VOL. XXIII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897,

NO. 17.

# TREATY SIGNED.

The Two English-Speaking Countries to Arbitrate Differences.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

He Hopes the Treaty May Commend Itself to the Favorable Consideration of the Senate-The Treaty Is to Last for Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, yesterday affixed their signatures to a new treaty, by which the Topeks tries to be made.

In the senate of two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of comtroversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of the arbitration.

The treaty consists of 12 articles, and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II., of Sweden and Norway, is to act as the arbitrator in the case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the king and the final agreement on that detail was not cabled to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to receive the approval of the British foreign office. At 11:20 yesterday morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument. Sir Julian Paurcefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen, and he signed one copy in the first place, Secretary Olney immediately placing his signature after that of the ambassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it will never leave the possession of that government. Taking up the other copy. Secretary Olney signed it first, and Sir Julian signed after him. This is the United States'copy, and likewise will remain in the possession of our government. After the senate has passed upon it a copy will be made of our original, and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on. Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty and a letter from the president urging its ratification were sent to the senate in the afternoon. They will be laid before the senate in executive session and not made public, for the present at least. The following is the text of the president's message transmitted on the treaty:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters of difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation, and reprsent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the results reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies. It is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as

In the initiation of such an important movement, it must be expected that some of its features will assume a temporary character looking to a further advance, and yet it is ap-parent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results benef-icent should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common periment substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried

under the happiest auspices.

Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be proand the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations and will mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

Profoundly impressed as I am by the promise of transcendant good which this treaty affords. I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the senate. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, January 11, 1897. Potato Trust Goes to Pieces.

GREELEY, Col., Jan. 11. - The Colorado potato trust has gone to pieces, and Texas consumers, who take almost 1,000,000 bushels a year of mountain tubers, can gloat over the prospect of a potato war. The disruption occurred at a meeting of the Northern Colorado Produce exchange, composed largely of commission men, who accused the United Produce Co., composed of farmers, of breach of faith in not marketing their entire product through regular channels.

A "Hypnotist" Pardoned. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.-The last official act of Gov. Morrill was the issuance of a pardon to Anderson Gray, of Sumner county, in the penitentiary for life for complicity in the murder of Thomas Patton, who was shot to death by Thomas E. McDonald. This is the somewhat celebrated "hypnotic" case. McDonald claimed that Gray, who hated Patton, hypnotized him and "willed" him to do the killing. Mc-Donald was acquitted and Gray was sent to the penitentiary.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

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

WHEN the senate reassembled on the 5th, after the holiday recess, Senator Call (Fla.) introduced a resolution requesting the president to send to the senate all reports relating to the conviction of Sanguilly, an American citizen, in Cuba, and also a resolution directing the secre-tary of state to demand Sanguilly's release. nator Peffer made an address on his resolution for a national monetary commission. The homestead bill was then taken up, but went over and, after passing the bill reducing the cases in which the death penalty should apply, the senate adjourned... In the house most of the day was devoted to the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr Broderick (Kan.) asking the secretary of the interior to report about certain Union Pacific lands to which patents had not been issued, but which had been sold to purchasers, and on which the Topeka land office was allowing en-

In the senate on the 6th Senator Cullom (Ill.) reported adversely from the committee on foreign relations the bill to grant \$1,500 to ex-Consul Waller and the bill was indefinitely postponed. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of state to send to the senate any information touching the recognition by the president or secretary of state of any foreign people or power as an independent government. The house bills relating to timber culture and authorizing brevets to army and navy officers were passed. The free homes bill was then de-bated, but a final vote was not reached....The house passed the Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter by a vote of 144 to 105. Mr. Grosvenor (O.) created a slight flurry by his comments on the failure of several departments to send information to the ouse relative to the administration of the civil ervice law.

THE senate on the 7th passed a number of minor bills on the calendar. Progress was made on the bill for free homesteads on Indian lands, but a final vote was not reached. Senator Mills (Tex.) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the power of recognizing a new epublic resides in congress, recognizing the Cuban republic and appropriating \$10,000 for a United States minister to the island. The bill United States minister to the Island. The blin to give preference rights to settlers on lands in Greer county, Ok., was passed. Senator Sher-man (O.) sought to secure the passage of a bill to establish a uniform standard of grain and cereals, but the bill went over on objection.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned to the 11th...The Pacific railroad funding bill was considered in the house, the members manifesting a great deal of interest in the measure. Mr. Powers (Vt.) argued for two hours in support of the bill. Mr. Hubbard (Mo.) spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Van Horn (Mo.) introduced a bill to regulate the erection by railroads of bridges over navigable streams

THE senate was not in session on the 8th ... The house debated the Union Pacific refunding bill. Mr. Johnson (Cal.) creating a sensation by a vituperative attack on Editor Hearst, of the the San Francisco Examiner, and Mayor Sutro. of that city, and saying that they were terror-izing Pacific coast members. Mr. Harrison gave notice of a substitute that he will offer to provide for a commission to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the in-terior and the attorney-general to negotiate the treaty to the white house and the settlement of the debt and at five o'clock the

After a brisk controversy in the house an order made on the previous night for the arrest by the sergeant-at-arms of all members absent from the Friday evening's session, pension night, was vacated, to the satisfaction of over 200 members to whom the order of arrest applied. The Pacific railway funding bill was then considered in a fragmentary manner, incidental to a five-minute debate, and was not productive of any noticeable features, coming to a close at

Missouri Lead Industry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. - Manager Murray, of the Kansas City smelting works, and H. J. Cantwell, of St. Louis, have arrived in Washington to appear before the committee on ways and means when the lead schedule is up for consideration. Mr. Cantwell will argue in favor of a duty, while Murray will oppose it. The Kansas City smelting works are now using Mexican lead, and do not wish their source of cheap supply cut off. Mr. Cantwell claims that if protection is not afforded the lead industry of Missouri most of the mines will have to close down.

Bank V. as an Empty Shell.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Sensational charges concerning the business of E. S. Drever & Co., the bankers whose assignment was forced through the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois. were made in Judge Freeman's court Saturday. It is said the depositors will get little or nothing. The statement which has been prepared shows that the bank was an empty shell, with some \$1,400,000 of liabilities when the bank closed, with only \$9,000 cash on hand.

Pinkerton's Superintendent a Suicide. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.-Thomas G. Conklin, superintendent of the local office of the Pinkerton National De tective agency, committed suicide in his private office at Seventh and Main streets yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. No one else was in the building until just before life became extinct. The deed had evidently been planned carefully and executed with deep purpose. Despondency, brought about by failing health and wild dissipation, was undoubtedly what led to the act.

McCullagh's Estate Not Large.

ST. Louis, Jan. 11. - According to Attorney Estes, who has handled the af- ored bellboy, found a pocket-book fairs of J. B. McCullagh, when every thing is settled the estate will barely foot up \$100,000. It is composed of 30 shares of Globe-Democrat stock, 200 shares of Laclede gas stock, the house on Pine street, some few shares of mining stock and \$30,000 in cash. There was no insurance.

Railroads of North America NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-According to figures compiled by the Printing-Tele- the various classes at the military graph News Co. on railroad dividends in 1896, the total capital stock of all steam railways in North America was on January 1, 1897, \$5,008,352,237, of which Canada furnished \$86,978,000 and Mexico \$101,234,100. . The total number Missouri. Second-class, Chauncey B. of railroads of which any records could be had at the close of the year was 497.

TALK ON CUBA.

Senator Mills, of Texas, Speaks in Favor of His Resolution.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL DEFEATED.

The Opposition Crushed It by an Adverse Vote of 168 to 112-The Army Appropriation Bill Passed-It Carries \$23,126,344.

duced by him to declare the recognigressional prerogative and to recognize senator quoted a long line of precedents ward Spain. He spoke contemptuousspeech to-day. Mr. Proctor made a property of the road on the extinguishspeech in favor of a constitutional amendment to limit the president to one six-year term, and Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, made an unsuccessful at- Noted Labor Leader Makes a Sensational tempt to secure the adoption of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for information as to whether contractors' men in the Brooklyn navy yards are made to work more than eight hours per day.

THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Pacific railway funding bill went to its doom in the house yesterday under an adverse majority of 66. The friends of the measure, who had predicted its passage up to the last moment, were surprised by the decisive character of their defeat. They had been led to hope from the votes on the substitutes that the bill had more than an even chance of passage. The Bell substitute provided that if the Union Pacific and Central Pacific would clear off the first the government would extend the indebtedness at three per cent. It was defeated, 110 to 158. The Harrison substitute provided for a commission to negotiate a settlement of the debt. It was rejected by the house by a vote of 55 to 214. Many of the members were as much opposed to these substitutes as to the Powers bill. The California and middle west members voted almost solidly against them. When the vote came on the main proposition the whole opposition swung into line and crushed it by an adverse vote of 168 to 112. The vote was not taken directly on the passage of the bill, but on the preliminary motion to engross and read the bill a third time. An ocrats and six populists and five indewas disposed of the army appropriation bill and several other bills were passed. The army bill carried \$23,-126,344, \$155,558 less than that for the current year.

Warning of a Massacre. BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.-The Turkish Reform league has issued, from Brussels, an appeal to the people of Europe, declaring that the sultan has planned a massacre to take place during the approaching Ramazan fasts, and imploring the powers to interfere, depose the sultan and proclaim Rechad Effendi, younger brother of the sultan, and heir presumptive, his successor, with a council of state made of an equal number of Moslems, Christians and Euro-

Missouri Electors Cast Their Votes. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.-Missouri's electors met vesterday and cast the electoral vote of the state for William J. Bryan for president. Thirteen of the electoral votes were given for Arthur Sewall for vice president, and four to Thomas E. Watson for vice president. W. O. Cox, of Kansas City, was selected official messenger to carry the vote to Washington. The four populist electors voted for Watson, according to a fusion agreement.

Will This Boy Be Rewarded? Sr. Louis, Jan. 12. - At the Lindell hotel last night George Moon, a colcontaining \$40,000 in money, checks and valuable mining stocks. He immediately gave it to Manager Donovan. The money and securities were the property of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hannon, wealthy residents of Canon City, Col., who were stopping at the hotel.

Western Cadets Fail to Pass. WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12.-In the January examinations 30 members of academy were found deficient and discharged. Among them were: Fourthclass, Franklin Ross, Brown, Kan.; Karl Greenleaf, Cummings, Mo.; Carl Joseph, Harris, Mo.; Allen M. Younge, Humphrey, Kansas.

THE "KATY'S" CLAIM. The Railroad Has an Interest in the Choc-

taw Settlement That May Mean Much. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The conference of the Dawes commission at the office of the secretary of the interior Saturday was marked by an incident of more than ordinary interest. Beside J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth and Wesley Anderson, representing the Choctaws, there was present Mr. Simon Wolf, a Washington attorney, who represents the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. Mr. Wolf was there in his capacity as the attorney for that road. He called the attention WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The chief of the secretary, the commission and event of yesterday's senate session was the Indian delegates, to the fact that an impassioned speech by Mr. Mills, of the road has an interest in the ques-Texas, in favor of a resolution intro- tion, of which the Dawes commission has apparently taken no notice. In the tion of a foreign government a con- grant which the company has through the Indian territory is a provision the independence of Cuba and appropri- that when the land now held by the ate \$10,000 for the salary of a minister. Indians is relinquished to the govern-In support of the first proposition the ment and the Indian title is extinguished, the road is then to have the and speaking on the latter question he same concessions as in the state of strongly denounced the administra- Kansas. This means that the railroad tion, charging it with favoritism to- claims alternate sections for ten miles on each side along its line, amounting, ly of Castellar and Weyler and of it has been figured, to over 1,000,000 Signor Crispi, because of his declara- acres of valuable land, whose title is tion that Europe could not look with- to pass to it upon the extinguishment out concern upon the pretensions of of the Indians' title. The agreement the United States. The Cuban ques- keeps the title to the Indians. The tion was the mercantile spirit of the road claims that, having constructed nation against its honor, he declared. and operated its road, it had performed There was an informal discussion its part of the stipulations, and its by several senators, and Mr. charter, therefore, should not be vio-Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice of a lated, and the land should become the

### DEBS IS PESSIMISTIC.

ment of communal title

Speech at Denver. DENVER, Col., Jan. 11.-Eugene V. Debs, the well known labor leader, arrived here yesterday. He is here to make a series of addresses in aid of the Leadville striking miners. He spoke yesterday at Rev. Myron W. Reed's church, and in the afternoon before the trades assembly. His address before the trades assembly was of a socialistic character. He denied that union labor was in favor of fighting, for, he said, men who will not vote right cannot be depended upon to fight right. He predicted that in a war between capital and labor plenty of laboring men could be hired for 75 cents a day to shoot their fellows.

Gold Democrafs Confer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The conference of wants a government of her own. mortgage and advance the government | gold standard democrats held at the Auditorium Saturday declared for con- a profitable meeting at Topeka last that there was no provision in the tinued opposition to the free silver week. Dr. Lewis, of Lecompton, was Kansas constitution to prevent a womwing of the party and for a continu- elected president and F. G. Tompkins. | an from voting. Acting upon their adance of the party organization. Re- of Topeka, secretary. A number of vice she says she will vote at the next union with the Bryanites was de- premiums on poultry were offered. clared to be out of the question, and a Representative Ury, of Fort Scott, resolution offered by John P. Irish, of gives figures to show that Bourbon California, was adopted, calling upon county has 6,055 votes, while the 18 gold democrats throughout the country to perfect their state and local organi- bill aims to make into five counties zations with the purpose of placing polled only 5,479 votes at the last elecstate and local tickets in the field at tion. the next election.

Dalton Gang Still on Earth.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 11.-At nine o'clock Saturday night half a dozen masked men, supposed to be "Dynamite Dick" and other members of the old Doolin gang, looted the general umes. analysis of the vote shows that store and post office at Partridge, 20 86 republicans and 16 democrats voted miles east of here, kept by Dr. Part- December 31 was \$363,332.38 in funds P. M. Gilbert, of Grainfield; chaplain, for the bill, and 99 republicans, 58 dem- ridge. They robbed the till, blew open the safe, went through all the mail pendents against it. After the bill and then set fire to the building and rode off. The robbers secured about cember were \$110,813.83 and the dis-\$1,000. The loss by fire was \$6,000.

McKinley and the Cuban Question. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-It has generally become known about the capitol that President-elect McKinley prefers where it is until he shall come into office and to this fact more than any other may be attributed the failure of value. the senate to take up the question on the basis of the resolution presented by Senator Cameron and reported by the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Platt Is Magnanimous. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It is reported that Mr. Platt does not want the senatorship, but intends it for ex-Gov. Morton, Gen. B. F. Tracy or Frank Witherbee. Mr. Platt has refused to talk, but it is known that he has permitted his lieutenants to canvass the legislature and that they have secured more than enough pledges to insure his election.

This Happened in America. ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 11. - Mrs. Oscar Adams was found Saturday starved to death in an upper room of a Fourth street tenement house. Her husband was found by her side half crazed and in a critical condition for want of food. The coroner says he will make a thorough investigation of the case. The board of health reports 65 families (300 persons in all) utterly destitute.

Co-Operative Steel Works. BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 11 .- Mill workand employes of the Westinghouse works at Tuttle Creek and Wilmerding | claim satisfied. are forming a joint stock company to build a \$2,000,000 iron and steel plant state school superintendent soon to be at Port Angeles on Puget sound, state of Washington.

Horseless Carriages in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 11. - Horseless carriages are to be introduced by the New York Cab Co. in the course of the present year as one of the results of the male teachers, \$35 58; average length strike of its drivers. The service will be begun in April and extended grad. for school purposes, 11.19 mills.; value ually as success seems to warrant of school property, \$10,145,631; total ex-Compressed air will be used to drive penditures for school purposes during

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

There are 3,079 people enrolled at the Leavenworth soldiers' home.

Horton has a curfew law, which affects all children under 16 years. It cost \$37,216.88 to run the nine December.

Last year eggs and dressed poultry to the value of \$2,962,000 were shipped out of Kansas.

Nimrods of Pawnee county are making \$5 a day shipping jack rabbits to New York city. F. H. Sheldon, of Franklin county,

will be the richest man in the senate this winter. He is worth \$150,000. Peanuts are getting to be a staple crop in the vicinity of Arkansas City. One man last season raised 200 bushels

on 11/2 acres.

Secretary of Agriculture Coburn's book on "Cow Culture" is being used as a text-book in eight different agricultural colleges.

Prof. Sam W. Black, superintendent of the Pittsburg schools, will be superintendent of the state reform school at

Topeka under Gov. Leedy. Attorney-General-elect Boyle has named George R. Snelling, of Anthony, as his assistant. Snelling was a republican until the St. Louis conven-

tion. Portraits of the territorial governors Kansas are being hung in the governor's office, beside those of the executives who have held office since Kansas became a state.

There is trouble in the oratorical society of the state normal at Emporia, and unless it is settled the college will not be represented in the next state oratorical contest.

Dr. C. M. Moats was appointed by the interior department as pension examining surgeon at Leavenworth, but the appointment was rescinded when it was learned in Washington that Moats was a negro.

There is trouble in Ebenezer colored Baptist church at Atchison. Twenty members have been expelled, and a conference of 15 pastors from other towns have been called for January 19 o consider the trouble.

The old movement to divorce Arbe brought before the legislature. The

Representative Ury, of Fort Scott, counties in western Kansas which his

In the library of the state historical society at Topeka there are 18,338 bound volumes of books; 54,931 un. bound volumes and pamphlets, and 18,223 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals-in all 91,492 vol-

The balance in the state treasury and \$7.016,993.10 in bonds. Of the latter \$6,258,416.72 were permanent school fund bonds. The cash receipts for De-

bursements \$118,023.54. The Farmers' Alliance will establish store-houses in every county seat in the state, where members of the order can receive in exchange for commodithat the Cuban question should be left | ties there deposited bills of credit, which will be again exchangeable for products or direct purchase at face

> Wyandotte county stands first in population among Kansas counties, the latest report crediting her with 58,612 people, and the assessed valuation of taxable property is \$11,000,000. Wyandotte is also the greatest potato producing county, having raised 883,772 bushels last year.

Carl Meier, a workman of Atchison, stopped a runaway horse the other day and saved the life of the driver, Mrs. Stella Milfred. The grateful woman sent for her rescuer, expecting to substantially reward him, and a conversation between the two quickly revealed the fact that they were brother and sister, who had been separated many Gov. Leedy not to appoint a police years ago in Switzerland by the death of their parents.

Investigation shows that in Kansas panies took from the state \$1,700,000 in commissioners for this city. clear profit. It is now proposed that the legislature enact a law requiring all life insurance companies to invest 65 per cent. of premiums collected in people a few mile west of Topeka. For this state in Kansas securities, to be this purpose a considerable tract of deposited with the state treasurer, so land, suited to fruit growing and marers at the Carnegie plants here and at that upon a death, if the loss is not Homestead, Duquesne and Pittsburgh speedily adjusted, the beneficiary may William Eagleson and J. M. Mason, go to the state treasurer and have his

The tenth biennial report of the issued shows there are 9,284 organized school districts in the state. The school population is .495,771; enrollment in public schools, 378,339; teachers employed 11,700; average salary paid male teachers, \$43.82; average salary paid feof school year, 24 weeks; average levy the year, \$4,133,195.24.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Statement Being Prepared to Show They Are Being Operated at Loss.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.-A statement is being prepared by some of the representatives of the leading railroads in the state, which is to be submitted to members of the legislature who may charitable institutions of the state in feel inclined to pass a maximum freight rate bill. This document in part says: Although the mileage in Kansas is greater than that in Iowa, yet the earnings in Iowa for the six years given average 47 per cent higher than the earnings in Kansas for the same time, while the taxes paid by the Kansas roads during the same six years average 48.7 per cent higher than the taxes paid by the Iowa roads in those years. In Iowa there are 225 people to each mile of road; in Kansas only 161. In the face of these

facts, no one can reasonably or even with any

show of fairness or justice claim that Kansas rates should be anywhere near as low as Iowa The report of the Kansas board of railroad commissioners for 1895 shows, for 20 roads re-porting, the sum of \$17,131,227 as earnings from operation in Kansas. Five roads did not re-port earnings for the state, but by taking the earnings for operation by the entire lines the percentage which the mileage within the state bears to the entire mileage there results an amount of \$10,042,733, which, added to the amount rewhich, added to the amount re-ported for the state, gives the total of \$27,173,960 as approximately the earnings from operation in Kansas. This amount would be over rather than under the actual earnings. Pursuing the same method as to operating expenses the amount of \$21,072,278 is obtained as the operating expenses of roads in Kansas. The difference, \$6,101,682, less \$1,906,779 taxes paid in Kansas, gives \$4,194,903 as the net re-

sult from operation in the state.

The debt of the Kansas roads is given in the report at \$283,771,704. The net results from operation are therefore less than 11/2 per cent. upon the indebtedness, and there is a deficit of large proportions in respect of interest pay-ments upon the indebtedness. It is safe to say that unless conditions affecting the railroads in Kansas change materially the better it will be many rs before the stockholders receive any dividends upon their investments, and be-fore the holders of the indebtedness of the roads will recieve even a fair interest upon their investments. No railroad company whose business is transacted wholly within the state earns even its operating expenses, much less interest on bonds and dividends on stock.

SAYS SHE WILL VOTE.

Mrs. Althea Briggs Stryker Tired of Waiting for Kansas Legislative Actio

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of prominent equal suffragists of Kansas in the city yesterday, Mrs. Atthea Briggs Stryker, wife of Superintendent-elect Stryker, declared that she had become tired of pleading with the mourdale from Kansas City, Kan., will legislature to grant women equal rights and that she would attempt to two sections of the city do not get cast a ballot at the next general elecalong well together, and Armourdale tion. She said that she had received opinions from a number of the leading The Kansas Poultry association held constitutional lawyers of the state election or know the reason why.

> KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE. The Organization Will Not Disband-Offi-

cers Chosen for the Ensuing Year. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance did not disband at its convention yesterday as predicted by some of its members. It decided to struggle on. Thirty-two delegates, representing as many lodges and less than a thousand members, were present. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Emma R. Troudner, of Carbondale; vice president, Solon Gray, of Alden; secretary. Mrs. Bina A. Otis, of Topeka; treasurer, Mrs. D. M. Furbeck, of Topeka; lecturer, Joel Reece, of Pratt.

Will Not Kiss the Bible.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The custom of kissing the Bible at inauguration of state officers, which has prevailed in Kansas since the admission of the state into the union, will not be observed by the populists next Monday. G. C. Clemens, chairman of the arrangements committee, objected to the custom on the ground that the germs of disease might be carried from one person to another by kissing the Bible.

A Murderess Goes Free. LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 8.-The coroner's jury in the case against Mrs. August Bierman, who shot her husband and then attempted to kill herself at her home west of the city, the last of December, brought in a verdict yesterday, after two days' final investigation of the case. The jury found that Mrs. Bierman had done the shooting while mentally irresponsible.

Fort Scott Wants Home Rule. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 8 .- County Attorney Shephard and a delegation of populists went to Topeka to urge commission for Fort Scott. It is understood that Attorney-General-elect Boyle will also ask the governor to last year old line life insurance com. make an experiment by appointing no

A Negro Suburb at Topeka. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.- A movement is on foot to start a town for colored ket gardening, is to be purchased. well-known colored men, are managing the enterprise.

Nominations of Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The president has sent to the senate the following nominations of postmasters among others: Charles E. Monell, Kirwin, Kan.; W. V. Leech, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Francis A. Simonds, Cedar Rapids, Neb.

Nine-Cent Corn in Kansas. ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 8. - Greenleaf & Baker, Atchison's big grain firm, purchased 2,700 bushels of shelled corn yesterday at nine cents a bushel in Smith county, Kan.

### THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

### THAT WAS ALL.

"Twas written on the prison door:
"I'm lodging here, forget it not,
Because I entertained a thought!" And as these words I pondered o'er—
The story of a felon's fall
Dependent on a slender thread
Spun from a thought a tale of dread— I fell to musing; that was all!

Twas but a momentary thought He entertained one idle day, That vanished instantly away; A fleeting vision that was naught passing thought he'd not recall, Dismissed so quickly from his mind As one unworthy there to find A lodging place—and that was all!

A lurking thought that would return, But quickly vanish, and again A lodgment seek to find in vain; Thought of a sin that he would spurn.

A lurking thought he would forestall And entertain a little while, Then banish as a tempter vile Come to beguile him-that was all!

A haunting thought that fain would stay His idle moments to employ, Like a deceptive, skilled decoy. And then essay to pass away. A haunting thought that fain would stay
Despite of efforts to discard;
A guest that often pressed him hard

For his compliance—that was all! A biding thought that would not go, Though he reproached himself in vain, And struggled often and again Against his weaker self, till-so To his first thought he traced his fall!

One thought unbidden, entertained,
Had gone and come and then remained.
He sinned and fell and—that was all!

What powers in a passing thought That has lodgment e'er so brief! If every soul that comes to grief could trace his acts with evil fraught Back to the step first toward his fall, When innocence was put to shame, 'Twas first a thought that went and came Then the first act-and that was all!

Guard well the door of innocence, And entertain no thought that leads To devious ways and evil deeds, Lest passion, baffling your defense, Usurps the throne and you shall fall!
"I'm lodging here, forget it not,
Because I entertained a thought!" Done treacherous thought—and that was all!
—Ohio Farmer.

### SUNSHINE TO SPARE.

### BY EVERETT HOLBROOK.

[COPYRIGHT, 1896.] In the early days of my struggle in this big city I used to suffer a veritable hunger for music. I had been brought up on it. My father and mother and my sisters are real musicians. As for me, I am singularly destitute of any capacity for playing upon an instrument. I couldn't learn even the jew'sharp in a thousand years, and, though I can sing a little, my principal use at home was as a listener who never got tired. It is hard for a young fellow who has had a home such as that to come out into the world all alone and hear practically nothing for a year but the hand organs under his window. Of course, there is plenty of music in the city, if one can pay to hear it, but I couldn't, and so I went hungry. That wasn't the only sort of hunger that I suffered, either, for things went badly with me, and I was at the brink of despair. I wouldn't let the people at home know about it-at least not all of it. They knew that the brilliant prospects which cheered me in the beginning had faded into nothing, but they supposed that I was making my living As a matter of fact, I was getting into debt. I was even in arrears with the daily bread, of paying my small debts, "I should think it would be easy up

It was a gloomy room, I suppose, thoughts in those days cast shadows of music in the hours of twilight; and I volver on a table within my reach. longed for it, remembering how my piano and play me into any mood she

seen some furniture vans before the but I soon recognized the touch. much of that composer's greatest work. It was played correctly and with feeling, and my soul responded to it.

At home I used to hear endless disemotions; and I observed that the most thorough musicians denied any legiti- would do that afternoon. mate connection between music and en intellectual exercise, and its proper enjoyment a matter of the mind and not of the heart. They always seemed to me to have the best of the argument, and I am willing to admit even now that to speak of a composition as grave or gay, hopeful or despairing, is to be confessing frankly that he is below that tors, who have fancied themselves sad-

telligible. I had never been subjected | but bright and sunny. I began to picto an influence more powerful than that which was exerted upon me by my | pleasant place. neighbor in the room above during the succeeding days. What manner of person that neighbor might be, I did not know, and I studiously avoided finding woman. I preferred to think of her as

young and beautiful.

But whether my neighbor was the fair young creature whom I pictured, or a German professor weighing 200 pounds and sitting at the piano with rests, the effect upon me was in the happy of created beings. highest degree sentimental. She-or he-very nearly played me off the face ous individual was evidently in perfect accord with mine. Every afternoon

followed personal regret, self-pity, bitter tears; next, a longing for the end of rest. I think some ancestor of mine must

have blown his brains out about six tance higher, the sunlight streamed in o'clock in the afternoon. It is said that at the window, and seemed to touch morning is the favorite time for sui- every object in the place. The pianist a day fairly well. The fatal time for face turned to me. . She was exact! me is when the day is dying, and I lay the girl that I had imagined her to be the blame upon some cowardly fellow, only more beautiful, brighter, cheerie far back in my line perhaps, who, at a than I had pictured her. certain crisis, did not dare to see the night come on. Under his malign influ- rightly it was necessary to tell my ence, I more than once seriously medi- story. This I did as briefly and plainly tated accomplishing my own destruction-even prepared to do so. And that would be hard, but it seemed to b music, always sad, always reminiscent of some boyish despair, never hope- than it had ever been before. Her won ful nor courageous, utterly infidel and derfully kind face helped me with every earthly, accompanied the steps by word. She scarcely spoke till I had fin-

It must be admitted that the ordinary glad to have been of help to me. events of life were powerfully assisting was only a question of earning my that matter."

stronger than words and accurately in- was often of a higher sort, not trivial, ture the parlor overhead as a very

Suddenly my good fortune came to me. The change was all in a day. I had work to do; work that suited me; a settled income and a fair future. Rememout. The touch seemed to be that of a bering the depth to which I had once descended, and the means by which I had been raised up again, it appealed thank my neighbor for her helpfulness I had almost forgotten that she had ever contributed to my sadness; 1 a glass of beer on each of the lamp thought of her as the most cheerful and

About the time when she usually be gan to play, I ascended the stairs and of the earth. The soul of that mysteri- knocked at the door of the parlor. A voice said: "Come in." I was surprised, and yet I knew at once from the we began together about four o'clock tone that some one was expected, and -rebellious against destiny, protesting that the invitation was not for me vainly, yielding despairingly. Then Nevertheless I could not do otherwise than enter.

The room was considerably large of all, and a foretaste of the blessing than mine, and it was remarkably bright and cheerful. Already mine had begun to darken, yet even so little dis eides; but I could almost always begin was directly opposite the door, with her

I told her who I was, and to do tha and simply as I could. I had thought i easier then to say just what I means which my soul went down to darkness. ished; then she said that she was very

"I used to play the dreariest music the lady or gentleman above my head that ever was written," she confessed to bring me to my end. I was as much "I couldn't be satisfied with anything the victim of conspiring circumstances else. But at the time when you notice as ever was the bad little boy in a | the change, I made up my mind that i Sunday-school book. It all looks trivial was wrong to be always gloomy, and now, though I haven't grown much that I would put a little sunshine into older, nor much wiser since then. It my music-and into everything else, for



I MERELY SAW HER FACE AND FELT MY OWN GROW COLD.

rent of the room I occupied. It was a and of proving to those who cared for here," said I; "it's so bright. My room very small parlor at the front of a me that I was worthy of their regard. is ever so much darker. But you have ground floor flat, and cost only four It was in the afternoon of a peculiar- sunshine to spare." dollars a week. I thought that quite ly unfortunate and humiliating day moderate when I engaged the room, but that I returned to my room, in peril of the window, where the lightest of curin the days of my adversity I learned my life. If I had just robbed a robber tains seemed to brighten rather than that one can't pay four dollars with of his spoil, I would have been safer in obscure the room. Then I turned tomothing any easier than he can pay his company than I was alone. Mingled | ward her. She was addressing some re with the genuine, deep feeling of des- ply to me, but I did not hear the words even when I was out of it, but my petty, theatrical appreciation of the grow cold as the blood rushed to my group with Washington and Lincoln, their own; and so it happened that in tiful neighbor-no frowsy professor this spot I had just left. She had not heard the afternoons when I came back de- time-playing dirges for an unfortunate me move; she had not seen me; for she letters, he realized that he had been feated and sat down alone, the dark- boy whom, afterwards, she would think was blind! ness fell earlier around me than in any of with tender pity. And so I sat in other spot in the whole city. It was my accustomed place with the darkenthen that I used to fancy myself at ing walls staring at me; and I am affliction, simply, gently, without aphome where there was almost always asbamed to say that there was a re-

But the music upon this occasion favorite sister could sit down to the failed to exhibit that perfect harmony with my emotions which had been so notable before. It began with that It was at such a time that I first song without words which I have always heard the sound of a piano in the room | called "The Prayer." At first I thought over my head. I remembered having that some other person was playing, house on the previous day. Evidently was not a different performer, but difa family had moved into the second ferent music. Strains succeeded which flat, which had been vacant many were strong and hopeful. There was no months. If I had known that a piano joy in the music except that which my life. You, who so much need help, at the mercy of a syndicate which was was being brought into the house, I comes from the triumph of courage. I have been the helper. But, if the roles speculating on his reputation.—Illinois might have had more fear than hope, waited in vain for a return to the old can be changed, and in this world or State Register. for there is always the danger of an mournful melodies, and the harmony of the next there is anything that I can eternal medley of popular songs; but I weariness with despair. Certainly a do for you, command me to the end of was spared the period of uncertainty. change had come over my musician; and Without warning came the gentle very soon a change came over me. At chords that in a moment grew into an six o'clock I put away that revolver old, familiar strain, such as might have with little more feeling than I usually smiled gently at my fervor, and just been a part of my day dream. It was have in handling firearms; and I went then her elder sister entered the room, a nocturne of Chopin's, tinged with the out and had a remarkably good dinner despairing sadness which characterizes on the last half dollar that remained other occupants of the apartments. I to me.

The next day, so far as results were concerned, was nearly as bad as any that had preceded it; but I stood it betcussions of the power of music over the | ter. I had a new interest, the curiosity to know what my friend overhead

She did just what she had done on sentiment. They declared music to be the previous day, though, it seemed to sacrifice that I might do for her. It me, with a better spirit. There was no jingle in the music; it was all serious in tone, but brave and true. So it continued to be for a month after that-a month during which I had a ghastly But that is little enough. If I could struggle with poverty. There was a way in which I could make a few dol- she take it for what I wish it were, below the level of the subject. Yet I lars, occasionally; not much more than not for what it is. think one should have the privilege of enough to pay my rent; but I paid it and stuck to that room, and ate somelevel; that he is the child of his ances- thing once in awhile. Many a day I came home discouraged, but my neigh- Turkey, paint their eyebrows with gilt dened or cheered or exalted by music; bor never failed to conquer my de- paint, and at night the effect is very and that it is to hime a direct appeal, spair. In these last days the music

As I ceased speaking I moved toward perate rebellion, was undoubtedly a I merely saw her face and felt my own scene of my death. I pictured my beau- heart. She was looking toward the

> My breath came in a sob. She turned toward me, and then she told me of her peal for sympathy. Sunshine to spare! year.

> "I learned to play when I was very young," she said, "and it is a great comfort to me now that I can do it, though hard for me to learn anything new. I again."

> "If you wish to know what you have

eternity.' I didn't know what I was saying, but I meant it, whatever it might be. She The sister and her husband were the was presented and I told my story again. Both were very kind; I count them now the best friends that I have. I go up there and read to Alice and she seems pleased to have me. Thank heaven, I have been taught to do it well.

But I enjoy that too much myself. I I owe. I try to learn of everything that is good and cheerful out in the world, that I may bring it back to her. give her my life! And if I offer it, will

Brilliant Eyebrows.

Eastern women, especially those in brilliant.

### TRUSTS AND PROTECTION.

The Star Feature of the Proposed Repub-

lican Tariff Law. The Buffalo Courier quotes Senator Sherman as saying, once upon a time, to the body of which he is a distinguished member: "The primary object of a protective tariff is to invite the fullest competition by individuals and corporations in domestic production. If such individuals or corporations comto me as a duty that I should go and bine to advance the price of the domestic product and to prevent the free result of open and fair competition, I would, without a moment's hesitation, reduce the duties on foreign goods competing with them, in order to break down the combination. Whenever free competition is evaded or avoided by combinations of individuals or corporations the duty should be reduced and foreign competition should promptly be invited." The Courier says that "opportunity for putting this principle to practical test will soon be presented to Senator Sherman and the republican leaders," and it asks: "What will they do about it?"

The public was treated not long ago to an exploitation of the theory that there is nothing in the protective policy to make it helpful to the trusts, and that the republican party could, therefore, provide no tariff that would invite condemnation on the ground that it catered to monopolistic combinations. Senator Sherman appears to hold a very different opinion on this subject, however, and the senator is a man whose opinions are regarded by republicans as amounting to something. Mr. Sherman understands how easy it is for the trusts to use the protective system to their exclusive advantage, and he has let it be known that when they so use it he would put a spoke in their wheel by reducing the protection under which they operate. He explained that this reduction would have the effect of letting in foreign competition, against which the trusts are practically helpless.

A great deal was said during the late campaign about Maj. McKinley's silence on the subject of trusts, but all the talk that was indulged in did not have the effect of inducing the major to break that silence. Chairman Dingley now says that protection will be the star feature of the proposed tariff law, in relation to which hearings have begun to be given to interested parties. In view of one thing and another, it is probably reasonable to expect that the trusts will be competently represented at those hearings, and that they will make a powerful plea for the kind of protection they can use to advantage in their business. And still returning prosperity lags.-Binghamton (N. Y.)

### MR. BRYAN'S RETIREMENT. Motives of Modesty and Manliness Prompted the Move.

According to a dispatch from Omaha Mr. Bryan had good and sufficient cause to cancel his contract and withdraw from the lecture course which had been announced. It appears that Mr. Bryan wanted his tour to be conducted with the greatest modesty, the advertising in the newspapers and by bill posters to be of the most unostentatious description. Indeed this had been stipulated in the contract, but when Mr. Bryan arrived in Atlanta he was horrified to find that his ideas of simplicity and dignity were far removed from those of the syndicate which had charge of his tour. It is to be inferred from the Omaha dispatch that the posters announcing the lecture were of the same retiring modesty which characterized the mammoth sheets of many colors with which the Hanna syndicate announced the "Advance Agent of Prosperity" on the walls of all the towns of the country last summer-a kind of flaming circus-poster style. When Mr. Bryan saw himself thus pictured in all the colors of the rainbow standing in a ornamented with flaming eagles and "E Pluribus Unum" in gaudy colored misused, and that the syndicate intended to force him into a vulgar notoriety, and keep him there as long as it paid. And although he was received by the people with immense enthusi-And she in utter darkness for more than asm, and greeted by an audience limited only by the capacity of the hall, he decided he could not in justice to his sense of propriety acquiesce in the style of advertising adopted. It is to Mr. I cannot see. Of course it is dreadfully Bryan's credit that he at once dissolved his relations with his managers, redon't doubt that I have wearied you by turned to them the sum of \$10,000 which playing the same things over and over he had been paid in advance for ten lectures and retired from the compact with his managers with his dignity and done for me," said I, "you have saved self-respect in his own keeping, and not

-To the horde of tariff robbers now besigging the ways and means commit tee the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts present a startling contrast. By means of better workmanship American shoes lead the world. The ugly, clumsy, ill-made footgear of foreigners stands no show against the trim elegance combined with durability which distinguishes the American product. The export trade is large and steady, and the manufacturers, instead of petitioning for higher tariffs, ask that sole leather be placed upon the free list, that American-made shoes may be wish there was something involving a produced at a still lower cost for American wearers and the export trade be would seem more like paying the debt still further increased.—Chicago Chron-

> -- The ways and means committee may go ahead with its tariff hearings but those interests which expect to be favored in the new law will do well to see Mr. Hanna as soon as possible .--Washington Post,

-Defeat has its compensations Mr. Bryan can't be charged with re sponsibility for the dismal failure of the prosperity performance.-Binghamton

### FACTS AGAINST PROTECTION. Republicans in Favor of a License to Rob

the Consumer.

Secretary Carlisle in his annual report states the proposition that "a large and continuous export of a particular class of articles proves an ability to manufacture as cheaply as any foreign competing nation."

There is no denying the truth of this proposition. Manufacturers of cotton goods, for instance, may export at a loss for one year, or may be two years, in order to prevent a breakdown in home high tariff prices. But they will not go on exporting at a loss any great length of time. Rather than make a sacrifice continuously they will curtail production. Therefore the fact of continued and increasing exportations conclusively proves the ability of our manufacturers to hold the home market without the help of congress.

The fact is proof conclusive that tariff protection upon an article which is largely, continuously and increasingly exported is merely a device which enables an American manufacturer to extort more from his own countrymen than he is perfectly willing to accept from the people of other countries.

The fact of continuous exportation in open competition against manufacturers the world over is proof conclusive of extortion and an abominable wrong of which deluded and too compliant Amer-

icans are the victims. Here is a case in point: The producers of pig iron in Alabama are ship ping large quantities to Liverpool. They do not pretend that they are shipping this business proves that they are able to compete against the world. It proves that the duty on pig iron enables them than they are glad to take from Englishmen.

There can be no excuse for the protection of an industry which demonstrates its abundant ability to take care of itself by selling its product in the world's market, where i has no protection. Mr. Dingley's committee can find duty on pig iron or iron ore or iron in any of its more advanced forms.

And what is true of iron is true of other things. There can be found no reasonable excuse for compelling consumers of woolen goods or crockery or glass or lumber to pay higher prices for these things. The producers can compete against all the world, not in spite of the high wages they pay, but because they get more product for every dollar of wages they pay than any other producers of like articles in the world. Those who clamor for more protection clamor for nothing but license to rob. -Chicago Chronicle.

## PROTECTING FAVORITES.

Republican Methods of Taking Care of

Capitalists. It is not at all surprising to learn that knew better than he. most of the men who appear before the ways and means committee to make recasking higher rates of protection for facts and his every action was hailed their own individual interests. This is with shouts of laughter and applause. what various manufacturers and producers have been doing ever since con- never been seen on any stage. - Lippingress began to grope with the fariff

question. The spectacle is no whit more tolerable than it was years ago, how ever, and gives an extremely unpleasant suggestion as to why some men have so assiduously worked for a congress easily disposed to a general high plane of which protection is asked are so free from foreign competition that the re quests are bald impudence. Yet they are heard, and, to some extent, at least,

heeded. If the leaders in the house and the members of the ways and means comtheir country-they will accord scant little gold-digging in my leisure hours!" satisfaction to the demands of selfishness. The elections of the last eight years have shown how quick the American people can be in rebuking unpatrioticlegislation. Unjustifiable "protective" schedules will be quickly detected and their authors held to severe account. The republican leaders in the house should take fair warning that if the forthcoming tariff measures savor of favoritism to special interests the new tariff will merely provoke another period of agitation and prove a stumbling block to the republicans who may want to get back to office later on .- Chicago Record (Ind.).

### POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-The republicans are determined to take the currency out of the hands of the people.—Kansas City Times.

portant occasion. Mark Hanna will be inducted into office on that date .-Chicago Record (Ind.).

the usual conditions which affect advance agents he would have to count the ties to Washington.—St. Louis Republic.

-If you want your Uncle Sam to protect you from competition and give you a lot of money which does not belong to you and which you never earned. go to Washington and demand a "hearing" of the ways and means committee. That is what the committee is for-so it seems.-Sioux City Tribune.

-So long as the republican party can stand for protection and still win victories we shall have such spectacles as that now disgracing the republic at Washington. There is no cure for the robbery and scandal short of republican defeat, for protection has come to be synonyme for republicanism.-N. Y. Journal.

-Revision of the tariff is a very solemn business. Nobody can guess where tariff tinkering is going to lead to when the business is taken up. Already there are indications that the gentlemen who have been invited to make themselves beard before the committee on ways and means have more thought of higher prices for their goods than of revenue necessities and general business advancement.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

# Tood's

Sarsaparilla

The Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AN ORIGINAL ACTOR.

Such a Cleopatra Had Never Becn

By the time the specialty act was finished Timmy, clad in the pink fleshings and Miss O'Rourke's gauze and tinsel gown, was ready to go on. The curtain rolled up and the play began. The first part was as smooth as could be desired. Mark Antony opened the scene and all went well till it came to-Cleopatra's entrance. With due caution and many parting admonitions tothe bearers Timmy climbed into the litter and was borne upon the stage. Now, whether it was stage fright that. overcame them or the titters of their friends and relations, who recognized them in spite of their scanty covering, is not stated, but certain is it that the boys quite forgot Timmy's injunctions to set the litter down gently, and instead they let it slide from their hands and strike the floor with a resoundingat a loss. The fact that they are doing whack that tumbled Cleopatra out upon the stage.

