### Cimarron, Kan., Insolvent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—In a bill to be introduced by Representative Holenbeck, of Gray county, in the house, the city of Cimarron, Kan., will formally announce its insolvency and ask the legislature to act as a receiver in the winding up of its affairs.

### Convention of Implement Dealers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—Implement dealers of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, in session here, adopted Lloyd's co-operative plan of fire insurance. A new monthly journal, the Bulletin, will hereafter be published in the exclusive interest of these dealers.

### M'CRAE DENIED THE FLOOR.

#### The Topeka Newspaper Correspondent Not in Good Standing with Kansas Senators.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—By a vote of 24 to 12 the senate denied the privilege of the floor to D. O. McCrae, a well-known newspaper man. The action was taken because McCrae had written a story for a St. Louis paper detailing a rumor that the American book trust lobby had dictated the appointment of three members of the senate committee on education and had known who the chairman was to be three weeks prior to the meeting of the legislature. The senate committee on judiciary, by a vote of six to three, killed the measure of Senator Harris to enact the Missouri trust deed law in Kansas. There was violent opposition to it and it was claimed the present law was vastly superior to the Missouri law. Other bills were favorably reported to the senate empowering the authorities of Douglas county to bridge the Kaw at Leocompton, compelling railroad companies to furnish protection to engineers and motormen, to punish black-listing and prevent discrimination against union labor, and to make notes, bonds and other securities uncollectible unless stamped by the county assessor as having been listed for taxation. Among the new bills introduced was one by Benson to list all property at actual cash value; to prohibit absolutely the sale of cigarettes in the state; to give women the right to vote for presidential electors; to compel railroads to furnish free transportation to stock shippers; to appropriate \$40,000 for a normal school at Stockton, and to suppress quack doctors by placing the power to decide on who shall practice medicine in the state in the hands of a state medical board.

The house ways and means committee made a favorable report on joint resolution No. 4, providing for a change in the constitution to one general election, and it will be placed on the calendar, and it will be placed on a four-year term and bars a second term; that county officers shall be elected every two years and limited to two terms. The house resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee to investigate the actions of the state school fund commissioners and also the coal oil inspector was reported favorably. The bill restoring a tuition fee for admission to the state university was reported favorably. Keefe's bill to permit a person to be heard in his own defense in court was reported unfavorably. Barkley, of Elk, introduced a bill to exempt corn from taxation for one year, from March 1. The bill accompanied by a letter stating that with a short time exemption farmers would be able to hold their corn for better prices.

### WALLACE WANTS A PARDON.

#### An Indian Who Killed His Father-in-Law Over a Division Line.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 25.—Extensive preparations are being made by Judge J. D. Hill, of this city, and Col. J. H. Pratt, of Neosho, Mo., for the securing of a pardon for Wallace, the half-breed Indian convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Alexander Zane, and who is now serving a ten years sentence in the federal prison at Leavenworth. Sensational affidavits will be filed, and if a resurvey of the land turned out as they claim it will, it is understood that the attorneys will make charges against a United States government surveyor, accusing him of accepting a bribe from Zane and running a false line, which was the cause of the murder. The murder occurred over a division line between Wallace's and Zane's land in the Wyandotte Indian reservation.

### A POINT FOR HUDSON.

#### State Printer Gets an Injunction That Will Dampen His Opponent's Hopes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—Maj. J. K. Hudson beat Ed Snow into court. Yesterday morning Hudson applied to Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, for an order restraining the state printing committee from recognizing Snow as state printer, and to restrain Snow from interfering with him (Hudson) in the discharge of his duty as state printer. The application was allowed, the order issued, and the case will be heard February 1. Snow had the papers prepared to go into the supreme court. He had made formal demand upon the printing committee for recognition and failed to get it. His intention was to commence a mandamus proceeding early this week. Hudson's move knocked him out temporarily.

### Opposed to Resubmission.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—The New York Voice has asked each member of the legislature to state how he stands on the question of straight resubmission; also on the question of a constitutional convention, which is supposed to be an adroit method to attack and defeat the prohibitory law. A poll of the senate showed but three in favor of straight resubmission, but with two exceptions all were in favor of a constitutional convention.

### Sons of the Revolution.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—The following officers of the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have been chosen for the ensuing year: President, George D. Hale, of Topeka; secretary, Thomas S. Lyon, of Topeka; registrar, F. G. Adams, of Topeka; historian, Dr. J. L. Furber, of Topeka.

### Kansas Going to Switzerland.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 25.—Prof