A universal roar went up through the house and the actors in the wingsto get from their own countrymen more | used languare and guyed unmercifully. But this ignominious entrance was just what was needed to put Timmy on his mettle. He was "mad clear through" now and resolved to come out ahead. With a few muttered but expressive words to the frightened litter bearers. he turned his attention to the audience and let them have it from the shoulno reasonable excuse for increasing the der. He started in to make a hit and he made it. The play was a burlesque to begin with, but Timmy out-burlesqued it; by the time he finished with it it had been everything from a tragedy to a variety show. Lines, tradition, business, none of them held him; the other actors came in where they could or not at all and were soon content, intheir delight at watching Timmy, togive him all the elbow-room he wished. He interpolated gags, he sang, he danced in season and out of season; he was the life and soul of the piece. He dragged in his famous break-down just before the tragic death scene and in place of the chansonnette about "Blue Eyes and Heart so True" with which Miss O'Rourke was wont to capture the house, Timmy gave them "My Pearl Is a Bowery girl," sung with all the local turns and touches which none

At first the audience did not understand; they tried to take him seriously; ommendations respecting the tariff are but gradually they woke up to the Such a Cleonatra, it is safe to say, ha cott's Magazine.

The Gentleman Digger

Some curious stories are told of the ways of the newcomer to south Africa. It is said that recently a fresh clerk was imported for an office of the Netherlands (Transvaal) railway. The gentleman in question was made in tariff duties. Some of the articles for Holland, and took thence an alarming amount of luggage. During the unpacking of one of his largest boxes-an operation which was watched with interest by several of the callow youth's colleagues-a bright, new steel spade came to view. "Hello!" queried a bystander, "what's that for?" mittee are sincerely devoted to their thought," replied, in all innocence, party-to say nothing of the claims of the youth-"I thought I might do a



-Westminster Gazette.

dose of poi-son, allows himself to be regularly and systematically poisoned day after day by accumula-tions of bile in the blood When the liver fails to do its regular work of filtering this bilious poison out.
of the circulation, it goes on

Manya man

tartled at the

bare thought

of sitting

down an

deliberately

drinking a

poisoning the entire constitu-tion just as surely as if a man-March 4 next will be a very imant occasion. Mark Hanna will be atted into office on that date.—
ago Record (Ind.).

—If Maj. McKinley were subject to usual conditions which affect ade agents he would have to count the to Washington.—St. Louis Republic.

Tion just as surely as if a many was drinking prussic acid.

Every part of the body is polluted. The digestive juices are suppressed and weakened. The kidneys and skin are clogged with impurities and the lungs and bronchial tubes overloaded with morbid secretion. Which eat away the delicate tissue, and bring about bronchitis and consumption.

All the diseases caused by this subtle process of bilious poisoning are cured by the

cess of bilious poisoning are cured by the marvelous alterative action of Dr. Pierce's marvelous alterative action of Dr. Pierce's-Golden Medical Discovery. It directly increases the liver's natural excretive and purifying powers; gives the digestive and blood-making organs power to manufacture an abundance of red, rich, healthy blood. It drives out all impurities, and vitalizes the circulation with the life-giving elements which restore perfect nutrition, solid muscular power, and healthy nerve-force.

cular power, and healthy nerve-force.

"In August 1895, I was taken down in bed with a burning and severe pains in my stomach and under my shoulders, and dizziness in my head," writes Ira D. Herring, Esq., of Needmore, Levy Co., Fla. "My home physician was called and he said my symptoms were more like consumption than anything else. I lingered in this way seven months trying different kinds of medicine. Nothing that I ate would digest, and I had great distress in my stomach. I was persuaded to try some of Dr. Pierce's remedies or to see what he thought of my case. I wrote him and received an answer stating that my suffering was from indigestion and torpid liver, and advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first bottle gave pleasing results. I have taken four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three small vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am able to do my work and eat what I could not before I took these medicines."



He Wins Distinction by His Reliability and Integrity.

How Leroy J. McNeely, a Mere Youngster, Secured Executive Action by the Secretary of the Navy, Single-Handed and Alone.

[Special Washington Letter.]

This is a story of commendable endeavor and noteworthy achievement. Very often in the newspapers and

doors we see the words: "Boy wanted." But did it ever occur to you how few

Four years ago I wanted a boy; an hon-

the world that he blushed like a school- urged Senators Faulkner and Eikins to girl when he was addressed and made answer to inquiries He did not claim to be an expert stenographer or rapid typewriter. He simply wanted an opportunity to develop what talent he might possess, and he was willing to learn. Gentlemen who had known him from the cradle spoke of him in the highest terms. He seemed to be just the boy wanted, and he went to work.

Gradually, timidly, gingerly he began to learn the corridors, committee rooms and offices in the big capitol building; the places where news items are cbtained by the diligent correspondents of metrepolitan newspapers. Within a month he knew all of the routine work, and performed it like a veteran. He was, first of all, a reliable young man. Not one out of a thousand is always and under all circumstances reliable. But when this young man had learned the work he did it well, and, when evening go to the secretary of the navy and reof the youthful worker. He was well assured that the young man had done their requests. his duty every day, just as well and as faithfully as his employer could have done it for himself.

Then the young man had another lesson to learn, and it was not so easy. Diffident men may learn places, things when it comes to making acquaintances with many men it is different This young man was obliged to become acquainted with a number of senators and Wheeling. In compliance with this rerepresentatives in congress. He not only was obliged to become acquainted with them, but to see them every day. and ask them all sorts of questions.

He was taught to approach public men as the fully accredited representamen. He worked for a man who represented daily newspapers in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee. St. Paul. Omaha and other cities. Therefore he was obliged to become acquainted with the senators and representatives from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and other western

You may well imagine that it was no easy task. Your young friends will understand very well that it must have been embarrassing to meet with popular political leaders from various sections of the country. It would embarrass any young man But it was a part of the duty of the profession which this lad sought to learn and he went about



HE WAS WILLING TO LEARN.

it systematically and diligently, and within a few months he was as much at Lome on the floor of the house of representatives during the hour before the daily assembly as any of the veteran matter of the naming of a cruiser for newspaper men there. With note book the new navy. Heretofore the honor in hand he plied the statesmen with has been conferred in compliance with questions, wrote down their answers the action of municipal and state auand produced a good budget of news every evening. He was complimented gressional representatives. In this infor his work and his salary was raised a little at a time, without any request being made by him. This showed practica! appreciation of his work, and stimulated him to further endeavor He familiarized himself with the executive deparments, and gathered valuable news

there when congress was not in session. The day before Lieut. Gen. Schofield retired from command of the army, this young reporter, then but little past his nineteenth birthday, called upon the old commander in his office at the war department, and secured from him an interesting interview concerning his feelings and regrets at severng his connection with the army after a lifetime of service. Older and more experienced newspaper men tried to interview the lieutenant general, but he would not talk to any of them.

mand of the army this grow- and Ends.

PROMISING YOUNG MAN. ing young man prepared all the EVOLUTION OF SMOKING. ticle in a prominent newspaper in the all the commanders of the American army from George Washington to Nelon A. Miles. It was excellent work.

But the boy was now getting to be a man, and he was ambitious to work for himself. He sought and secured employment from a daily paper in Wheeling, W. Va., and proceeded to render efficient service, albeit his salary was meager. He still retained his conwhose training he had grown, but he sometimes on signs in front of store reached out for himself in a commend- consolation. Tobacco is held to be the

able manner. He became intensely interested in the boys there are to be had, who are worth affairs of West Virginia. Having aswithin a year a number of new cruisers est, industrious and educated boy. You the country, this young man filed an may advertise day after day for weeks application for the city of Wheeling, and possibly for months, and not get a soliciting the secretary of the navy to good, well-bred, honorable, gentleman- name one of the new cruisers of the ly, capable boy. But when you also navy after the principal city of West want a boy who can write shorthand Virginia. His application was placed and transcribe on a typewriter the dif- on file, but nothing would have come of ficulty becomes the more pronounced. it but for the energy and determina-A long-time personal friend one Sun- tion of character which the young man day afternoon came to my house and in- displayed. He wrote articles about the troduced a slender, modest, unpreten- application, incited action on the part tious youth, who had seen so little of of the citizens of Wheeling, and then



LEROY J. M'NEELY.

came, his employer was satisfied that quest that one of the cruisers be named no news item had escaped the vigilance Wheeling. They did so, but had little crew saw with great astonishment how hope of accomplishing anything by

But the young reporter was hopeful, earnest and audacious. He kept track of the proceedings in the navy department, and when the cruisers were about to be named he called upon Postmaster-General Wilson, who had beer a and dates without embarrassment, but West Virginia congressman for 12 years, and urged him to see the secretary of that one of the cruisers be named quest the postmaster-general saw the city of Wheeling. And it was done.

When you remember that few men of experience in public life have tive of his employer. Public men were the courage to approach a mem- ropean nations. The Spanish settlers told that the young man could be trust- ber of the cabinet with suggesed with private affairs, and they were re- tions, particularly concerning a proquested to talk freely with him. His posed important executive action, you modesty of demeanor proved to be will realize that this young man exhib- did not make any notable progress. captivating, and he soon won his way ited considerable moral courage and In the middle of the sixteenth century into the regard and esteem of many displayed an unusual amount of self. smoking sailors could be seen occasion-He was seeking nothing for ally in European ports, reliance. himself, asking no individual favor, but ample was not followed by the people was pressing the claims of a prominent in general. The cigars of that time city to recognition in an important matter. He wisely and sagaciously discerned the necessity of political influence to accomplish his object, and hence called upon statesmen who had been honored by the suffrage of the people of West Virginia. Moreover, he urged them to go to the front. His last aggressive movement deserves particular

He knew that Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Herbert had served together in the national house of representatives for at least half a score of years; and that their personal and political relations were of the most cordial nature. He knew that if the postmaster general could be induced to make an earnest plea to the secretary of the navy, his request would most likely be granted. Therefore he sought the postmaster general at the most opportune time and solicited his interest in the case. By so doing he clinched his arguments and appeals and achieved success in his undertaking. You may well believe that he was a proud young man when he was able to telegraph his paper at Wheeling that one of the new cruisers had been named Wheeling.

On Wednesday evening, November 10, the city council of Wheeling passed resolutions of thanks to the secretary of the navy, to the senators, to the postmaster general, and also to Leroy J. McNeely, the young newspaper man who originated the idea and fostered it until success was won. It is believed that this is the only instance in which any one newspaper man has been influential or potential in securing executive action favorable to any city in the thorities, petitioning through their constance, the originator, promoter and guardian of the idea was one man, and he but barely attaining his majority.

SMITH D. FRY. These Worldly Women. A friend called on a worthy divine. who had been offered a bishopric. The

daughter of the house met him at the door. "Is your father going to accept it?"

he inquired. "Well," the young lady replied, demurely, "father is praying for guidance in the library. Mother is packing upstairs."-Tit-Bits.

Foundation for His Greatness. "How did you get the reputation of being such a great connoisseur of art?"

east, giving historical facts concerning King Nicotine Began His Reign in a Modest Way.

> But Now Vassals and Serfs in Every Part of the Civilized and Barbaric World Acknowledge His Despotic Sway.

[Special New York Letter.] It has been said that the tobacco habit is a curse to humanity. On the other nection with the newspaper man under hand, thousands are blessing the plant whose fumes afford them pleasure and friend of the rich and poor alike, and the laboring man after a hard day's work finds just as much pleasure in his having, to merchants and other busi- certained at the navy department that clay pipe as the millionaire in his Havana. Some of the greatest men are would be named after principal cities of warm advocates of the smoking habit,



SIXTEENTH CENTURY CIGAR.

and many of them have produced their greatest works under the beneficent influence of the narcotic leaves. Tennyson and his pipe were inseparable friends. It was his steady companion from morning until evening, and the thicker the clouds of smoke would belch from it the faster the inspiring thoughts came to the poet. And so it is with many other mental toilers.

The first historical mention of tobacco was made by Columbus. When the great discoverer landed at the islands of the West Indies he and his the natives smoked dried herbs. In his report he says: "They are dried herbs, rolled in a broad, dried leaf; they look like the small muskets which Spanisb children use on Pentecost. On one end they are lighted, and on the other end the people sucked and drank the smoke by inhalation. They get drunk from it. but it evidently prevents them from getting tired. They call these small the navy in behalf of his application muskets tabacos." Little did the in-that one of the cruisers be named vaders think at the time that 400 years later tobacco would rule the world, and that the production of the herb would secretary of the navy and suggested the amount to over 2,000,000,000 pounds propriety of naming a cruiser after the yearly, at the value of hundreds of millions of dollars.

For a long time after its discovery tobacco remained a stranger to the Euand adventurers in the new world accustomed themselves soon to the use of the herb, but the "barbarian custom" were about the shape and size of a candle. It was not the cigar, however, which was destined to conquer the old world, but the pipe. Only with the advent of the latter began the victori ous march of the narcotic herb around the globe.

In the course of time the Europeans in America became acquainted with various ways of smoking. The Aztecs in Mexico used peculiar pipes, about the manufacture of which the Franciscan monk, Bernardino de Sahagun reports the following: "Those Indians who sell pipes for the inhalation of tobacco smoke cut reeds and clean these of the leaves. Then they are coated with finely pulverized wet charcoal and painted with flowers and animals. They also have such pipes where the painting



BAUBAU OF NEW GUINEA.

only shows after long use. Some are finely gilded. The pipes are filled with aromatic herbs, rose leaves, etc., and then they are lighted."

When Ponce de Leon visited Florida for the first time he found the natives devoted to the tobacco habit, but their way of indulging in it was different from the Aztecs. The Floridans used bollow vessels of burned clay into which they inserted reed pipes. The vessels were filled with the dry tobacco leaves, and the smoke drawn through the reed. This smoking utensil was the prototype of the tobacco pipe of to-day, but did not attain any popularity at first. Six decades later Sir Walter Raleigt landed with his expedition in Virginia, where the colonists came in close contact with the native Indians. The latter used the same kind of tobacco pipes as the Floridans, and soon the colonists had accustomed themselves to the use of the berb. The mathematician, Thomas Hariot, a former teacher of Sir Walter, wrote the first letters to Europe praising the qualities of tobacco. The Virginia colony was no success, and Sir "Whenever I saw a picture that Francis Drake brought the men back seemed to me particularly ridiculous, I to England, landing them in 1586 in When Gen. Miles was placed in com- declared that it was sublime!"-Odds Plymouth harbor. Here they created small sale of his edition of Bishop Butgreat astonishment, for tobacco smok- ler, only 2,000 copies having been sold.

ing was seen for the first time in England. The Indian clay pipes found admirers and the habit of the returning colonists was contagious. Soon one could see everywhere in England men with tobacco pipes, and in 1598 amoking in London theaters was common. The herb was imported from America, but the burned clay pipes were manufactured by English potters, and as early as 1619 the guild of London pipemakers was incorporated. In 1590 English students introduced the habit in Holland. The fact that tobacco smoking temporarily overcomes hunger and thirst

and Tilly acquired the habit from them. During the Seventeenth century tobacco was smoked from pipes formed ing this upon a read bed previously after the Virginia pattern, but with the graded into the proper form. If the increasing popularity of the smoking gravel is dumped upon a perfectly flat habit efforts were made to improve and perfect the smoker's utensils, and many were the changes in style and material pipe to the perfect and artistic specimens of our day.

Dutch armies, and during the Thirty

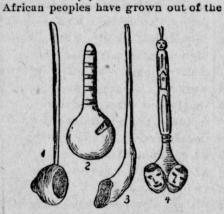
In the civilized countries eigar and tobacco pipe, but the by far larger ma-

The Turk loves the chibook, with its red clay bowl, its long stem of weichsel and its mouthpiece of amber, and frequently adorns it with gold and precious stones. In the farther orient, other farm drains. in Arabia, Persia and India, the water pipe or nargileh is in high favor.

The Japanese smoke from metal exquisite workmanship, being inlaid with gold and silver. In the country of the mikado even young girls smoke dainty little pipes the size of a thimble, which have short brownish bamboo stems with metal mouthpieces.

The Kirghese bore a side hole into a mutton bone, fill the narrow cavity with tobacco and smoke through this primitive apparatus. Very simple is a Siberian pipe, which consists of the hollowed root of a tree. Next to this another pipe of the same country made of roughly-carved wood and adorned with tin mountings looks like a work of art. The latter pipe has also something which no other pipe possesses-an adjustable wooden protector for the bone mouthpiece.

It has been asserted that not all of the tobacco pipes of the Asiatic and



1, Spoon Pipe of New Zealand; 2, Kiko Pipe of the Makraka: 3, Siberian Pipe; 4, Double Pipe of the Niam-Niam.

North American pattern, but that the smoking habit was cultivated by some tribes before the discovery of America. There are no assured facts to this effect, but many circumstances point to the conclusion that the black race smoked long before the Caucasians. It was not tobacco, however, but the common, intoxicating leaves of the hemp and "dacha," another specific African kind of hemp. Leaves of other plants may also have served the purpose. How primitive their way of smoking must have been can be seen to-day among the Bechuans in Africa. A Bechuan constructs his pipe by forming a small sandhill with a crater-like opcaing, which he fills with hemp, dacha, tobacco, or other combustible material. Then he puts a glowing ember on top, of this can be found in every county. and after inserting a tube through the sand to the pipe, he enjoys the smoke lying on his stomach.

Few things can be said about the native Australian smokers. They are not passionate smokers, and excepting the wooden spoonpipe, with the stem of bird's bone of the New Zealanders, the pipe of the Papuans of Roon island, and them thoroughly, each neighborhood the "baubau" of the New Guinea tribes, for itself. The labor and time spent one does not find interesting varieties. will return 100 fold in the increased The "baubau" is a piece of bamboo more than a yard long, open on one end and having a side hole, like a flute, in it. Home. A cigarette is put into the latter, the bamboo is filled with smoke by sucking at the open end, and the smoke inhaled through the side hole after removing the eigarette. This is the most tedious

way of smoking in the world. The shah of Persia owns the costliest and most magnificent pipe on earth. It is incrusted with rare and precious stones and said to be valued at \$400,000. the dry leaves of the tobacco and other Capt. Crabbe, in Brusseis, owns the most complete collection of pipes, consisting of over 5,000 specimens, and including pipes of all periods, countries and materials. S. KRAUSZ.

Knew His Business.

Proprietor-Why did you not give that gentleman the roast chicken he

Waiter-I know my business. I gave him something cheaper, so's he would have some money left to tip me with .-N. Y. Tribune.

He Couldn't Leave It.

from around my waist but once during the entire evening. Ada-What was the matter then?

"He had to go home."-Town Topics. Never Touched Him.

Mr. Gladstone is disappointed at the

WORKING THE ROADS.

Farmers Can Well Afford to Devote Their Time to This Task. Much has been said and written about country roads and the proper way to not only incapable of lifting a milking construct them to insure good ones the stool at a cow, but wise enough and year round. But much of it applies only where gravel or crushed stone can be obtained with which to make a road bed unaffected by rains and standing water. In many sections of the counmade it soon popular in the English and | try gravel can be had by hauling it | be done thoroughly to the last drop; from creek and river beds, and where it otherwise a little milk carelessly or Years' war the soldiers of Wallenstein can be so obtained or purchased at a unintentionally left in the udder will low figure the best possible use of time and money is in securing and spreadsurface it becomes mixed with the soil ing can then be done at leisure. The few decades largely crowded out the and left in a rounded form, highest in percolate into the roadway, making it soft and muddy. Make good outlets for these ditches to carry the water off and

Keep the surface of the road smooth will not make martyrs of themselves pipes, which are frequently of the most and bump over the rough places to wear them down if the sides are smooth.

keep the road dry, and also that they

may serve for outlets for tile and for all



Leave the sods at one side. They will decay in a year or two. A large amount of road work can be done in a short time with comfort to man and beast, by using one of the improved road grades. Four men with their teams make a good force; one man and team for the plow, the others for the grader. It will pay any town handsomely to invest in the most improved machinery for road work. When grading the road, be careful not to get the grade too wide. Make it just wide enough for teams to pass. It will flatten out with use and wet weather.

A great aid in keeping the road dry is a row of tiles laid on either side at the outer edges of the grade. These should not be laid too deep, for the surface will become packed so that the water will not readily soak through. But if the grade is the proper form the water will run off the surface so rapidly that comparatively little will soak in; and as the tile and laying them add largely to the cost of the road they may usually be dispensed with. All doubtless realize the truthfulness of the lower illustration and the difficulty of getting about over such highways, the loss of time and money, the wear and tear of horses, harnesses and wagons resulting from attempts to move loads at the very season when farmers have the most time to do such work. In the summer when the farmers are busy with their crops, the roads are usually dry and any kind is good enough. The low price for which farm lands sell is due in a large measure to the poor highways. With better roads the value of the lands rapidly increases. Examples Farms located along good, hard roads are in constant demand at prices far in excess of those situated at a distance from such roads. Wherever other work will permit, farmers can well afford to give a few days' work on the roads instead of feeling it a hardship to have to work the time required by law. Work value of property and in the ease and comfort of traveling. - Farm and

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

One item in renovating an old orchard is to provide good drainage. Generally grapes give a good return for the land and labor required to grow

them.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for strawberries, raspberries, currants and Many injurious insects winter among

the dead leaves and branches. The safest plan is to gather up and burn them. On warm soils the buds of fruit trees

often start early and are liable to be

the fall or early winter will largely prevent this. It is not best to dig the hole for the

tree any deeper than the tree is to be planted, otperwise it will stand in a puddle of water .- St. Louis Republic.

kill Off the Poor Calves.

Mamie-Jack didn't remove his arm If the calf is not a good one, it would feed it to the chickens rather than raise Miss Scraggs - Yes; once, wher I make 300 pounds of butter a year has out of the feeding floor, and in a most was out alone on a dark night I saw a caten no more up to the time she drops convenient position for the animal to man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran! her calf than one that will make only eat from. The bottom of this crib is a "And did you catch him, Miss 150. There is not a fortune in the three-cornered piece of timber. This Scraggs?"—N. Y. Tribune. loss .- National Stockman.

### REALLY GOOD MILKERS.

By No Means as Numerous as

They Should Be. Almost anybody can milk after a fashion, but really good milkers are not as plenty as they might be. A good milker is patient and gentle of touch. thoughtful enough never to show an irritability or harshness of manner that might excite or disturb a nervous animal. Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without worry. It should begin the work of "drying off" the cow.

Milking should be done regularly, beginning at the same hour, and the milker should go through his stint of cows in the same order, thus making it easier and less disturbing for the cow that during wet weather and soon is lost. from habit knows when to expect her The first thing to be done is to grade turn. To the good milker, cleanliness during the evolution of the rude Indian | the road. The graveling or macadamiz- is indeed next to godliness. The hands should be clean, the clothing clean, and upper illustration shows the best form the skin and udders of the cows should of the road. The dirt from the ditches be kept clean. Hard milking cows are cigarette smoking has during the last at the sides is carried to the middle much less valauble than their yield or test would at first blush seem to indithe center. Care must be taken to make cate. They require more time. Once jority of smoking humanity all over the the sides slope all the way from the in awhile this might be endured, but globe still adheres to the pipe, which in center to the bottom of the ditches, when the milking is a test that recurs many cases has become a national char- or the water will stand in the sags and regularly twice a day for 300 days in the year, it becomes an important item. It is hard to milk with the rapidity

that good milking requires, and it is difficult, too, to milk as clean as the maintenance of the milk flow requires. and hard milkers are much more liable, other things being equal, to fall off in and free from sods, for those traveling milk flow and dry off early. They become nervous, too, as a rule, and very frequently develop into kickers. They are not perhaps to blame for this. The milking disturbs them and makes them irritable, and they naturally come to resent anything that irritates them. Their irritation reacts, too, upon the person who does the milking, and he in turn is liable to be less valuable as a milker because less patient and gentle. Good milking bears so important a relation to the best results which constitute profit, as compared with results not quite so good, that it is a faculty which everyone who has to handle cows should cultivate. There is more in the cheerful, goodhumored, picturesque milkmaid idea than mere poetry. The cheerful, wholesome, womanly milkmaid is, as a rule, much more likely to harmonize with the disposition of a good milk cow than is the ruder and less patient farm hand .-Western Farm Journal.

### DAIRY ESSENTIALS.

Summarized by R. A. Pierson, U. S. De-

partment of Agriculture. A roomy, clean, dry, light and wellventilated stable or cow house. To produce good milk, cows must be comfortable, and these conditions not only add to their comfort, but are absolutely necessary to keep them in the best of health.

Healthy and clean cows, which appear well-fed and contented. An abundance of pure water to which cows are given access at least twice a

Feed of good quality; the grain and coarse fodder should be free from dirt, decay, or a musty condition.

A spirit of kindness toward the stock, exhibited by everyone employed about them, and gentleness of the animals themselves.

Provision for washing and sterilizing or scalding all utensils which come in contact with milk.

Provision for straining, aerating and cooling the milk in a clean atmosphere, free from all stable and other odors. This treatment should take place immediately after the milk is drawn from each cow.

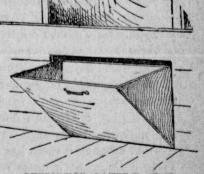
Facilities for storing the milk and keeping it cold.

Especially great cleanliness in regard to everything connected with the dairy. The atmosphere of the stable should be pure and free from dust when milking is being done. Employes should carefully wipe the udders and wash their hands before milking, and should be in clean clothes. Whitewash is a good disinfectant, and should be seen in many more stables, and land plaster should be sprinkled about to absorb moisture and odors .- Farm News.

## SWINGING CATTLE CRIB.

Description of a Convenient Contrivance of This Kind.

There are almost as many varieties of cattle cribs as there are individual barns in the country, and it is not too



SWINGING CATTLE CRIB.

much to say that a very great proporsipped by frost. Mulching heavily in tion of these cribs are inconvenient, Many are dark and one must reach over into them when feeding a grain ration. at the risk of encountering the horns of the animal to be fed.

A convenient swinging crib is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is triangular in shape and is hinged at the point at the bottom just on the edge of the feeding floor. When swung forbe better to knock it in the head and ward into the feeding floor, as shown, it is in a most convenient position to it for the dairy. It does not cost five fill with hay, or to place in it a grain racents more to raise a good calf than it tion. It is then tipped back into the does a poor one, and the cow that will space before the animal and is entirely dairy business at any event, but if we gives rigidity and prevents there being raise calves from poor cows from which a narrow space at the bottom, into to make up our future herd there is a which an animal could not get his nose. N. Y. Tribune.

### Issued every Thursday.

All theeffects Kansas has felt of the "revival of business" and "restoration of confidence" in the East, since the election, was the arrival of several car loads of New York's pauper orphans.

McKinley is to be maugurated with imperial pomp and splendor. It is said that a million dollars will be expended to make the event a georgeous and glittering show, The trusts will put up the stuff.

Monday, of last week, Andrew Carnegie celebrated the wonderous waye of a large class of his workmen at Homestead, Pennsylvania. The poor fellows might better have obeyed their conscience and voted for Bryan.

We have heard, and yet hardly credit as a possibility, that some of the members of the Kansas Legislature will, this winter, try to have a law passed making road taxes payable in cash instead ot labor. This would be a foolish and unpopular move. Let the road tax law stand as it is. Farmers would rather work it out than pay the money.

There are 891 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary. Politically, they stand: Republicans, 426; Democrats, 178; Populists,72; Independent, 17; to politics, 198. There are in the penitentiary 343 Methodists; 182 Baptists, 83 Catholics, 61 Christian, 41 Presyterian, Investments in her borders are as 23 Lutherans, 12 Episcopal, 9 United Bretheru, 9 Second Adventists, 6 Congregationalists, 5 Dunkards, 6 Quakers, 2 Jews and 106 without any religion.

An ice barbecan is one of the attractions at the Topeka Pure Food Exposition, January 23 to 30, Howe says that no other town but Topeka would call a turreted wall a "barbecan," It will be made of man- of the courts, especially relative to ufactured ice showing fish, flowers, the discretionary process of injunc- and an indiscriminate removal of vines, fruits, and other beautiful tion. The Democratic opposition men and women in the various things, frozen within. The wall will to "government by injunction" was places to put in inexperienced perstand fifteen feet high and run the derided most vigorously and vehe- sons would be unsafe and unwise full length of the Exposition building mently by these representatives of if it were possible. The truth is Electric are lights will throw vari-colored rays through the walls by night, and as it is the first ice barbecan on will attract considerable

### THE KANSAS CELEBRATION. (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

It is the intention of the people of Kansas to give an especial prominence to this year's celebration of Many Republican paper are now the anniversary of the creation of expressing their honest sentiments, their State. This will occur on and the only reason that the Me. January 29, two weeks from next Friday. The Scate will be thirty- ing themselves is that there is at six years old that day. After a contest which lasted for several making. The Troy Chief, Boss Cy. years between the element which Leland's next friend, recently editried to add Kansas to the roll of torially endorsed that plank in the the fifteen slave States then in the Democratic national platform, and Union, and the men who were determined to preserve that region to sively by such stalwarth sheets as freedom, the latter triumphed. The the Hutchinson Interior Herald, chief obstacle to the abmission of Kansas as a free State was the Chief's article is as follows: Senate, in which the Democrats the opening days of 1861, however, fied at the declaration of the Chicathe Republicans gained control of go platform relative to the courts Buchanan signed it on January 29 who engage in such outlawry as of that year.

be of national interest. At one met with wide approval. Courts time and another Kansas has filled have got to be grand humbugs and a large place in the country's his- impositions. They have been extory. The act which created the panding their powers and juristerritory of Kansas in 1854 brought dictions, and encroaching upon the with it mightier consequences than rights of the people, until they those which depended on any other have become instruments of fraud law ever placed on the national and oppression. Perverting their statute book in the sixty-five years provinces of deciding the ya idity of government along to that time. It made the slavery question the only issue in politics, broke the of Congress can stand against the partisan affiliation between the agricultural south and the agricultur- trusts, or the extortion of corporaal west; started a civil war in Kan sas which was a prelude to the the courts. Criminals are protectmighty struggle a few years later; ed by the courts. Companies and killed the Whig party by sending individuals are robbed, and their its southern end through the half property is confisticated by the way houses of the Know-nothing courts. Witness the roberies in the party in 1856 and the Constitution. | way of fees to receivers of railal Union in 1860 into the Demo- roads, and assignment. If a man cratic camp, and put the buik of is so fortunate as to become involvits northern end into combination ed in litigation, or a wealthy man 10th day of each month. Detects with the Free Soilers, political dies, and the lawyers can manage disease through the arterial matter. abolitionists and anti slavery Dem. to get their heirs into a law suit, faction guaranteed.

ocrats under the name of the Re- robbery is the cutcome. Court 1 publican party to fight slavery ex- allow fees to lawyers, in trivial tension, while it splitthe Democra- cases that are almost confistication. cy in 1860, thus giving the Repub- Courts are no longer a refuge for licans the victory which sent the people seeking justice, They are South out of the Union, precipidens into which men are enticed surprised to receive this season not tated the war, overthrew slavery, and held up and robbed. and put a solid south and a solid Judges were once supposed to be north in politics, and kept them in, incorruptible. But what are they except with occasional breaks in now, as a rule? Common shysters, to attractive novelties. Every one the north and during the recon. up for sale, or so swayed by interstruction interregnum in the south est or predjudice that they lose endar for 1897 secures something along to 1896,

say, the country's destinies were affected for many years by Kansas influence. If there had been no Kansas issue like that which was precipitated in 1854 the nation's history since that time would have been widely different from what it is. In more recent times, too, Kanof McKinley prosperity by ordering a sas has exerted a profound effect out of 20 to 30 per cent, in the wages on the country's political life. It may be said that the Farmers' Alliance, as a political force, got its first start in Kansas, and in Kansas the Alliance's larger and broader successor, the Populist party, early established its headquarters and gained its most conspicuous victories. Those triumphs of the Alliance and Populists party sons, and are designed to tell the outside world that although Kansafe as those in any other State.

### SACREDNESS OF THE COURTS.

(From the Newton Journal.) During the recent campaign the of that tribunal, than in their other professions of patriotism; that it was all done for political effect. Hanna orators are not also stultifiypresent no occasion for steech

the article has been copied exten-

and others: The full text of the The election being over one may had a large majority. After the clearly speak his mind on questions withdrawal of southern members on which it was policy to keep to follow their States in secession in silent before. We were all horrithe Senate, pushed the Kansas bill in a hog's eye. The declaration in through that body, and President that platform was a sop to those the Chicago strike, but had it been The coming celebration ought to on general principles, it would have of laws, they have become virtually lation after it has paid a brief visit. the law making power. No law Supreme court. Laws against He who in His apparent prodigalitions, are rendered inoperative by

To a certain extent, that is to judges never even looked into a uable as well as a beautiful speciinjunction. The liberty of every citizen is at the merey of a judge. he is by nature a tyrant, the private citizens can do nothing but submit. With his power of injune. tion, habeas corpus, and whims, relative to contempt, he can turn any criminal loose, imprison any citizen, or prevent the execution of any law. If anything needs reorganizing, it is the courts, and their powers need contracting.

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

CHANGES WILL BE SLOW. The incomfng State administraare in the incentive for the broad-ening of this year's celebration of for office The dissapointment of & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicathe birth of the State. The obser- many that is to follow will spread vances are dictated by social and through every country. A majorbusiness considerations. They are ity of the applicants seem to think to be participated in by Republi- that Governor Leedy can at once cans, Democrats, Populists and all now clean out all the Republicans other sorts and conditions of per- in office. This he can't do, Many of the officials are in for fixed terms and common sense and prusas may be spasmodically erratic in dence dictate that many who hold politics, the general level of intel- their positions at the will of the ligence of her people is high, and incoming administration can not permit wholsale bouncing.

It would be political suicide for Governor Leedy to remove competent, experienced men in many re-ponsible positions requiring a Republican orators and newspapers | high order of particular ability to worked themselves into a state of make room for mere political frenzied patriotic(?)indignation and workers. Changes must be made virulently assailed that declaration slowly and with great care. For of the Democratic platform which instance, the charitable institutions called for a limitation of the powers | imperatively demand persons of exceptional fittness and training the corporations and trusts, who these institutions ought to be taken feigned to hold the courts in the out of politics entirely. Then in highest veneration. Time has the penitentiary there are many demonstrated that there was no positions requiring special qualifimore sincerity in their laudations cations of the men that hold them. Time and investigation will be necessary in these cases before changes can be made. . The same may be said of the State Treasurer's office, insurance department in accordance with the bill pending and many other branches of the public service.

> We mention these matters because we happen to know a little of how Governor Glick was overrun with applicants and how he had to do during his term-January 1883 to January 1885 .- Paola

### BRYAN ON IMMORTALITY, The following tribute to the soul's immortality by W. J. Bryan is a part of an eulogy at the funeral

of a triend. It is a gem worthy of preservation:

"If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulsless heart of the buried acron, and make it burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave negligent the soul of man, who was made in the image of his Creator? If He stoops to give to the rose bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autumn breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, wil ! He withhold the wordslof hope from the soul of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the spirit of man suffer annihilike a royal guest, to this tenement ly important, we have made the of clay? Rather, let us believe that very best arrangements for securty wastes not the raindrop, the blade of grass, or the evening's have the best? The Times will zepbyr but makes them all to carry give you the news-all of it, all out His eternal plans, has given the time, will visit you twice each immortality to the mortal and week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and gathered to Himself the generous costs but \$1.00 a year. Address spirit of our friend."

### COMING MONTHLY!

Dr. W. L. Coleman, the specialist in chronic diseases, will practice at the Bank hotel, Strong City; on the

### CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsapatilla, that we are hardly only one of the very prettiest designs in calanders, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient who gets a Hood's Saraparilla ca!sight of justice. Some of the that will prove interesting and vallaw book until after they were men of the lithographer's art. The elected. The Chicago platform calendar is accompanied this seawas correct in saying that they son by an amusing little book on become the law making power by "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one He is above every body else, and if to C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

### 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 by the state of the state



## R. MONARCH THE CELEBRATED

Sour Mash Distiller

We are now bottling whisky 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 " " " " " 10 " "

### 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 usualling complete reports. You must have a paper this year-why not your order to

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES KANSAS CITY, MO

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

# 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

COE'S SANITARIUM,



THIS SANITARIUM

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.

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medica, 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, Piles, Stricture, Fistulæ, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made 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 any information you may desire concerning the eliability of this Sanitarium Address all communication to

DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

## W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware. Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Pumps. Pipe. Hose and **Fittings** KANSAS.

Wind Mills,

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO.

### Executor's 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. 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 Courthouse, 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.

ALBERT BANDELIN, Executor of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased December 16, A. D. 1896,

### Notice to Physicians.

STATE OF KANSAS. SS
COUNTY OF CHASE. SS
Notice is hereby given that scaled hids will be received at this office until the next regular meeting of the County Commissioners in January for dostering the poor of each township in the county, the poor farm to be included in Diamond creek township Bids to be for each visit and physicians to furnish their own medicine. Board reserves the right to reject any and

By order of the Board of County Commis-Witness my hand and official seal affixed this 14th day of December, 1896.
[SEAL] M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.



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 By order of Board of County Commission—
M. C. Newton.
County Clerk.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion Ripans Tabules cure constipation

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOS. H. GISEAN.

CRISHAM & BUTLER.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federa

Office over the Chase County National Bank

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the

District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

F. P. COCHRAN. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANBAS. Practices in all State and Feder al courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or ell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice o nedicine in all its branches.

OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANS THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

W. E. TIMMONSA Ed. amd Prop. 'No fear shalls 41, 12 t. vor sway; Hew to the line, of 12 Julps fall where they may."

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; a ser three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$2.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE. BAST. At.X Col.L. Chi.x KC.X. W. Ft am am am am pm

Ledar Grove. 1 35 1 10 12 44 10 13 3 55

clements... 1 45 1 17 12 56 10 23 4 14

Elmdsle... 1 58 1 28 1 05 10 36 4 40

Evans... 2 02 1 31 1 19 10 40 4 48

Strong... 2 10 1 57 1 24 10 48 5 03

Ellinor... 2 20 1 44 1 40 10 57 5 20

Saffordville.. 2 25 1 50 1 51 11 03 5 32

WEST. Mex.x.col.LKan.x.tex.x.frt.

pm pm am pm

8 25 Bazzar .... Pass. Frt. Mixed Bazaar ..... Strong City......3 20am 8 50am 5 20

Evans.......3 30 9 04

Rymer,......3 47 9 30

COUNTY OFFICERS: Cepresentative ..... Dr. F. T. Johnson Cepresentative ... Dr. F. T. Johnson
Treasurer ... A. A. Cowley
Clerk ... 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. D. Inkwater
Sup't. of Public Instruction, Mr. Sadie P.
Grisham 

A. F. & A. M., No. 80,—Meets first and third Fiday evenings of each month. J. H. Doolittle, W. M.; M.C. Newtou, Secy. R. of P., No. 60,—Meets every Wednesday evening. J. B. 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, K. and L. of S., Chase Council No. 294.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month. Geo. George, President; H. A. Clark, O. S. SOCIETIES:

Chark, C. S.
Choppers Camp, No. 928, Modern Woodmen of America.—Meets last Thursday night in each month. L. M. Gillett, V. C.; L. W. Heck,

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Frank Park left, Monday, for Salida, Jerry Madden was down to Empor-

ia, last week. Alex Russell returned from Ark ansas, Tuesday.

Miss Maude Johnson returned Wichita, Monday.

Mrs. W. W. Randalls arrived, Monday, from Krnsas City. Miss Louie Patten, of Emporia, was

visiting in town, last week. Miss Sadie Forney is visiting Miss Lola Bonewell, at Emporia, An enjoyable card party was given

at C. M. Gregory's, last night. Dr. J. M. Hamme and Leo G. Holz were at Emporia, yesterday.

week, out of his vest pocket, Miss Rue Randall, of the Racket store, is ill in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Luella N. Winne is at Kansas City receiving medical treatment. Miss Vinnie Reid, of Missouri, is visiting her uncle, W, H. Springer. J.D and Ella Riggs, of Matfield Green

aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days, Miss Julia Gregory, of Arizona, is yisiting at her brother's, C.M. Gregory.

Call at the Courant office when Monday, the following named gentleMonday, the following named gentleT. W. Jenkins, Agent.

Died, on Saturday, January 9, 1897, of scarlet fever, Clydie Riggs, son of Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop tobacco"

Capt. H. A. Ewing and S. T. Slaybaugh, of Wonsevu, were in town, last week.

S. C. ("Chick") Smith left, Monday evening, for Phenix, Arizona, for his

M. E. Hunt. of Clements, ieft, Monday evening, for California, for his

B. Frank Howard took a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Thursday night.

Mrs. Alex McKenzie, who has been quite ill for sometime past, is now much better.

Mrs. T. W. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from her brother, Dave Roberts, of Nortonville.

Mrs. A. Z. Scribber has our thanks for an 18 pound turkey and a nice supply of spare ribs.

Born, on Wednesday, December 1, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brown, of Bazaar, a daughter.

A son, their eighth child, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Childs, Friday

night, January 8. 1897. Mrs. J. C. Thompson has returned home, from a three months' visit to

her daughter, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran are visiting in the east end of the State and at Kansas City, Mo.

Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson, J. H. Murdock and W.G. McCandless went to Topeka, Sunday night. I will be in Strong City until Feb.

1st, and am making finer photos than Question box. have ever been made in this section. THOMPSON. for the price,

I have for read farms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS. The Fire Department, of Strong City, will give a dance, Friday evening, January 29, to which all ase invited.

The young friends of Harry Hays,

Henry Bonewell has received word with his brother, in that country, to an estate there. Yearling steers for sale, one hundred hesd. All natives and dehorned and no brands. E. P. ALLEN,

E. P. ALLEN, Elmdale, Kansas. If you want a good job of plastering added to the program, Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-

Texas.

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 8tf

Mrs, J.W. McWilliams has secured the agency of Chase county, for J. W. Bryan's new book, "The First Battle." Eyery person interested in the finan-cial issues of the day should read it. Don't forget that John Glen, the re

liable 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 galaries, at about one-half the price. Will be there until February 1st, only. jan14

Sidney B. Wood, of this city, a most competent person, was elected docket clerk, of the House of Representatives, an office of which he knew nothing, and, of courss, was unsolicited, hence, is highly appreciated as a friendship token,

The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office distract are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, stead law; on, upon due application. made atsaid land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracks, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w t of ne t 5 21 6; st of nw 12 21-8; wt of net of sw1 28-21-8; w2 of nw1 of 10 22-6; swi of nwi 22-22-8.

money, from the safe which was not locked and a few cigars. The enterance was effected by forcing open the front door, with a large file, The railroad tool house at Strong City was robbed the same night of two crowbars, a monkey wrench and a large iron maul all of which were found, the next morning, lying at the side of the Key-

stane grocery store. 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 sim-J. V. Sanders lost \$85, one day last ply beautiful, easy to play, melodious, and a perfect adaption of exquisit words to a delightful melody. We recommend our readers to send for a Maryville, Mo., Febuary 2.4. Fare copy. The publishers, Legg 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 limit Febuary 1. of each for 50 cents.

At the meeting of the stockholders

you want job work of any description
Died, on Saturday, January 9, 1897

Carlet fever, Clydic Riggs, son of Miller, Henry Brandley, Bernard Mc-Cabe. Richard Cuthbert, S. T. Bennett, A. J. Crocker, Francis Bernard, Robert Brash, George Drummond and Albert Rogler. J. D. Minick, was elected President of the Bank, vice A. S. Howard, deceased, and Arch Miller was elected Vice-President, and Henry Brandley, Secretary; and W. W. San-ders, Cashier, and J. B. Sanders, Book-keeper were retained in their old positions. In the selection of Mr. Minick as first officer of the bank that institution has secured the services of a conservative, painstaking and genial gentleman at its helm, who, with the other officers of the bank. all whem are men of good business qualities and gentlemanly disposi-tions, will guide the affairs of the bank

always along the line of prosperity. CHASE COUNTY HORTICUL-TURAL 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: Chandler, Robert Martti, C. W. Kane, On upland: O. M. Ellis, N. Stout, Isaac Alexander, F. B. Hunt,

The varities of fruit I consider 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.

8. T. Slabaugh, of Wonsevu, returned home, Tuesday, from Perry, Okla,, with 200 head of native steers.
For Rent—A first class room for a good jeweler, Apply to G. W. Newman, in Strong City.

Oct22-tf

The State Historical Society will hold its twenty-first annual meeting at Topeka. January 19, 1897. The Society's west room at 3 p. m. The usual business will be transacted. An open meeting of the Society will be I have for rent some of the best arms in Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS.

The Fire Department, of Strong lity will give a dance Friday evening.

address on the subject: "The T torial Legislature of 1857-'58." Horace L. Moore, of Lawrence, will On assuming the office of County Commissioner, last Monday, John Kelley set up a box of excellent Volunteer Regiment against the Indians of the Plains, 1868-'69. E. B. Cowgill, Topeka, will read a paper on the subject: "The Kansas son of C. F. Hays, of Bazaar, gave him paper on the subject: "The Kansas a pleasant surprise party, last Friday descendents of the Emigrant Passengers of the ship 'Welcome,' 1682. After the addresses, the annual refrom Canada that he is a joint heir port will be presented and acted upon, Thirty-three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for three

years, will be elected. Officers of the Society will be elected by the Board at the close of the annual meeting, Music and other exercises will be

### BURNS CELEBRATION.

The 138th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's illustrious poet, Robert Burns, will be celebrated in Music to approve the work. Hall, Cottonwood Falls, on Friday evening, January 22, 1897, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Burns Club, of Chase county, Kansas, with the following PROGRAMME.

Address by the President, W. J McNee "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle," Mr. Rob't Gray

Address-"Robert Burns," Capt. J.G. Waters 'An' Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire' with flute accompaniment, Miss Car-

rie Haasen, Competition recitations: "Despond-ency," Miss Vay Johnson; "The Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," Miss Cora Howard; "Address to Edinburg," Miss Bessie Harkness; "To a Mountain Daisy," Miss Nellie Wiley; "Man Was Made to Mourn," Miss Jennie Rogler.

Song Mr. J. H. Mercer
"Auld Scotch Sangs" Mr. Rob't Gray
Club of 1871 By Some of Them
Reading Miss Miriam Eskridge Reading Miss Miriam Eskridge Song—"You Had Better Bide Awee" with flute accompaniment, Miss

Carrie Hansen Music-Brass Band Quartette, Dudley Doolittle, Stanley Jones, Harry Breese, Lonie Kuhl. Reading Miss Miriam Eskridge Song—"Jessie's Dream" Mr. Rob't

After which the floor will be cleared and good music furnished for the dancers and those who wish to re-Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels,

Puts life and mettle in their heels." Note-The competitive recitations are for two prizes, viz: First, \$6;

"YOURS FOR HEALTH." ight climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases.

These essentails exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico.

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

SPECIAL RATES. Annual meeting of Modern Woodmen of America, Hutchinson, Kansas, Febuary 2, 1897. Fare one and onethird round trip.

Kansas Pure Food Exposition, Topeka, January 25 to 30, One and one-

third fare for round trip, tickets on sale January 25, 26 and 27, return Inauguration State Officers, Topeka,

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 Clorado. 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 Tourists tickets now on sale at reduerd rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver. over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING The annual meeting of the stockholders, of the Chase County National Bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year: and for the transaction of any business that may come before them. Will be held at the Banking house of said Bank on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier,

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice

at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. Charley Perkins, Irland Ross All the above remaining uncalled

for Jan. 27. 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Chase County Agricultural Association will be held at Court House, on Saturday, January

16, 1897, at 2 o'clock. p. m. H. F. GILLETT, Sec'y. Ripans Tabules Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles. Commissioners Proceedings.

Resignation of John Gates as constable of Falls township accepted and Charles Lewis appointed to vacancy. Bonds of township officers approved.

Viewers having failed to meet in the matter of Thomas Butler road the Board appointed Charles Kane, J. H. | that his system continually craves, "Baco-Mercer and E. P. Allen to view said road.

Tax on \$85 valuation remitted to Mrs. Livery on account of error of

Ordered that a warrant issue to H. Brandley of \$4.84 for double assessment of Patrick land.

Same order for \$17.75 as to A. J. Houghton land. Order issued to R. C. Hait for \$5 as

nformer for violation of fish law. H. C. Stephenson allowed rebate of ax on \$190 valuation. Diamond creek township! granted

\$400 or as much thereof is necessary to repair south abuttment of Middle creek bridge and County Surveyor Board adjourned to meet Jan. 11th

to complete unfinished business. Jan. 11th-Board met as per adjournment. S. C. Harvey remitted tax on four

head of horses, same being assessed in two townships. H. A. Rose and W. W. Austin

were appointed by the Board as assistant school examiners. Tax on \$2940 valuation rebated Chase County National Bank in Bazaar township on the ground that

their worth is part of the capital stock of said bank. Board ordered the reports and books of Falls township officers to L. M. Swope for examination and his report thereon.

In the matter of the Jacobs road he Board decided the land owners were not legally notified and that the establishment of said road wass illegal, null and void, therefore ordered expenses taxed to principal petitioner Ordered that no more money be paid on Diamond creek bridge until

completed. Ordered that the Trustee of Bazaar township require Henry Stout to go to the Poor farm if he insists upon county support.

County printing let to Courant, Leader, Derrick, and Reveille; the COURANT being designated the official paper for this year.

M. K. Myers was appointed super-Expert physicans affirm that the intendent of the Poor farm at salary The Board decided that the next

The right climate is where a bridge work done by the county be The Keystone grocery store was broken into, and robbed, last Thurs-day night, of about four dollars in and constant sunshine are found. road west from Strong Board adjourned to March 1st.

Shooting Match. The gun club of this city had a shoot last Thursday and Friday with

the following result: FIRST DAY.

Ten live birds-1st prize, Will Komigh, 9; second, C. M. Gregory and Dr. Hamme, 8 each; third, Jess Kellogg, Jerry Madden and W. J. Mc-Nee, tied; fourth, Dr. Conaway and L. M. Swope, tied.

Twenty clay pigeons-Dr. Conaway, 14; Will Romigh, 13; W. J. Me-Nee, 12; Dr. Hamme, 10.

SECOND DAY,

Ten live berds-C. M. Gregery, 10; Dr. Conaway, 9; Will Romigh, 8; Jerry Madden and Dr. Hamme, tied for fourth prize.

Ten clay pigeons-Hamme and McNee, 9 each; Romigh and Conaway, 7 each.

Second ten-McNee, 10; Hamme, 8. At unknown angles- McNee 4 out

One of the features of the shoot was the shooting by Paul Cartter, Dudley Doolittle and John McNee, who did really better shooting than the men.

A team of eight is being organized to shoot against a picked Emporia team at an early day.

The following is the last entry made on the minute book of the probate court by ex-Judge McDonald: "Jan. 11th. 1897, 11 o'clock a. m.—I turn this office over to my successor believing that I have done my duty as a public servant. I leave the office with no ill will to anybody, and am thankful for the courtesies given me while in office, hoping that the administration of my successor will be for the best interests of all concerned. -Matt McDonaid."

> R.I.P.A.N.S The modern stand-

ard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

### HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing bealth and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacc to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant Curo" is a scientificate cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compound ed after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely yegatable 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 permuanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest, "Baco-Curo" is not a substi tute, 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-CURO AND GAINED THIBT

POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the originsis of which are on file and open to inspec-

tion, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co. Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.
Eureka Chemical & M'f'g 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
genral debitty and heart disease. For ffteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't: I
took various remedies, among others "No-ToBac." The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold" etc., etc., but none of
them did me the least bit of good. Finally,
however, I purchased a box of your "BacoCuro," and it has entirely cured me of the
habit of all its forms, sud 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 changed feelings and condition.
Yours, respectfully, P. H. Marbury,
Pastor O P. Church, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three tion, the following is presented:

Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantes, or sent direct upon receipt of price Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co. La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

## 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.

rt is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

# "COMPOUND OXYCEN-

ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS,"

sthe title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this re-markable 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.

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First published in the COUTANT November Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, | SS.

Chase County, is S.

In the District Court in and for the county and State sforesaid.

Cyntha Buffalo is hereby notified that she has been sued in the District Court of Chase county, Kanssa, in which Court the petition of the plaintiff is filled against her; that the names of the parties to said suit are J. H. Ruffalo, plaintiff, and the said Cyntha Buffolo, defendant; that the said Cyntha Buffalo will be required to answer the said petition, on or before Febnary 6th, A. D. 1897, or the said petitionwill be taken as true, and judgement will be rendered secordingly, divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant.

COCHRAN & SANDERS,

COCHRAN & SANDERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

[ATTEST] J. E. PERRY.
Clerk of District Court, Chase county, Kan-

Fret publis din toe hase ...

### Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, as Chase County.

In the District Court in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

Nellie Peoples, Plaintiff, ys,
Hans Peoples, Defendant.

Said defendant, Hans Peoples, will take notice that he has been sued in the abovenamed court by the above-named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of 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 therein, on or before the 2Mh day of February, 1897, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgement be rendered, divorcing the said plaintiff absolutely, and costs of suit.

GRISHAM & BUILER.

GRISHAM & BUTLER. Attorneys for Plaintiff. J. E. PERRY, Clerk. District Court.

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HANCE, or, to speak more accurately, a series of those jests of fate we call chance, made me one of the ship's company of the stanch elipper Mary Peck, bound from New York to Valparaiso. A week before that bright windy March day when she spread her broad wings and caught the ocean

swell of Sandy Hook, nothing had been farther from my thoughts than a voyage round the Horn. A trip by balloon, an exploration of African wilds, or or a raid on the north pole would have seemed a proposition as feasible as this venture to the southward, to a young physician struggling ineffectually to prove that the community had need of him and that the years of preparation for his profession had not been thrown away.

It was chance the first that Capt. Abner Peck should come back from a voyage to the west coast to find the wife of his bosom in failing health, and to resolve to take her with him on his next run to the farther side of the sister continent. It was chance the second that, in his anxiety for his spouse, the skipper should decide to ship a surgeon; as part owner of the Mary Peck, he was entitled to some luxuries. It was chance the third that the captain and I, Alfred Morris, M. D., should meet at the house of a friend in the New England city in which I was striving to earn my daily bread; and it may have been chance the fourth that we fraternized with uncommon cordiality. The seaman told me something of his plans; I confided to him the story of a few skirmishes of my uphill fight. The talk ended in his making a definite proposition. I asked 48 hours to consider itand accepted it in 12. In going to sea I gave up little. A few patients, chronic as to maiadies and uncertain as to payments, would be forced to seek a new medical adviser; in exchange for them, I bargained for passage on a fine ship, forgetfulness of the landlord bugbear, and pay sufficient to supply spending anoney at the ports we might touch at and to bring me home with a little loose silver in my pockets.

the voyage filled me with glee; for it offered a first prospect of adventure, though from boyhood mine had been an existence of vicissitudes. Left an orphan in childhood, I had grown up into my teens under the care of an uncle, an elderly bachelor, who treated me with a mixture of the fondness he felt for Kinsfolk and the distrust he manifested toward those debarred from the suffrage by circumstances of age or sex. He did not understand children, and he feared women. He owned a small factory in Rodneytown, a village on the New England coast which had closed its days of progress about the middle of the century, but which still maintained activity enough to keep it alive. My uncle seldom attempted to interfere with my amusements, which, as it happened, generally took me out of his sight and hearing, thereby, no doubt, gaining his tacit approval. I was a rather solitary little fellow in those days, with a liking for prowling about the fields and along the beach or paddling a crazy raft up and down the shallow tidal streams in which the neighborhood abounded, and on the banks of the largest of which Rodneytown was built. Behind the village rose a long low ridge, and beyond that in turn was a rolling country, well wooded and fairly fertile. Between the ridge and the beach stretched lowlands fringed on the seaward side with salt marshes, and penetrated in many places by the tidal creeks of which mention has been made. For farming purposes the lowlands were of little value, and at no time had they many dwellers. In fact, to this day there is scarcely a habitation to be found from one end of the plain to the other, though a little way up the slope of the ridge which bounds it are several clusters of farmhouses.

I found a fascination of a kind, in this waste region, which seemed to belong hardly more to the land than to the sea; and I spent many happy days exploring it. Here and there, rising from the marsh, were rocky hillocks, steepsided, and dotted with dwarfed trees and bushes wherever, by accident, sufficient soil had collected to give the roots a covering. On one of these islands as they may be called for want of a better term-I discovered a house, old, and long untenanted, but not dilapidated. Why its builder had chosen its site as he had was not to be explained, for he had long been dead and buried; but his work remained to prove that he, like most of his contemporaries, had been an honest constructor. This old house enchanted my fancy. To the east it commanded a view of the bay, a broad expanse of water sheltered from ocean gales by a long cape jutting out from the mainland some miles to the south and then curving so as to extend almost parallel with the line of the inner beach. To the west was the plain, and beyond it the ridge. To the north and south was the amphibious region | that," said I. "In fact, she takes most where marsh and dry land joined. But | kindly to the sea. I wonder you've never the great attraction of the place was had her with you before."

its isolation. Nobody dreamed of invading my retreat, and there I could imagine myself monarch of all I surveyed, ruling a realm so deserted that the very loneliness of it, for which I loved it, sometimes terrified me.

My uncle's death, cutting short my stay in Rodneytown, led to my removal to the far different scenes of a small city in central Illinois, where dwelt another of my father's brothers, a childless widower. He was an austere man, intensely practical, and well calculated to cure me of the romantic moods I had learned to cherish, had we but come to terms of affection. Unluckily, however, we had too little in common to reach even amity. At 18 I was told the time for study was over, that the time for toil had arrived. He took me into his shop-he was a merchant in a small way-and for a year strove zealously to discover some trace of business capacity in his assistant. Failing utterly in this, he called me before him, gravely passed his verdict on my manifold deficiencies, and inquired whether I had

any plans in mind. One of my friends-a few had been acquired, perhaps by force of circumstances-had entered a medical school n a neighboring city; and, on the spur of the moment, I elected to follow his example. My guardian-he held that post in virtue of the small estate left to me by my first protector-offered no objections, though he gave formal notice that the funds in his possession would hardly suffice to do more than carry me through the school. Undeterred by the warning, I matriculated, and for two years studied faithfully. receiving a degree at the end of the second, and thus becoming entitled legally to experiment on humanity. As, by virtue of strict economy, there was still some money to my credit, I determined to spend a year at a famous eastern school; and I carried out the plan, only to meet one of the keenest of disappointments at the close of the period, through failing to secure a coveted appointment as a hospital interne. Just at this time, too, came news of the death of my uncle. He bequeathed

to me a letter of sound advice and a thousand dollars. By means of the latter-and disregarding the former-I spent a fourth year in study, this time selecting another of the great institutions. The balance left at the end of the season served to equip a modest office in the city, in which Capt. Peck found me, just entering my 25th year, with resources exhausted and hopes blighted by the dreary waiting for paying pa-Once the die was cast, the thought of tients who did not come. Add to these troubles a share of anxiety as to my health, and one can understand the willrness with which I became surged

> of the Mary Peck. She was almost a new ship, Mainebuilt, Yankee-officered and manned by a crew representing many nations. She was of about a thousand tons' burden, and was freighted with a cargo of considerable value. Her living quarters aft were comfortable, if not luxurious, and the cabin fare was excellent. The captain and his wife, the two mates and I, made up the population of that part

> of the vessel. The Mary Peck's run to the equator was made in circumstances of the sort to delight both the skipper and the pair who were making their first deepwater voyage. Barring a sharp gale soon after she cleared the coast, the ship encountered fine weather down to the line, with plenty of wind, but not too much of it-a very important qualification in the eyes of the novices. As the days grew warmer Mrs. Peck throve amazingly, the color came back to her cheeks, and her strength increased, until we almost forgot that she had begun the voyage an invalid. She herself credited old ocean with her improvement, and the captain was much of her way of thinking, while my notion of the matter was that the companionship of her tall, bronzed husband counted for more with the little woman than sea air and sunshine combined. At all events, however, the surgeon's post promised to be a sinecure.

To the line, as has been said, fortune showered her favors upon us, but no sooner was our prow cleaving the waters of the southern hemisphere than the gifts of the fickle goddess ceased. For a fortnight we had calms or breezes so faint as hardly to give the ship steerage way. Yet she contrived to crawl on, daily putting some leagues of her road behind her; for her master was a smart seaman, and made the most of every cat's-paw. Nevertheless it was slow work, and all of us longed for cooler days and fresh winds with an invig-

orating keenness in their rush. I was leaning against the rail one night, lingering beyond the usual hour and loth to quit the coolness of the deck, when the captain came up, and, standing beside me, lighted a cigar. The night was still and moonlit, and the ship lay almost motionless.

"Still ocean holiday weather," said I. "Do you look for much more of it?" "I hope not," said he, emphatically. "It's the sort of holiday that's worse

than labor." "And when steam discounts canvas." "Yes," he observed; "it's enough to make one pray for engine and screw. But perhaps I ought not to complain My wife certainly seems none the worse for this drifting in the tropics."

"She stands the heat well, no doubt of

"Wait till we're on the other side of the Horn, and then see if your opinion's

"It will be a long time to wait, at this rate of sailing. So far I've only had one cause to find the ocean disappointing. I've looked forward to all sorts of incidents, but not one has occurred."

"Wait till we're in the Pacific before you reach conclusions. By the way, what manner of incident might you

"Anything not too perilous. You know the list better than I."

"I'm willing to avoid them all this voyage," he answered, with a laugh. "Still, if any excitement occurs you shall be notified promptly."

"On the strength of the promise I'll turn in," said I, and, leaving him to finish his cigar, made my way below, to toss and turn in my bunk for a time, and then to fall into a restless slumber. Presently, as it seemed, from the drowsiness which was heavy upon me, though the summons was loud enough to wake the soundest of sleepers, the steward rapped upon the door. The daylight in the stateroom proved that, after all, the night had passed only too quickly.

"What's the matter?" I called out, convinced that the man must have blundered and called me at least an

hour too early. "The cap'n requests you to step on

deck at onct," he answered. "What for?" I demanded; but the steward had gone his way, and there was no answer.

Pulling on a pair of trousers and a jacket, I hastened to obey the skipper's orders. As I reached the deck I caught sight of a little knot of men about a figure lying motionless on a grating Kneeling at the side of the prostrate man was a woman, and a little forward | cape. two strange sailors were surrounded by half a dozen of the ship's crew.

"Here's business for you, doctor," was Capt. Peck's greeting. "That incident you were longing for last night has occurred fast enough."

"What's happened?" I asked. "Who are these people?"

"We've just picked them up," he an swered. "Their boat is towing alongside now. They are from a small Portuguese steamer, the Nina or Nita, from Lisbon for Rio, destroyed by fire two days ago. There were four of them in the boat we fell in with, two sailors and two passengers. That man lying there has broken a leg-got it by a fall in leaving the steamer, tumbled into the boat, in fact-and he seems to be in a mighty bad way. We hoisted him aboard as easily as possible, but he fainted from pain while we were doing it. He needs your attention badly."

And truly his need was great-a fracture of the tibia and two days in an open boat with only the rudest treatment for his injury. A glance at the swollen limb was enough to tell the story of his hours of torture.

He was a tall, fine-looking man, of middle age, with well-cut features and a close-cropped dark beard. His dress, disordered as it was, showed him to be a person of wealth.

"Best get him below at once," said I. "He's in for a siege, no doubt of that." "Put him in the stateroom forward

lows."

Two of the sailors came aft and carefully raised the injured man. With the skipper and myself assisting in the operation, he was carried to the quarters assigned him. He moaned feebly as the men lifted him from the grating, and again as they felt their way down



the companion-stairs, but, on the whole, the job was well done. Then came the labor, which was particularly my cwn, of reducing inflammation, of getting the leg into splints, and of making the patient as comfortable as circumstances permitted. At last I was able to report that, all things considered, he was doing very well.

"That's good news," said the captain, heartily. "By the way, did you learn steamer?'

"Only that, though he is a Brazilian, he speaks English like a Briton. The lady, who seems to be a relation of his, knows nothing but her own tongue. She's with him now, watching him, although there's nothing for her to do."

"You learned his name?" "Yes; Ferez."

"So much I've extracted from the sailors," said Capt. Peck, "but very little else, except that, when the rush was made to leave the steamer, our friends were almost left behind. Most of the crew and passengers got away in three other boats. The one we met was the last to pull away from the steamer. That's the limit of information to be had from the men."

"I suppose that nothing has been seen of the other boats?"

"Nothing. I'll do my best to find them, but it's not likely we'll come across them. The people we have on board lost trace of them the first night. God pity the poor souls crowded into those three boats!"

The captain was as good as his word and, aided by a light breeze which came as opportunely as if designed to assist in this errand of mercy, the Mary Peck cruised about in search of the flotilla. Nothing was seen of it, however, and when, after lying becalmed for two days more, her sails were again filled by the wind, her bow turned to the south, and once more she was headed for her destination. Long afterward it was learned that an English ship had rescued the occupants of the boats on the day following that on which the steamer burned, and had carried them to London.

As we drew into cooler latitudes Perez mended steadily, although, as may be imagined, his recovery was a tedious business. Yet, in view of his condition when he was hoisted to the deck of the Mary Peck, neither he nor I could find cause for complaint. For six weeks he was confined to his state room, and in that time I came to know him well and to like him exceedingly. Of himself he said little, but, bit by bit I learned something of his story. Ilis father was a Brazilian, but his mother was English, and the greater part of his youth was spent at English schools Since attaining manhood he had lived near Rio, making an occasional trip to Europe. The lady in his charge on the homeward voyage which had been interrupted so disastrously was a cousin. who, after some years in Portugal, was returning to her own country. She was not very young, and her beauty was of the faded sort. In spite of the drawback that neither she nor Mrs. Peck was mistress of the other's tongue, the two women managed to strike up a great friendship and to comfort one another vastly in the days of great gales and high seas we encountered off the

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### THE LION'S ROAR.

A Great Physical Effort Is Necessary to Produce the Full Effect.

Dr. Livingstone noted the odd resemblance of the lion's roar to that of the ostrich. Mr. Millais says that though the roar of the latter is not so loud, it has exactly the same tone as that of the lion. But the ostrich always roars his best, the lion very seldom. This is partly because a "good" roar needs a great physical effort. The whole interior and muscles of the mouth, throat, stomach and abdomen are, for the moment, converted into an organ of terrific sound. and the sound does make the earth tremble-or appear to do so. But the attitude is not that usually drawn. Unless he roars lying down, when he puts his head up, like a dog barking, the lion "emits his first moan in any position, then draws in his neck and lowers his head with extended jaws, right down to his fore paws, as if about to be violently sick; while at the same time the back is arched, and the whole animal bears the appearance of concentrated strain.'

This is Capt. Millais' phonetic rendering of the sound, taken when listening to three lions roaring their best: "Moan — roar — r-o-a-r — roar — roar roar - grunt - grunt - grunt grunt (dying away)."

Why lions roar, when it ought to pay of the first mate's," said the captain. better to keep silent, is not yet exthat tigers hunting in company roar to confuse and frighten the deer. Possibly the lion roars, when prowling around a camp, in the hope of causing some of the draught animals to break loose; at other times it appears to be a form of conversation with others at a distance.-London Spectator.

### "HELLO, YOUR MAJESTY." Why the Queen Would Not Have a Tele phone in Her Home.

The queen has at length decided to put Windsor castle in direct communication with London by means of a telephone. This concession to modern ideas is most welcome to the subjects of a sovereign who, even now, prohibits the use of coal, gas and electricity in her private apartments as "new fangled notions." Some years ago the prince of Wales strongly urged the queen to put telephones in all the royal residences, and so seriously did her majesty consider the proposition that she sent for the chief representative of a certain telephone company to explain the mysteries of the instrument to her. All went well until the unfor tunate agent stated that the person at the other end of the wire responded to a call with:

"Hello!" "What?" interrogated Victoria R.

"Hello, your majesty," repeated the blunderer.

The august lady waved her hand to signify that the interview was at an end. She had no further interest in such a vulgar contrivance. That was nearly ten years ago. However, in view of England's present difficulties, the queen has waived her objection to the phone and permitted the wires to be anything about him or the loss of the laid to Windsor. The question of the hour is, what shall be substituted in place of the obnoxious "hello?" "Hail, O, your majesty," has been suggested. -Toledo Blade.

> He Disliked Gessips. Tommy-I think mamma is an awful

Ethel-Oh, Tommy, how can you say such a thing?

Tommy-Well, she is. Everything ! do she immediately goes and tells papa. I hate gossip.—Tit-Rits.

A Trifle Expensive. Marie-Ethel is happy with the count,

isn't she? Maud-Oh, yes; she says she has the earest husband in all the world. Marie-Yes; it cost her father \$2,000,

000, I believe.-Town Topics Otter Becoming Rare.

The otter is becoming more rare each year. Anthoney Dokey caught one in a trap a few days ago in Black river, at Lee, Mich. It weighed 25 pounds, and the pelt is valued at \$15.

### HOW POLLY PROPOSED.

"Hi! Hi! All right! All right! Now we sha'n't be long!" said the gray par-

I regret to say that the irrepressible young man that brings the daily milk is the tutor of my parrot in the latest up-to-date slang of the day.

I am an old sea-captain-at least, not old, perhaps the word slipped out unawares. I am the right side of 50, anyhow; but being in receipt of a pension and a small private income to boot, I the expectation of weathering many a winter's storm yet.

Being without a known relation in the world, I willingly fell in with the suggestion that I should pick up my moorings alongside my old friend and messmate, Capt. Travers, late R. N., who, having left one of his legs on the west coast of Africa while capturing a slaver, was pensioned off at an even earlier age than myself, and now lived with his sister - a most comfortable party, fat, fair and 40 or thereaboutsin the adjoining house to mine in the neighborhood of London. We had always got on well together, our tastes and dispositions were similar, and we had often met during our naval careers. His sister I had not previously been acquainted with, but, being in many respects like her brother, we were soon firm friends.

Capt. Travers and myself had each a favorite parrot-his the common Afriean gray, with a red-tipped tail, and mine the purer variety, without a trace of color, but otherwise similar.

I had not long settled down in my new quarters, and got everything shipshape, or what seemed so to me-a very important difference, as I know to-day -when, almost unconsciously at first, I began to feel what a lonely old bachelor I was, and what a set-off to all my other belongings the figure of Miss Rachel Travers would be by my fireside. But just here the curse of my life began to make itself felt. Inherent shyness in the presence of the opposite sex has dogged my footsteps from my earliest recollections. Give me a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, a tornado in the tropics, or 20 hours' duty on deck. wet through to the skin, and Capt. Maney, late of the P. and O. service. will thank you for it, and consider life well worth living; but as dispenser of delicate attentions to the fair sex, intensely as he inwardly admires their pretty ways, Capt. Manley does not, no, he certainly does not, show up to advantage.

Although fond of pets generally, I have an antipathy to cats, especially at night. I am not aware that our neighborhood was particularly beneficial in its aspect or other qualifications to feline constitution, but I know that until I was inhuman enough to start an air-gun cannonade on my numerous nocturnal visitors, I was frequently unable to get a respectable night's rest. One infernal black and white Tom defied my finest efforts. If average cats have nine lives, I am sure this one must have had 19, and I began to wonder what sort of uncanny being this was that had no objection to letting my builets pass apparently through its body without suffering any inconvenience. I thought, but I stammered: "I mean-"Bear a hand here, a couple of you fel- plained. Gen. Hamilton was convinced But after all it must have been my bad that is to say-you see-I've noticed it marksmanship, for one afternoon Isaw in all red parrots I have ever come my enemy quietly walking up the low across. They shouldn't be bathed at fence that divided my back garden from | all, it injures their constitution." Capt. Travers'.

The opportunity was too good to be lost, and quietly getting my air-gun, I no mistake this time, and without a sound poor puss dropped on to my flower-bed as dead as the proverbial door nail.

My exultation, however, was of short duration, for to my horror and dismay, on proceeding to pick up his unfortunate carcass and give it decent burial, I saw that my shot had passed right through the unlucky animal and killed my neighbor's parrot, which had been put out to sun itself in a little summer-house that stood at the bottom

of the garden. I was staggered at my position; I knew the parrot was a supreme favorite with Miss Travers, and how I could ever explain my carelessness I could not imagine. Suddenly a way out of my dilemma presented itself to my mind, and I hastened to put it into execution. I knew that the Travers were out, and would not be back for some little time, so hurrying indoors and taking my own parrot from its cage, I carefully painted the end of its tail with red ink in imitation of its deceased comrade, and finding no one was about, I stepped lightly over the fence and substituted the living for the dead bird, which I buried, together with the cat, in my own garden. I knew that my parrot would not readily talk before strangers, and I hoped that by the time it had got used to its new surroundings, it would have forgotten its former accomplishments; at any rate, I must risk it.

Alas! "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," sang some poet, who, I expect, never wore anything harder than a mightcap, but, true as it may be. compared to the torture of my mind, now launched on a course of duplicity, it would be a bed of roses.

It was towards the end of the following week that I happened to be out in the garden and saw my old friend come stumping down the path of his own garden in his dot-and-carry-one style, and, seeing me on the fence, he cried:

"Holloa! captain, you're quite a stranger! What's been up? Rachel has been talking about coming in to inquire, about your health, as she was afraid something must be wrong."

"Yes, I have been a bit poorly," said I. Oh! how easily the words slipped out, although I had been as right as ninepence why that particular sum should be endued with more rectitude than its fellows I have never been able to discover-this by the way.

"A bit of cold, perhaps," said Capt. Travers. "Well, come over the fence and have a dish of tea in the summer- | gray parrot.-Tit-Bits.

house, and Rachel shall come in afterwards and make you a good glass of something stiff for a night-cap.'

Punctually at five o'clock I donned my sprucest attire, and with a smart flower in my button-hole-gay dog that I was-slipped over the fence. Miss Rachelwas there, looking as fresh as a spring cabbage with the dew on it, which I consider a very pretty simile, and she bade me welcome with one of her beaming smiles. There, too, was the unlucky parrot in its cage, and standing just outside the summerhouse. I had noticed that it had been have cast anchor in my present abode in set out to sun itself us usual on all fine days, and as far as I could see nothing had transpired to make me think they had any cause to suspect my imposition.

I purposely sat with my back to it, and avoided taking notice of it in any way whatever.

Tea went off all right; my old friend was very cheery and Miss Rachel showed me great attention. I could hear Polly rubbing her beak up and down the wires of the cage, and swinging backwards and forwards in the metal ring.

After the meal Capt. Travers went indoors to get his supply of necessaries for the evening, and, turning to me, Miss Travers commenved:

"By-the-by, Capt. Manley, how is your parrot? I have not seen it out in the garden lately."

I felt my heart beating a bit faster, but with every semblance of outward calm, I said:

"No-the fact is, it's not been at all well: in fact, it's dead.'

"Dead!" she exclaimed. never. What did it die of?" "I really don't know," I replied. "It

died quite suddenly about a week ago.' "I hope our Polly isn't going to follow suit," she continued! "She has been very dull and quiet the last few days, but seems a bit more lively this evening. I don't think she has spoken a word all the week."

"Thank goodness!"I inwardly ejacu-

Things were beginning to look a bit awkward, and I cast about for something to change the course of conversation. I am not a quick thinker, however, and before I could collect my wits, Miss Travers continued:

"Dear, dear, to think your poor Polly's dead! Well, I am sorry! I sould be sorry to lose you, Polly dear," she said, addressing the parrot. "But really, Capt. Manley," looking me straight in the face, "I can't make our Pollyout. Sometimes I could almost believe she was a different bird. She hasn't once

seemed pleased to see me all the week." I felt the blood rapidly rising to my cheeks and forehead, but I trusted to my tanned complexion for it not to show. I feebly replied: "Perhaps she's moulting."

It was an unlucky slip. "Well, now I come to think," said Miss Travers, "I noticed that its tail looked much paler after its bath the other morning, and the water was quite red. Is that a sign of moulting?"

"Yes, I often used to notice it about my own parrot."

"But I thought your bird had no red about it," she pursued. "Confound the woman's persistence,"

"Oh! I thought you recommended it,"

she said. So I had, dozens of times. "Only for took a steady aim and fired. There was the gray ones,"I said, forming a convenient distinction on the spur of the

moment. Miss Travers did not seem inclined to. pursue the subject further, much to my satisfaction, and then there was a

dead pause. During the whole of our conversation the subject of it had not ceased to continue its antics in the wire cage. Whether it was the sound of my voice that caused it to be thus excited I do not know, but at this opportunity it

burst in with "Hi, hi!" I was getting desperate, and could think of nothing to change the subject; and yet if I didn't say something I was terribly afraid the parrot would. A bicycle bell sounded down the

"Are you thinking of getting a bicycle, Miss Travers?" I said.

"No, certainly not," she replied; "how can you ask such a question?" Another awful pause, during which I mopped the perspiration from my "Ra-Ra-Rachel, I love you!" came

in clear tones from behind my back. The wretched bird had caught the exact tone of my voice. "Capt. Manley! Sir!" said Miss Traw-

ers, raising herself to her full five feet one and one-half inches. "Did you address that remark to me, sir?" I had, however, utterly collapsed, and

burying my head in my hands, I leaned down on the little round table. Whether the sight of the poor old ship in distress touched her tender heart I don't know, but she added, in softer tones: "This is very unexpected, Capt. Manley.'

I could hold out no langer. "Miss Rachel," I cried, "I'm a thundering old hpyocrite. My parrot isn't dead at all; there it is in that cage; it's years that's dead; I shot it. I didn't mean to. Can you forgive me for all the lies I told you?"

"All right! All right!" said the solemn voice of the parrot behind me. "It was Polly that made that remark just now, not 1; but, believe me, she speaks the truth, if I don't. Rachel, I do really love you."

I ventured to look up. Tears were standing in her eyes, and the expression on her face made me hope that I did not look quite such a big booby in her eyes. as I felt I did in my own.

Moving nearer, I clasped her hand, and as it was not withdrawn, I put one arm gently round her ample waist.

"Now we shan't be long," said the

His Wish.

The football player was struggling over his examination paper. He passed his hand over his brow and gazed at

the ceiling.
"I wish," he said mournfully, as the pen dropped from his hands. "What do you wish?" inquired the

professor, who happened to be pass-

"I wish," was the answer, in tones of dull-blue melancholy, "that my mem cry were as long as my hair."-Washington Star.

So He Says.

In the street-auction jeweler there we wil The alchemist mentioned of old; 'Mid cheap, trashy trinkets of every known

Everything that he touches is gold. -L. A. W. Bulletin. JOHNNY'S JEALOUSY.,



Johnny-Mr. Lighthead, my sister treats you better than she does me. Mr. Lighthead-Why do you think so, Johnny?

Johnny-I heard her tell ma she gives you lots of taffy, but she never gives me any .- N. Y. Herald.

Why He Was Depressed.

"Somehow," he said, disconsolately, "I don't seem ter make farmin' pay." "Maybe you haven't the right way."

"Yes; I've done everything. I've 'tended meetin's an' j'ined clubs an' voted fur every candidate thet said he knowed the way ter he'p us along. But it don't seem ter do no good, an' I mus' say I'm gettin' clean discouraged."-Washington Star.

Deeply Interested.

Jinks-I would have been run over en Broadway to-day if it had not been for Winks, who was with me. sprang forward and showered blows in the horses' heads with an umbrella. Just as the umbrella broke, the team stopped, and i was pulled out from beneath the wheels.

Blinks-Did the umbrella have a silver handle like a shepherd's crook? "I didn't notice particularly, and, besides, he broke it all to pieces stopping jest waterin' fur wun. the team. Why?"

"He borrowed mine yesterday."-N. Y. Weekly.

The Porous Plaster.

Tommy had been suffering from a lame back for a day or two and his them thar apples heels over head. mother bought a porous plaster for the same and prepared to adjust it. As the eyes of little Mabel fell upon the punctured square, she exclaimed: mamma! What are all the holes for?" Richmond Dispatch.

Worth Giving a Trial. Housewife-Mrs. Gass says she discharged you because she frequently caught you listening at the doors. Applicant-Well, now, mum-

Housewife-Well, I'll engage you on one condition. You'll have to tell me everything you overheard at Mrs. Gass' -Tit-Bits.

Stung to the Quick.

"Henry, you look very pale. What's the trouble?" "I was stung to the quick by an adder this afternoon."

"How did it happen?" "Why, I dropped in at the bank, and was overdrawn .- N. Y. Tribune.

A Sarcasm.

"So," said the composer, indignantly: "that writer has the impertinence to say that my music is reminiscent?" "That's what has happened," the

manager replied. "Well, you may tell him for me that my music is quite as original as his criticism."-Washington Star.

To Be Encouraged. Jeer not at the bald-headed man at the

play, Nor the front row, where long he has sat Far better a pate that is not in the way
Than the plumes of a theater hat.

-Washington Star.

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"Can't you recognize it, sir?" "Not yet. I can't make out much but smoke."

A Doubtful Compliment.

"Yes," said the Chicago literary woman, "I intend to leave my footprints on next door made an awful mistake. He the sands of time. In future ages some got into our house instead of his own, wanderer may discover them and take and I thought at first it was you.

"I feel sure that he will find them."-N. Y. World.

Hurricane Holds the Record. It is said that a hurricane holds the best time record for one mile, covering the distance in half a minute. Then a The third place is held by a railway engine in 53.57 seconds.

The Retort Courteous.

Dawson-What is your business, may I ask? Boorish Stranger-I'm a gentleman,

sir. That's my business. Dawson-Ah! you failed, I see.-Odds and Ends.

Changed. Parke-I can remember before I was

married that I was tired of everything --utterly blase. Lane-Things are different now? "I should say so; now it's a real pleasare to go to the club."-Brooklyn Life.

Sure Presentiment.

"Au revoir!" plaintively murmured the young poet, as he dropped the latest effort of his muse into the mail box. It was a poem entitled: "My Pet Cat," and it came back.-Chicago Trib-

Too Much for Him.

Daughter-George says he fears he can't support me in the style I'm accustomed to.

The Father-Marry him, anyhow. I can't keep it up much longer myself .-Town Topics.

> Still Another Twist. Lives of millionaires remind us That most laws we can evade, And departing leave behind us

Creditors who'll ne'er be paid.
-N. Y. Truth. It is said by scientific men that the Pitied Him.

Mrs. Witherby-Last night the man Witherby-Yes, I met him on the

life .- N. Y. Truth.

Missed Each Other. Mrs. Gadd (who spent last summer on

her aunt's farm)-I did not meet you at balloon has done the mile in 40 seconds. any of the summer resorts, Mrs. Gabb. Mrs Gabb (who summered on her uncle's farm) --- No-o; and, by the way, I don't remember meeting you in Paris. -N. Y. Weekly.

HEARD IN BOSTON.



Visitor-My! how your little boy

Mrs. Commonwealth-Yes; we intend to put him in spectacles next week .- N. Y. Journal.

Of Two Evils.

Nobbsie, the Office Boy-There's a man downstairs says he's goin' to kill yer, and a beautiful young lady as wants ter go on der stage. Manager-Of two evils-well, show

the man up .- Bay City Chat. Toned Down

"Mrs. Thatcher has red hair, hasn't she?"

"Well, she would have, but, you see, hair from the tail of the horse is the her father is a banker, and that makes bany Journal. atrongest single animal thread known. it auburn."-Chicago Record.

DUCKED BY A HORSE.

Sallyan and Hulda Couldn't Drive Him Under a Flag. "Whoa, thar, ole Ginral! Stan' still, you ole black beggar! I'll be ready t' go home putty soon.

"Say, Ike, that thar's 'bout th' knowinest old hoss I ever see. Tother day th' cows came up t' drink an' wus stan'in' by th' gate lookin' at the apples under the pippin tree with their mouths

"Ole Ginral came up an' took in th' situation, stood thar'n' thought a minit an' turned round an' let his heels fly agin th' gate, an' down she comes Them cows jest leaped an' started fur

"Couple o' hours later Ginral wus layin' down beside th' barn. One of the heifers thinkin' how he'd helped um git th' apples thought she'd be kinder good to um an' went up an' went t' lickin' "I know," interjected Tommy; 'im to clean 'im up a little. I see by his "they're for lettin' the pain out."— looks he didn't like it fust rate. He'd shake his head much as t' say: 'Go way an' mind yer own business.

"But she didn't take th' hint. Putty scon he got up an' took that thar eritter by th' neck with his teeth an' trotted her way down into th' paster, an went putty lively, too.

"Yisterday Sallyan an' Hulda wus goin' oven t' Mrs. Spooner's to a quiltin' bee. I see when they wus startin' off old Ginral wasn't hankerin' t' go. He allus wus an independent ole feller. He wus named after Ginral Grant an' seemed t' feel proud of it.

"I told Sallyan she'd better look out fur 'im. He didn't seem t' want t' go, an' I wus feered she'd have trouble with 'im. She said if he went t' cuttin' the bookkeeper told me my account up anything mean he'd git th' worst on it. I didn't say anything more; but I thought t' myself if she knowed th' ole beggar as well as I did she'd change

her mind, mebbe. "Wall, they got t' goin' through th' holler. He wus goin' bout as slow as he could an' more. Sallyan says: 'Go long, thar! We won't git thar to-day,' an' ole Ginral shook his head. Jest as they wus gittin' in front of th' tavern thar wus a banner hangin' over th'

street. "Ole Ginral happened t' look up an see it. He stopped an' wouldn't go another step. Sallyan told 'im t' go long bout his business, but he shook his head, an' I'll be dangswizzled if that thar durned ole hoss didn't back them thar wimmin right off into th' millpond all over an' kep' backin' till he got where th' water wus putty deep!"

"Hulda says 'Hit 'im with th' whip ma,' but Sallyan wus putty busy keepin' right side up. When he'd backed um bout 'cross th' millpond an' thought he'd got um wet enough, he turned round an' started fur home.

"They wus wet as drowned rats an' cold as biled owls an' madder'n hornets, b'gosh!

"They had some fried cakes in a paper sack they wus takin' over t' th' quiltin' bee fur supper. Them was all soaked up an' spilt, and Sallyan says they wus the best batch she'd had this

"Then Hulda had a knittin' in a bag she wus takin' over to Maggie Spooner back end of the wagon, an' that wus wet as sop, too.

"Wall, I tell ye that ole hoss knows his bisness, an' when he don't want t' do anything it takes more'n a couple o' wimmin t' change his mind, b'gosh!" -N. Y. Press.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD. Odd Notes of Information for the House keeper.

If two tart apples are peeled and chopped fine, then mixed with the stuffing intended for a roast duck, goose or fresh ham, it will be found a great improvement.

A pretty and effective decoration for a scarlet and white dinner given recently was white anemones and branches of scarlet barberries. They were in clear white glass vases, one at each end of the long table. Sprays of small ivy were laid across the table and tied with knots

of scarlet ribbons. A piece of camphor gum is a very good indicator of what the weather is to be. street this morning and he said he If, when the camphor is exposed to the never was so sorry for any man in his air, the gum remains dry the weather will be fresh and dry; but if the gum absorbs the moisture and seems damp,

is an indication of rain. The latest cushions for head rests on chair backs are made in heart shape. They are covered with light-colored satin, silks, or linens, and embroidered CATTLE-Best beeves ....... 3 65 @ 4 85 in some graceful pattern; and many of them are made up plain and tufted or quilted. They are fastened to the chair back with small cords and tassels.

It is said that when ink is spilled upon a carpet or anything made of woolen the spot should immediately be covered with common salt. When this has absorbed all the ink it will, carefully take off with an old knife or spoon and apply more salt. Keep doing this until the ink is all taken up.-N. Y. Sun.

Cleaning Marble.

It is often the case that handsome marble becomes almost hopelessly soiled and stained and there is a demand for a simple and practical recipe | SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 2 00 @ 3 50 for restoring it. The following from an excellent authority is highly commended: Take equal parts of ox gall. powdered soap and pipe clay and add RYE-No. 2.... a little turpentine. Apply a coating to the marble, and when thoroughly dry rub it off and wash with warm soft water. This will cleanse without destroying the polish. If the marble is badly stained a second application may be necessary .- N. Y. Ledger.

Marrow with Cheese.

Beef marrow is appreciated by few cooks save the English, and still it may be put to various uses in making palatable dishes. Cut into slices, boil in salted water, drain and dip in grated cheese and bread crumbs, place on a tin plate, and put in the oven until the cheese is melted. Serve on slices of toast or on heated plates with slices of lemon.-A!-

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD PARALYZED.

It Was Caused by a Nervous Affection, and Rendered One Arm Lifeless.

From the Times, Paola, Kansas. A happy family is that of Mr. James Mo-Kinney, of Hillsdale, Kansas, on whom a Times reporter recently called. His business with these people was to learn the facts for his paper of the cure of their 13 year old daughter from a case of nervous prostration, and the facts were learned from Mrs. McKinney herself, who quickly

told the following story:
"The first perceptible result of her extreme nervousness was apparent in a halting step of the child in her right limb," said the mother, "and a physician was called in to attend her. No apparent change coming, another doctor was called to attend her She continued to grow worse, although we thought the doctors helped her, until she lost the use entirely of her right arm, which hung listless, and apparently lifeless by ner

"The physicians finally told us," continued Mrs. McKinney, "that Mary would outgrow it in time, but by accident, my ing world Musphelheim, and throwing outgrow it in time, but by accident, my husband picked up a circular in his shop, which so highly recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, that we concluded to try them. Mr. McKinney procured a box at Grimes' drug store in Paola, and we began by giving Mary a half pill at a time, and gradually increasing to one pill at a time, and before we had used one box we could see they were doing her good. This was one year ago, She had been suffering at that time for four years, under the doctors, and we were so encouraged over the good and we were so encouraged over the good effects of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that we continued to use them, and Pills, that we continued to use them, and the child started to school again and has been able to attend school ever since, gradually getting stronger and in better health all the time as you now see her, and we don't notice the old trouble any more.

"Yes, we are always ready and willing to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and do so all the time to our friends," replied do so all the time to our question; and continuing, she said: "We do not know what the doctors called Mary's affliction, but we took it to be something like paralysis or St. Vitus' dance, and we became very much

alarmed about her.
"Our local physician," she says, "now tells us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are as good a thing as we could use; and while Mary is apparently well, she has occasional attacks of nervous headache, and then she says: 'Mamma, I must take another Pink Pill,' so you see she has great faith in them, but does not like to have us talk about her

ate affliction."
Mr. McKinney is as much or more thusiastic over the great benefit done his daughter through the use of these pills. He said: "Nothing too good can be said by me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they are a

great medicine."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 certs a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Noted Greek Streams.

The Ilissus and Cephissus are small streams-mere rivulets in comparison with Arbana and Pharpar, or even with Simois and Scamander-ranking in size more nearly with Siloa's brook or Kedron by Jerusalem. Leda's

swan disporting amid their wavelets would be enforced to wade for want of depth to spread its propulsive webs. These watercourses are frequently mentioned by Socrates, but he leaves the puttiest one she had; 'twas in the ho precise hydrographical report on their volume, which under ordinary conditions is probably now about the same as it was then. Their united flow at present at low water is about a barrel a month. It is, therefore, a surprising occurrence that they have just risen into torrents and wasted their shores. They have drowned out towns and villages, and destroyed quite a number of lives. It is enough to confirm in the Greek fancy the tale of Deucalion, and it may be lamented that there is now no oracle at Delphi or sibyl in Dodona's oak to interpret the import of such a phenome-

non.-N. Y. Tribune. Error in Computation. "Maw, didn't you tell me that Miss Mature and her brother Bob was twins?"

"Yes, Jimmie." "Must be some mistake for he told me he was 35 and she says she's 24."-Detroit Free Press.

Mere Euphemism. Willie-Popper, what does this book mean by saying that the king took the lion's share?

Mr. Ferry-It is a polite way of saying that he acted the hog .- Cincinnati

Enquirer. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.

Stockers	3 50 @ 4 00
Native.cows	2 25 @ 3 30
HOGS Choice to heavy	3 00 @ 3 271/9
SHEEP	2 25 @ 3 75
WHEAT-No. 2 red	921/200 93
No. 2 hard	77 @ 78
CORN-No. 2 mixed	18 @ 1814
OATS-No. 2 mixed	16%@ 17%
RYE-No. 2	32 @ 321/4
FLOUR-Patent, per sack	2 40 @ 2 50
Faney	2 25 @ 3 50
HAY-Choice timothy	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy prairie	5 00 @ 5 50
BRAN (Sacked)	38 @ 40
BUTTER-Choice creamery	171/2@ 18
CHEESE-Full cream	
EGGS-Choice	1214@ 13
POTATOES	25 @ 30
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE-Native and shipping	3 50 @ 4 40
Texans	
HOGS-Heavy	

OATS-No. 2 mixed..... BUTTER-Creamery ..... PORK ..... CATTLE-Common to prime... 3 60 @ 4 50

HOGS—Packing and shipping.
SHEEP—Fair to choice.
FLOUR—Winter wheat.
WHEAT—No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2..... 22%@ 23 OATS-No. 2..... RYE....BUTTER-Creamery.....LARD... PORK .. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Native Steers..... HOGS—Good to Choice...... FLOUR—Good to Choice..... 3 80 @ 4 20 3 75 @ 4 15

8934@ 29 @ 22 @

WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

CORN-No. 2.....

OATS-No. 2... BUTTER-Creamery.....

A Curious Creation Myth.

The various nations of the earth have their different legends or myths concerning the creation. That of the Scandinavian countries is particularly interesting. According to the myth, Odin, Vili and Ve, sons of the giant and giantess Bor and Beltsa, killed Ymir and from his body formed the heavens and the earth. Of his blood they made the seas and impassable oceans which surround the earth. Of his bones they made the mountains, using his teeth and the splinters to make the stones and pebbles. From his inverted skull they formed the heavens and of his brains they formed the clouds. His hair became plants and trees when given a chance to take root in the new, warm soil, and of his eye-brows they made a wall of defense around Midgard (Eden), which was the central place of abode of men. When these miracles had all been performed to suit Odin, who was the chief god, them over the face of heaven, made the sun, the moon and the stars.-St. Louis Republic.

Well Balanced.

"You have a well-balanced company," said the kind critic. "I think so," responded the manager,

with pride. "Very well balanced, indeed. The heavy villain is so light and the light comedian is so heavy that the balance may be called almost perfect."-Indianapolis Journal.

How's This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, To-

MALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bot-tle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When some men get hurt they take so much pleasure in telling about it that they do not seem to mind the injury.—Atchison

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa. Lors of people tell you they are hustlers.

when they know very well they are only bores.—Washington Democrat. Suppex cold sometimes brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil always brings

A MAN never gets too old to talk silly about his love affairs.—Washington Dem-

ocrat.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

No MATTER how many times some people look at your clock, they always ask if it right.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

AT once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Men have better health than the women,

wrong, and kick more.-Atchison Globe. With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

It is better to be nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing. WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret,

candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. Turn a buzzard loose anywhere, and it will immediately go to looking for a car-cass.—Ram's Horn.

It sounds real funny to hear an old physician called Mister.—Washington Dem-

THE proof of it is thousands say St Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia. Occasionally a worm turns and finds an

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy ca thartic.finest liver and bowel regulator made

What a difference between the woman

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their course Hestetter's Storage Britans.

The Livery of Biffcusness

as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent fam-ily medicine also remedies makerial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness a debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

You have a place in society peculiarly your own; endeavor to find out where it is and keep it.-Chicago Standard.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bao regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all draggists.

ALL the members of a family secretly laugh at the efforts made by another member to be agreeable to callers.—Atchison Globe.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

You can tell an expert cigarette smoker by the way he knocks the ashes off his cigarette.—Washington Democrat.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c. A man is young so long as he enjoys being out of doors no matter what the weather.

—Atchlson Globe.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.— LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

A woman convinced against her will-but there, there, nobody ever heard of any such

ARE you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long.

Nothing gives one a more melancholy feeling than a clock that doesn't run.—Washington Democrat.

Bright's CAN BE CURED Disease

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kid-ney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

SAFE WITH WARNER'S Cure.



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USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN. A. N. K.-D. 1639

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century,-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, is n't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



ALL DRUGGISTS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constitution. Cascarets are the ideal tive, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results, ple and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

### LEEDY'S MESSAGE.

The New Kansas Governor Addresses the State's Lawmakers.

### FOR NEW RAILROAD LAWS.

Me Asks for a Maximum Freight Bill and Enlarged Powers for the State's Board-Various Institutions Reviewed.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 12.-Gov. John W. Leedy delivered his message to the legislature to-day. It is as follows:

To the Legislature: With profound regret for the misfortunes of our more pretentious sisters of the east, I congratulate the state of Kansas upon the many simple blessings that have fallen to us in these adverse times. While those who clamor for alms in the streets of the crowded cities are many, those who seek assistance from our ready public bounty are few. While the failure of great commercial institutions brings sad calamity to the chief capitals where fortunes accumulate, the less imposing, but quite useful depositories of Kansas savings, are giving gratifying evidences of stability. While, according to the press of the nation's most populous metropolis, her children linger in the street untaught, except in the lore of the pavement; undaught, except in the lore of the pavement in the lore of the lor fed, except at the hand of charity; unhoused, except in the kennels they dispute with creatures scarcely less miserable, the commonwealth of Kansas, rejoicing in a public school system



GOV. JOHN W. LEEDY.

which is the most grateful heritage we receive from our fathers, and the best legacy we can leave to our children, finds ample house room and school room for every Kansas child and for such straggling waifs as come to us from where penury and parsimony stalk side by side. There are no tramps in Kansas, except those birds of counties as at an institution which is peculiarly passage who flit by us, grim reminders of the fitted for their reception and maintenance. In conditions in older communities.

With cheerful audacity that almost chal-

lenges admiration. Grub street scribblers on a in the county jail. The reports venal press, which panders to the most vicious of institutions of this kind bear me out in sayinstincts of semi-civilized foreign colonies like ing that a large per cent., if placed where they New York city and Chicago, with semi-barbaric have proper medical attendance and pleasant New York city and Chicago, with semi-barbaric splendor at the apex and semi-barbaric squalor at the base of their social life, have offered their puny and presumptuous criticism of those whose shoestrings they are not worthy to unloose. The dogs of Egypt have barked at the Pyramids unanswered for 50 centuries. When the accused doge stood before the Vonetian coun-cil he said: "My defense is your accusation." Let Grub street rail on. They well know that Kansas was a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night before an oppressed people in the nation's darkest hour. We shall keep those fires alight in our camps and that smoke ascending from our hilltops till this is indeed a lif the two asylums we now have were comgovernment of the people, and for the people, | pleted, we can tide over until the next session

nation's fate. Financial Condition. In a full and exhaustive report the state treasurer sets forth the financial condition. which shows that at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1894, there were \$842,326.25 on hand, and that the receipts during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, were \$4,898,092.83. making a total of \$5,740,419,06. The disbursements for the two years named above were \$5.135.889.96, leaving a balance in the treasury June 30, 1896, of \$604,529.10. The report for the year ending December 31, 1896, shows that the balance on hand was \$363,338.38, and that the permanent school fund amounts to \$7,016,993.10. January 1, 1896, our state bonded indebtedness was 8788,500. On March 15, 1895, \$36,500 was paid and on July 1, 1896, \$70,000, which leaves at present a bonded indebtedness of \$682,000, \$449. 000 of these bonds are owned by the permanent fund and the balance, \$224,000, by individuals and corporations. On July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1898, \$420,000 in seven per cent. bonds become due. The state treasurer in his report recom-mends that the whole amount be refunded in four per cent. bonds and sold to the permanent school fund. The suggestion meets my approval for the reason that any increase of our state levy at this time to meet these bonds would work a hardship on our tax payers and the further fact that, in these days when many unsafe and questionable bonds are being hawked around, an investment of this kind will protect this fund that has been set aside for

the educational purposes of our state.

Charitable Institutions. No class of people should receive the pity of their fellowmen more than the inmates of our charitable institutions. Many of them have been reared in luxury, some of them are waifs of the streets and the harvest of our present economic conditions, yet all of them are human and born in the likeness of their Maker. Their care and comfort are a sacred duty impos upon us by humanity and all the better eleof noonday and the darkness of midnight are the same. Others are unable to enjoy conversation with their fellow-beings and takes the place of the senses which are most gratifying to humanity. Some of them are bereft of reason and struggle through hallucinations against imaginary evils. Some are born the world bereft of reason or sense, and are thrown upon our pity and charity from the beginning. I consider it one of the most essential duties of an executive and the co-ordinate branches of the legislature to see that the best of treatment be accorded them, that those who care for them should be kind, attentive and take an interest in their work, that their food should be clean, wholesome and plentiful, that the sanitary conditions of the buildings where they are confined are conducive to their health, that the professional duties be administered by as good talent as the state possesses; in short, that the gravest duty that we have to discharge is in the care of those who are unable to care for themselves, and are placed in the institutions of our state as wards of the state.

visiting board for all the charitable, educa-Rional and penal institutions of the state, with power to come and go, and report abuses to the governor, would be a good thing. Several states have adopted this system of supervision of the different institutions, in order meainst the treatment often accorded inmates by the negligence of the officials in charge.

I would be pleased to co-operate with you mlong these lines in order to more fully protect

our unfortunates than under the present law where the board of charities goes on a specified date to visit these institutions, and has no chance to obtain knowledge as to the exact conditions of the inmates, when not present, and the treatment accorded them by the em-

ployes of the institution. have been handed the tenth biennial rep of the board of trustees of the charitable institutions, which, in addition to the information I have already received, gives me the basis for the recommendations which I shall make for the different institutions; however, there are provements and additional buildings. Several several of them, and their wants are many. It

frage of the people of this state, none appeals more deeply to me than the welfare of the inmates of these institutions. Insane Asylum at Osawatomic

At the last session of the legislature, appro-priations were made for the rebuilding of the central building at this institution, erection of boiler house, electric light plant, and several minor improvements. These improvements

have all been made, yet, from the reports of the superintendent of this institution, I find that there are several matters that need your consideration. The principal one is, that the property has sustained serious damage which ds repairs, and unless these are accomplished at the earliest possible moment great injury will be done the institution. Not having had an opportunity to visit and make a personal examination of this matter, I would call the attention of your committees who visit the different state institutions to this report. It would not only be neglectful, but an unsound business policy to allow any of our state institutions to be ruined by the elements on account of not taking proper precautions for institution, owing to its lack of sanitary arrangements. It is said to be a standing menace, constantly increasing the risk of the institution being destroyed by fire. Several times during the last few years the public mind and conscience have been disturbed by awful reports of the burning of institutions of this kind.

Often the helpless inmates were cremated, and often the helpless inmates were cremated, and the law. There is another evil worthy of the standard of the sandard of our duty to do all in our power to protect our grant the request. While we are pledged to economy, we are not pledged to that economy which risks not alone the state's property, but the lives of our fellow-beings. This institution, like the Topeka insane asylum, is overcrowded, and every possible means should be employed to give additional room for those who are at present unable to gain admittance.

Insane Asylum at Topeka.

It is a noteworthy and lamentable fact that the percentage of the insane people, compared with our natural growth, is increasing, and that the accommodations we have to-day for their care and maintenance are inadequate to the demand made by the people of the state on these institutions. One of the largest appropriations that will have to be made by the present legislature is for the care of the destitute insane over the state, who could not be accommodated at the Topeka and Osawatomie asylums. It is not alone the extra cost of keeping these unfortunate people at home, compared with the cost of keeping them at the asylum, that enters into the argument for more room at these insti-tutions. It is impossible to give them the same care or as good care in their respective many cases insane people are kept in the county poor house, and in some cases in the county jail. The reports environment, recover their reason. Not so large a per cent. recover when isolated or confined with criminals. Hence, it is not only a matter of economy, but a matter of humanity and right that we should give additional room at our state institutions for the care of this and by the people.

"For she falled you not in the early day, and she arrangements for the future looking to the failed you not in the late,

Nor forgot you how the balance was poised on

so that if the occasion demands it, at the next our youngest state.

And how with the fate of Kansas was linked the be made and the buildings completed as quick ly as the circumstances and conditions demand.

Asylum for Idiotic at Winfield. According to the report of the superintendent there are 117 pupils at present in this institution. The object of the institution is to care for those who through accident or from birth have been deprived of the faculties that make manhood and womanhood pleasant and useful, not only to themselves, but to society and civilization. There is no more worthy institution in the state than this, and, while it is in a great neasure hoping against hope to attempt to bring them up to a standard which will them useful citizens, yet this is not a valid reason why our efforts should be abated or why we should fail to do our whole duty in their care and maintenance and education.

Soldiers' Orphans Home at Atchison. This institution was founded and endowed for the purpose of caring for the orphan children of the veterans of our civil war, but years have rolled by since that event, and the orphans of the soldiers have in most instances become cit-izens and capable of caring for themselves. Since that time, however, the doors have been opened to the orphan children of the state who are needy and who were looked upon by society as waifs. It is very pleasing to a citizen of the state to see these foundlings placed in an institution where they can enjoy, in a measure, all that goes to make home happy, instead of being in a poor house. The report shows that since the opening of the home, 329 children have enjoyed its benefits, 151 of whom have been restored to the care of parents or relatives who have recovered their ability to provide for them. Any reasonable demand made by this institution should receive attention, to the end that throughout the borders of our great state no child be allowed to suffer from hunger or the need of raiment.

Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. This home has been established and maintained for years for the care and enjoyment of the indigent soldiers of our civil war. Its board has been established and kept separate from our people. Kansas is known as the great soldier state of the union, and, while we have within our borders a national home, the state home at Dodge City is a matter of pride to the citizens of our state. Any reasonable request that may be made for this institution should be In a few years the men who now ina cause of regret in after years.

Educational Institutions. and the best promise of our future. That the percentage of illiteracy is lower and the average of general intelligence is higher in Kansas than in New York and the New England states, where great wealth commanded admirable educational facilities before our state was founded is most gratifying to our people. We should indeed be a most different commonwealth, if of regents ask that certain improvements and this admirable system, crowned by the several additional room be furnished. Under the head this admirable system, crowned by the several institutions of higher learning, did not appeal to state pride. In order to achieve that general intelligence which is essential to successfull citizenship, it is absolutely necessary that we should maintain a system of public schools that shall give the youth of this state ample opportunity to fit themselves for the duties of citizenship. In d-aling with the educational institutions of the state no niggardly hand should be used, whether you touch the humble country school or enter the halls of the great state institutions. The condition of the times demands strict economy, but the economy that would take from any child the right and privilege of receiving an education is false economy against the best interests of society and detrimental to the future of our state. Some of the chief educational institutions, notably the state university and the state normal school, which

is a custom for the committees of the two tablished. Should you conclude that another houses on penal and charitable institutions to visit, during the session of the legislature, the different state institutions and report their of the largest population and in some central conditions and wants to their respective bodies, city of that section. The school property of and I would esteem it a favor if any suggestions they might see proper to make to the two is valued at \$10,145,631. The bonded houses, be also made to me, for, of all the responsibilities I am charged with by the suf-\$44,545,708. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven persons were examined for teachers' certificates, of whom 11,468, with an average age of 20 years, received certificates. Only 356 districts have failed to maintain public schools three months. One hundred and five counties held teachers' institutes, each of which has an attendance of over 50 members. These institutes cost \$38,776.60. The school system is the pride of our state. As Sparta's strength was not in her walls, but in her men, so the wealth of Kansas lies not in her treas-ury, but in her storehouses of general intelligence. We may not have amassed such vast fortunes as are boasted by the country's metropolis, but we can thank God that every boy and girl in Kansas can go to school. The children of Kansas are not shipped to eastern states to be quartered upon others, that our name shall become a by-word and a hissing in the ears of the republic Permanent School Fund.

The state permanent school funds have have reached the magnificent sum of \$6,853,987.-79, the greater part of which has been invested in bonds. The intent and purpose of the law their preservation. It is also asked that a new laundry building be given the institution. One was to buy none but the best and those on which was to buy none but the best and those on which the interest and principal would be promptly of the strongest pleas is that the present laundry building is detrimental to the health of the interest and principal would be promptly paid. I should suggest that the attorney-genistitution, owing to its lack of sanitary areral, if necessary, be empowered to collect the horrible scenes have been enacted. I believe it your attention in connection with the our duty to do all in our power to protect our investment of the funds by the school state institutions from the elements, and if fund commissioners. It has been a practice for upon investigation the complaints made are this commission, instead of dealing direct with valid I believe it would be proper and right to the authorized authorities of the different counties and municipalities, to do business with some third party, and in several cases to which my attention has been called unnecessary com-missions have been paid the third party, which has left the matter open to suspicion that there was a conspiracy to defraud. My attention has been called to one transaction where, in a transfer of \$107,000 of a certain county's bonds, the taxpayers were made to pay over \$16,000 which went into the hands of some intermediate par-ties. I would recommend that it be made a penal offense for the school fund commissioners to transact their business with the different counties, municipalities and school districts through third parties.

The University of Kansas. The University of Kansas has a faculty of 54 nstructors and an attendance of 915 students. The institution utilizes six buildings for educational purposes and enjoys an income of \$108,000 per annum. Apparatus and libraries to the value of \$220,000 are at the disposal of the students. The museum contains \$107,000 worth of property. The students come from 84 Kansas counties and from every walk of life, the largest number, of course, being from farms. Almost one-half of them are self-supporting. The annual income is less than that of the universities of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, California, or other similar institution. The rapid increase in attendance during recent years has made it difficult for the university to keep pace with the demands of the students. The board of regents makes a very earnest petition for the building of a chemistry hall. If the legislature decides to erect this building, it is the inten-tion to devote the present diminutive chemistry building to the school of pharmacy, which at present appears to be in a rather unsettled conclass of people. For the présent, I believe that the asylums at Topeka and Osawatomie should be completed in accordance with the specifications of the architect who formulated the plans ably for the workshop of the workshop of the classifications. tions of the architect who formulated the plans for their building, but it is evident that in the near future another institution will have to be established. However, I am of the opinion that room, to the serious and thoughtful considera-tion of the legislature. The university of Kan-sas was founded with the purpose of giving the youth of the state a liberal education at home. The idea was that our children are as much entitled to educational advantages as those of communities in which wealthier parents are able to give their children better advantages than we could secure. Only intelligent citizens can maintain a republic, and I believe it is still a settled principle of the commonwealth of Kansas that her people shall be as well prepared for the duties of citizenship as those of

Agricultural College at Manhattan. This institution has a faculty of 24 members, and an attendance of 647 students, two-thirds of whom are young men. The students come from 72 counties in Kansas, and most of them are from farms. The income last year was \$73,-656.37. The agricultural college has an endowment fund of \$500,000 which is invested in bonds The properties of the institution are valued at \$401,000 of which \$238,000 is the value of the grounds and buildings. April 5, 1895, the resi ence of the president of the college, built by the state in 1885, was set on fire by lightning and completely destroyed. The sum of \$5,000 is requested for the rebuilding of this residence. The regents, for the fourth time, equest a proper sum for the establishing of dairy school. It is estimated that \$7,500 would equip such a department. The large sums al-ready invested in this excellent institution are of themselves sufficient inducement for further nvestments to maintain what has been accom plished, and to secure the good results that we ope for in the future. The agricultural college stands with the university and the normal school at the head of our system of public edu-cation. Its present needs and its future possibilities should receive careful and liberal con ideration. Our schools must not be allowed to recede, but must continue to grow, develop and keep pace with the state.

State Normal School. The state normal school has a corps of 27 in-structors, an attendance of 1,550 students and a library of 13,000 books. This institution has ar ncome of \$38,200, of which, for the year en June 30, 1896, \$4,146.89 were received from fees from the model department, special classes and irregular students. One hundred and eighty-five children are instructed in the mode department, which is utilized for training pur poses. Ninety counties are represented at the institution. During the last ten years 11,018 pupils have attended the state normal school, coming from 94 counties. Last year there were students from 12 other states and territories. Two-thirds of the present attendants are ladies. This institution has an endowment fund of about \$270,0000. and grounds valued at \$170,000, and furniture laboratories and libraries to the value of \$80,000 The interest on the endowment fund is some-what rapidly decreasing. For the year ending ranted. In a few years the men who have habit the home will have passed over into the unknown, and anything we might do at the present, unthinkingly, in the interest of economy, which we feel at this time, might be 1806, it was but \$14,300. The board of regents urge that the law providing for the recognition of state normal school diplomas for cities of The public school system of Kansas is the best evidence of the character of our people that there could be no question in the minds of any one as to their legality as teachers' certificates. It occurs to me that the state owes it to itself to see that this is done. all the money expended, ates of this institution after graduates of this institution not fitted to teach any of our co graduates schools, the institution is a failure. The board

are of educational institutions, I recomme would better serve the interests of the people to establish an auxiliary normal school in som other portion of the state, rather than to erec more extensive buildings at Emporia. As to other improvements in the way of apparatus and libraries, the institution should be efficiently

and thoroughly supported.
School for the Deaf and Dumb The report of the superintendent of this worthy institution shows that the average attendance of pupils since the last report has een 225, with a total enrollment of 240. a careful clinical examination of the ears of the pupils was made to ascertain whether their hearing could be benefited by modern science. This examination, however, was barren of results and gave no hope for the recovering of hearing by the pupils. Hence, for years, or till their education is completed, they will be under our supervision. When I speak of our educaalities will ask that normal schools be es- | tional institutions I mean all of our institutions

of learning; which include this at Olathe and the one at Kansas City. Here, as at the latter place, are taught trades, so that the child, when a graduate, is well equipped to go out and compete with those who have been more fortunate. Certain wants are spoken of in the report which I believe will bear your investigation, and any money appropriated for the necessities of this institution will meet with my hearty approval.

School for the Blind. An erroneous idea appears to prevail throughout the state in regard to this most worthy institution. By many it is regarded as a charita-ble institution. This is not true. It is an educational institution similar to our university, normal school or agricultural college. Within its walls education is offered to and life made brighter and happier for those who have been bereft of their sight. Many of the children there are as intelligent and bright as those who attend our other institutions. There is nothing that should appeal to our sense of humanity more than these children, and I would recommend that their wants be duly investigated and that the improvements demanded by the super-intendent receive careful consideration. Strange as it may seem, many of these children are self-supporting and, with judicious investment of the state of a small amount of additional cash each year in order to increase its facilities, it will be not only a credit to our humanity and

citizenship, but will turn out a class of citizens fully equipped for the battle of life in many of Kansas Penitentiary at Lansing. The penitentiary contained 891 prisoners June 30, 1896. Of these 17 were women. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the expenditures of the institution were \$151,600.29, the earnings \$148,916.50. The report of the warden, board of directors and officials contains an exhaustive treatise on the expenditures and necessities of the institution. But few realize the magnitude of this institution or the careful attention which it should receive from the legislature in order to keep it abreast of institutions of the same kind in sister states. At times in our history this has been a self-supporting institution. At other times it has been considerable of a burden to the taxpayers of the state. The put of coal from the penitentiary has been its principal source of revenue, yet there is a sentiment in portions of the state lizing this coal except institutions. In another against utilizing

portion of this message certain recommenda-tions are made in regard to the surplus after the state institutions are supplied. This, in my judgment, at this time, is as far as we can go on the line of correcting the placing of coal, mined by convict labor, in competition with free labor. If it could be so arranged that instead of producing so much coal, other manufactories could be established which would not compete with the free labor of the state, it would be better than our present system. To place a man in enforced idleness would increase his cost of maintenance to the taxpayers of the state, and while his efforts may in a measure work a hardship on men engaged in that industry, yet the cost of maintaining him in idleness would prove a grievous burden on all who contribute to the support of the state by taxation.

There are certain recommendations made by the board to which your attention is directed. The principal necessities seem to be the completion of more cells for the use of prisoners and additional clothing for convicts. The com-pletion of cells will necessitate the placing of heating apparatus and a few other necessities in these cells. I would recommend to your honorable body that the efficiency of this institution should not be im-paired by any lack of substantial assistance on your part. Economy that would make condi-tions so that the guilty could escape from prison cells and again be thrown loose upon e community and society would not be economy in line with the best interests of the state. Your committee from the two houses will visit this institution and no doubt will carefully investifailures of companies, for re-insurance. gate and report to you any improvements or changes necessary to add to the efficiency of the institution.

Reform School at Topeka. If there is any institution in the state which is open to criticism, in my judgment, the reform school for boys, situated in our capital city, is that one. Not that I would charge inwas to take the erring boys and lead them to a better and higher life. In order to do this they should be taught trades and made useful citizens. For some reason unknown to me, the egislature has failed to make appropriations for buildings and mechanical apparatus for carrying out this idea. I recommend to the egis-lature that it is thought impracticable to furnish apparatus suitable for teaching them trades, that additional appropriations be made for the Hutchinson reformatory and that the boys be removed there where they can have the influence brought upon them that will lead them in the right line. In case you should see fit and proper to do this, the reform school ailding could be used for additional room for the insane

State Reformatory at Hutchinson The reformatory at Hutchinson, established by the legislature in 1885, was made ready for occupancy in 1895, and opened with 30 of the least hardened criminals from our state peni-tentiary. The report of the board and my knowledge of the institution lead me to believe that it has proven a success and is solving the question of what to do with young criminals nection with the institution is a farm of 640 acres, which, I am informed, has produced about 12,000 bushels of corn this year, in addition to a large amount of vege for use in the institution, in return for the of the boys. A tailoring department and a shoe factory are conducted, where the inmates are taught trades. Schools are maintained at night for those who labor during the day and during the day for those who do not labor. The board of directors is asking for an appropria-tion to complete certain portions of the building so that it can be used to accommodate other in mates, and in my judgment the requests should be granted, to the end that the erring may be reclaimed and our young boys who have taken a step in the wrong direction be brought back path of rectitude and right and made honorable citizens.

Industrial School for Girls at Beloit. All that I have said relative to the reform tory for boys at Hutchinson, will apply to this nstitution. While that teaches good citizenship and habits of industry to erring boys, this does the same for wayward girls. The superintendent and the state board of charities deem it essential that certain improvements be made. I would commend to you these reports and that this institution receive fair and just treatment Board of Agriculture.

In its past in our history the board of agricul-ture has been a matter of public derision, but in later years, in the hands of competent men and men who have taken a deep interest in the matter, it has become a matter of state pride and of much benefit to the agricultural portions As a large portion of our citizens are interested in agriculture, I deem it right and proper that this board should receive due consideration at your hands, to the end that Kansas may have the men engaged in this calling.

Board of Public Works.

My predecessor, in his message to the legis-lature two years ago, recommended the abolishment of the board of public works. The senate upon this recommendation, made no appropriation for its maintenance. The law, however not repealed. This is a matter which will leave entirely to your judgment. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that I heartly agree with the recommendation made by Gov. Morrill, that the board should be abolished.

The report of the board of health has many valuable suggestions in regard to the sanitar; conditions of our different state institutions and, while some people are prone to criticis the work of this board, yet, I am inclined to be lieve that when properly conducted, it is of much importance to the people of the state. The governor gives interesting sta

tistics concerning the state historical

society, the horticultural society and

Continuing, he says: About Irrigation.

A few years ago the people of the western part of the state became interested in the sub-ject of irrigation, and the cry of "irrigate or emigrate" was used by those who believed that the salvation of that portion of the state depended upon the success or failure of irriga-tion. Two years ago a board of irrigation was established by the legislature, and an appropriation was made for the purpose of experime ing along the line of irrigation from wells. there have been any results obtained that would justify the outlay of the appropriation, I have not been informed as to what they were. People from the western part of the state, in interviews and conversation, are divided upon the question of whether irrigation from this source can be made a success or not. Some go so far as to say that it is a failure and a delu-sion; others say that a continuation of the experiments ought to be made in order to give it

The governor recommends that the forestry stations and the silk station be abolished. He then continues:

Live Stock Sanitary Commission. In my judgment one of the most important, if not the most important industry of our state, is our cattle interests. The Kansas live stock sanitary commission came into existence for the express purpose of seeing that our quarantine lines were respected and that no contagious diseases should be brought into the state by the shipment of cattle from other points. I believe that it has done efficient work during the last two years. I would ask of the legislature that the needs of this important board be attended to, to the end that we may have a feeling of security amongst those who are interested in this great industry. The statistics show that Kansas is forging ahead as a cattle raising state. In western Kansas, especially, the finest cattle and beef are produced at a nominal cost, and I predict that in a few years the western part of the state will enjoy an extensive development of this business.

State Grain Inspection. There is an erroneous impression among the people of this state that the state supervises the weighing and inspection of grain. The fact is that the deputy inspectors, who really inspect the grain, and the weighers, owe their appointment to and receive their appointment from boards of trade and the receivers of the grain. If the people shall be protected in this matter, and they should be, it is absolutely necessary that the weighers and inspectors should not owe their appointment to any power but the state.

Consolidation of Boards. I would recommend that the law governing the appointment of the penitentiary board be so amended that it can also supervise and control, in addition to the penitentiary at Lansing, the Hutchinson reformatory, and, if not abolished, the reform school for boys at Topeka. To make the matter plain, I would have all of the penal institutions under the charge of the board of directors for penal institutions, and all of the charitable institutions under the supervision of the state board of charities.

As to Insurance.
Year by year the people of this state pay to foreign and interstate insurance companies, life and fire, large sums of money as premiums for insurance. In several instances companies that have done a large business in the state have failed and left the policy holders without any available assets for the security of their policies or for re-insurance in other companies. The laws of Kansas should require that an adequate and equitable percentage of the premi-ums paid to the insurance companies by policy holders in the state of Kansas should be invested in the state of Kansas, the investment, if in securities to be approved by the commis-sioner of insurance and deposited in the state treasury as a guarantee fund to the policy holders for the payment of losses and in case of

Text-Books. The people of the state demand and should receive such legislation as will cheapen the price of school text-books, and make available to every child of the state the means of a com-mon school education. The text-book question has received the attention of different legis-latures in this state, and has been legislated competence upon its management or employes, but from the fact that it is impossible to reform boys in idleness. I am informed that, when child attending the public schools being pro-vided with text-books without money and without price. I commend to the consideration of the members of the legislature the laws of Minnesota and Nebraska on this subject for careful consideration.

> The abuse of permitting a long series of irrelevant questions to be asked of juries, suggests that some limitation be placed upon this privilege. I recommend that by specific enactment trial judges be authorized to specify the number of questions that may be propounded to the jury in any given legal proceeding by either Election Laws.

The chairman of the county committee of each of the respective organizations should be entitled to name the judges of election who are to be of his political party. The printing of the ballots under our present system appears to be more expensive than is absolutely necessary.

The Kansas City Live Stock Commission Co. is in the enjoyment of certain privileges which have proved very lucrative. Considerable complaint is made as to their charges and sometimes as to their methods. I suggest that 100 per cent. profit above the price in the Kansas City market is sufficient on their sales of grain and hay, and I recommend an enactment to that ef-The statutes should provide that the live stock sanitary commission should have uch control of the stock yards owned by the above named company as shall be necessary to the enforcement of the laws you make. Railroad Legislation.

The question of the regulation of transporta tion companies has been one that has commanded the attention of the legislatures of the various states since railroads were first introduced. These corporations have received their charter rights from the various states, and these states naturally concluded that they had the right to regulate and control the corporations that they thus had created. This view of the case was constantly combatted by the cor-porations, who claimed, as they were private corporations, they were not subject to state legislation so far as their charges were concerned. a view they have not yet abandoned. When, however, congress, 11 years ago, created that subterfuge for called the interstate commerce commission, it enacted legislation that was supposed by the people to be for the purpose of securing their rights and controlling these corporations. After 11 years of weary waiting, the people are now told by this commission that the law under which they were acting was defective and had theen held by the court of last resort as inopera-tive and unconstitutional. Thus after 50 years, of effort in this direction, we find that practical of the state. The reports of this office have not only received commendations from the press of the state. It recommend that the legislathe state, but have been accepted as good au- ture pass a maximum freight law that will be fair to corporations and just to the people. I believe also that the board of railroad commissioners should be clearly vested with the powers of a court, and given the power to adjust fares and freight within the advantage of the experience of others, and along the different lines which bring success to powers shall be made definite and certain, but subject to appeal to the supreme court of the state. In doing this, I think the legislature should not proceed in any spirit of retaliation or revenge for the misdeeds of the corporations in the past, but they should make their purpose clear to these corporations that, in the future, the interests of the citizens of this state are to be taken into account, as well as the welfare of the corporations, and that profits in good times and losses in bad ones are to be equally shared between them.

Favors the Southern Market I advise the people of the state of Kansas to seek for justice out of court. In doing so, I can only point to one route by which it can be obtained, and that is for the states west of the Mississippi river to build a road of their own to tide-water by the shortest and most direc route, which will put them in a position to com mand the situation without getting into any complication with the railroad companies of with the federal courts. We have at Gaives society, the horticultural society and ton, now, a harbor that can be entered safely spanish patrol be the state library, and urges the needed by the largest ships. The federal government hurran for Spain.

appropriation for these institutions. has expended \$6,000,000 in creating an outlet for Galveston bay and providing a safe harbor for a terminal point. In order to get to this harbor, there are no mountains to turnel and no large rivers to cross and no engineering difficulties in the way. It is practically a plain upon which a road cannot only be built, but can be operated as cheaply as anywhere in the world. At the present value of labor and material, a road can be built for from \$6,000 to \$10,-000 a mile, and it would be as unjust to the people of this generation to ask them to support a railroad bonded at \$50,000 a mile, as it would have been to the people of a preceding genera-tion to haul their grain and merchandise on the turnpike of that time after they had been paralleled by railroads.

If the states of Texas and Nebraska would

join us in the building of a line to Galveston, the expense of building such a road would be merely nominal when compared with the vast sums of money that would be saved to the citizens of these states through the lowering of freight rates; in fact, the overcharge above what is reasonable and fair on grain upon the crop now existing in the state of Kansas, would pay all the charges of completing such a road. were the state of Kansas to undertake it her-self. Such a road, when completed, would place the people of this state in a position of independence in the matter of transportation so far as the railroad companies and the federal courts were concerned, and I do not believe that such a move would be injurious to the railroad companies in the long run.

The lowered rates of freight would attract a

great and constantly increasing business by drawing traffic in that direction, and the decreased rates at which the railroads would be compelled to carry freight would be made up in the volume of business. The state of New York, by completing the Eric canal and keeping the tolls at a low rate, has caused the commerce of the country to flow in that direction so as to make it the great commercial metropolis of the country, but this did not retard the building of railroads which do business in competition with it; in fact, the finest railroad of the world, with four tracks, was built for the purpose of competing with this canal for business. The total amount of money expended by the state of New York upon the Eric canal, according to recent publications, has been \$116,000,000, and the total receipts therefrom have been \$132,000,000. If the state of New York has profited so vastly by pursuing this course, I think it would be policy for the west to quit taking their advice on commercial affairs and begin to follow their example. And elsewhere, where it has been necessary to compete with water trans-portation in the carrying of freight, railroads have never hesitated to enter into that competition. The haul from Chicago east to the Erie canal is greatly reduced, because water transportation makes it necessary. The haul from St. Louis to New Orleans is also made at a low rate in order to com-pete with water transportation. These railroads that do business at a very low rate and in competition with water transportation are in as good condition financially as railroads which do not have to compete in such a way. Therefore, it seems to me that it would be wise for this legislature to ask the legislatures of Texas and Nebraska, whose state laws have been set aside and an-nulled as ours have been, to consider the feasibility of such a plan in case the laws that I hope will be passed by this legislature should fail of succe

Mortgage Legislation. A great deal of complaint comes from over the state in regard to mortgages made and executed in this state, which have been made as a rule to companies organized under the laws of our state for the purpose of loaning money. These mortgages are sold in the east and in many cases the party who struggles through and pays his loan finds that he has been swindled and in order to clear his title he must again pay the amount or lose his home. Section 3889 should be so amended as to require every assignment of mortgage or note secured by mortgage to be placed on the records in the county where the real estate is located. This, in great measure, will guard against any recurrence of these swindles which are unjust and work great hardship to the people of the state. Such an enactment will enable the debtor to deal directly with his creditors without the intervention of somebody who preys upon the ne-

cessities of both. Banks and Banking. so large an extent all other interests, has been very properly made the subject of state supervision and contract. The wisdom of such supervision has been demonstrated by the im-proved condition of our banks from year to year since the adoption of the present banking law. In his biennial report the bank commissioner recommends the adoption of a new banking law, a draft of which appears in said re port. I am of the opinion that this proposed law embraces many provisions that should be adopted. I therefore commend it to the care-

jul consideration of the legislature Building and Loan Associations These associations being entrusted with the weekly or monthly savings of many of our citizens should be subject to state supervision. Foreign loan associations should be required to deposit ample security with the state treasurer to protect their Kansas investors. I heartily concur in the recommendations of the bank commissioner and secretary of state with respect to these institutions.

Loan, Trust and Investment Companies. The mismanagement and rascality companies in the past has resulted in bringing Kansas securities into disrepute in many localities in the east. I am of the opinion that the prevent the organization of this class of institutions except under proper restrictions and with ample paid up capital to insure protection to their customers. The recommendations of the bank examiner with reference to these institutions are worthy of consideration

Recent decisions of our courts indicate that the statutory rules of evidence in divorce cases are decidedly defective and by no means ac complish the purpose of their enactment. This matter should receive the early, indeed the immediate, attention of the legislature.

Attendants in the Asylum. In my judgment the attendants and nurses for the insane, the blind, and deaf and dumb should be selected solely by reason of fitness and should never be removable for political reasons. The responsibility for these unfortunate people is too great to be the foot-ball of faction.

Coal Mines and Miners. From the state mine inspector's report I find that there were mined in 1895, 3,190,843 tons of coal valued at \$3,590,141. Nine thousand the state of sand and twenty-one men and 36 boys were employed in the industry and the net product was 420,371 tons less than in 1894. The miners and mine owners of the state will ask for certain legislation bearing on this product was 420,371 tons less than in important industry which I respectfully ask you to give careful consideration. The mining companies issue scrip to their employes, redeema-ble in goods at their store. It should be made redeemable in cash once a month.

Bureau of Labor and Industry. The commissioner of labor statistics submits the 11th report of this department The bureau possesses possibilities of great usefulness and especially is this true under present economic conditions while the relations between labor and capital are of such vital importance.

In Conclusion. Gentlemen of the legislature: We cannot hope in the short space of 50 days to correct all the mistakes, to remedy all the evils that have magnificent civilization, but we should endeavor to accomplish such results as will demonstrate to those who follow us that our intentions were good, our actions determined and our counsels judicious. We are mere hands on the dial plate of Kansas. The works are be neath and behind us where a million and a half of God's people toil and struggle. A generation has passed away since John Brown of Osawato-mie struck one. Let us so live and so move while dressed in our little brief authority that those who look may hope that we have struck JOHN W. LEEDY GOVERNOR two.

Spaniards Kill a Schoolboy. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- A special to the World from Tampa, Fla., says: A schoolboy of ten years was killed in Guanabacoa on Thursday evening by a Spanish patrol because he refused to